

Virginia Evans - Jenny Dooley

# Companion



Express Publishing

**Original edition published by Express Publishing**

Liberty House, New Greenham Park, Newbury, Berkshire RG19 6HW

Tel.: (0044) 1635 817 363 Fax: (0044) 1635 817 463

e-mail: [inquiries@expresspublishing.co.uk](mailto:inquiries@expresspublishing.co.uk)

<http://www.expresspublishing.co.uk>

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**Redaktor prowadzący:** Paweł Gruchała

**Tłumaczenie:** Maria Jodłowiec, Ewa Willim

**Skład:** Paweł Gruchała

**Druk:** Zakłady Graficzne „Drukarz”

This Polish edition is published by arrangement with Express Publishing

Made in EU

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First published 2006

This edition is published in 2007

Printed in Poland by EGIS

ul. Pilotów 71, 31-462 Kraków

e-mail: [egis@egis.com.pl](mailto:egis@egis.com.pl)

[www.egis.com.pl](http://www.egis.com.pl)

ISBN 978-83-7396-630-7

(Polish edition)

# Upstream

**Beginner**

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# Key to Phonetic Symbols – Wykaz symboli fonetycznych

## Vowels – Samogłoski

ɑ:	calm, ah	əʊ	note, coat
æ	act, mass	ɔ:	claw, faun
aɪ	drive, cry	ɔɪ	boy, joint
aɪə	fire, tyre	ʊ	could, stood
aʊ	out, down	u:	you, use
aʊə	flour, sour	ʊə	lure, pure
e	met, lend, pen	ɜ:	turn, third
eɪ	say, weight	ʌ	fund, must
eə	fair, care	ə	pierwsza samogłoska w słowie <i>about</i>
ɪ	fit, win	i	druga samogłoska w słowie <i>very</i>
i:	feed, me	u	druga samogłoska w słowie <i>actual</i>
ɪə	near, beard	ə	druga samogłoska w słowach takich, jak <i>bottle</i>
ɒ	lot, spot		lub <i>shorten</i> , zanikająca w szybkiej wymowie

## Consonants – Spółgłoski

b	bed, rub	s	soon, bus
d	done, red	t	talk, bet
f	fit, if	v	van, love
g	good, dog	w	win, wool
h	hat, horse	z	zoo, buzz
j	yellow, you	ʃ	ship, wish
k	king, pick	ʒ	measure, leisure
l	lip, bill	ŋ	sing, working
m	mat, ram	tʃ	cheap, witch
n	not, tin	θ	thin, myth
p	pay, lip	ð	then, bathe
r	run, read	dʒ	joy, bridge
r	„r” łączące, występujące niekiedy na końcu wyrazów takich, jak <i>mother, assure</i> lub <i>for</i> , jeśli następuje po nich samogłoska		

Akcent główny oznaczony jest symbolem ' poprzedzającym akcentowaną sylabę (np. **attic** /'ætɪk/), natomiast akcent poboczny oznaczony jest symbolem , poprzedzającym akcentowaną sylabę, np. **navigation** /,nævɪ'geɪʃən/.

## Abbreviations – Wykaz skrótów

<b>adj</b>	= adjective	(przymiotnik)	<b>pl</b>	= plural	(liczba mnoga)
<b>adv</b>	= adverb	(przysłówek)	<b>phr v</b>	= phrasal verb	(czasownik złożony)
<b>conj</b>	= conjunction	(spójnik)	<b>prep</b>	= preposition	(przyimek)
<b>idm</b>	= idiom	(idiom)	<b>sb</b>	= somebody	(ktoś)
<b>n</b>	= noun	(rzeczownik)	<b>sth</b>	= something	(coś)
<b>num</b>	= numeral	(liczebnik)	<b>v</b>	= verb	(czasownik)

Let's Start (pp. 4–6)

- LS.1 **alphabet** /'ælfəbet/ (n) = alfabet
- LS.2 **What's your name?** = Jak masz na imię?
- LS.3 **spell** /spel/ (v) = przeliterować  
e.g. "Could you please **spell** your name?"  
"Yes, it's H - E - L - E - N."
- LS.4 **number** /'nʌmbər/ (n) = numer, liczba
- LS.5 **one** /wʌn/ (num) = jeden
- LS.6 **two** /tu:/ (num) = dwa
- LS.7 **three** /θri:/ (num) = trzy
- LS.8 **four** /fo:ɹ/ (num) = cztery
- LS.9 **five** /faiv/ (num) = pięć
- LS.10 **six** /siks/ (num) = sześć
- LS.11 **seven** /'sevən/ (num) = siedem
- LS.12 **eight** /et/ (num) = osiem
- LS.13 **nine** /nain/ (num) = dziewięć
- LS.14 **zero** /'ziəɹəʊ/ (num) = zero
- LS.15 **telephone** /'telifəʊn/ (n) = telefon
- LS.16 **list** /list/ (n) = lista
- LS.17 **classmate** /'klɑ:smeɪt/ (n) =  
kolega/koleżanka z klasy  
e.g. My **classmates** buy me a lovely  
birthday present every year.
- LS.18 **phone number** /'fəʊn nʌmbər/ (n) =  
numer telefonu
- LS.19 **last name** /'lɑ:st neɪm/ = nazwisko
- LS.20 **ten** /ten/ (num) = dziesięć
- LS.21 **eleven** /'levən/ (num) = jedenaście
- LS.22 **twelve** /twelv/ (num) = dwanaście
- LS.23 **thirteen** /,θɜ:ˈti:n/ (num) = trzynaście
- LS.24 **fourteen** /,fo:ˈti:n/ (num) = czternaście
- LS.25 **fifteen** /,fɪfˈti:n/ (num) = piętnaście
- LS.26 **sixteen** /,sɪksˈti:n/ (num) = szesnaście
- LS.27 **seventeen** /,sevənˈti:n/ (num) =  
siedemnaście
- LS.28 **eighteen** /,eɪtˈti:n/ (num) = osiemnaście
- LS.29 **nineteen** /,naɪnˈti:n/ (num) =  
dziewiętnaście
- LS.30 **twenty** /ˈtwenti/ (num) = dwadzieścia
- LS.31 **a hundred** /ə ˈhʌndrəd/ (num) = sto
- LS.32 **ninety-nine** /,naɪnti ˈnaɪn/ (num) =  
dziewięćdziesiąt dziewięć
- LS.33 **eighty-eight** /,eti ˈet/ (num) =  
osiemdziesiąt osiem
- LS.34 **fifty-five** /ˈfɪfti ˈfaɪv/ (num) = pięćdziesiąt  
pięć
- LS.35 **seventy-seven** /,sevənti ˈsevən/ (num) =  
siedemdziesiąt siedem
- LS.36 **sixty-six** /,sɪksɪ ˈsɪks/ (num) =  
sześćdziesiąt sześć
- LS.37 **forty-four** /,fɔ:ti ˈfo:ɹ/ (num) = czterdzieści  
cztery
- LS.38 **twenty-one** /ˈtwenti ˈwʌn/ (num) =  
dwadzieścia jeden
- LS.39 **thirty-three** /,θɜ:ti ˈθri:/ (num) =  
trzydzieści trzy
- LS.40 **twenty-two** /ˈtwenti ˈtu:/ (num) =  
dwadzieścia dwa
- LS.41 **forty** /ˈfɔ:ti/ (num) = czterdzieści
- LS.42 **ninety** /ˈnaɪnti/ (num) = dziewięćdziesiąt
- LS.43 **fifty** /ˈfɪfti/ (num) = pięćdziesiąt
- LS.44 **seventy** /ˈsevənti/ (num) = siedemdziesiąt
- LS.45 **colour** /ˈkʌləɹ/ (n) = kolor
- LS.46 **blue** /blu:/ (adj) = niebieski
- LS.47 **orange** /ˈɒrɪndʒ/ (adj) = pomarańczowy
- LS.48 **red** /red/ (adj) = czerwony
- LS.49 **grey** /greɪ/ (adj) = szary
- LS.50 **white** /waɪt/ (adj) = biały
- LS.51 **pink** /pɪŋk/ (adj) = różowy
- LS.52 **yellow** /ˈjeləʊ/ (adj) = żółty
- LS.53 **black** /blæk/ (adj) = czarny
- LS.54 **brown** /braʊn/ (adj) = brązowy
- LS.55 **purple** /ˈpɜ:pəl/ (adj) = fioletowy
- LS.56 **green** /gri:n/ (adj) = zielony
- LS.57 **sharpener** /ˈʃɑ:pneɹ/ (n) = temperówka
- LS.58 **envelope** /ˈenvələʊp/ (n) = koperta
- LS.59 **exercise book** /ˈeksəsaɪz bʊk/ (n) =  
zeszyt
- LS.60 **umbrella** /ʌmˈbrelə/ (n) = parasol  
(przeciwdeszczowy)
- LS.61 **pencil** /ˈpensəl/ (n) = ołówek
- LS.62 **dictionary** /ˈdɪkʃənri/ (n) = słownik
- LS.63 **apple** /ˈæpəl/ (n) = jabłko
- LS.64 **pen** /pen/ (n) = pióro
- LS.65 **board** /bɔ:d/ (n) = tablica
- LS.66 **eraser** /ɪˈreɪzəɹ/ (n) = gumka do mazania
- LS.67 **bag** /bæg/ (n) = plecak, torba
- LS.68 **sandwich** /ˈsænwɪdʒ/ (n) = kanapka
- LS.69 **coffee** /ˈkɒfi/ (n) = kawa

- LS.70 **cassette** /kə'set/ (n) = kasetta  
 LS.71 **pizza** /'pi:tə/ (n) = pizza  
 LS.72 **popcorn** /'pɒpkɔ:n/ (n) = prażona kukurydza  
 LS.73 **computer** /kəm'pjutə/ (n) = komputer  
 LS.74 **video camera** /'vɪdiəʊ kæmrə/ (n) = kamera wideo  
 LS.75 **taxi** /'tæksi/ (n) = taksówka  
 LS.76 **radio** /'reɪdiəʊ/ (n) = radio  
 LS.77 **know** /nəʊ/ (v) = wiedzieć  
*e.g. I know that girl over there; she is my sister's friend.*  
 LS.78 **speak** /spi:k/ (v) = mówić, powiedzieć  
*e.g. I can speak French and English.*

- LS.79 **repeat** /ri'pi:t/ (v) = powtórzyć  
*e.g. I can't hear you. Can you repeat that please?*  
 LS.80 **I'm sorry** = Przykro mi.  
 LS.81 **mean** /mi:n/ (v) = znaczyć  
*e.g. What does it mean?*  
 LS.82 **favourite** /'feɪvərət/ (adj) = ulubiony  
 LS.83 **language** /'læŋgwɪdʒ/ (n) = język  
 LS.84 **understand** /,ʌndə'stænd/ (v) = rozumieć  
*e.g. He speaks very fast. I can't understand what he says.*

## VOCABULARY EXERCISES

### A Wpisz wyrazy zaczynające się od podanych liter.

name	u.....	r.....
s.....	d.....	t.....
p.....	a.....	l.....
c.....	p.....	w.....
e.....	b.....	f.....

### B Pokoloruj odpowiednio gwiazdki.



yellow



blue



black



orange



green



red



pink



grey



purple



white



brown

### C Zapisz podane liczby słowami.

- 7 – seven  
 12 – .....  
 20 – .....  
 45 – .....

- 69 – .....  
 77 – .....  
 92 – .....  
 100 – .....



**D Wpisz w luki odpowiednie wyrazy z listy.**

- colour • spell • repeat • speak • eraser • last name • know • phone number

- 1 "What's your ..... ?"  
"Baker."
- 2 Jill's ..... is 3087219.
- 3 My favourite ..... is blue.
- 4 "How do you ..... your name?"  
"L - U - C - Y."
- 5 "What's this in English?"  
"I'm sorry, I don't ....."
- 6 Can you ..... that please?  
I can't hear you.
- 7 Write in pencil and use a(n) .....  
if you make a mistake.
- 8 ..... to your teacher and  
classmates in English.

**GRAMMAR*****This – These***

**This/these** używamy, odnosząc się lub wskazując na osoby lub rzeczy znajdujące się w bezpośredniej bliskości.

*This is a pencil.*



*These are pencils.*

***That – Those***

**That/those** używamy, odnosząc się lub wskazując na osoby lub rzeczy znajdujące się w pewnym oddaleniu.

*That is a bag.*



*Those are bags.*



**This/these** oraz **that/those** używamy w pytaniach. W odpowiedzi na pytania z **this/these** lub **that/those** używamy **it** lub **they**. Przeczytaj uważnie podane przykłady.

A: *What's **this**?*

B: ***It's** a dictionary.*

(NOT: ~~*This is a dictionary.*~~)

*What are **these**?*

***They** are cameras.*

(NOT: ~~*These are cameras.*~~)

A: *What's **that**?*

B: ***It's** a sharpener.*

(NOT: ~~*That is a sharpener.*~~)

*What are **those**?*

***They** are cassettes.*

(NOT: ~~*Those are cassettes.*~~)

**A** Zadaj pytanie i odpowiedz, jak w przykładzie.

1 A: *What's this?*  
B: *It's a pen.*



2 A: .....  
B: .....



3 A: .....  
B: .....



4 A: .....  
B: .....



5 A: .....  
B: .....



6 A: .....  
B: .....



**Przedimek nieokreślony a/an**

Przedimka **a** używamy przed rzeczownikami zaczynającymi się na spółgłoskę (b, c itd.).

Np. *a board, a pencil, a cassette*

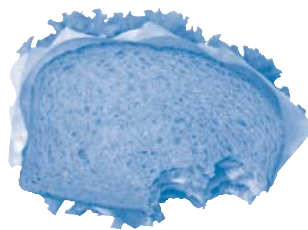
Przedimka **an** używamy przed rzeczownikami zaczynającymi się na samogłoskę (a, e, i, o, u).

Np. *an orange, an umbrella*

**B** Wpisz *a* lub *an*.



1 ..... apple



2 ..... sandwich



3 ..... computer



4 ..... envelope



5 ..... eraser



6 ..... sharpener

(p. 7)

- M1.1 **family** /'fæmli/ (n) = rodzina
- M1.2 **friend** /frend/ (n) = przyjaciel/przyjaciółka
- M1.3 **module** /'mɒdju:l/ (n) = moduł
- M1.4 **map** /mæp/ (n) = mapa
- M1.5 **world** /wɜ:ld/ (n) = świat
- M1.6 **website** /'websaɪt/ (n) = witryna internetowa
- M1.7 **TV guide** /,ti: vi: 'gaɪd/ (n) = program telewizyjny
- M1.8 **magazine** /,mægə'zi:n/ (n) = czasopismo (kolorowe)
- M1.9 **article** /'ɑ:tɪkəl/ (n) = artykuł  
e.g. He writes **articles** for magazines.
- M1.10 **ad** /æd/ (n) = reklama
- M1.11 **make friends** = zaprzyjaźnić się
- M1.12 **famous** /'feɪməs/ (adj) = sławny
- M1.13 **people** /'pi:pl/ (n pl) = ludzie
- M1.14 **place** /pleɪs/ (n) = miejsce
- M1.15 **host family** /'hɒst fæmli/ (n) = rodzina, u której się mieszka w trakcie pobytu za granicą  
e.g. As a student away from home, I found my **host family** very kind and caring.
- M1.16 **buy** /baɪ/ (v) = kupić  
e.g. I want to **buy** a new pair of shoes.
- M1.17 **present** /prezənt/ (n) = prezent  
e.g. Anne always buys me a **present** for my birthday.
- M1.18 **camp** /kæmp/ (n) = obóz
- M1.19 **geographical** /,dʒi:ə'græfɪkəl/ (adj) = geograficzny
- M1.20 **information** /,ɪnfə'meɪʃən/ (n) = informacja
- M1.21 **country** /'kʌntri/ (n) = alfabet
- M1.22 **capital city** /'kæpɪtəl sɪti/ (n) = stolica
- M1.23 **nationality** /,næʃə'nælɪti/ (n) = narodowość
- M1.24 **ask for** /'ɑ:sk 'fɔ:r/ (v) = poprosić o (np. pomoc)
- M1.25 **give** /gɪv/ (v) = dać  
e.g. Can you please **give** me your phone number?
- M1.26 **personal** /'pɜ:sənəl/ = osobisty
- M1.27 **personal information** /'pɜ:sənəl ,ɪnfə'meɪʃən/ = dane osobowe
- M1.28 **introduce oneself** /,ɪntrə'dju:s wʌn'self/ (v) = przedstawić się  
e.g. Let me **introduce myself**. My name is Juan and I'm from Spain.
- M1.29 **greet** /gri:t/ (v) = witać  
e.g. Our teacher always **greets** us with a smile.
- M1.30 **identify** /aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/ (v) = wskazać  
e.g. Can you **identify** your bag among all the others?
- M1.31 **describe** /dɪ'skraɪb/ (v) = opisać  
e.g. Can you please **describe** the robber?
- M1.32 **family member** /'fæmli 'membə(r)/ (n) = członek rodziny
- M1.33 **talk about** /'tɔ:k ə'baʊt/ (v) = mówić o
- M1.34 **possessions** /pə'zeʃənz/ (n pl) = posiadane rzeczy
- M1.35 **ability** /ə'bɪlɪti/ (n) = zdolność
- M1.36 **offer** /'ɒfə(r)/ (v) = zaproponować, zaoferować  
e.g. Can I **offer** you a drink?
- M1.37 **help** /help/ (n) = pomoc
- M1.38 **letter** /'letə(r)/ (n) = list
- M1.39 **pen-pal** /'penpæl/ (n) = korespondencyjny przyjaciel / korespondencyjna przyjaciółka
- M1.40 **postcard** /'pəʊstɔ:d/ (n) = kartka pocztowa
- M1.41 **take after** /'teɪk 'ɑ:ftə(r)/ (phr v) = być podobnym (do kogoś w rodzinie)

## 1a – Friends on the Net (pp. 8–9)

- 1a.1 **net** /net/ (n) = internet; sieć
- 1a.2 **Britain** /'brɪtən/ (n) = (Wielka) Brytania
- 1a.3 **Turkey** /'tʊ:ki/ (n) = Turcja
- 1a.4 **Russia** /'rʌʃə/ (n) = Rosja
- 1a.5 **Poland** /'pəʊlənd/ (n) = Polska
- 1a.6 **Greece** /gri:s/ (n) = Grecja
- 1a.7 **Mexico** /'meksɪkəʊ/ (n) = Meksyk
- 1a.8 **Egypt** /'i:dʒɪpt/ (n) = Egipt
- 1a.9 **USA** /ju: es 'eɪ/ (n) = USA
- 1a.10 **music** /'mju:zɪk/ (n) = muzyka
- 1a.11 **extract** /'ekstrækt/ (n) = fragment
- 1a.12 **Japan** /dʒə'pæn/ (n) = Japonia
- 1a.13 **Geography** /dʒɪ'ɒgrəfi/ (n) = geografia;  
wiedza geograficzna
- 1a.14 **complete** /kəm'pli:t/ (v) = uzupełnić  
*e.g. Complete this form and give it to me.*
- 1a.15 **Ankara** /'æŋkərə/ (n) = Ankara
- 1a.16 **Athens** /'æθɪnz/ (n) = Ateny
- 1a.17 **Cairo** /'kaɪrəʊ/ (n) = Kair
- 1a.18 **London** /'lʌndən/ (n) = Londyn
- 1a.19 **Mexico City** /,meksɪkəʊ 'sɪti/ (n) =  
Meksyk (miasto)
- 1a.20 **Moscow** /'mɒskəʊ/ (n) = Moskwa
- 1a.21 **Tokyo** /'təʊkiəʊ/ (n) = Tokyo
- 1a.22 **Warsaw** /'wɔ:sɔ:/ (n) = Warszawa
- 1a.23 **Washington DC** /'wɒʃɪŋtən ,di: 'si:/ (n) =  
Waszyngton (miasto)
- 1a.24 **look up** /'lʊk 'ʌp/ (phr v) = sprawdzić (np.  
znaczenie słowa w słowniku)
- 1a.25 **registration form** /,redʒɪ'streɪʃən ,fɔ:m/  
(n) = formularz wpisowy  
*e.g. You must fill in the registration form  
on your first day at university.*
- 1a.26 **age** /eɪdʒ/ (n) = wiek
- 1a.27 **town** /taʊn/ (n) = miasto
- 1a.28 **user ID** /'ju:zər ,aɪ 'di:/ (n) = nazwa  
użytkownika, login
- 1a.29 **password** /'pɑ:swɜ:d/ (n) = hasło
- 1a.30 **e-mail address** /'i:meɪl ə'dres/ (n) = adres  
emailowy

## Useful Phrases/Sentences

- 1a.31 **What's his name?** = Jak on się nazywa?
- 1a.32 **How old is he?** = Ile on ma lat?
- 1a.33 **Where is he from?** = Skąd on pochodzi?
- 1a.34 **Where exactly?** = Dokładnie skąd?
- 1a.35 **text** /tekst/ (n) = tekst
- 1a.36 **title** /'taɪtəl/ (n) = tytuł
- 1a.37 **English** /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/ (adj) = angielski;  
Anglik/Angielka
- 1a.38 **welcome** /'welkəm/ (v) = witać  
*e.g. Welcome to our country!*
- 1a.39 **e-friends International** =  
międzynarodowy klub internetowych  
przyjaciół
- 1a.40 **singer** /'sɪŋər/ (n) = piosenkarz/piosenkarka
- 1a.41 **hope** /həʊp/ (v) = mieć nadzieję  
*e.g. I hope I'll pass the exams.*
- 1a.42 **contact** /'kɒntækt/ (v) = porozumieć się,  
skontaktować się  
*e.g. You can contact me by phone.*
- 1a.43 **picture** /'pɪktʃər/ (n) = zdjęcie
- 1a.44 **best friend** /'best 'frend/ (n) = najlepszy  
przyjaciel
- 1a.45 **Drop us an e-mail.** = Napisz do nas  
wiadomość.
- 1a.46 **almost** /'ɔ:lməʊst/ (adv) = prawie
- 1a.47 **I would like ...** = Chciałbym/Chciałabym...  
*e.g. I would like to meet you again.*

## 1b – The world over (pp. 10–11)

- 1b.1 **Austria** /'ɒstriə/ (n) = Austria
- 1b.2 **Germany** /'dʒɜ:məni/ (n) = Niemcy
- 1b.3 **Brazil** /brə'zɪl/ (n) = Brazylia
- 1b.4 **Italy** /'ɪtəli/ (n) = Włochy
- 1b.5 **France** /frɑ:ns/ (n) = Francja
- 1b.6 **Spain** /speɪn/ (n) = Hiszpania
- 1b.7 **China** /'tʃaɪnə/ (n) = Chiny
- 1b.8 **French** /frentʃ/ (adj/n) = francuski;  
Francuz/Francuzka
- 1b.9 **German** /'dʒɜ:mən/ (adj/n) = niemiecki;  
Niemiec/Niemka

- 1b.10 **Austrian** /'ɒstriən/ (adj/n) = austriacki;  
Austriak/Austriaczka
- 1b.11 **American** /ə'merɪkən/ (adj/n) =  
amerykański; Amerykanin/Amerykanka
- 1b.12 **Spanish** /'spæniʃ/ (adj/n) = hiszpański;  
Hiszpan/Hiszpanka
- 1b.13 **Italian** /ɪ'tæliən/ (adj/n) = włoski;  
Włoch/Włoszka
- 1b.14 **Brazilian** /brə'zi:liən/ (adj/n) = brazylijski;  
Brazylijczyk/Brazylijka
- 1b.15 **Chinese** /tʃaɪ'ni:z/ (adj/n) = chiński;  
Chińczyk/Chinka
- 1b.16 **Turkish** /'tʃ:kiʃ/ (adj/n) = turecki;  
Turek/Turczynka
- 1b.17 **Russian** /'rʌʃjən/ (adj/n) = rosyjski;  
Rosjanin/Rosjanka
- 1b.18 **Japanese** /,dʒæpə'ni:z/ (adj/n) = japoński;  
Japończyk/Japonka
- 1b.19 **mosquito** /mə'ski:təʊ/ (n) = komar  
*e.g. These mosquito bites on my legs are  
driving me mad!*
- 1b.20 **ketchup** /'ketʃəp/ (n) = keczup
- 1b.21 **robot** /'rəʊbɒt/ (n) = robot
- 1b.22 **Czech** /tʃek/ (adj/n) = czeski;  
Czech/Czeszka
- 1b.23 **piano** /pi'ænəʊ/ (n) = pianino; fortepian
- 1b.24 **zebra** /'zebɹə/ (n) = zebra
- 1b.25 **African** /'æfrɪkən/ (adj) = afrykański
- 1b.26 **the same** /ðə 'seɪm/ (adj) = ten sam, taki  
sam
- 1b.27 **both** /bəʊθ/ = obaj, obie, oboje

#### Useful Phrases/Sentences

- 1b.28 **What is your last name?** = Jak masz /  
Jak Pan/Pani ma na nazwisko?
- 1b.29 **What is your address?** = Jaki jest twój/  
Pana/Pani adres?
- 1b.30 **Where are you from?** = Skąd jesteś? /  
Skąd Pan/Pani pochodzi?
- 1b.31 **What is your mother's name?** = Jak ma  
na imię twoja/Pana/Pani mama?
- 1b.32 **How do you spell it?** = Jak się to pisze?
- 1b.33 **million** /'mɪljən/ (n) = milion
- 1b.34 **landmark** /'lændmɑ:k/ (n) =  
znany/charakterystyczny obiekt

- e.g. The most famous landmark in  
Athens is the Acropolis.*
- 1b.35 **Coliseum** /,kɒlə'si:əm/ (n) = Koloseum
- 1b.36 **Rome** /rəʊm/ (n) = Rzym
- 1b.37 **other** /'ʌðər/ (adj) = inny, inni, inne
- 1b.38 **thing** /θɪŋ/ (n) = rzecz
- 1b.39 **see** /si:/ (v) = zobaczyć, oglądnąć  
*e.g. You can see my house from here.*
- 1b.40 **the Trevi Fountain** = Fontanna di Trevi
- 1b.41 **the Leaning Tower of Pisa** = Krzywa  
wieża w Pizie
- 1b.42 **square** /skweər/ (n) = plac  
*e.g. He usually sits out in the square and  
has a cup of coffee.*
- 1b.43 **factfile** /'fæktfaɪl/ (n) = informator
- 1b.44 **population** /,pɒpjʊ'leɪʃən/ (n) = ludność

#### 1c – Pleased to meet you! (pp. 12–13)

- 1c.1 **introductions** /,ɪntrə'dʌkʃənz/ (n pl) =  
sposoby przedstawiania się
- 1c.2 **greetings** /'gri:tɪŋz/ (n pl) = powitania
- 1c.3 **hear** /hɪər/ (v) = usłyszeć  
*e.g. I can't hear you. Speak up!*
- 1c.4 **dialogue** /'daɪələʊg/ (n) = dialog
- 1c.5 **sentence** /'sentəns/ (n) = zdanie
- 1c.6 **say** /seɪ/ (v) = powiedzieć
- 1c.7 **partner** /'pɑ:tənər/ (n) = partner; tu:  
kolega/koleżanka, z którym/którą  
wykonujesz zadanie  
*e.g. My partner is sick and so I have lots  
of work to do.*
- 1c.8 **Canada** /'kænədə/ (n) = Kanada
- 1c.9 **Canadian** /kə'neɪdiən/ (adj) = kanadyjski;  
Kanadyjczyk/Kanadyjka
- 1c.10 **Polish** /'pɒʃɪʃ/ (adj/n) = polski; Polak/Polka
- 1c.11 **actor** /'æktər/ (n) = aktor
- 1c.12 **boy** /bɔɪ/ (n) = chłopiec
- 1c.13 **girl** /gɜ:l/ (n) = dziewczyna
- 1c.14 **correct** /kə'rekt/ (adj) = poprawny,  
właściwy
- 1c.15 **order** /'ɔ:dər/ (n) = szyk, kolejność
- 1c.16 **tour guide** /'tʊə gaɪd/ (n) = przewodnik
- 1c.17 **city tour** /'sɪti ˌtʊər/ (n) = zwiedzanie  
miasta

- 1c.18 **find out** /'faɪnd 'aʊt/ (phr v) = dowiedzieć się  
e.g. *I hope I'll find out about the secret one day.*
- 1c.19 **tourist** /'tʊərɪst/ (n) = turysta/turystka
- 1c.20 **fill in** /'fɪl 'ɪn/ (phr v) = wypełnić, wpisać
- 1c.21 **table** /'teɪbəl/ (n) = tabela
- 1c.22 **Australia** /ə'streɪliə/ (n) = Australia

**Useful Phrases/Sentences**

- 1c.23 **How are things?** = Jak leci? / Co słychać?
- 1c.24 **Not bad.** = W porządku.
- 1c.25 **How are you?** = Jak się masz?
- 1c.26 **Nice to meet you.** = Miło Cię/Pana/Panią poznać.
- 1c.27 **Pleased to meet you.** = Miło Cię/Pana/Panią poznać.
- 1c.28 **Have a nice day!** = Miłego dnia!

**1d – Tell me everything! (p. 14)**

- 1d.1 **north** /nɔ:θ/ (n) = północ
- 1d.2 **England** /'ɪŋɡlənd/ (n) = Anglia
- 1d.3 **year** /jɪə/ (n) = rok
- 1d.4 **great** /ɡreɪt/ (adj) = świetny, kapitalny
- 1d.5 **love** /lʌv/ (v) = kochać, tu: uwielbiać
- 1d.6 **football** /'fʊtbɔ:l/ (n) = piłka nożna
- 1d.7 **team** /ti:m/ (n) = drużyna
- 1d.8 **soon** /su:n/ (adv) = wkrótce

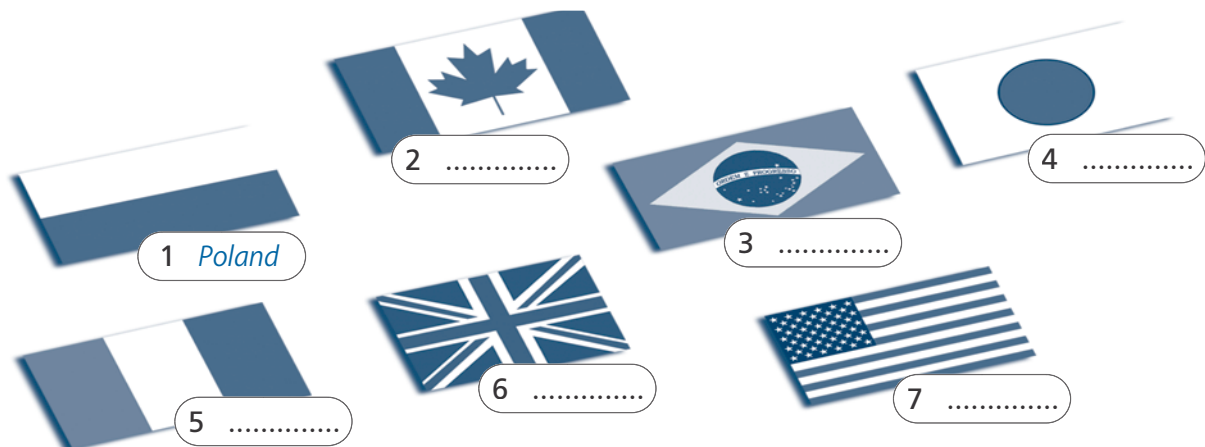
- 1d.9 **tell** /tel/ (v) = (o)powiedzieć
- 1d.10 **everything** /'evrɪθɪŋ/ = wszystko
- 1d.11 **new** /nju:/ (adj) = nowy
- 1d.12 **composition** /,kɒmpə'zɪʃən/ (n) = wypracowanie pisemne
- 1d.13 **topic** /'tɒpɪk/ (n) = temat
- 1d.14 **write down** /'raɪt 'daʊn/ (phr v) = zapisać
- 1d.15 **decide** /dɪ'saɪd/ (v) = zdecydować
- 1d.16 **include** /ɪn'klu:d/ (v) = zawrzeć, umieścić  
e.g. *The price includes flights and hotel.*

**Curricular Cuts 1: Geography (p. 15)**

- CCs1.1 **compass** /'kɒmpəs/ (n) = kompas
- CCs1.2 **south-east** /,saʊθ'i:st/ (n) = południowy wschód
- CCs1.3 **south-west** /,saʊθ'west/ (n) = południowy zachód
- CCs1.4 **north-west** /,nɔ:θ'west/ (n) = północny zachód
- CCs1.5 **north-east** /,nɔ:θ'i:st/ (n) = północny wschód
- CCs1.6 **Wales** /weɪəlz/ (n) = Walia
- CCs1.7 **Scotland** /'skɒtlənd/ (n) = Szkocja
- CCs1.8 **draw** /drɔ:/ (v) = narysować
- CCs1.9 **present** /prɪ'zent/ (v) = pokazać, przedstawić
- CCs1.10 **Northern Ireland** /'nɔ:ðən 'aɪələnd/ (n) = Irlandia Północna

**VOCABULARY EXERCISES**

**A** Wpisz nazwy państw, jak w przykładzie.





**B Od podanych nazw krajów utwórz przymiotniki określające narodowość i wpisz je do tabelki.**

- Japan • Mexico • Poland • Russia • Turkey • USA • Austria
- Germany • Italy • Spain • Canada • England

-ese	-an	-ian	-ish
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

**C Zakreśl kółkiem właściwą odpowiedź.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 A: How are you?<br/>B: <b>a</b> Have a nice time.<br/>    <b>b</b> Pretty good, thanks.</p> <p>2 A: Where are you from?<br/>B: <b>a</b> I'm from Japan.<br/>    <b>b</b> I'm Helen Wilson.</p> <p>3 A: How are things?<br/>B: <b>a</b> Pleased to meet you.<br/>    <b>b</b> Not bad.</p> | <p>4 A: Hello, Mary. This is Mike.<br/>B: <b>a</b> How are things?<br/>    <b>b</b> Nice to meet you.</p> <p>5 A: Goodbye, John. See you later.<br/>B: <b>a</b> Bye, Mary. Have a nice day.<br/>    <b>b</b> Pretty good.</p> |
|--|---|

**D Zakreśl kółkiem słowo, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 Greek – Brazilian – China</p> <p>2 who – hello – what</p> | <p>3 French – Australia – Scotland</p> <p>4 drop – write – singer</p> |
|--|---|

**GRAMMAR****Czasownik *to be* (forma twierdząca)**

Forma pełna	
I am	we are
you are	you are
he, she, it is	they are

Forma skrócona	
I'm	we're
you're	you're
he's, she's, it's	they're

**A Wpisz *am, is* lub *are*.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 It ..... a magazine.</p> <p>2 He ..... from Spain.</p> <p>3 They ..... glasses.</p> | <p>4 I ..... a pupil.</p> <p>5 We ..... students.</p> |
|--|---|

## Pytania z *who, where, when, what, how, how old* oraz *whose*

### Używamy

- **who** pytając o osobę/osoby.  
"Who is she?" "She's my new friend, Jill."
- **where** w pytaniach o miejsce.  
"Where's Lin from?" "She's from Japan."
- **when** w pytaniach o czas.  
"When's your birthday?" "2<sup>nd</sup> August."
- **what** w odniesieniu do rzeczy.  
"What's this?" "It's a present for you."
- **how** w pytaniach o sposób.  
"How can I do this?" "I'll show you."
- **how old** w pytaniach o wiek.  
"How old is your sister?" "Fifteen."
- **whose** w pytaniach o osobę właściciela.  
"Whose is this doll?" "It's Mary's."

### B Wpisz *who, what, how* lub *where*.

- |         |                      |         |                          |
|---------|----------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| 1 ..... | are you from?        | 5 ..... | is your full name?       |
| 2 ..... | is your best friend? | 6 ..... | is your school?          |
| 3 ..... | is your password?    | 7 ..... | is your favourite actor? |
| 4 ..... | old are you?         | 8 ..... | do you spell it?         |

### Czasownik *to be* (formy pytające i przeczące)

Forma przecząca		Forma pytająca
Pełna	Skrócona	
I am not	I'm not	Am I?
you are not	you aren't	Are you?
he is not	he isn't	Is he?
she is not	she isn't	Is she?
it is not	it isn't	Is it?
we are not	we aren't	Are we?
you are not	you aren't	Are you?
they are not	they aren't	Are they?

### C Podkreśl właściwą formę.

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 She aren't/isn't from Spain. She are/is from Africa. | 3 Are/Am you Brazilian?           |
| 2 We aren't/isn't best friends.                        | 4 Mary and Chris are/is brothers. |
|  | 5 I'm not/isn't a tourist.        |

### D Przeczytaj i dopasuj.

- |                            |                           |                                       |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | Are you from Spain?       | a It's a country.                     |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | I'm not twenty.           | b No, she isn't. She is a tour guide. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | Egypt isn't a town.       | c They are at home.                   |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | They aren't in the class. | d I am only sixteen!                  |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> | Is she a teacher?         | e Yes, I am.                          |



## 2a – Family ties (pp. 16–17)

- 2a.1 **family ties** /ˈfæmli ˈtaɪz/ (n pl) = więzy rodzinne
- 2a.2 **appearance** /əˈpiərəns/ (n) = wygląd
- 2a.3 **grandmother** /ˈgrænmlðər/ (n) = babcia
- 2a.4 **grandfather** /ˈgrændfɑːðər/ (n) = dziadek
- 2a.5 **mother** /ˈmʌðər/ (n) = matka
- 2a.6 **father** /ˈfɑːðər/ (n) = ojciec
- 2a.7 **aunt** /ɑːnt/ (n) = ciocia
- 2a.8 **uncle** /ˈʌŋkəl/ (n) = wujek
- 2a.9 **older** /ˈəʊldər/ (adj) = starszy  
Opp.: younger
- 2a.10 **sister** /ˈsɪstər/ (n) = siostra
- 2a.11 **younger** /ˈjʌŋgər/ (adj) = młodszy  
Opp.: older
- 2a.12 **brother** /ˈbrʌðər/ (n) = brat
- 2a.13 **family tree** /ˈfæmli ˈtriː/ (n) = drzewo genealogiczne
- 2a.14 **riddle** /ˈrɪdəl/ (n) = zagadka
- 2a.15 **wife** /waɪf/ (n) = żona
- 2a.16 **daughter** /ˈdɔːtər/ (n) = córka
- 2a.17 **husband** /ˈhʌzbənd/ (n) = mąż
- 2a.18 **son** /sʌn/ (n) = syn
- 2a.19 **below** /bɪˈləʊ/ (prep) = poniżej
- 2a.20 **long** /lɒŋ/ (adj) = długi  
Opp.: short (adj)
- 2a.21 **dark** /dɑːk/ (adj) = ciemny
- 2a.22 **hair** /heər/ (n) = włosy
- 2a.23 **short** /ʃɔːt/ (adj) = krótki  
Opp.: long
- 2a.24 **glasses** /ˈglɑːsɪz/ (n pl) = okulary
- 2a.25 **fair** /feər/ (adj) = jasny  
e.g. Her parents both have dark hair but she has **fair** hair.
- 2a.26 **eye** /aɪ/ (n) = oko
- 2a.27 **beard** /bɪəd/ (n) = broda
- 2a.28 **moustache** /məˈstɑːʃ/ (n) = wąs, wąsy
- 2a.29 **circle** /ˈsɜːkəl/ (v) = zakreślić kółkiem  
e.g. Please **circle** the correct answer.
- 2a.30 **meet** /miːt/ (v) = spotkać, poznać  
e.g. I **meet** my friends every Saturday evening.
- 2a.31 **scan** /skæn/ (v) = przeglądać, pobieżnie przejrzeć

- e.g. *Scan the text and think of a title.*
- 2a.32 **task** /tɑːsk/ (n) = zadanie
- 2a.33 **quickly** /ˈkwɪkli/ (adv) = szybko  
Opp.: slowly
- 2a.34 **concentrate** /ˈkɒnsəntreɪt/ (v) = koncentrować się na czymś  
e.g. There's so much noise that I can't **concentrate** on my homework.
- 2a.35 **detail** /ˈdeɪtəl/ (n) = szczegół
- 2a.36 **unknown** /ˌʌnˈnəʊn/ (adj) = nieznan  
Opp.: known  
e.g. Look up **unknown** words in a dictionary.
- 2a.37 **week** /wiːk/ (n) = tydzień
- 2a.38 **hit the TV screen** = ukazać się w telewizji
- 2a.39 **grandma** /ˈgrænməː/ (n) = babcia
- 2a.40 **grandad** /ˈgrændæd/ (n) = dziadziuś
- 2a.41 **First, ...** /fɜːst/ (adv) = Po pierwsze...
- 2a.42 **live** /lɪv/ (v) = mieszkać  
e.g. I **live** with my family in a big city.
- 2a.43 **cooking** /ˈkʊkɪŋ/ (n) = gotowanie
- 2a.44 **mum** /mʌm/ (n) = mamusia
- 2a.45 **most people call her Beth** = większość ludzi mówi do niej Beth
- 2a.46 **beautiful** /ˈbjʊ.təfəl/ (adj) = piękny  
Opp.: ugly
- 2a.47 **smile** /smaɪəl/ (n) = uśmiech
- 2a.48 **flower** /ˈflaʊər/ (n) = kwiatek
- 2a.49 **chocolate** /ˈtʃɒklət/ (n) = czekolada
- 2a.50 **great fun** = świetny kumpel
- 2a.51 **clever** /ˈkleɪvər/ (adj) = mądry  
Opp.: stupid
- 2a.52 **cute** /kjuːt/ (adj) = przyjemny, uroczy  
e.g. Oh, look! Isn't that little puppy so **cute**?
- 2a.53 **animal** /ˈænɪməl/ (n) = zwierzę
- 2a.54 **patch** /pætʃ/ (n) = łata, łątka
- 2a.55 **ear** /ɪər/ (n) = ucho
- 2a.56 **together** /təˈgeðər/ (adv) = razem
- 2a.57 **watch** /wɒtʃ/ (v) = oglądać  
e.g. I usually **watch** TV in the evenings.
- 2a.58 **episode** /ˈepɪsəʊd/ (n) = odcinek (np. serialu)
- 2a.59 **big** /bɪg/ (adj) = wielki  
Opp.: small
- 2a.60 **problem** /ˈprɒbləm/ (n) = problem

- 2a.61 **only child** /ˌɒnli ˈtʃaɪld/ (n) = jedynak, jedynaczka  
 2a.62 **What does your mother look like?** = Jak wygląda twoja mama?  
 2a.63 **photo** /ˈfəʊtəʊ/ (n) = zdjęcie, fotka  
 2a.64 **drawing** /ˈdrɔːwɪŋ/ (n) = rysunek

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## 2b – Families of the world (pp. 18–19)

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- 2b.1 **quite** /kwaɪt/ (adv) = dość  
 2b.2 **pretty** /ˈprɪti/ (adj) = ładny  
*e.g. That little girl is quite pretty, isn't she?*  
 2b.3 **character** /ˈkærəktəʃ/ (n) = charakter, osobowość  
 2b.4 **kind** /kaɪnd/ (adj) = miły, życzliwy  
**Opp.:** rude  
 2b.5 **friendly** /ˈfrendli/ (adj) = przyjacielski  
**Opp.:** unfriendly  
 2b.6 **tall** /tɔːl/ (adj) = wysoki  
**Opp.:** short  
 2b.7 **handsome** /ˈhænsəm/ (adj) = przystojny  
**Opp.:** ugly  
 2b.8 **wavy** /ˈweɪvi/ (adj) = falujące (włosy)  
 2b.9 **serious** /ˈsɪəriəs/ (adj) = poważny  
*e.g. He's always so serious. He never smiles!*  
 2b.10 **slim** /slɪm/ (adj) = szczupły  
 2b.11 **good-looking** /ˌɡʊdˈlʊkɪŋ/ (adj) = atrakcyjny, ładny  
 2b.12 **straight** /streɪt/ (adj) = prosty  
 2b.13 **overweight** /ˈəʊvəweɪt/ (adj) = mający nadwagę  
 2b.14 **curly** /ˈkɜːli/ (adj) = kręcone (włosy)  
 2b.15 **funny** /ˈfʌni/ (adj) = zabawny  
 2b.16 **nose** /nəʊz/ (n) = nos  
 2b.17 **pet** /pet/ (n) = zwierzątko domowe  
 2b.18 **face** /feɪs/ (v) = zmierzyć się z czymś, stawić czoła  
*e.g. You have to face the truth!*  
 2b.19 **abroad** /əˈbrɔːd/ (adv) = za granicą  
*e.g. My brother wants to study abroad in the future.*  
 2b.20 **student** /ˈstjuːdnt/ (n) = student  
 2b.21 **want** /wɒnt/ (v) = chcieć  
*e.g. I want to go home now.*  
 2b.22 **study** /ˈstʌdi/ (v) = studiować, uczyć się (np. do egzaminu)  
*e.g. You must study hard for your exams.*

- 2b.23 **learn** /lɜːn/ (v) = uczyć się  
*e.g. Steve wants to learn Russian.*  
 2b.24 **another** /əˈnʌðə/ (pron) = inny  
 2b.25 **from around the world** = z całego świata  
 2b.26 **wait** /weɪt/ (v) = czekać  
*e.g. I'll wait for you at the cinema.*  
 2b.27 **reporter** /rɪˈpɔːtə/ (n) = reporter  
 2b.28 **right by the sea** = tuż nad morzem, nad samym morzem  
 2b.29 **lucky** /ˈlʌki/ (adj) = szczęściarz  
 2b.30 **swimming** /ˈswɪmɪŋ/ (n) = pływanie  
 2b.31 **home-made** /ˌhəʊmˈmeɪd/ (adj) = domowy  
*e.g. I love my mum's home-made bread.*  
 2b.32 **tacos** /ˈtækəʊz/ (n pl) = taco (potrawa meksykańska)  
 2b.33 **life** /laɪf/ (n) = życie  
 2b.34 **I would love** = bardzo chciałbym  
 2b.35 **share** /ʃeə/ (v) = dzielić  
*e.g. Do you want to share the room with me?*  
 2b.36 **food** /fuːd/ (n) = jedzenie  
 2b.37 **pair** /peə/ (n) = para  
 2b.38 **act out** /ˈækt ˈaʊt/ (phr v) = odegrać  
 2b.39 **activity** /ækˈtɪvəti/ (n) = zajęcie  
 2b.40 **choice** /tʃɔɪs/ (n) = wybór  
 2b.41 **carefully** /ˈkeəfəli/ (adv) = uważnie  
 2b.42 **match** /mætʃ/ (v) = dopasować  
*e.g. Try and match the words to the pictures.*  
 2b.43 **cook book** /ˈkʊk bʊk/ (n) = książka kucharska  
 2b.44 **computer game** /kəmˈpjʊtə ˌgeɪm/ (n) = gra komputerowa  
 2b.45 **doll** /dɒl/ (n) = lalka  
 2b.46 **gardening gloves** /ˈɡɑːdnɪŋ ˈɡlʌvz/ (n pl) = rękawice ogrodnicze  
 2b.47 **story book** /ˈstɔːri bʊk/ (n) = zbiór opowiadań, bajki

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## 2c – Family fun! (pp. 20–21)

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- 2c.1 **play** /pleɪ/ (v) = grać  
*e.g. Let's play football!*  
 2c.2 **chess** /tʃes/ (n) = szachy  
 2c.3 **cook** /kʊk/ (v) = gotować  
*e.g. Mary cooks delicious meals.*

- 2c.4 **dive** /daɪv/ (v) = nurkować  
 2c.5 **baseball** /'beɪsbɔ:l/ (n) = bejsbol  
 2c.6 **ride a horse** = jeździć konno  
 2c.7 **surf the Internet** = surfować po Internecie  
*e.g. He spends hours **surfing the Internet!***  
 2c.8 **ride a bike** = jeździć na rowerze  
 2c.9 **swim** /swɪm/ (v) = pływać  
 2c.10 **take photos** = robić zdjęcia  
 2c.11 **ski** /ski:/ (v) = jeździć na nartach  
 2c.12 **tennis** /'tenɪs/ (n) = tenis  
 2c.13 **a little** = trochę  
*e.g. "Can you play chess?" "Only **a little!**"*  
 2c.14 **really well** = naprawdę dobrze  
 2c.15 **not at all** = w ogóle nie  
 2c.16 **hopeless** /'həʊpləs/ (adj) = beznadziejny  
 2c.17 **dance** /dɑ:ns/ (v) = tańczyć  
 2c.18 **phone** /fəʊn/ (n) = telefon  
 2c.19 **belong to** /bɪ'lɒŋ tə/ (v) = należeć do  
*e.g. This bag **belongs** to me, it's mine.*  
 2c.20 **hand out** /'hænd 'aʊt/ (phr v) = rozdać  
*e.g. Can you **hand out** the test papers, please?*  
 2c.21 **object** /'ɒbdʒəkt/ (n) = przedmiot  
 2c.22 **give back** /'gɪv 'bæk/ (phr v) = oddać  
 2c.23 **Excuse me.** = Przepraszam.  
 2c.24 **Good morning!** = Dzień dobry!

## Useful Phrases/Sentences

- 2c.25 **How can I help you?** = W czym mogę pomóc?  
 2c.26 **Sure, no problem.** = Ależ oczywiście.  
 2c.27 **That sounds good.** = Brzmi zachęcająco.  
 2c.28 **I don't think so.** = Nie sądzę.  
 2c.29 **for instance** = na przykład  
 2c.30 **card** /kɑ:d/ (n) = karta  
 2c.31 **mobile phone** /,məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/ (n) = telefon komórkowy  
 2c.32 **post** /pəʊst/ (v) = wysłać  
*e.g. I will **post** the letter tomorrow morning.*  
 2c.33 **similar** /'sɪmɪlə/ (adj) = podobny  
 2c.34 **camera** /'kæmrə/ (n) = aparat fotograficzny  
 2c.35 **open** /'əʊpən/ (v) = otworzyć  
*e.g. Could you please **open** the window? It's very hot in here!*  
 2c.36 **door** /dɔ:ɹ/ (n) = drzwi

- 2c.37 **agree** /ə'gri:/ (v) = zgadzać się  
*e.g. Sorry, but I don't **agree** with you.*  
 2c.38 **surprise** /sə'praɪz/ (n) = niespodzianka  
 2c.39 **difference** /'dɪfrəns/ (n) = różnica  
 2c.40 **for everyone** = dla każdego  
 2c.41 **today** /tə'deɪ/ (adv) = dziś  
 2c.42 **athletic** /æθ'letɪk/ (adj) = sportowy  
 2c.43 **fitness** /'fɪtnəs/ (n) = fitness, odnowa biologiczna  
*e.g. Health and **fitness** are very important for all of us.*  
 2c.44 **keep fit** = utrzymywać kondycję, dbać o formę  
 2c.45 **healthy** /'helθi/ (adj) = zdrowy  
 2c.46 **check out** /'tʃek 'aʊt/ (phr v) = sprawdzić  
 2c.47 **definitely** /'defənətli/ (adv) = zdecydowanie

## 2d – Camp Active (p. 22)

- 2d.1 **opening remarks** /'əʊpənɪŋ rɪ'mɑ:ks/ (n pl) = początek (np. listu)  
 2d.2 **closing remarks** /'kləʊzɪŋ rɪ'mɑ:ks/ (n pl) = koniec (np. listu)
- Useful Phrases/Sentences
- 2d.3 **Wish you were here.** = Chciał(a)bym, abyś był(a) tutaj.  
 2d.4 **See you soon.** = Do zobaczenia wkrótce.  
 2d.5 **Take care.** = Trzymaj się.  
 2d.6 **Best wishes.** = Najlepsze życzenia.
- 2d.7 **swimming pool** /'swɪmɪŋ pu:l/ (n) = basen  
 2d.8 **fantastic** /fæn'tæstɪk/ (adj) = fantastyczny  
 2d.9 **all day** = cały dzień  
 2d.10 **enjoy oneself** /ɪn'dʒɔɪ wɒn'self/ = dobrze się bawić  
 2d.11 **begin** /bɪ'gɪn/ (v) = zaczynać (się)  
*e.g. The word "apple" **begins** with an 'a'.*  
 2d.12 **end** /end/ (v) = kończyć (się)  
*e.g. The school year **ends** in June.*  
 2d.13 **imagine** /ɪ'mædʒɪn/ (v) = wyobrazić sobie  
*e.g. I can't **imagine** life in 2050.*  
 2d.14 **send** /send/ (v) = wysyłać  
*e.g. I always **send** postcards to my friends.*  
 2d.15 **tooth** /tu:θ/ (n) = ząb [plural: **teeth** /ti:θ/]

## Culture Clip 2 (p. 23)

- CC2.1 **Queen** /kwɪn/ (n) = królowa  
 CC2.2 **Royal Family** /'rɔɪəl 'fæmli/ (n) = rodzina królewska  
 CC2.3 **prince** /prɪns/ (n) = tu: książę  
 CC2.4 **castle** /'kɑ:səl/ (n) = zamek  
 CC2.5 **palace** /'pæləs/ (n) = pałac  
 CC2.6 **corgi** /'kɔ:gi/ (n) = pieski rasy Corgi  
 CC2.7 **carriage** /'kærɪdʒ/ (n) = powóz  
 CC2.8 **think** /θɪŋk/ (v) = (po)myśleć  
*e.g. Think about it and give me your answer tomorrow.*  
 CC2.9 **the United Kingdom** /ðə juːnaɪtɪd 'kɪŋdəm/ (n) = Zjednoczone Królestwo  
 CC2.10 **child** /tʃaɪld/ (n) = dziecko [plural: **children** /'tʃɪldrən/ dzieci]  
 CC2.11 **grandchild** /'græntʃaɪld/ (n) = wnuk/wnuczka [plural: **grandchildren** /'græntʃɪldrən/]  
 CC2.12 **fan** /fæn/ (n) = wielbiciel  
 CC2.13 **private** /'praɪvət/ (adj) = prywatny  
 CC2.14 **aeroplane** /'eərəpleɪn/ (n) = samolot  
 CC2.15 **visit** /'vɪzɪt/ (v) = odwiedzać  
*e.g. I think I'll visit my grandmother this weekend.*

## Self-Assessment Module 1 (pp. 24–25)

- SA1.1 **item** /'aɪtəm/ (n) = tu: forma  
 SA1.2 **passport** /'pɑ:spɔ:t/ (n) = paszport  
 SA1.3 **application** /,æplɪ'keɪʃən/ (n) = podanie  
*e.g. You need to make an application for the job.*  
 SA1.4 **date of birth** = data urodzenia  
 SA1.5 **place of birth** = miejsce urodzenia  
 SA1.6 **sex** /seks/ (n) = płeć  
 SA1.7 **female** /'fi:meɪl/ (adj) = żeński  
 SA1.8 **job** /dʒɒb/ (n) = praca, zawód

## Across the Curriculum 1: Science (p. 26)

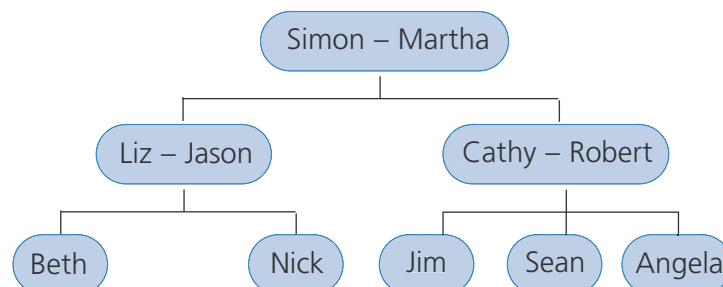
- AC1.1 **survey** /'sɜ:veɪ/ (n) = sondaż, badanie

## Songsheet 1 (p. 26)

- SS1.1 **Dreamland** (n) = kraina marzeń  
 SS1.2 **lyrics** /'lɪrɪks/ (n pl) = tekst piosenki  
 SS1.3 **guess** /ges/ (v) = odgadnąć  
*e.g. I tried to guess the answer but it was too difficult.*  
 SS1.4 **missing** /'mɪsɪŋ/ (adj) = tu: brakujący  
 SS1.5 **guitar** /gɪ'tɑ:r/ (n) = gitara  
 SS1.6 **hour** /'aʊər/ (n) = godzina  
 SS1.7 **sweet** /swi:t/ (adj) = słodki  
 SS1.8 **guy** /gaɪ/ (n) = facet

## VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A Przystudiuj drzewo genealogiczne i uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi rzeczownikami.



- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Simon is Nick's <i>grandfather</i> . | 6 Angela is Cathy and Robert's ..... |
| 2 Cathy is Liz's .....                 | 7 Nick is Beth's .....               |
| 3 Robert is Cathy's .....              | 8 Jason is Jim's .....               |
| 4 Martha is Sean's .....               | 9 Cathy is Beth's .....              |
| 5 Liz is Jason's .....                 | 10 Jim is Cathy and Robert's .....   |

**B** Zakreśl kółkiem wyraz, który nie pasuje do pozostałych.

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 kind – friendly – slim – serious          | 4 beard – hair – glasses – moustache |
| 2 clever – straight – wavy – curly          | 5 blue – eyes – brown – green        |
| 3 beautiful – pretty – good-looking – funny | 6 photo – daughter – wife – brother  |

**C** a) Ułóż pytania i odpowiedzi, jak w przykładzie.

**David**



**Appearance**  
tall  
dark, wavy hair  
brown eyes

**Character**  
very kind and friendly

**Samantha**



**Appearance**  
short  
long, curly hair  
brown eyes

**Character**  
clever

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| 1 A: <i>What does David look like?</i><br>B: <i>He's tall, with</i> ..... | 2 A: ..... |
| .....   | B: .....   |
| A: <i>What's he like?</i>   | A: .....   |
| B: <i>He's very kind</i> .....  | B: .....   |

**b) Napisz, jak wygląda twój przyjaciel/twoja przyjaciółka.**

.....

.....

.....



**D a) Połącz wyrazy z obu kolumn tak, by utworzyć wyrażenia.**

- |   |                            |           |   |        |
|---|----------------------------|-----------|---|--------|
| 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> d | only      | a | family |
| 2 | <input type="checkbox"/>   | beautiful | b | life   |
| 3 | <input type="checkbox"/>   | host      | c | bread  |
| 4 | <input type="checkbox"/>   | live      | d | child  |
| 5 | <input type="checkbox"/>   | home-made | e | smile  |
| 6 | <input type="checkbox"/>   | computer  | f | fit    |
| 7 | <input type="checkbox"/>   | family    | g | abroad |
| 8 | <input type="checkbox"/>   | keep      | h | games  |

**b) Następnie uzupełnij poniższe zdania wyrażeniami z zadania powyżej.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Tara hasn't got any brothers or sisters. She's a(n) .....</p> <p>2 Lin wants to buy presents for her .....</p> <p>3 Steve loves playing .....</p> <p>4 Brenda's got long, straight hair and a .....</p> <p>5 Have some of my mum's ..... It's delicious.</p> | <p>6 I am a student. I ..... with a family.</p> <p>7 If you want to ....., you can join a gym.</p> <p>8 We're very happy with our ..... and we would like to share it with a student.</p> |
|---|---|

**E Nazwij czynności przedstawione na zdjęciach.**



1 *ride a bike*



2 .....



3 .....



4 .....



5 .....



6 .....



7 .....



8 .....

## GRAMMAR

Czasownik *have got*

## Forma twierdząca

Pełna	Skrócona
I have got he/she/it has got we/you/they have got	I've got he's/she's/it's got we've/you've/they've got

## Forma pytająca

Have I got?  
Has he/she/it got?  
Have we/you/they got?

## Forma przecząca

Pełna	Skrócona
I have not got he/she/it has not got we/you/they have not got	I haven't got he/she/it hasn't got we/you/they haven't got

## Zastosowanie

Czasownika **have got** (*mieć*) używamy:

- określając, że coś należy do kogoś / jest czyjąś własnością, np.  
*He has got a pet dog.*
- opisując cechy osób, zwierząt i przedmiotów, np.  
*Jean has got long, fair hair and blue eyes.*

## Krótkie odpowiedzi

Have I/you/we/they got ...?	Yes, I/you/we/they have.
	No, I/you/we/they haven't.
Has he/she/it got ...?	Yes, he/she/it has.
	No, he/she/it hasn't.

W krótkich odpowiedziach NIE używamy **got**, np.  
*Have you got a car?*  
*Yes, I have (got).*

A Wpisz *has, hasn't, have* lub *haven't*.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 My sister ..... got long hair.</p> <p>2 I ..... got a brother, but I ..... got a sister.</p> <p>3 " ..... you got a big family?"<br/>"No, I ..... ."</p> <p>4 They ..... got one son and two daughters.</p> <p>5 " ..... your dad got a moustache?"<br/>"Yes, he ..... ."</p> | <p>6 My sister ..... got fair hair and green eyes.</p> <p>7 " ..... she got a pet?"<br/>"No, she ..... ."</p> <p>8 ..... you got a computer?<br/>"Yes, I ..... ."</p> |
|--|---|

## Czasownik *can*

Czasownika **can** (*móc*) używamy mówiąc o umiejętnościach, np.  
*I can play tennis.*

**Can** nie odmienia się przez osobę i liczbę. W formie przeczącej używamy **cannot** lub **can't**.

Forma twierdząca	Forma przecząca		Forma pytająca
	Pełna	Skrócona	
I can ski	I cannot ski	I can't ski	Can I ski?
you can ski	you cannot ski	you can't ski	Can you ski?
he can ski	he cannot ski	he can't ski	Can he ski?
she can ski	she cannot ski	she can't ski	Can she ski?
it can ski	it cannot ski	it can't ski	Can it ski?
we can ski	we cannot ski	we can't ski	Can we ski?
you can ski	you cannot ski	you can't ski	Can you ski?
they can ski	they cannot ski	they can't ski	Can they ski?

### Krótkie odpowiedzi

Can I/you/he/etc ski?	Yes, I/you/he/etc can.
	No, I/you/he/etc can't.

### B a) Ułóż pytania i odpowiedzi, jak w przykładzie.

Rita	cook (✓)	surf the Internet (✗)
Peter	ski (✗)	dive (✓)
Paula and Jenny	swim (✓)	play tennis (✗)
Michael	ride a horse (✗)	play chess (✓)

1 A: *Can Rita cook?*

B: *Yes, she can, but she can't surf the Internet.*

2 A: ..... ?

B: .....

3 A: ..... ?

B: .....

4 A: ..... ?

B: .....

### b) Napisz 4 zdania, o tym co potrafisz / czego nie potrafisz robić.

.....

.....

.....

.....



## Formy dzierżawcze

Określniki dzierżawcze		Określniki dzierżawcze wskazują:			
Lp.	Lmn.				
my your his her its	our your their	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>osobę posiadacza, np. <i>This is <b>my</b> radio.</i></li> <li>związek między osobami, np. <i>He is <b>our</b> father.</i></li> </ul> <p>Określniki dzierżawcze używane są przed rzeczownikiem, np. <i>She is <b>my</b> mother.</i></p>			
<p>Zaimki dzierżawcze</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lp.</th> <th>Lmn.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>mine yours his hers * ___</td> <td>ours yours theirs</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Lp.	Lmn.	mine yours his hers * ___
Lp.	Lmn.				
mine yours his hers * ___	ours yours theirs				
<p>Zaimki dzierżawcze zastępują rzeczownik. Nie używamy ich z rzeczownikami. Zaimki te wskazują osobę posiadacza.</p> <p>Porównaj: <i>This is <b>her</b> camera. (her jest określnikiem)</i> <i>It is <b>hers</b>. (hers jest zaimkiem)</i></p> <p>* Nie ma zaimka dzierżawczego 3 osoby lp.</p>					

## Dopełniacz

Formy dopełniacza używamy dla określenia posiadacza rzeczy:

- do rzeczownika w lp. dodajemy 's.  
*It is the **girl's** bike. (= It is **her** bike. The bike belongs to her.)*
- do rzeczownika w lmn., który kończy się na -s, dodajemy sam apostrof ' .  
*This is the **girls'** house. (= It is **their** house. The house belongs to them.)*
- jeśli rzecz jest wspólną własnością, 's dodajemy po ostatnim rzeczowniku frazy określającej posiadaczy tej/tych rzeczy.  
*This is **Ben and Kim's** car. (= It is **their** car. The car belongs to Ben and Kim.)*

### C Podkreśl właściwą formę.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1 A: Is this cat <b>her/hers</b>?<br/>B: No, it isn't. It's <b>our/ours</b> cat.</p> <p>2 A: Is this <b>your/yours</b> bike?<br/>B: Yes, it's <b>my/mine</b>.</p> <p>3 A: Whose house is this?<br/>B: It's <b>Dave's and Linda's/Dave and Linda's</b> house.</p> | <p>4 A: Is that <b>Fionas/Fiona's</b> dictionary?<br/>B: No, it isn't <b>her/hers</b>. It's Michael's.</p> <p>5 A: Is that <b>their/theirs</b> car?<br/>B: No, it isn't. It's <b>Mr Parker/Mr Parker's</b> car.</p> <p>6 A: Is this Tom's video camera?<br/>B: Yes, it's <b>his/hers</b>.</p> |
|---|---|

(p. 27)

- M2.1 **way** /weɪ/ (n) = sposób  
 M2.2 **song** /sɒŋ/ (n) = piosenka  
 M2.3 **timetable** /'taɪm,tetəbəl/ (n) = rozkład zajęć  
 M2.4 **quiz** /kwɪz/ (n) = quiz  
 M2.5 **classified ads** /'klæsɪfaɪd 'ædz/ (n pl) = ogłoszenia drobne (w gazecie)  
 M2.6 **notice** /'nəʊtɪs/ (n) = ogłoszenie  
 M2.7 **message** /'mesɪdʒ/ (n) = wiadomość  
*e.g. He always leaves a **message** on the table so they know where he is.*  
 M2.8 **competition** /,kɒmpə'tɪʃən/ (n) = konkurs  
 M2.9 **quality** /'kwɒləti/ (n) = tu: cecha  
 M2.10 **need** /ni:d/ (v) = potrzebować  
*e.g. I **need** some sugar to make a cake.*  
 M2.11 **become** /bɪ'kʌm/ (v) = zostać kimś  
*e.g. Tim wants to **become** an actor.*  
 M2.12 **police officer** /pə'li:s ,pɪsə/ (n) = policjant  
 M2.13 **doll's house** /'dɒlz haʊs/ (n) = dom dla lalek  
 M2.14 **home exchange** /'həʊm ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ (n) = goszczenie u kogoś w ramach wymiany

- M2.15 **type** /taɪp/ (n) = rodzaj, typ  
 M2.16 **shop** /ʃɒp/ (n) = sklep  
 M2.17 **public** /'pʌblɪk/ (adj) = publiczny  
 M2.18 **express** /ɪk'spres/ (v) = wyrazić  
*e.g. It's good to **express** your feelings.*  
 M2.19 **preference** /'prefərəns/ (n) = preferencje  
*e.g. I have a **preference** for milk and chocolate.*  
 M2.20 **location** /ləʊ'keɪʃən/ (n) = miejsce  
 M2.21 **directions** /daɪ'rekʃənz/ (n pl) = wskazówki, jak gdzieś dojść/dojechać  
 M2.22 **adverbs of frequency** = przysłówki częstotliwości  
 M2.23 **preposition** /,prepə'zɪʃən/ (n) = przyimek  
 M2.24 **daily** /'deɪli/ (adj) = codzienny  
 M2.25 **routine** /,ru:'ti:n/ (n) = porządek dnia, codzienne obowiązki  
*e.g. Monday to Friday, my life is **routine**, but on Saturday and Sunday I have a great time.*  
 M2.26 **your dream house** = twój wymarzony dom  
 M2.27 **range** /reɪndʒ/ (n) = tu: peria  
 M2.28 **in good shape** = w świetnej formie

3a – Day by day (pp. 28–29)

- 3a.1 **day** /deɪ/ (n) = dzień  
 3a.2 **go** /gəʊ/ (v) = iść, wybrać się  
*e.g. Can we **go** for a coffee in the afternoon?*  
 3a.3 **read** /ri:d/ (v) = czytać  
*e.g. I'm **reading** a book at the moment.*  
 3a.4 **walk** /wɔ:k/ (v) = spacerować, chodzić  
*e.g. Don't **walk** in the middle of the street.*  
 3a.5 **morning** /'mɔ:nɪŋ/ (n) = rano  
 3a.6 **afternoon** /,ɑ:ftə'nu:n/ (n) = popołudnie  
 3a.7 **evening** /'i:vnɪŋ/ (n) = wieczór

- 3a.8 **breakfast** /'brekfəst/ (n) = śniadanie  
 3a.9 **cinema** /'sɪnəmə/ (n) = kino  
 3a.10 **board game** /'bɔ:d geɪm/ (n) = gra planszowa  
*e.g. I really enjoy **board games**, especially Monopoly.*  
 3a.11 **gym** /dʒɪm/ (n) = siłownia  
 3a.12 **comics** /'kɒmɪks/ (n pl) = komiks  
 3a.13 **theatre** /'θiətə/ (n) = teatr  
 3a.14 **video game** /'vɪdɪəʊ geɪm/ (n) = gra wideo  
 3a.15 **pool** /pu:l/ (n) = basen

- 3a.16 **go jogging** /'gəʊ 'dʒɒɡɪŋ/ = uprawiać jogging
- 3a.17 **announcement** /ə'naʊnsmənt/ (n) = zawiadomienie, ogłoszenie  
e.g. They'll make an **announcement** to inform everyone about the prizes.
- 3a.18 **image** /'ɪmɪdʒ/ (n) = obraz, wyobrażenie
- 3a.19 **come to mind** = przyjść na myśl
- 3a.20 **prize** /praɪz/ (n) = nagroda
- 3a.21 **best entry** /'best 'entri/ (n) = najlepsze zgłoszenie
- 3a.22 **perfect** /'pɜːfɪkt/ (adj) = doskonały
- 3a.23 **send in** /'send 'ɪn/ (phr v) = przysyłać
- 3a.24 **try** /traɪ/ (v) = spróbować
- 3a.25 **luck** /lʌk/ (n) = szczęście
- 3a.26 **sun** /sʌn/ (n) = słońce
- 3a.27 **bird** /bɜːd/ (n) = ptak
- 3a.28 **fly** /flaɪ/ (v) = lecieć  
e.g. Birds **fly** high in the sky.
- 3a.29 **planet** /'plænɪt/ (n) = planeta
- 3a.30 **lesson** /'lesən/ (n) = lekcja
- 3a.31 **homework** /'həʊmwɜːk/ (n) = zadanie domowe
- 3a.32 **lie** /laɪ/ (v) = leżeć
- 3a.33 **rise** /raɪz/ (v) = wschodzić  
e.g. The sun **rises** in the morning.
- 3a.34 **get up** /'get 'ʌp/ (phr v) = wstawać (z łóżka)
- 3a.35 **get dressed** = ubierać się
- 3a.36 **worry** /'wʌri/ (v) = martwić się  
e.g. Don't **worry**, I'll help you.
- 3a.37 **rush** /rʌʃ/ (v) = spieszyć się  
e.g. There is no need to **rush**, we have plenty of time.
- 3a.38 **office** /'ɒfɪs/ (n) = biuro
- 3a.39 **early** /'ɜːli/ (adv) = wcześniej
- 3a.40 **dull** /dʌl/ (adj) = nudny
- 3a.41 **flat** /flæt/ (adj) = tu: bezbarwny, nijaki
- 3a.42 **hurry** /'hʌri/ (n/v) = pośpiech; śpieszyć się
- 3a.43 **dream** /dri:m/ (v) = marzyć, śnić  
e.g. Jean **dreams** of becoming a famous actress.
- 3a.44 **high** /haɪ/ (adv) = wysoko
- 3a.45 **sit** /sɪt/ (v) = siedzieć  
e.g. You can **sit** in the armchair, it's more comfortable.

- 3a.46 **look** /lʊk/ (v) = patrzeć  
e.g. **Look** carefully before you cross the street!
- 3a.47 **seem** /si:m/ (v) = wydawać się  
e.g. This exercise **seems** to be very easy.
- 3a.48 **mean** /mi:n/ (v) = tu: mieć na myśli, chcieć powiedzieć  
e.g. What do you **mean** by that?
- 3a.49 **wonderful** /'wʌndəfʊl/ (adj) = cudowny, wspaniały
- 3a.50 **shopping** /'ʃɒpɪŋ/ (n) = zakupy
- 3a.51 **washing-up** /'wɒʃɪŋ 'ʌp/ (n) = mycie naczyń
- 3a.52 **newspaper** /'njuːzˌpeɪpə/ (n) = gazeta

### 3b – School days (pp. 30–31)

- 3b.1 **subject** /'sʌbdʒekt/ (n) = przedmiot szkolny  
e.g. Maths is his favourite **subject**.
- 3b.2 **add** /æd/ (v) = dodać  
e.g. If you **add** one and five, you will get six.
- 3b.3 **History** /'hɪstri/ (n) = historia
- 3b.4 **Art** /ɑːt/ (n) = plastyka
- 3b.5 **Music** /'mjuːzɪk/ (n) = muzyka
- 3b.6 **Science** /'saɪəns/ (n) = przedmioty ścisłe
- 3b.7 **ICT** (*Information and Communications Technology*) = technologia informatyczna
- 3b.8 **Maths** /mæθs/ (n) = matematyka
- 3b.9 **English** /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/ (n) = język angielski
- 3b.10 **PE** (*Physical Education*) = wychowanie fizyczne
- 3b.11 **Monday** /'mʌndeɪ/ (n) = poniedziałek
- 3b.12 **Tuesday** /'tjuːzdi/ (n) = wtorek
- 3b.13 **Wednesday** /'wenzdeɪ/ (n) = środa
- 3b.14 **Thursday** /'θɜːzdeɪ/ (n) = czwartek
- 3b.15 **Friday** /'fraɪdeɪ/ (n) = piątek
- 3b.16 **weekend** /'wiːkend/ (n) = weekend
- 3b.17 **lunch break** /'lʌntʃ 'breɪk/ (n) = przerwa obiadowa
- 3b.18 **time** /taɪm/ (n) = czas
- 3b.19 **Is that all?** = Czy to wszystko?
- 3b.20 **slowly** /'sləʊli/ (adv) = powoli
- 3b.21 **Take it easy!** = Wyluzuj!  
e.g. Don't work so hard. **Take it easy!**
- 3b.22 **plenty of time** = mnóstwo czasu

- e.g. We've got **plenty of time**. It's only 3.30 pm and the film starts at 4 pm.
- 3b.23 **leave** /li:v/ (v) = zostawić  
e.g. Could you please **leave** me alone?
- 3b.24 **till** /tɪl/ (prep) = do (jakiegoś czasu)
- 3b.25 **housework** /'haʊswɜ:k/ (n) = obowiązki domowe
- 3b.26 **college** /'kɒlɪdʒ/ (n) = szkoła pomaturalna, kolegium, tu: szkoła wyższa
- 3b.27 **nothing** /'nʌθɪŋ/ (pron) = nic
- 3b.28 **unusual** /ʌn'ju:ʒuəl/ (adj) = niezwykły  
Opp.: usual
- 3b.29 **dinner** /'dɪnə/ (n) = obiad
- 3b.30 **keep notes** = robić notatki
- 3b.31 **study hard** = dużo się uczyć
- 3b.32 **village** /'vɪlɪdʒ/ (n) = wieś
- 3b.33 **brush** /brʌʃ/ (v) = czyścić, szczotkować  
e.g. I always **brush** my teeth in the morning and in the evening.
- 3b.34 **tidy** /'taɪdi/ (v) = sprzątać  
e.g. You can't go out until you **tidy** your room!
- 
- 3c – Careers day (pp. 32–33)**
- 3c.1 **chef** /ʃef/ (n) = szef kuchni
- 3c.2 **vet** /vet/ (n) = weterynarz
- 3c.3 **pilot** /'paɪlət/ (n) = pilot
- 3c.4 **doctor** /'dɒktə/ (n) = lekarz
- 3c.5 **work** /wɜ:k/ (v) = pracować
- 3c.6 **hospital** /'hɒspɪtəl/ (n) = szpital  
e.g. Nancy is a doctor; she works in a **hospital**.
- 3c.7 **wear** /weə/ (v) = nosić, być ubranym w coś  
e.g. My grandfather always **wears** glasses.
- 3c.8 **coat** /kəʊt/ (n) = tu: fartuch  
e.g. All doctors and nurses must wear white **coats**.
- 3c.9 **sick** /sɪk/ (adj) = chory
- 3c.10 **outdoors** /,aʊt'dɔ:z/ (adv) = na zewnątrz
- 3c.11 **uniform** /'ju:nɪfɔ:m/ (n) = mundur
- 3c.12 **protect** /prə'tekt/ (v) = ochraniać  
e.g. The police are there to **protect** people.
- 3c.13 **report** /rɪ'pɔ:t/ (v) = przekazywać
- 3c.14 **TV station** /,ti: 'steɪʃən/ (n) = stacja telewizyjna
- 3c.15 **travel** /'trævəl/ (v) = podróżować  
e.g. My dream is to **travel** to New York.
- 3c.16 **restaurant** /'restərɒnt/ (n) = restauracja
- 3c.17 **take care of** /'teɪk 'keə əv/ (n) = opiekować się (czymś)
- 3c.18 **piece** /pi:s/ (n) = kawałek; trochę  
e.g. Can I have a **piece** of cake, please?
- 3c.19 **paper** /'peɪpə/ (n) = papier
- 3c.20 **the rest** /ðə 'rest/ (pron) = reszta
- 3c.21 **long hours** /'lɒŋ 'aʊəz/ (n pl) = długo, do późna  
e.g. Doctors work very **long hours**.
- 3c.22 **mechanic** /mɪ'kænik/ (n) = mechanic
- 3c.23 **hardly ever** = prawie nigdy
- 3c.24 **impossible** /ɪm'pɒsɪbəl/ (adj) = niemożliwy  
Opp.: possible
- 3c.25 **outside** /'aʊtsaɪd/ (adv) = na zewnątrz
- 3c.26 **Cool!** /ku:l/ = Super!
- 3c.27 **No way!** = Nic z tego! / Za żadne skarby!
- 3c.28 **dangerous** /'deɪndʒərəs/ (adj) = niebezpieczny  
Opp.: safe
- 3c.29 **middle name** /,mɪdəl 'neɪm/ (n) = drugie imię, tu: główna cecha charakteru
- 3c.30 **nowadays** /'naʊədəɪz/ (adv) = teraz, obecnie
- 3c.31 **hate** /heɪt/ (v) = nienawidzić  
e.g. I **hate** working at weekends.
- 3c.32 **police force** /pə'li:s fɔ:s/ (n) = policja
- 3c.33 **basketball** /'bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l/ (n) = koszykówka
- 3c.34 **interested** /'ɪntrestɪd/ (adj) = zainteresowany (czymś)
- 3c.35 **mark** /mɑ:k/ (n) = ocena, stopień  
e.g. I get very good **marks** at school.
- 3c.36 **gesture** /'dʒestʃə/ (n) = gest
- 
- 3d – Job hunting (p. 34)**
- 3d.1 **job hunting** /'dʒɒb 'hʌntɪŋ/ = poszukiwanie pracy
- 3d.2 **look for** /'lʊk 'fɔ:r/ (phr v) = szukać
- 3d.3 **swimmer** /'swɪmə/ (n) = pływak
- 3d.4 **diver** /'daɪvə/ (n) = nurek
- 3d.5 **strong** /strɒŋ/ (adj) = silny
- 3d.6 **motorbike** /'mɒtəbaɪk/ (n) = motocykl
- 3d.7 **pizza delivery boy** = roznosiciel pizzy

3d.8	<b>dog-walker</b> /ˌdɒg ˈwɔːkəʃ/ (n) = osoba do wyprowadzania psa na spacer	CC3.10	<b>spend</b> /spend/ (v) = spędzać
3d.9	<b>babysitter</b> /ˈbeɪbɪsɪtəʃ/ (n) = opiekun(ka) do dziecka na godziny	CC3.11	<b>basic</b> /ˈbeɪsɪk/ (adj) = tu: prymitywny (o warunkach pobytu)
3d.10	<b>lifeguard</b> /ˈlaɪfgɑːd/ (n) = ratownik <i>e.g. All swimming pools should have a lifeguard in case something happens.</i>	CC3.12	<b>electricity</b> /ɪˌlekˈtrɪsəti/ (n) = elektryczność
3d.11	<b>I don't mind ...</b> = Nie mam nic przeciwko...	CC3.13	<b>hot water</b> /ˈhɒt ˈwɔːtəʃ/ (n) = ciepła woda
3d.12	<b>extra money</b> /ˈekstrə ˈmʌni/ (n) = dodatkowe pieniądze	CC3.14	<b>comfortable</b> /ˈkɒmfətəbəl/ (adj) = wygodny <b>Opp.:</b> uncomfortable
3d.13	<b>kind</b> /kaɪnd/ (n) = typ, rodzaj	CC3.15	<b>get ready</b> = przygotować się
3d.14	<b>area</b> /ˈeəriə/ (n) = obszar, okolica	CC3.16	<b>ahead</b> /əˈhed/ (adv) = przed (sobą)
<hr/>		CC3.17	<b>relax</b> /rɪˈlæks/ (v) = odpoczywać
<b>Culture Clip 3 (p. 35)</b>		CC3.18	<b>campfire</b> /ˈkæmpfaɪəʃ/ (n) = ognisko
CC3.1	<b>cowboy</b> /ˈkaʊbɔɪ/ (n) = kowboj	CC3.19	<b>free time</b> /ˌfriː ˈtaɪm/ (n) = czas wolny
CC3.2	<b>cattle</b> /ˈkætl/ (n) = bydło	CC3.20	<b>rodeo</b> /rəʊˈdeɪəʊ/ (n) = rodeo
CC3.3	<b>lasso</b> /ləˈsuː/ (n) = lasso	CC3.21	<b>show</b> /ʃəʊ/ (v) = pokazać <i>e.g. Can you show me how to ride a bike?</i>
CC3.4	<b>spurs</b> /spɜːz/ (n pl) = ostrogi	CC3.22	<b>skill</b> /skɪl/ (n) = umiejętność
CC3.5	<b>Stetson</b> /ˈstetsən/ (n) = kapelusz z szerokim rondem noszony przez kowbojów	CC3.23	<b>wild</b> /waɪld/ (adj) = dziki
CC3.6	<b>paragraph</b> /ˈpærəgrɑːf/ (n) = akapit	CC3.24	<b>bull</b> /bʊl/ (n) = byk
CC3.7	<b>heading</b> /ˈhedɪŋ/ (n) = nagłówek; śródtytuł	CC3.25	<b>horse</b> /hɔːs/ (n) = koń
CC3.8	<b>familiar</b> /fəˈmɪliəʃ/ (adj) = znany <b>Opp.:</b> unfamiliar	CC3.26	<b>easy</b> /ˈiːzi/ (adj) = łatwy <b>Opp.:</b> difficult
CC3.9	<b>figure</b> /ˈfɪɡəʃ/ (n) = postać <i>e.g. Brad Pitt is a familiar figure in Hollywood.</i>	CC3.27	<b>exciting</b> /ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/ (n) = porywający, fascynujący, pasjonujący <b>Opp.:</b> boring
		CC3.28	<b>time out</b> /ˌtaɪm ˈaʊt/ (n) = przerwa <i>e.g. OK, kids, time out! Time for a break.</i>
		CC3.29	<b>typical</b> /ˈtɪpɪkəl/ (adj) = typowy, zwykły

## VOCABULARY EXERCISES

### A Wpisz w luki wyrazy z listy.

- washing-up • homework • breakfast • get up • watching • video games

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 I usually have ..... in the morning.                   | 5 My mother doesn't like to do the .....     |
| 2 After school I always do my .....                      | 6 I usually ..... very early in the morning. |
| 3 I think that ..... TV is boring.                       |  |
| 4 I don't like reading magazines. I prefer playing ..... |  |



**B Jakie to przedmioty szkolne?**

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 iumsc .....     | 4 hsiegnl ..... |
| 2 pahygroeg ..... | 5 yshtior ..... |
| 3 tra .....       | 6 tahms .....   |

**C Zapisz podany czas, jak w przykřadzie.**



- 1 a *It's half past five.*  
b *It's five thirty.*



- 3 a .....  
b .....



- 5 a .....  
b .....



- 2 a .....  
b .....



- 4 a .....  
b .....



- 6 a .....  
b .....

**D Wpisz w luki czasowniki z listy.**

- go • teach • listen • brush • live • do

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 ..... the washing-up | 4 ..... to music       |
| 2 ..... shopping       | 5 ..... in the country |
| 3 ..... my teeth       | 6 ..... Geography      |

**E Podpisz zdjęcia jak w przykřadzie.**



1 *chef*



2 .....



3 .....



4 .....



5 .....



6 .....

**F Dopasuj wyrazy do podanych opisów.**

- lifeguard • dog-walker • pizza delivery boy • babysitter

- 1 This person looks after children. ....
- 2 This person works on a beach or at a swimming pool. ....
- 3 This person walks someone else's dog. ....
- 4 This person rides a motorbike to take food to people's houses. ....

**GRAMMAR****Czas Present Simple (zdania twierdzące)****Pisownia (3 osoba lp.)**

Większość czasowników w 3 osobie lp. przybiera końcówkę **-s**.

*I walk → he walks*

**Wyjątki**

- do czasowników zakończonych na **-ss, -sh, -x** lub **-o** dodajemy końcówkę **-es**:  
*I pass → he passes, I wash → he washes, I watch → she watches, I relax → he relaxes, I do → she does*
- do czasowników zakończonych na **samogłoskę + y**, dodajemy **-s**:  
*I enjoy → he enjoys*
- jeśli czasownik zakończony jest na **spółgłoskę + y**, pomijamy **y** i dodajemy **-ies**:  
*I study → she studies*

**Zastosowanie**

Czasu **Present Simple** używamy

- w odniesieniu do stanów i czynności powtarzających się, zwyczajowych lub wykonywanych rutynowo na co dzień.  
*She gets up early every weekday.*
- w połączeniu z określeniami czasu: **often** (często), **sometimes** (czasem), **every day/week/month**, (każdego dnia/tygodnia/miesiąca), **never** (nigdy) itd.

**A Wstaw podane czasowniki w formie czasu Present Simple.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Helen ..... (cook) dinner every day.</li> <li>2 Tom often ..... (watch) TV.</li> <li>3 She never ..... (help) me with my homework.</li> <li>4 I usually ..... (study) in the evening.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 Mary and Alex ..... (work) in a restaurant.</li> <li>6 She ..... (teach) History at St. Catherine's school.</li> <li>7 Nick ..... (travel) all over the world.</li> <li>8 They ..... (do) their homework in the evening.</li> </ol> |
|---|--|

## Czas Present Simple (zdania pytające i przeczące)

Forma przecząca		Forma pytająca
Pełna	Skrócona	
I } do not work you }	I } don't work you }	Do { I } work? { you }
he } does not work she } it }	he } doesn't work she } it }	Does { he } work? { she } { it }
we } do not work you } they }	we } don't work you } they }	Do { we } work? { you } { they }

### B Wstaw *do, does, don't* lub *doesn't*.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1 ..... Mark go to the cinema at weekends?</p> <p>2 She ..... go to the gym in the morning.<br/>She goes to school.</p> | <p>3 ..... they play football on Sundays?</p> <p>4 We ..... often swim in a pool.</p> <p>5 ..... you read books in the evenings?</p> |
|--|--|

### Przysłówki częstotliwości

W zdaniach z czasownikami w czasie **Present Simple** mogą występować przysłówki częstotliwości informujące nas, jak często jakaś czynność lub sytuacja ma miejsce. Należą do nich m.in. wyrażenia **always** (*zawsze*), **usually** (*zazwyczaj*), **often** (*często*), **sometimes** (*czasem*), **never** (*nigdy*) itd. Przysłówki częstotliwości występują w zdaniu przed czasownikiem głównym, ale po czasowniku *to be*, np.

*He often walks to work. He is never late for work.*

### C Zakreśl kółkiem właściwą formę.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 A pilot's job ..... dangerous.<br/>A is sometimes            B sometimes is<br/>C is sometime</p> <p>2 ..... work outside?<br/>A Do always you            B Always do you<br/>C Do you always</p> <p>3 She ..... over for a cup of coffee.<br/>A comes often            B often comes<br/>C often come</p> <p>4 I ..... to the cinema on weekdays.<br/>A never go            B go never<br/>C never don't go</p> <p>5 When does the restaurant ..... ?<br/>A usually open            B open usually<br/>C usually opens</p> | <p>6 He ..... before 11 o'clock.<br/>A never can wake up    B can wake up never<br/>C can never wake up</p> <p>7 It ..... cold in winter.<br/>A often is            B is often<br/>C are often</p> <p>8 My pet dog ..... apples.<br/>A sometimes eats        B sometimes eat<br/>C eats sometimes</p> <p>9 Do Tina and Danny ..... to the gym?<br/>A often goes            B often go<br/>C go often</p> <p>10 Kelly ..... computer games.<br/>A doesn't usually plays    B doesn't usually play<br/>C doesn't play usually</p> |
|--|---|



## 4a – Fit for a Queen! (pp. 36–37)

- 4a.1 **bedroom** /'bedru:m/ (n) = sypialnia  
 4a.2 **bathroom** /'bɑ:θru:m/ (n) = łazienka  
 4a.3 **kitchen** /'kɪtʃən/ (n) = kuchnia  
 4a.4 **living room** /'lɪvɪŋ ru:m/ (n) = salon  
 4a.5 **fridge** /'frɪdʒ/ (n) = lodówka  
 4a.6 **towel** /'taʊəl/ (n) = ręcznik  
 4a.7 **sink** /sɪŋk/ (n) = zlewozmywak  
 4a.8 **curtain** /'kɜ:tən/ (n) = zasłona  
 4a.9 **cooker** /'kʊkə/ (n) = kuchenka  
 4a.10 **bedside table** /,bedsaɪd 'teɪbəl/ (n) =  
 stolik nocny, stolik przy łóżku  
 4a.11 **cupboard** /'kʌbəd/ (n) = szafka  
 4a.12 **cushion** /'kʊʃən/ (n) = poduszka  
 (na kanapie)  
 4a.13 **lamp** /læmp/ (n) = lampa  
 4a.14 **coffee table** /'kɒfi ,teɪbəl/ (n) = niski stolik,  
 ława  
 4a.15 **pillow** /'pɪləʊ/ (n) = poduszka (do spania)  
 4a.16 **bath** /bɑ:θ/ (n) = wanna  
 4a.17 **fireplace** /'faɪəpleɪs/ (n) = kominek  
 4a.18 **sofa** /'səʊfə/ (n) = sofa  
 4a.19 **armchair** /'ɑ:mʃeə/ (n) = fotel  
 4a.20 **size** /saɪz/ (n) = wielkość  
 4a.21 **acre** /'eɪkə/ (n) = akr (około 0,4 ha)  
*e.g. They live in a large house with seven  
 acres of land around it.*  
 4a.22 **apartment** /ə'pɑ:tmənt/ (n) = apartament  
 4a.23 **March** /mɑ:tʃ/ (n) = marzec  
 4a.24 **visitor** /'vɪzɪtə/ (n) = zwiedzający  
 4a.25 **opposite** /'ɒpəzɪt/ (n) = przeciwieństwo  
 4a.26 **floor** /flɔ:r/ (n) = tu: piętro  
 4a.27 **amazing** /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ (adj) = zdumiewający  
*e.g. The gardens are amazing. They are  
 so full of colour!*  
 4a.28 **garden** /'gɑ:dən/ (n) = ogród  
 4a.29 **garage** /'gærɑ:ʒ/ (n) = garaż  
 4a.30 **magnificent** /mæg'nɪfɪsənt/ (adj) =  
 wspaniały  
 4a.31 **lift** /lɪft/ (n) = winda  
*e.g. We'll take the lift to the sixth floor.*  
 4a.32 **staircase** /'steɪkəs/ (n) = klatka schodowa  
 4a.33 **tiny** /'taɪni/ (adj) = malutki  
 4a.34 **What a pity ...** = Jaka szkoda...

- 4a.35 **furniture** /'fɜ:nɪtʃə/ (n) = meble,  
 umeblowanie  
 4a.36 **special** /'speʃəl/ (n) = wyjątkowy, specjalny

## 4b – Home exchange (pp. 38–39)

- 4b.1 **interior** /ɪn'tɪəriə/ (n) = wnętrze  
 4b.2 **cottage** /'kɒtɪdʒ/ (n) = dom wiejski, chata  
 4b.3 **villa** /'vɪlə/ (n) = willa  
 4b.4 **busy** /'bɪzi/ (adj) = tu: hałaśliwy  
 4b.5 **quiet** /'kwaɪət/ (adj) = cichy  
 4b.6 **modern** /'mɒdən/ (adj) = nowoczesny  
 4b.7 **traditional** /trə'dɪʃənəl/ (adj) = tradycyjny  
 4b.8 **cheap** /tʃi:p/ (adj) = tani  
 4b.9 **expensive** /ɪk'spensɪv/ (adj) = drogi  
 4b.10 **small** /smɔ:l/ (adj) = mały  
 4b.11 **spacious** /'speɪʃəs/ (adj) = przestronny  
*e.g. His flat is so spacious that ten people  
 can live there.*  
 4b.12 **attractive** /ə'træktɪv/ (adj) = atrakcyjny  
 4b.13 **unattractive** /,ʌnə'træktɪv/ (adj) =  
 nieatrakcyjny  
 4b.14 **probably** /'prɒbəbli/ (adv) =  
 prawdopodobnie  
 4b.15 **studio apartment** /'stju:diəʊ  
 ə'pɑ:tmənt/ (n) = studio; kawalerka  
 4b.16 **minute** /'mɪnɪt/ (n) = minuta  
*e.g. Wait a minute, please!*  
 4b.17 **centre** /'sentə/ (n) = centrum  
*e.g. I usually go shopping in the town  
 centre.*  
 4b.18 **beach** /bi:tʃ/ (n) = plaża  
 4b.19 **fully-fitted** /'fʊli 'fɪtɪd/ (adj) = w pełni  
 wyposażony  
*e.g. The kitchen has everything; it is fully-  
 fitted.*  
 4b.20 **large** /lɑ:dʒ/ (adj) = duży  
 4b.21 **winter** /'wɪntə/ (n) = zima  
 4b.22 **wall** /wɔ:l/ (n) = ściana  
 4b.23 **window** /'wɪndəʊ/ (n) = okno  
 4b.24 **bookcase** /'bʊkkeɪs/ (n) = biblioteczka  
 4b.25 **wardrobe** /'wɔ:drəʊb/ (n) = szafa  
 ubraniowa  
 4b.26 **microwave** /'maɪkrəweɪv/ (n) =  
 mikrofalówka

- 4b.27 **CD player** /ˌsi: ˈdi: ˌpleɪər/ (n) = odtwarzacz płyt CD  
 4b.28 **carpet** /ˈkɑ:pɪt/ (n) = dywan  
 4b.29 **shelf** /ʃelf/ (n) = półka  
 4b.30 **washing machine** /ˈwɒʃɪn ˌmæʃi:n/ (n) = pralka  
 4b.31 **chair** /tʃeər/ (n) = krzesło  
 4b.32 **cup** /kʌp/ (n) = filiżanka  
 4b.33 **knife** /naɪf/ (n) = nóż  
 4b.34 **table** /ˈteɪbəl/ (n) = stół  
 4b.35 **glass** /glɑ:s/ (n) = kieliszek; szklanka  
 4b.36 **house-warming party** = parapełtówka  
*e.g. The minute we move into our new house, we'll have a house-warming party.*  
 4b.37 **plate** /pleɪt/ (n) = talerz  
 4b.38 **fork** /fɔ:k/ (n) = widelec  
 4b.39 **spoon** /spu:n/ (n) = łyżka

#### 4c – A new neighbourhood (pp. 40–41)

- 4c.1 **neighbourhood** /ˈneɪbəʊhd/ (n) = sąsiedztwo  
 4c.2 **road** /rəʊd/ (n) = droga  
 4c.3 **post office** /ˈpəʊst ɒfɪs/ (n) = urząd pocztowy  
 4c.4 **supermarket** /ˈsu:pə,mɑ:kɪt/ (n) = supermarket  
 4c.5 **bus stop** /ˈbʌs stɒp/ (n) = przystanek autobusowy  
 4c.6 **chemist's** /ˈkɛmɪsts/ (n) = apteka  
 4c.7 **street** /stri:t/ (n) = ulica  
 4c.8 **train station** /ˈtreɪn steɪʃən/ (n) = dworzec kolejowy  
 4c.9 **newsagent's** /ˈnju:z,ɛɪdʒənts/ (n) = kiosk z gazetami  
 4c.10 **library** /ˈlaɪbrəri/ (n) = biblioteka  
 4c.11 **museum** /mju:ˈzi:əm/ (n) = muzeum  
 4c.12 **baker's** /ˈbeɪkəz/ (n) = piekarnia  
 4c.13 **greengrocer's** /ˈɡri:n,ɡrəʊsəz/ (n) = sklep warzywny  
 4c.14 **butcher's** /ˈbʊtʃəz/ (n) = sklep mięsny  
 4c.15 **hotel** /ˈhəʊˈtel/ (n) = hotel  
 4c.16 **bank** /bæŋk/ (n) = bank  
 4c.17 **avenue** /ˈævənju:/ (n) = aleja  
*e.g. Vale Avenue has trees on each side of the road.*  
 4c.18 **pie** /paɪ/ (n) = tu: zapiekanka

- 4c.19 **ticket office** /ˈtɪkɪt ˌɒfɪs/ (n) = kasa biletowa  
 4c.20 **turn left** = skręcić w lewo  
 4c.21 **turn right** = skręcić w prawo  
 4c.22 **go along** /ˈgəʊ əˈlɒŋ/ (phr v) = iść wzdłuż  
 4c.23 **opposite** /ˈɒpəzɪt/ (prep) = naprzeciw  
 4c.24 **walk past a place** = minąć jakieś miejsce

#### Useful Phrases/Sentences

- 4c.25 **How do I get to the ... from here?** = Jak dojść stąd do...?  
 4c.26 **Can you tell me the way to the ...?** = Czy możesz / może mi Pani/Pan wskazać drogę do...?  
 4c.27 **Take the first turning on your / the left.** = Skręć / Proszę skręcić w pierwszą ulicę w lewo.  
 4c.28 **It's on the corner of ... and ...** = To na rogu ... i ...  
 4c.29 **You can't miss it!** = Nie sposób tego przeoczyć!

- 4c.30 **my back is killing me** = plecy mnie strasznie bolą  
 4c.31 **Home sweet home!** = Nie ma jak w domu!  
 4c.32 **a bit** = trochę  
*e.g. The flat is a bit expensive but it's nice and big.*  
 4c.33 **box** /bɒks/ (n) = pudło, pudełko  
 4c.34 **finally** /ˈfaɪnəli/ (adv) = wreszcie  
 4c.35 **Thank goodness!** = Dzięki Bogu!  
 4c.36 **down the road** = dalej w dół ulicy  
 4c.37 **it's worth it** = jest tego warte  
*e.g. It costs a lot but it's worth it.*  
 4c.38 **lifestyle** /ˈlaɪfstɑɪl/ (n) = styl życia  
 4c.39 **celebrate** /ˈseləbreɪt/ (v) = świętować, uczcić  
 4c.40 **kettle** /ˈketl/ (n) = czajnik  
 4c.41 **to put the kettle on** = wstawić wodę na herbatę  
 4c.42 **tea** /ti:/ (n) = herbata

#### 4d – Getting there! (p. 42)

- 4d.1 **fax** /fæks/ (n) = faks  
 4d.2 **pleased** /pli:zd/ (adj) = cieszyć się

- 4d.3 **get lost** = zgubić się  
e.g. He always **gets lost** when he goes into town!
- 4d.4 **reason** /'ri:zən/ (n) = tu: powód, przyczyna

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#### Curricular Cuts 4: Art & Design (p. 43)

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- CCs4.1 **design** /dɪ'zaɪn/ (n) = projektowanie
- CCs4.2 **café** /'kæfeɪ/ (n) = kawiarnia
- CCs4.3 **petrol station** /'petrəl ,steɪʃən/ (n) = stacja benzynowa
- CCs4.4 **basket** /'bɑ:skɪt/ (n) = koszyk
- CCs4.5 **company** /'kʌmpəni/ (n) = wytwórnia; firma
- CCs4.6 **attract** /ə'trækt/ (v) = przyciągać
- CCs4.7 **customer** /'kʌstəmə/ (n) = klient  
e.g. It's the low prices that attract a lot of **customers** to this shop.
- CCs4.8 **twice** /twɑ:ɪs/ (adv) = dwukrotnie, dwa razy
- CCs4.9 **build** /bɪld/ (v) = budować
- CCs4.10 **bright** /braɪt/ (adj) = jasny; jaskrawy  
Opp.: dark
- CCs4.11 **strange** /streɪndʒ/ (adj) = dziwny
- CCs4.12 **shape** /ʃeɪp/ (n) = kształt
- CCs4.13 **sign** /saɪn/ (n) = napis
- CCs4.14 **face** /feɪs/ (n) = twarz
- CCs4.15 **sell** /sel/ (v) = sprzedawać  
e.g. I want to **sell** my house in the country.

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#### Across the Curriculum 2: Citizenship (p. 46)

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- AC2.1 **firefighter** /'faɪə ,faɪtə/ (n) = strażak
- AC2.2 **fight fires** = gasić pożary
- AC2.3 **educate** /'edʒəkeɪt/ (v) = szkolić  
e.g. A teacher's role is to **educate** pupils.

- AC2.4 **fire safety** /'faɪə ,seɪfti/ (n) = bezpieczeństwo przeciwpożarowe
- AC2.5 **give a talk** = wygłosić pogadankę (na jakiś temat)
- AC2.6 **demonstration** /,demən'streɪʃən/ (n) = pokaz
- AC2.7 **community** /kə'mju:nəti/ (n) = społeczność
- AC2.8 **respond to** /rɪ'spɒnd tə/ (v) = odpowiadać na, przyjmować (wezwanie)
- AC2.9 **emergency** /ɪ'mɜ:dʒənsi/ (n) = nagły przypadek, wezwanie
- AC2.10 **involve** /ɪn'vɒlv/ (v) = polegać na czymś, wiązać się z czymś  
e.g. This course **involves** taking tests every week.
- AC2.11 **rescue** /'reskjʊ:/ (v) = ratować
- AC2.12 **follow instructions** = postępować zgodnie z instrukcjami
- AC2.13 **react** /rɪ'ækt/ (v) = reagować
- AC2.14 **keep calm** = zachować spokój  
Opp.: be nervous (adj)
- AC2.15 **situation** /,sɪtʃu'eɪʃən/ (n) = sytuacja
- AC2.16 **brave** /breɪv/ (adj) = odważny  
Opp.: cowardly
- AC2.17 **rank** /ræŋk/ (v) = uporządkować (według jakiejś cechy)

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#### Songsheet 2 (p. 46)

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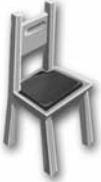









- SS2.1 **space** /speɪs/ (n) = przestrzeń
- SS2.2 **alone** /ə'ləʊn/ (adj) = sam(a)
- SS3.3 **chat** /tʃæt/ (v) = pogawędzić, porozmawiać  
e.g. If she has some free time, Jean has a coffee and **chats** with her friends.

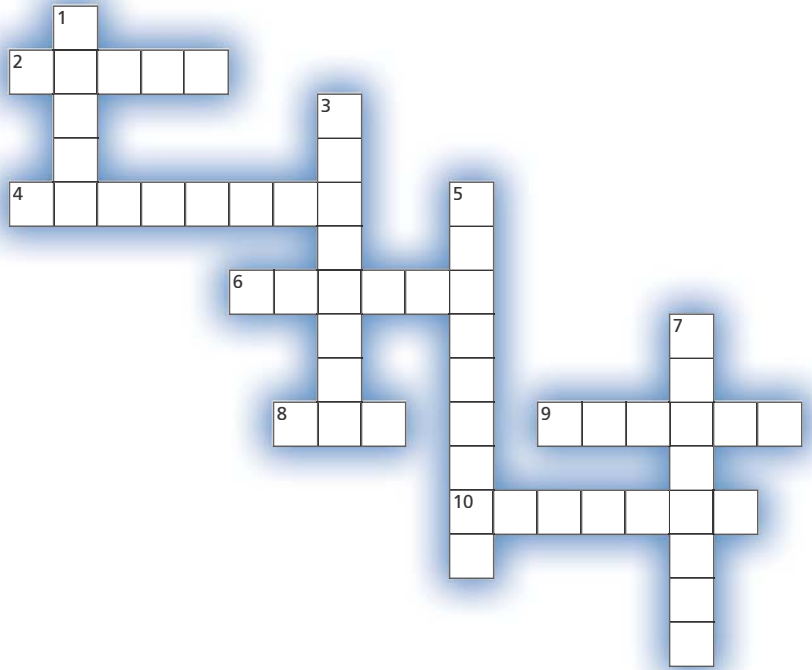
## VOCABULARY EXERCISES

### A Zakreśl kółkiem wyraz niepasujący do pozostałych.

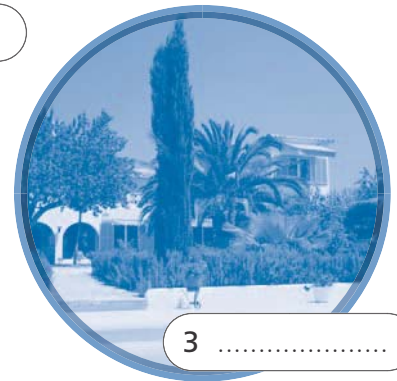
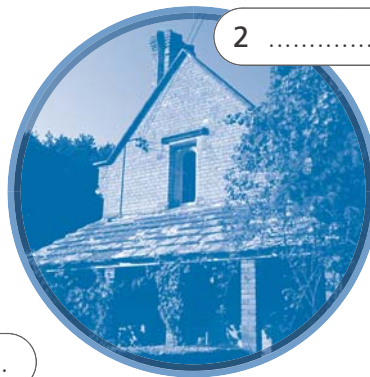
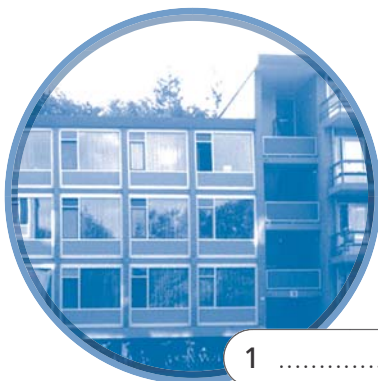
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 fridge – cooker – sink – towel</p> <p>2 armchair – sofa – curtain – chair</p> <p>3 bedroom – cupboard – bathroom – kitchen</p> | <p>4 villa – cottage – garage – apartment</p> <p>5 library – bus stop – hotel – bank</p> <p>6 cushion – street – road – avenue</p> |
|---|--|

**B** Przyglądnij się obrazkom i rozwiąż krzyżówkę.

DOWN	ACROSS
1 	2 
3 	4 
5 	6 
7 	8 
	9 
	10 



**C** Podpisz obrazki.



## D Dopasuj znaki do nazw miejsc, w których można je spotkać.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 

a bank b greengrocer's c library d restaurant e park f museum g train station h post office

## E Wpisz w luki wyrazy z listy.

• miss • shapes • spacious • fully-fitted • area • exchange • turning • busy • lift • customers

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Downstairs there is a ..... living room.</p> <p>2 This attractive flat is rather small, but it is in an amazing .....</p> <p>3 The cinema is between the museum and the library. You can't ..... it!</p> <p>4 All department stores are very ..... before Christmas.</p> <p>5 There are buildings which have strange ..... or funny signs.</p> <p>6 Mr Smith is one of the shop's best .....</p> | <p>7 The flat has got a pretty bedroom, a bathroom, a modern ..... kitchen and a comfortable living room.</p> <p>8 Over 10,000 members ..... homes every year through Home Connection International.</p> <p>9 Jim lives on the fifth floor – let's take the .....</p> <p>10 Walk along Green Street and take the first ..... on your left into Oak Street.</p> |
|---|--|



# GRAMMAR

## There is / There are

	Lp.	Lmn.
<b>Forma twierdząca</b>	There is a CD player in the room. There's a CD player in the room.	There are some chairs in the kitchen.
<b>Forma przecząca</b>	There isn't a wardrobe in my room.	There aren't any towels in the bathroom.
<b>Forma pytająca</b>	Is there a coffee table in the living room?	Are there any forks on the table?

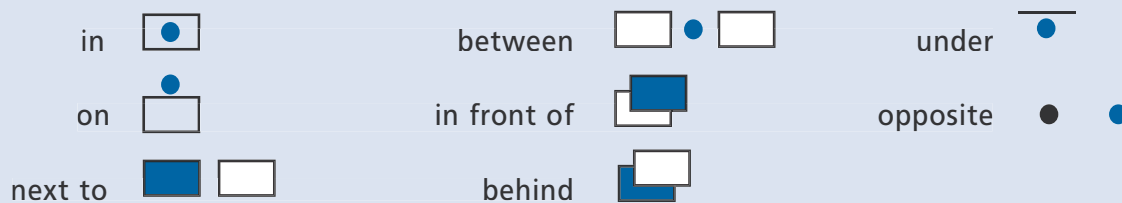
Krótkie odpowiedzi			
Is there ...?	{ Yes, there is. No, there isn't.	Are there ...?	{ Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

### A Podkreśl właściwą formę.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 <b>Are/Is</b> there a bookcase in your room?</p> <p>2 There <b>isn't/aren't</b> any glasses on the table.</p> <p>3 There is a coffee table, but there <b>isn't/aren't</b> a fireplace.</p> | <p>4 <b>Is/Are</b> there a bedroom and a bathroom downstairs?</p> <p>5 There <b>are/is</b> a big sink in the kitchen.</p> <p>6 <b>Is/Are</b> there any cushions on the sofa?</p> |
|---|--|

### Przymyki miejsca

Przymyki miejsca określają, gdzie ktoś lub coś się znajduje.



### B Przyglądnij się obrazkowi i wpisz odpowiednie przymyki.

- There is a table *in* the living room ..... the sofa.
- The sofa is ..... two armchairs.
- There are some cushions ..... the sofa.
- There is a carpet ..... the table.
- There is a picture ..... the wall.
- There is a plant ..... one armchair.



## Liczba mnoga rzeczowników

Większość rzeczowników policzalnych tworzy formę liczby mnogiej przez dodanie końcówki **-s**.

*spoon* → *spoons*, *chair* → *chairs*

- Do rzeczowników zakończonych na **-s**, **-ss**, **-sh**, **-ch** lub **-x** dodajemy **-es**, np.

*bus* → *buses*, *glass* → *glasses*,  
*box* → *boxes*

- Do rzeczowników zakończonych na **samogłoskę + y** dodajemy **-s**, np.

*boy* → *boys*

- Jeśli rzeczownik zakończony jest na **spółgłoskę + y**, opuszczamy **-y** i dodajemy **-ies**, np.

*baby* → *babies*

- Jeśli rzeczownik zakończony jest na **-f** lub **-fe**, zwykle opuszczamy **-f/-fe** i dodajemy **-ves**, np.

*shelf* → *shelves*, *knife* → *knives*

### Rzeczowniki nieregularne

*child* → *children*, *foot* → *feet*, *man* → *men*,  
*tooth* → *teeth*, *woman* → *women*,  
*person* → *people*

### C Utwórz formę liczby pojedynczej lub mnogiej.

Lp.	Lmn.
1 cup	<i>cups</i>
2 family	.....
3 .....	children
4 person	.....
5 glass	.....

Lp.	Lmn.
6 .....	knives
7 box	.....
8 .....	men
9 day	.....
10 tooth	.....

### D Wybierz właściwą formę.

- The baby has got only two .....  
A tooth    B teeth    C tooths
- There ..... a lamp on the table.  
A is    B are    C aren't
- There is a carpet ..... the table.  
A on    B in    C under
- How many ..... are there in the drawer?  
A knife    B knives    C knifes
- The flowers are ..... the vase.  
A in    B at    C behind
- ..... there any cushions on the sofa?  
A Is    B Isn't    C Are
- There are four ..... in the wardrobe.  
A dress    B dresses    C dressies

- There ..... any plates on the table.  
A aren't    B are    C isn't
- I can't see Tonia. She's ..... Jim.  
A in front of    B behind    C opposite
- Look! The cat is ..... the chair!  
A on    B in    C at
- Are there any ..... in the park?  
A child    B childs    C children
- How many ..... are there in the room?  
A man    B person    C men
- The cinema is ..... the library and the museum.  
A next to    B opposite    C between
- ..... there a TV in your room?  
A Is    B Aren't    C Are

(p. 47)

M3.1	<b>eat</b> /i:t/ (v) = jeść <i>e.g. I like to eat pasta very much.</i>	M3.15	<b>season</b> /'si:zən/ (n) = pora roku; sezon
M3.2	<b>drink</b> /drɪŋk/ (v) = pić <i>e.g. You mustn't drink too much coke!</i>	M3.16	<b>affect</b> /ə'fekt/ (v) = mieć wpływ (na coś) <i>e.g. The weather always affects how I feel.</i>
M3.3	<b>enjoy</b> /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/ (v) = lubić coś, znajdować w czymś przyjemność	M3.17	<b>feelings</b> /'fi:lɪŋz/ (n pl) = nastroje; uczucie
M3.4	<b>usually</b> /'ju:ʒuəli/ (adv) = zwykle	M3.18	<b>seasonal</b> /'si:zənəl/ (adj) = sezonowy
M3.5	<b>room</b> /ru:m/ (n) = pokój	M3.19	<b>expedition</b> /,ɛkspə'dɪʃən/ (n) = ekspedycja
M3.6	<b>menu</b> /'menju:/ (n) = karta dań	M3.20	<b>clothes</b> /'kləʊðz/ (n pl) = ubrania
M3.7	<b>recipe</b> /'resəpi/ (n) = przepis (kulinarny)	M3.21	<b>order</b> /'ɔ:də/ (v) = zamówić
M3.8	<b>cartoon strip</b> /kɑ:'tu:n stri:p/ (n) = dowcip rysunkowy	M3.22	<b>instructions</b> /ɪn'strʌkʃənz/ (n pl) = instrukcje, polecenia <i>e.g. The teacher gave us instructions how to make the model.</i>
M3.9	<b>star sign</b> /'stɑ: saɪn/ (n) = znak zodiaku	M3.23	<b>countable</b> /'kaʊntəbəl/ (adj) = policzalny
M3.10	<b>container</b> /kən'teɪnə/ (n) = pojemnik <i>e.g. We need a bigger container for all these sweets.</i>	M3.24	<b>uncountable</b> /,ʌn'kaʊntəbəl/ (adj) = niepoliczalny
M3.11	<b>utensil</b> /ju:'tensəl/ (n) = przyrząd (tu: kuchenny)	M3.25	<b>comparative</b> /kəm'pærətɪv/ (n) = stopień wyższy (przymiotnika lub przysłówka)
M3.12	<b>prepare</b> /prɪ'peə/ (v) = przygotować <i>e.g. Gill wants to prepare dinner for her family.</i>	M3.26	<b>compare</b> /kəm'peə/ (v) = porównywać
M3.13	<b>shopping list</b> /'ʃɒpɪŋ ,lɪst/ (n) = lista zakupów	M3.27	<b>three-course</b> /,θri:'kɔ:s/ (adj) = (posiłek) złożony z trzech dań
M3.14	<b>weather</b> /'weðə/ (n) = pogoda	M3.28	<b>meal</b> /mi:l/ (n) = posiłek
		M3.29	<b>poster</b> /'pəʊstə/ (n) = plakat
		M3.30	<b>friendly letter</b> /'frendli 'letə/ (n) = miły list

## 5a – A matter of taste (pp. 48–49)

5a.1	<b>a matter of taste</b> = kwestia smaku	5a.8	<b>hot-dog</b> /'hɒt dɒg/ (n) = hot dog
5a.2	<b>biscuit</b> /'bɪskɪt/ (n) = herbatnik	5a.9	<b>lemonade</b> /,lemə'neɪd/ (n) = lemoniada
5a.3	<b>cake</b> /keɪk/ (n) = ciasto	5a.10	<b>milkshake</b> /'mɪlkʃeɪk/ (n) = koktajl mleczny na bazie lodów
5a.4	<b>chilli</b> /'tʃɪli/ (n) = chili (potrawa z fasoli)	5a.11	<b>salad</b> /'sæləd/ (n) = sałatka
5a.5	<b>soup</b> /su:p/ (n) = zupa	5a.12	<b>starter</b> /'stɑ:tə/ (n) = przekąska <i>e.g. I never have a starter as the main course is usually enough.</i>
5a.6	<b>cola</b> /'kəʊlə/ (n) = kola	5a.13	<b>lettuce</b> /'letɪs/ (n) = sałata
5a.7	<b>croissant</b> /'kwæsɒ̃/ (n) = rożek z ciasta francuskiego	5a.14	<b>tomato</b> /tə'mɑ:təʊ/ (n) = pomidor



- 5a.15 **cucumber** /'kju:kʌmbər/ (n) = ogórek  
 5a.16 **olive oil** /'ɒlɪv ɔɪl/ (n) = oliwa z oliwek  
 5a.17 **sausage** /'sɒsɪdʒ/ (n) = kiełbasa  
 5a.18 **beef** /bɪf/ (n) = wołowina  
 5a.19 **lamb** /læm/ (n) = jagnięcina  
 5a.20 **serve** /sɜ:v/ (v) = podawać  
*e.g. This restaurant serves delicious food.*  
 5a.21 **bread roll** /'bred rəʊl/ (n) = bułka  
 5a.22 **butter** /'bʌtər/ (n) = masło  
 5a.23 **main course** /'meɪn 'kɔ:s/ (n) = danie główne  
 5a.24 **vegetarian** /,vedʒɪ'teəriən/ (adj) = wegetariański  
*e.g. They don't eat meat and so they always order vegetarian dishes.*  
 5a.25 **green pepper** /'grɪn 'pepər/ (n) = zielona papryka  
 5a.26 **onion** /'ɒnjən/ (n) = cebula  
 5a.27 **cheese** /tʃi:z/ (n) = ser  
 5a.28 **stir-fry** /,stɜ:'fraɪ/ (adj) = (potrawa) przyrządzona na sposób chiński  
 5a.29 **rice** /raɪs/ (n) = ryż  
 5a.30 **mushroom** /'mʌʃrʊm/ (n) = grzyb  
 5a.31 **egg** /eg/ (n) = jajko  
 5a.32 **peas** /pi:z/ (n pl) = zielony groszek  
 5a.33 **peanut** /'pi:nʌt/ (n) = orzeszek ziemny  
 5a.34 **steak** /steɪk/ (n) = stek  
 5a.35 **potato** /pə'tetəʊ/ (n) = ziemniak  
 5a.36 **carrot** /'kærət/ (n) = marchewka  
 5a.37 **pasta** /'pæstə/ (n) = makaron  
 5a.38 **cream sauce** /,kri:m 'sɔ:s/ (n) = sos śmietanowy  
 5a.39 **garlic** /'gɑ:lɪk/ (n) = czosnek  
 5a.40 **dessert** /di'zɜ:t/ (n) = deser  
 5a.41 **cheesecake** /'tʃi:zkeɪk/ (n) = sernik  
 5a.42 **chocolate mousse** /,tʃɒklət 'mu:s/ (n) = mus czekoladowy  
 5a.43 **ice cream** /,aɪs 'kri:m/ (n) = lody  
 5a.44 **fruit** /fru:t/ (n) = owoce  
 5a.45 **strawberry** /'strɔ:bəri/ (n) = truskawka  
 5a.46 **cherry** /'tʃeri/ (n) = wiśnia; czereśnia  
 5a.47 **Cancer** /'kænsər/ (n) = Rak  
 5a.48 **Scorpio** /'skɔ:piəʊ/ (n) = Skorpion  
 5a.49 **Pisces** /'paɪsi:z/ (n pl) = Ryby  
 5a.50 **romantic** /rəʊ'mæntɪk/ (adj) = romantyczny
- 5a.51 **sensitive** /'sensɪtɪv/ (adj) = wrażliwy  
*e.g. He's quite sensitive and cries easily.*  
 5a.52 **comfort** /'kʌmfət/ (n) = pocieszenie  
 5a.53 **such as** = taki/takie jak  
 5a.54 **peanut butter** /,pi:nʌt 'bʌtər/ (n) = masło orzechowe  
 5a.55 **turn to** /'tɜ:n 'tu:/ (phr v) = tu: sięgać po coś  
 5a.56 **Taurus** /'tɔ:rəs/ (n) = Byk  
 5a.57 **Virgo** /'vɜ:gəʊ/ (n) = Panna  
 5a.58 **Capricorn** /'kæprɪkɔ:n/ (n) = Koziorożec  
 5a.59 **adore** /ə'dɔ:r/ (v) = uwielbiać  
*e.g. I adore my dog! I can't live without him.*  
 5a.60 **practical** /'præktɪkəl/ (n) = praktyczny  
 5a.61 **fast food** /,fɑ:st 'fu:d/ (n) = fast food  
 5a.62 **Aries** /'eəri:z/ (n) = Baran  
 5a.63 **Leo** /'li:əʊ/ (n) = Lew  
 5a.64 **Sagittarius** /,sædʒɪ'teəriəs/ (n) = Strzelec  
 5a.65 **lively** /'laɪvli/ (adj) = żywy, pełen energii  
*e.g. She's a really lively person and great fun to be with.*  
 5a.66 **daring** /'deərɪŋ/ (adj) = odważny, śmiały  
 5a.67 **hot and spicy** = ostry i mocno przyprawiony  
 5a.68 **fiery** /'faɪəri/ (adj) = ognisty, palący  
 5a.69 **flavour** /'fleɪvər/ (n) = smak  
 5a.70 **Thai** /taɪ/ (adj) = tajski  
 5a.71 **Gemini** /'dʒemɪnaɪ/ (n pl) = Bliźnięta  
 5a.72 **Libra** /'li:brə/ (n) = Waga  
 5a.73 **Aquarius** /ə'kwɛəriəs/ (n) = Wodnik  
 5a.74 **social** /'səʊʃəbəl/ (adj) = towarzyski  
**Opp.:** unsociable  
 5a.75 **hard-working** /,hɑ:d 'wɜ:kɪŋ/ (adj) = pracowity  
 5a.76 **light** /laɪt/ (adj) = lekki, tu: lekkostrawny  
 5a.77 **energy bar** /'enədʒi 'bɑ:r/ (n) = wysokokaloryczny batonik  
 5a.78 **carry around** /'kæri ə'raʊnd/ (phr v) = mieć/nosić przy sobie  
*e.g. Why does she always carry that old bag around with her?*  
 5a.79 **element** /'elɪmənt/ (n) = żywioł  
 5a.80 **cheer up** /'tʃɪər 'ʌp/ (phr v) = wprawić w dobry nastrój  
 5a.81 **delicious** /di'liʃəs/ (adj) = pyszny, wyśmienity

## 5b – What's on the list? (pp. 50–51)

- 5b.1 **jam** /dʒæm/ (n) = dżem  
 5b.2 **milk** /mɪlk/ (n) = mleko  
 5b.3 **cereal** /'sɪəriəl/ (n) = płatki śniadaniowe  
 5b.4 **orange juice** /'ɒrɪndʒ dʒu:s/ (n) = sok pomarańczowy  
 5b.5 **bottle** /'bɒtəl/ (n) = butelka  
 5b.6 **loaf** /ləʊf/ (n) = bochenek  
 5b.7 **bar** /bɑːr/ (n) = tabliczka (czekolady)  
 5b.8 **carton** /'kɑːtən/ (n) = karton  
 5b.9 **tin** /tɪn/ (n) = puszka  
 5b.10 **packet** /'pækɪt/ (n) = paczka  
 5b.11 **jar** /dʒɑːr/ (n) = słoik  
 5b.12 **snack** /snæk/ (n) = przekąska, zakąska  
 5b.13 **tin opener** /'tɪn əʊpənər/ (n) = otwieracz do konserw  
 5b.14 **cheese grater** /'tʃiːz ˌɡreɪtər/ (n) = tarka (do sera)  
 5b.15 **frying pan** /'fraɪɪŋ pæn/ (n) = patelnia  
 5b.16 **saucepan** /'sɔːspən/ (n) = rondel  
 5b.17 **tuna** /'tjuːnəl/ (n) = tuńczyk  
 5b.18 **slice** /slaɪs/ (n) = kromka (chleba), plasterek (sera)  
*e.g. I'd like one slice of bread, please.*  
 5b.19 **mayonnaise** /ˌmeɪə'neɪz/ (n) = majonez  
 5b.20 **flour** /flaʊər/ (n) = mąka  
 5b.21 **trolley** /'trɒli/ (n) = wózek na zakupy  
 5b.22 **I'm thirsty** = Chcę mi się pić.  
*e.g. I'm so thirsty, I need ten glasses of water!*  
 5b.23 **I'm hungry**. = Jestem głodny.  
 5b.24 **fish and chips** (n pl) = ryba z frytkami  
 5b.25 **club sandwich** /ˌklʌb 'sænwɪdʒ/ (n) = sandwich klubowy (trzy kromki przełożone wędliną i sałatą)  
 5b.26 **pound** /paʊnd/ (n) = funt  
 5b.27 **penny** /'peni/ (n) = pens [plural: pence]  
 5b.28 **euro** /'jʊərəʊ/ (n) = euro  
 5b.29 **cent** /sent/ (n) = cent  
 5b.30 **dollar** /'dɒlər/ (n) = dolar  
 5b.31 **fast food restaurant** /ˌfɑːst 'fuːd ˌrestərɒnt/ (n) = fast food, bar szybkiej obsługi  
 5b.32 **omelette** /'ɒmlət/ (n) = omlet  
 5b.33 **veggie burger** /'vedʒi bɜːɡər/ (n) = hamburger wegetariański

- 5b.34 **prawn** /prɔːn/ (n) = krewetka  
 5b.35 **curry** /'kʌri/ (n) = curry (hinduska potrawa z ryżu)  
 5b.36 **mineral water** /'mɪnərəl wɔːtər/ (n) = woda mineralna  
 5b.37 **starve** /stɑːv/ (v) = umierać z głodu  
*e.g. I'm starving, I haven't eaten anything all day!*  
 5b.38 **sugar** /'juːɡər/ (n) = cukier  
 5b.39 **barbecue** /'bɑːbɪkjʊː/ (n) = grill

## 5c – What's cooking? (pp. 52–53)

- 5c.1 **boil** /bɔɪl/ (v) = (za)gotować  
 5c.2 **mash** /mæʃ/ (v) = tłuc (ziemniaki)  
 5c.3 **grill** /ɡrɪl/ (v) = piec na grillu  
 5c.4 **cut** /kʌt/ (v) = kroić  
 5c.5 **grate** /ɡreɪt/ (v) = (u)trzeć (na tarce)  
*e.g. Grate the cheese over the spaghetti.*  
 5c.6 **chop** /tʃɒp/ (v) = kroić  
 5c.7 **fry** /fraɪ/ (v) = smażyć  
 5c.8 **mix** /mɪks/ (v) = (wy)mieszać  
 5c.9 **peel** /piːl/ (v) = obierać (np. ziemniaki)  
*e.g. Don't forget to wash the potatoes before you peel them.*  
 5c.10 **slice** /slaɪs/ (v) = kroić na plastry/kromki  
 5c.11 **vegetables** /'vedʒtəbəlz/ (n pl) = warzywa  
 5c.12 **kilo** /'kiːləʊ/ (n) = kilo(gram)  
 5c.13 **medium** /'miːdiəm/ (adj) = średniej wielkości  
*e.g. "Do I need to use big potatoes?" "Well, not big but not small, use four medium ones."*  
 5c.14 **tablespoon** /'teɪbəlspuːn/ (n) = łyżka stołowa  
 5c.15 **teaspoon** /'tiːspuːn/ (n) = łyżeczka do herbaty  
 5c.16 **stew** /stjuː/ (n) = mięso duszone z jarzynami  
 5c.17 **wonder** /'wʌndər/ (v) = zastanawiać się  
 5c.18 **crack** /kræk/ (v) = pęknąć  
 5c.19 **water** /'wɔːtər/ (v) = tu: łzawić  
 5c.20 **leading** /'liːdɪŋ/ (adj) = czołowy  
*e.g. Ask Rob about why eggs crack when you boil them. He's a leading chef.*  
 5c.21 **secret** /'sɪːkrɪt/ (n) = tajemnica, sekret  
 5c.22 **amazed** /ə'meɪzd/ (adj) = zdumiony

- 5c.23 **running water** /'rʌnɪŋ 'wɔ:tə/ (n) =  
bieżąca woda
- 5c.24 **save** /seɪv/ (v) = zaoszczędzić (sobie czegoś)
- 5c.25 **tear** /tɪə/ (n) = łza
- 5c.26 **advice** /əd'vaɪs/ (n) = rada
- 5c.27 **useful** /'ju:sfəl/ (adj) = użyteczny,  
praktyczny  
Opp.: useless

### 5d – What's in it? (p. 54)

- 5d.1 **Next, ...** /nekst/ (adv) = następnie
- 5d.2 **then** /ðen/ (adv) = potem
- 5d.3 **stuffed** /stʌft/ (adj) = nadziewany  
*e.g. I always put meat and rice in my  
stuffed tomatoes.*
- 5d.4 **yogurt** /'jɒgət/ (n) = jogurt
- 5d.5 **mixture** /'mɪkstʃə/ (n) = mieszanina
- 5d.6 **potato skin** /pə'tetəʊ skɪn/ (n) = łupina  
ziemniaka
- 5d.7 **oven** /'ʌvən/ (n) = piekarnik
- 5d.8 **clean** /kli:n/ (v) = umyć, oczyścić  
*e.g. I must clean the house, it is very dirty.*
- 5d.9 **in half** = na pół
- 5d.10 **bowl** /bəʊl/ (n) = miska  
*e.g. Mix the flour and milk in a bowl.*
- 5d.11 **ingredients** /ɪn'grɪ:diənts/ (n pl) =  
składniki
- 5d.12 **abbreviation** /ə,bri:vi'eɪʃən/ (n) = skrót
- 5d.13 **winter sports** /'wɪntə spɔ:ts/ (n pl) =  
sporty zimowe

### Curricular Cuts 5: Maths (p. 55)

- CCs5.1 **calorie** /'kæləri/ (n) = kaloria
- CCs5.2 **get fat** /'get 'fæt/ = przytyć
- CCs5.3 **lab** /læb/ = laboratorium
- CCs5.4 **measure** /'meɪʒə/ (v) = obliczać, mierzyć  
*e.g. You need to measure yourself before  
you buy new trousers.*
- CCs5.5 **in terms of** = tu: w (kaloriach)
- CCs5.6 **move** /mu:v/ (v) = poruszać się  
*e.g. Turtles move very slowly.*
- CCs5.7 **grow** /grəʊ/ (v) = rosnąć  
*e.g. Young children grow up very fast.*
- CCs5.8 **properly** /'prɒpəli/ (adv) = właściwie
- CCs5.9 **well-balanced diet** = zrównoważona dieta  
*e.g. If you eat fish, meat, vegetables and  
fruit, you'll have a well-balanced diet.*
- CCs5.10 **amount** /ə'maʊnt/ (n) = ilość
- CCs5.11 **nutrient** /'nju:triənt/ (n) = składnik  
odżywczy
- CCs5.12 **store** /stɔ:ɹ/ (v) = odkładać
- CCs5.13 **fat** /fæt/ (n) = tłuszcz
- CCs5.14 **in simple terms** = mówiąc wprost, po  
prostu  
*e.g. It's not difficult! In simple terms, the  
more you eat, the fatter you become!*
- CCs5.15 **French fries** /,frentʃ 'fraɪz/ (n pl) = frytki
- CCs5.16 **spaghetti** /spə'geti/ (n) = spaghetti

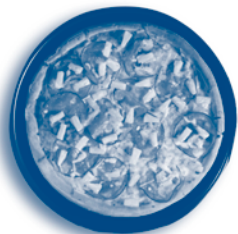
## VOCABULARY EXERCISES

### A Podkreśl właściwy wyraz.

- 1 a packet/loaf of bread
- 2 a slice/carton of milk
- 3 a cup/bottle of coffee
- 4 a glass/piece of orange juice

- 5 a piece/loaf of cake
- 6 a jar/bottle of jam
- 7 a tin/bar of chocolate
- 8 a packet/piece of cereal

**B** Uzupełnij podpisy pod obrazkami.



1 p.....



2 m.....



3 b.....



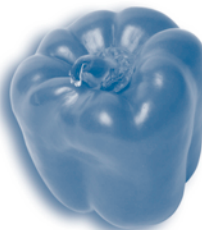
4 t.....



5 b.....



6 i.....



7 p.....



8 s.....

**C** Do każdej listy dopisz trzy rzeczowniki należące do podanej kategorii.

	Fruit	Dairy	Meat	Vegetable	Dessert	Drink
1	<i>apple</i>	<i>milk</i>	<i>chicken</i>	<i>carrot</i>	<i>cheesecake</i>	<i>cola</i>
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**D** Połącz wyrazy z obu kolumn tak, aby utworzyć wyrażenia.

- 1  *i* cream
- 2  chicken
- 3  main
- 4  vegetarian
- 5  stir-fry
- 6  chocolate
- 7  ice
- 8  tin
- 9  cheese
- 10  frying

- a opener
- b pizza
- c mousse
- d grater
- e salad
- f course
- g pan
- h rice
- i sauce
- j cream

**E Zakraśl kółkiem słowo, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 chicken – pasta – pizza – lemonade                 | 4 carrot – green pepper – onion – egg      |
| 2 milkshake – cola – burger – water                  | 5 cheese – mushroom – butter – milk        |
| 3 cheesecake – chilli – chocolate mousse – ice cream | 6 starter – main course – dinner – dessert |

**F Wpisz w luki odpowiednie czasowniki.**

- mix • boil • slice • grill • grate • chop

1 ..... eggs



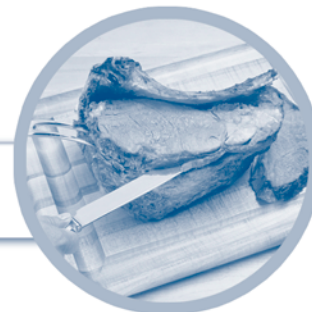
2 ..... cheese



3 ..... onions



4 ..... meat



5 ..... chicken



6 ..... eggs and flour

**G Zakraśl właściwą wypowiedź.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 A: Can I have a cup of coffee, please?<br>B: a I love coffee.<br>b Yes, of course. That's £1.50.                     | 3 A: What would you like to drink?<br>B: a No, not really.<br>b I'd like a glass of lemonade, please.        |
| 2 A: Are you ready to order, sir?<br>B: a Yes, I'd like the steak with potatoes and carrots.<br>b What are you having? | 4 A: I'm thirsty. Is there any orange juice left?<br>B: a No, sorry there isn't any.<br>b OK. Anything else? |



## GRAMMAR

## Rzeczowniki policzalne i niepoliczalne

- **Rzeczowniki policzalne** poddają się liczeniu. Mają formę liczby pojedynczej i mnogiej.  
*one apple – two apples – three apples, etc*
- **Rzeczowniki niepoliczalne** nie poddają się liczeniu.
- **Rzeczowniki niepoliczalne** mają tylko formę liczby pojedynczej. Należą do nich m.in.  
**nazwy artykułów spożywczych**, np: *bread, butter, cheese, salt, spaghetti, sugar*  
**nazwy cieczy**, np: *coffee, lemonade, milk, orange juice, tea, water*
- W celu określenia ilości z rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi można użyć poniższych wyrażeń:

bottle → *a bottle of water*cup → *a cup of tea*slice → *a slice of bread*glass → *a glass of orange juice*bowl → *a bowl of soup*loaf → *a loaf of bread*carton → *a carton of milk*packet → *a packet of spaghetti*kilo → *a kilo of meat*

## A Wpisz symbol C przy rzeczownikach policzalnych i U przy rzeczownikach niepoliczalnych.

1 juice 2 egg 3 tea 4 tomato 5 flour 

## Some – Any

- **Some** używamy w zdaniach twierdzących z rzeczownikami w liczbie mnogiej lub z rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi, np.  
*There are some apples in the fridge.*  
*There is some tea left.*
- **Any** używamy w zdaniach przeczących i pytających z rzeczownikami w liczbie mnogiej lub z rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi, np.  
*Are there any apples in the fridge?*  
*There isn't any tea left.*

B Uzupełnij dialog, wpisując *some* lub *any*.

Gary: Hello, Lara. Are you ready for the picnic?

Lara: I've got 1) *some* sandwiches and 2) ..... water.

Gary: Have you got 3) ..... fruit?

Lara: No. We can buy 4) ..... from the greengrocer's. We can also buy 5) ..... orange juice.

Gary: Have you got 6) ..... paper plates?

Lara: No, sorry. I haven't got 7) ..... We can buy 8) ..... from the supermarket.

Gary: OK. Let's go. We've got a lot of things to do.

## Much – Many – A lot of

- **A lot of/lots of** używamy zazwyczaj w zdaniach twierdzących z **rzeczownikami policzalnymi** (np. *books, cars*) oraz **niepoliczalnymi** (np. *sugar, milk*), np.  
*She's got a lot of/lots of books.*  
*There's a lot of milk in the fridge.*
- **Uwaga:** Używając **a lot of/lots of** z rzeczownikiem, jeśli opuszczamy rzeczownik, opuszczamy również **of**, np.  
*Are there many people in the room? Yes, there are a lot.*
- **Much** używamy zazwyczaj z **rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi** w zdaniach przeczących i pytających, np.  
*How much money have you got?*  
*There isn't much sugar in the bowl.*
- **Many** używamy zazwyczaj z **rzeczownikami policzalnymi w liczbie mnogiej** w zdaniach przeczących i pytających, np.  
*Are there many books on the shelf? There aren't many books on the shelf.*
- **How much** używamy z **rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi** w pytaniach o ilość i liczbę. **How many** używamy z **rzeczownikami policzalnymi** w pytaniach o liczbę, np.  
*How much sugar do we need? A kilo.*  
*How many boys are there in your class? Twenty.*

### C Wpisz *many, much* lub *a lot of*.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 There is ..... meat in the fridge.      | 6 Are there ..... mushrooms in the sauce?    |
| 2 There aren't ..... carrots in the soup. | 7 Is there ..... bread on the table?         |
| 3 Is there ..... cheese on the pizza?     | 8 There are ..... peas in the tin.           |
| 4 There are ..... potatoes in the basket. | 9 Is there ..... orange juice in the carton? |
| 5 There aren't ..... eggs in the cake.    | 10 There isn't ..... flour in the packet.    |

### D Wybierz właściwą formę.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 She's got ..... books in her room.<br>A a lot of    B a lots of    C much | 5 Let's hurry. We haven't got ..... time.<br>A much    B many    C some      |
| 2 How ..... butter do you need?<br>A a lot    B many    C much              | 6 How ..... potatoes are left?<br>A a lot of    B many    C much             |
| 3 Are there ..... slices of cheese left?<br>A lots    B much    C any       | 7 There are ..... glasses over there.<br>A a lot of    B lots    C a lots of |
| 4 There is ..... bread on the table.<br>A any    B some    C a              | 8 Have you got ..... eggs?<br>A an    B much    C any                        |



**E W poniższych zdaniach popraw podkreślone wyrazy.**

- 1 We've got a lots of books in the library. ....
- 2 How many butter do you need? .....
- 3 Are there much slices of cheese left? .....
- 4 There are a lot of milk in the fridge. ....
- 5 There aren't much children at school today. ....

**Zaimki w funkcji dopełnienia/uzupełnienia**

Zaimki w funkcji dopełnienia/uzupełnienia używane są po czasownikach i przymkach, np.  
*I love **them**.*      *Listen to **her**.*

Zaimki w funkcji podmiotu	Zaimki w funkcji dopełnienia
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

**Uwaga:** Zaimki w funkcji **dopełnienia/uzupełnienia** zastępują dopełnienia/uzupełnienia rzeczownikowe. Zaimki w funkcji **podmiotu** zastępują podmiot rzeczownikowy, np.  
*Look at **them**! **They** are acrobats.*

**F Wpisz odpowiednie zaimki w funkcji dopełnienia/uzupełnienia.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 <b>She</b> can cook very quickly. Look at ..... !</li> <li>2 <b>We</b> are in a café. Do you want to join ..... ?</li> <li>3 I can't find my <b>glasses</b>. Can you see ..... anywhere?</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 I know Mike very well. He lives next to .....</li> <li>5 <b>This cat</b> is very cute. What shall we call ..... ?</li> <li>6 <b>Steve</b> is swimming. Can you see .....</li> </ol> |
|--|--|

**G Zastąp odpowiednim zaimkiem wyróżnione wyrażenia.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Emily likes mushrooms.<br/><i>She likes <b>them</b>.</i></li> <li>2 <b>This house</b> belongs to John.<br/>.....</li> <li>3 Is <b>this packet</b> for you and Helen?<br/>.....</li> <li>4 <b>My family and I</b> live near <b>Mary</b>.<br/>.....</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 <b>My mother</b> is talking to <b>those people</b>.<br/>.....</li> <li>6 <b>Peter</b> is coming with <b>Jill and me</b>.<br/>.....</li> <li>7 <b>This bag</b> is for <b>my mother</b>.<br/>.....</li> <li>8 <b>My brother</b> likes <b>fried eggs</b>.<br/>.....</li> </ol> |
|---|--|

## 6a – Weather blues (pp. 56–57)

- 6a.1 **weather blues** = zły humor wskutek brzydkiej pogody
- 6a.2 **season** /'si:zən/ (n) = pora roku
- 6a.3 **month** /mʌnθ/ (n) = miesiąc
- 6a.4 **rain** /reɪn/ (v) = padać (o deszczu)  
*e.g. It rains very often in England.*
- 6a.5 **snow** /snəʊ/ (v) = padać (o śniegu)  
*e.g. In Canada, it always snows in winter.*

## Useful Phrases/Sentences

- 6a.6 **It's wet.** = Jest mokra pogoda.
- 6a.7 **It's freezing cold.** = Jest mroźno.
- 6a.8 **It's windy.** = Jest wietrznie.
- 6a.9 **It's chilly.** = Jest chłodno.
- 6a.10 **It's sunny.** = Jest słoneczna pogoda.
- 6a.11 **It's boiling hot.** = Jest upał.
- 6a.12 **It's pouring down!** = Leje jak z cebra!

- 6a.13 **autumn** /'ɔ:təm/ (n) = jesień
- 6a.14 **summer** /'sʌmə/ (n) = lato
- 6a.15 **spring** /sprɪŋ/ (n) = wiosna
- 6a.16 **June** /dʒu:n/ (n) = czerwiec
- 6a.17 **December** /di'sembə/ (n) = grudzień
- 6a.18 **July** /dʒʊ'laɪ/ (n) = lipiec
- 6a.19 **January** /'dʒænjʊəri/ (n) = styczeń
- 6a.20 **September** /sep'tembə/ (n) = wrzesień
- 6a.21 **October** /ɒk'təʊbə/ (n) = październik
- 6a.22 **April** /'eɪprəl/ (n) = kwiecień
- 6a.23 **November** /nəʊ'vembə/ (n) = listopad
- 6a.24 **May** /meɪ/ (n) = maj
- 6a.25 **February** /'februəri/ (n) = luty
- 6a.26 **August** /'ɔ:gəst/ (n) = sierpień
- 6a.27 **remind** /rɪ'maɪnd/ (v) = przypominać (komuś coś)  
*e.g. Sunny days remind me of my summer holidays on the island of Crete.*
- 6a.28 **shine** /ʃaɪn/ (v) = świecić  
*e.g. The sun shines very brightly in the summer.*
- 6a.29 **wind** /wɪnd/ (n) = wiatr
- 6a.30 **blow** /bləʊ/ (v) = wiać
- 6a.31 **angry** /'æŋɡri/ (adj) = zły
- 6a.32 **scream** /skri:m/ (v) = krzyczeć, wrzeszczeć

- 6a.33 **shout** /ʃaʊt/ (v) = krzyczeć
- 6a.34 **sky** /skaɪ/ (n) = niebo
- 6a.35 **thunderstorm** /'θʌndəstɔ:m/ (n) = burza
- 6a.36 **thunderstorms are crashing** = pioruny trzaskają
- 6a.37 **scared** /skeəd/ (adj) = przerażony
- 6a.38 **hide** /haɪd/ (v) = chować się  
*e.g. Somebody is hiding behind the door!*
- 6a.39 **sad** /sæd/ (adj) = smutny, niezdolny  
**Opp.:** happy
- 6a.40 **upset** /,ʌp'set/ (adj) = smutny, smętny
- 6a.41 **rainy** /'reɪni/ (adj) = deszczowy
- 6a.42 **windy** /'wɪndi/ (adj) = wietrzny
- 6a.43 **stressed** /strest/ (adj) = zestresowany  
*e.g. I tend to feel stressed before exams.*
- 6a.44 **snowy** /'snəʊi/ (adj) = śnieżny
- 6a.45 **relaxed** /rɪ'læksd/ (adj) = zrelaksowany
- 6a.46 **sightseeing** /'saɪtsi:ŋ/ (n) = zwiedzanie
- 6a.47 **be careful** = uważać, być ostrożnym
- 6a.48 **Enough is enough!** = Dość tego!
- 6a.49 **band** /bænd/ (n) = kapela, zespół muzyczny

## 6b – In action! (pp. 58–59)

- 6b.1 **action** /'ækʃən/ (n) = ruch, aktywność  
*e.g. I can't sit still for long. I need action in my life!*
- 6b.2 **snowboard** /'snəʊbɔ:d/ (v) = jeździć na desce
- 6b.3 **ice-skate** /'aɪsskeɪt/ (v) = jeździć na łyżwach
- 6b.4 **sled** /sled/ (v) = jeździć na sankach
- 6b.5 **water-ski** /'wɔ:təski:/ (v) = jeździć na nartach wodnych
- 6b.6 **scuba dive** /'sku:bə daɪv/ (v) = nurkować z akwalungiem
- 6b.7 **windsurf** /'wɪndzɜ:f/ (v) = pływać na desce surfingowej
- 6b.8 **climb** /klaɪm/ (v) = wspinać się, uprawiać wspinaczkę górską
- 6b.9 **camp** /kæmp/ (v) = obozować, rozbijać obóz  
*e.g. They camp next to the river so that they can do some fishing.*
- 6b.10 **sail** /seɪl/ (v) = żeglować

- 6b.11 **bungee jump** /'bʌndʒi: dʒʌmp/ (v) = skoczyć na bungee (elastycznej linie)
- 6b.12 **lake** /leɪk/ (n) = jezioro
- 6b.13 **mountain** /'maʊntɪn/ (n) = góra
- 6b.14 **glacier** /'glæsiər/ (n) = lodowiec
- 6b.15 **ice** /aɪs/ (n) = lód
- 6b.16 **temperature** /'tempərətʃər/ (n) = temperatura
- 6b.17 **dare** /deə/ (v) = mieć śmiałość, odważyć się  
*e.g. I **daren't** climb to the top of that mountain. I'm too frightened.*
- 6b.18 **make history** = stworzyć historię
- 6b.19 **pull** /pʊl/ (v) = ciągnąć
- 6b.20 **sleds** /sledz/ (n pl) = sanie
- 6b.21 **daylight** /'deɪlaɪt/ (n) = dzień; światło dzienne
- 6b.22 **average** /'ævərɪdʒ/ (adj) = średni, przeciętny
- 6b.23 **continue** /kən'tɪnju:/ (v) = kontynuować
- 6b.24 **journey** /'dʒɜ:ni/ (n) = podróż
- 6b.25 **proud** /praʊd/ (adj) = dumny  
*e.g. It was a **proud** day for his parents when he got his degree.*
- 6b.26 **rough** /rʌf/ (adj) = nierówny
- 6b.27 **sharp** /ʃɑ:p/ (adj) = ostry
- 6b.28 **reach** /ri:tʃ/ (v) = dotrzeć do (celu)
- 6b.29 **historic** /hɪs'tɒrɪk/ (adj) = historyczny (np. moment)
- 6b.30 **look forward to** /'lʊk 'fɔ:wəd tə/ (phr v) = z niecierpliwością oczekiwać
- 6b.31 **throughout** /θru:'aʊt/ (prep) = w trakcie, podczas
- 6c.10 **dress** /dres/ (n) = sukienka
- 6c.11 **jacket** /'dʒækɪt/ (n) = kurtka
- 6c.12 **shoes** /ʃu:z/ (n pl) = półbuty
- 6c.13 **scarf** /skɑ:f/ (n) = szalik
- 6c.14 **socks** /sɒks/ (n pl) = skarpetki
- 6c.15 **trainers** /'treɪnəz/ (n pl) = tenisówki, adidas
- 6c.16 **T-shirt** /'ti:ʃɜ:t/ (n) = T-shirt, koszulka bawełniana
- 6c.17 **skirt** /skɜ:t/ (n) = spódnica
- 6c.18 **shirt** /ʃɜ:t/ (n) = koszula
- 6c.19 **sunglasses** /'sʌŋglɑ:sɪz/ (n pl) = okulary przeciwsłoneczne
- 6c.20 **blouse** /blaʊz/ (n) = bluzka
- 6c.21 **trousers** /'traʊzəz/ (n pl) = spodnie
- 6c.22 **suit** /su:t/ (n) = garnitur
- 6c.23 **go with** /'gəʊ 'wɪð/ (phr v) = pasować (do czegoś)
- 6c.24 **half price** /,hɑ:f 'praɪs/ (adj) = za pół ceny
- 6c.25 **trendy** /'trendi/ (adj) = modny  
*e.g. He's very **trendy**. He always wears fashionable clothes.*
- 6c.26 **dark blue** /'dɑ:k 'blu:/ (n) = granatowy
- 6c.27 **changing room** /'tʃeɪndʒɪŋ ru:m/ (n) = przymierzalnia
- 6c.28 **try on** /'traɪ 'ɒn/ (phr v) = przymierzyć
- 6c.29 **pack** /pæk/ (v) = pakować się
- 6c.30 **trip** /trɪp/ (n) = wycieczka, wyjazd
- 6c.31 **horrible** /'hɒrɪbəl/ (adj) = okropny
- 6c.32 **They're just not me.** = One nie są w moim stylu.
- 6c.33 **denim jacket** /'denɪm 'dʒækɪt/ (n) = kurtka dżinsowa
- 6c.34 **warm** /wɔ:m/ (adj) = ciepły

### 6c – Just my style! (pp. 60–61)

- 6c.1 **style** /stajl/ (n) = styl  
*e.g. She has her own unusual **style**.*
- 6c.2 **shorts** /ʃɔ:ts/ (n pl) = szorty, krótkie spodnie
- 6c.3 **swimsuit** /'swɪmsu:t/ (n) = kostium kąpielowy
- 6c.4 **raincoat** /'reɪnkəʊt/ (n) = płaszcz przeciwdeszczowy
- 6c.5 **tracksuit** /'træksu:t/ (n) = dres do biegania
- 6c.6 **gloves** /glʌvz/ (n pl) = rękawiczki
- 6c.7 **boots** /bu:ts/ (n pl) = kozaczki, botki
- 6c.8 **tie** /taɪ/ (n) = krawat
- 6c.9 **coat** /kəʊt/ (n) = płaszcz

### Useful Phrases/Sentences

- 6c.36 **You must be kidding!** = Chyba żartujesz!
- 6c.37 **No chance!** = Mowy nie ma!
- 6c.38 **You're right.** = Masz rację.
- 6c.39 **Absolutely.** = Oczywiście./Naturalnie.
- 6c.40 **I don't really know.** = Nie jestem pewny/a.
- 6c.41 **Let me think about it.** = Niech się nad tym zastanowię.
- 6c.42 **No way!** = Za nic! W żadnym wypadku!
- 6c.43 **Absolutely not!** = Na pewno nie!
- 6c.44 **have second thoughts** = mieć wątpliwości

- 6c.45 **disagree** /ˌdɪsəˈɡriː/ (v) = nie zgadzać się  
 6c.46 **fashionable** /ˈfæʃənəbəl/ (adj) = modny  
 6c.47 **cruise** /kruːz/ (n) = rejs  
 6c.48 **colourful** /ˈkʌləfəl/ (adj) = kolorowy  
*e.g. She usually wears lovely bright  
 colourful clothes.*

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#### 6d – Another wonderful day! (p. 62)

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- 6d.1 **fabulous** /ˈfæbjʊləs/ (adj) = fantastyczny  
 6d.2 **the Pyramids** /ðə ˈpɪrəˌmɪdz/ (n pl) =  
 Piramidy  
 6d.3 **close up** /ˈkloʊs ʌp/ (adv) = z bliska  
 6d.4 **sights** /saɪts/ (n pl) = atrakcje turystyczne  
*e.g. I always take photos of the famous  
 sights I visit.*  
 6d.5 **souvenir** /ˌsuːvəˈnɪər/ (n) = pamiątka  
 6d.6 **thirsty** /ˈθɜːsti/ (adj) = spragniony  
 6d.7 **camel** /ˈkæmə/ (n) = wielbłąd  
 6d.8 **topic sentence** = zdanie wprowadzające

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#### Culture Clip 6 (p. 63)

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- CC6.1 **building** /ˈbɪldɪŋ/ (n) = budynek  
 CC6.2 **nightlife** /ˈnaɪtlaɪf/ (n) = życie nocne  
 CC6.3 **skyline** /ˈskaɪlaɪn/ (n) = sylwetki budynków  
 (na tle nieba), panorama miasta  
 CC6.4 **recognise** /ˈrɛkəɡnaɪz/ (v) = rozpoznać  
 CC6.5 **head for** /ˈhed ˈfɔːr/ (phr v) = skierować  
 się  
*e.g. We'll head for the beach after lunch.*  
 CC6.6 **skater** /ˈskeɪtər/ (n) = jeżdzący na  
 łyżworolkach  
 CC6.7 **cyclist** /ˈsaɪklɪst/ (n) = rowerzysta  
 CC6.8 **jogger** /ˈdʒɒɡər/ (n) = uprawiający jogging  
 CC6.9 **ferry ride** /ˈferi ˈraɪd/ (n) = rejs promem  
 CC6.10 **window shopping** /ˈwɪndəʊ ʃɒpɪŋ/ (n) =  
 oglądanie wystaw sklepowych  
 CC6.11 **rub shoulders with sb** = ocierać się o  
*e.g. He wants to go to parties and rub  
 shoulders with the rich and famous.*

- CC6.12 **the rich** /ðə rɪtʃ/ (adj pl) = bogaci  
 CC6.13 **bite** /baɪt/ (n) = kęs  
 CC6.14 **be disappointed** = być rozczarowanym

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#### Self-Assessment Module 3 (pp. 64-65)

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- SA3.1 **soak** /səʊk/ (v) = namoczyć  
*e.g. You have to soak the clothes before  
 you wash them.*  
 SA3.2 **place** /pleɪs/ (v) = położyć, umieścić  
*e.g. Please place the flowers in the centre  
 of the table!*  
 SA3.3 **deep** /diːp/ (adj) = głęboki  
 Opp.: shallow  
 SA3.4 **tender** /ˈtendər/ (adj) = miękki

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#### Across the Curriculum 3: Science (p. 66)

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- AC3.1 **material** /məˈtɪəriəl/ (n) = materiał  
 AC3.2 **wool** /wʊl/ (n) = wełna  
 AC3.3 **cotton** /ˈkɒtən/ (n) = bawełna  
 AC3.4 **nylon** /ˈnaɪlən/ (n) = nylon  
 AC3.5 **stretch** /stretʃ/ (v) = rozciągać się  
 AC3.6 **woollen** /ˈwʊlən/ (adj) = wełniany

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#### Songsheet 3 (p. 66)

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- SS3.1 **human** /ˈhjuːmən/ (adj) = ludzki  
 SS3.2 **non-human** /ˌnɒnˈhjuːmən/ (adj) = nie  
 będący człowiekiem  
 SS3.3 **rehearse** /rɪˈhɜːs/ (v) = ćwiczyć (przed  
 występem)  
 SS3.4 **butterfly** /ˈbʌtəflaɪ/ (n) = motyl  
 SS3.5 **kiss** /kɪs/ (v) = całować  
 SS3.6 **leaf** /liːf/ (n) = liść  
 SS3.7 **breathe out** /ˈbriːð ˈaʊt/ (phr v) =  
 wydychać (powietrze)  
*e.g. The doctor asked me to breathe in  
 and out.*  
 SS3.8 **snowflake** /ˈsnəʊfleɪk/ (n) = płatek śniegu

## VOCABULARY EXERCISES

**A** Wpisz nazwy miesięcy, a następnie dopasuj miesiące do pór roku.

**A**

September  
*October*  
 \_ o \_ \_ m \_ \_ \_

**B**

D \_ \_ \_ m \_ \_ \_  
 January  
 \_ \_ \_ r \_ \_ \_ \_

**C**

\_ \_ \_ \_ h  
 A \_ \_ \_ \_  
 May

**D**

\_ \_ \_ n \_  
 \_ \_ \_ y  
 \_ \_ g \_ \_ \_

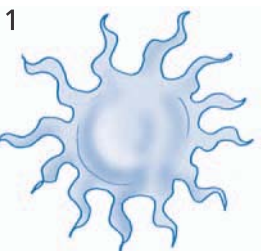
1  summer

2  autumn

3  spring

4  winter

**B** Jaka jest pogoda? Dopasuj opisy do typów pogody.

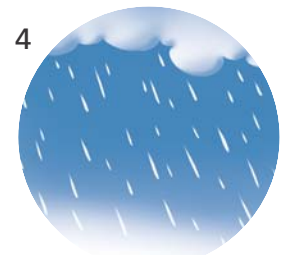
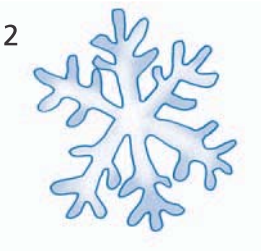
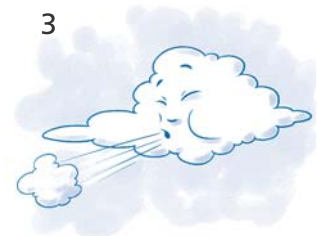


a It's boiling hot.

b It's windy and it's quite chilly.

c It's wet and it's raining.

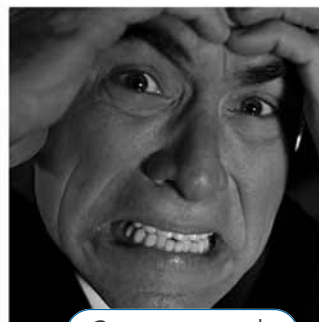
d It's snowing and it's freezing.



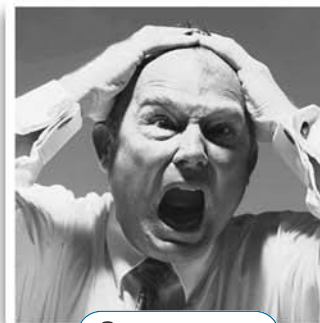
**C** Określ nastrój każdej z osób i uzupełnij podpisy pod zdjęciami.



1 h a p p y



2 s \_ \_ \_ \_ d



3 a \_ \_ \_ y



4 s \_ d



### D Przyjrzyj się obrazkom i wpisz odpowiednie nazwy sportów.

- water-skiing • scuba diving • sledding • windsurfing • camping • ice-skating
- sailing • bungee jumping • snowboarding • climbing

1 *sailing*

2 .....



3 .....



4 .....



5 .....



6 .....



7 .....



8 .....



9 .....



10 .....

### E Znajdź nazwy 16 elementów garderoby.

J	S	W	I	M	S	U	I	T	O	A	F	G	S	U	N	G	L	A	S	S	E	S	R	Q	D
A	H	Y	X	L	F	F	J	I	N	P	M	S	C	T	Z	V	W	B	O	R	D	H	I	J	R
C	O	A	T	A	U	G	H	E	R	Q	E	T	A	X	R	P	S	O	C	S	U	I	T	M	E
K	R	W	O	E	K	B	L	O	U	S	E	O	R	F	I	G	E	O	K	T	L	R	Q	N	S
E	T	R	A	C	K	S	U	I	T	J	T	U	F	S	P	R	H	T	S	F	B	T	A	C	S
T	S	H	O	E	S	P	M	K	N	F	S	P	G	L	O	V	E	S	W	X	O	S	V	Z	D

### F Zakreśl właściwą wypowiedź.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 A: What's the weather like today?<br/>B: a When it's raining, I'm really sad.<br/>b It's wet and it's raining.</p> <p>2 A: What are you doing?<br/>B: a I'm packing for my business trip.<br/>b It's autumn.</p> <p>3 A: What do you think of these shoes?<br/>B: a They are really trendy!<br/>b I've got an idea!</p> | <p>4 A: What are you wearing today?<br/>B: a It's windy and it's quite chilly.<br/>b Shorts and a T-shirt.</p> <p>5 A: Can I help you?<br/>B: a You're right.<br/>b Yes, please. I'm looking for a blouse to go with this skirt.</p> <p>6 A: Would you like to try that dress on, Madam?<br/>B: a Thanks.<br/>b Absolutely not!</p> |
|--|---|

## GRAMMAR

Czas *Present Continuous*

Forma twierdząca	
Pełna	Skrócona
I am eating	I'm eating
you are eating	you're eating
he } she } it } is eating	he } she } 's eating
we } you } they } are eating	we } you } 're eating

Forma przecząca	
Pełna	Skrócona
I am not eating	I'm not eating
you are not eating	you aren't eating
he } she } it } is not eating	he } she } isn't eating
we } you } they } are not eating	we } you } aren't eating

Forma pytająca	Krótkie odpowiedzi
Am I eating?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Are you eating?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
Is he/she/it eating?	Yes, he/she/it is. / No, he/she/it isn't.
Are { we } { you } { they } eating?	Yes, we are. / No, we aren't. Yes, you are. / No, you aren't. Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

**Pisownia**

Do większości czasowników dodajemy końcówkę **-ing**, np.

*talk* → *talking*

- jeśli czasownik zakończony jest na **-e**, opuszczamy **-e** przy dodawaniu **-ing**, np.  
*give* → *giving*

Czasu **Present Continuous** używamy:

- mówiąc o czynnościach lub zdarzeniach mających miejsce w chwili, gdy o nich mówimy, lub ograniczonych czasowo w teraźniejszości;
- w określeniach typu **now** (*teraz*), **at present** (*obecnie*), **these days** (*obecnie*) itd., np.  
*He is having a bath now.*  
*He is staying at a hotel at the moment.*

- jeśli czasownik zakończony jest krótką samogłoską i następującą po niej pojedynczą spółgłoską, podwajamy tę spółgłoskę i dodajemy **-ing**, np.  
*run* → *running*, *sit* → *sitting*
- jeśli czasownik zakończony jest na **l**, podwajamy **l** i dodajemy **-ing**, np.  
*travel* → *travelling*



### A Ułóż zdania opisujące, co robią osoby na ilustracjach.

- eat an ice cream • play the guitar • fish • talk on the phone • read a book • play basketball
- ride a bike • water-ski



1 *They are reading a book.*



2 .....



3 .....



4 .....



5 .....



6 .....



7 .....



8 .....

### B Wstaw czasowniki w nawiasach w formie czasu *Present Continuous*.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Jerry ..... (watch) TV at the moment.</p> <p>2 Stella ..... (not sleep) now. She ..... (do) her homework.</p> <p>3 Take an umbrella with you. It ..... (rain).</p> <p>4 ..... (the children/play) football with their friends?</p> | <p>5 Ann ..... (travel) to Los Angeles right now.</p> <p>6 Rachel ..... (work) hard these days.</p> <p>7 Jill's parents ..... (look for) a new flat.</p> <p>8 ..... (Rick/talk) on the phone?</p> |
|---|---|

### Stopień wyższy przymiotnika

#### Pisownia

- W przypadku przymiotników jednosylabowych i niektórych przymiotników dwusylabowych w stopniu wyższym dodajemy **-er**, np. *tall* → *taller*.
- W przypadku większości przymiotników dwusylabowych oraz przymiotników złożonych z więcej niż dwóch sylab w stopniu wyższym dodajemy **more**, np. *expensive* → *more expensive*.
- W przypadku przymiotników zakończonych na **-y**, opuszczamy **-y** i dodajemy **-ier**, np. *happy* → *happier*.
- Jeśli przymiotnik zakończony jest krótką samogłoską i następującą po niej pojedynczą spółgłoską, podwajamy tę spółgłoskę i dodajemy **-er**, np. *big* → *bigger*.

#### Przymiotniki nieregularne

good → better      bad → worse      little → less      many → more      much → more

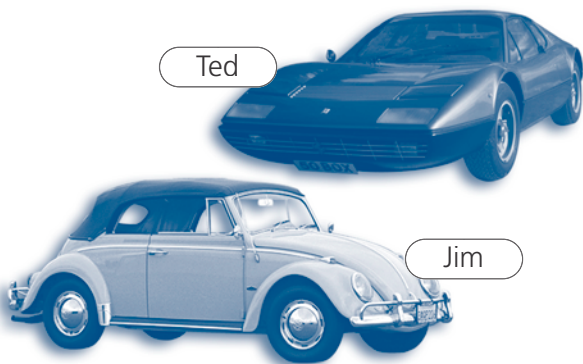
Przymiotnika w stopniu wyższym używamy z **than** (*od/nież*), aby porównać dwie osoby, rzeczy, zwierzęta itp., np. *Vanessa is thinner than Diana*.

**C** Uzupełnij zdania, wpisując w luki przymiotniki w stopniu wyższym oraz inne potrzebne wyrazy.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 Roy is ..... (handsome) Fred.</p> <p>2 Maggie is a ..... (good) student ..... Tonia.</p> <p>3 It is ..... (cold) today ..... yesterday.</p> <p>4 The Ritz Hotel is ..... (expensive) the Grand Hotel.</p> | <p>5 John's house is ..... (big) mine.</p> <p>6 History is ..... (interesting) Geography.</p> <p>7 Chris has got ..... (much) free time ..... his friends.</p> <p>8 Lucy is ..... (pretty) Patty.</p> |
|--|---|

**D** Uzupełnij podpisy pod ilustracjami, wpisując odpowiedni przymiotnik z listy w stopniu wyższym.

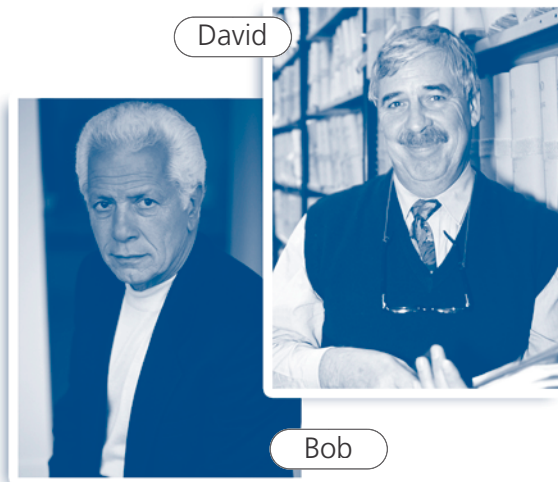
- old • fast • small • new



1 Ted's car is ..... Jim's.



3 Lin's house is ..... Betty's.



2 Bob is ..... David.



4 Helen's trainers are ..... Linda's.

## (p. 67)

- M4.1 **past** /pɑːst/ (n) = przeszłość
- M4.2 **What's the weather like?** = Jaka jest pogoda?  
e.g. "What's the weather like in London today?" "It's rainy."
- M4.3 **quiz** /kwɪz/ (n) = kwiz
- M4.4 **magazine article** /,mægə'ziːn 'ɑːtɪkəl/ (n) = artykuł w czasopiśmie
- M4.5 **poem** /'pəʊɪm/ (n) = wiersz
- M4.6 **biography** /baɪ'ɒgrəfi/ (n) = biografia
- M4.7 **story** /'stɔːri/ (n) = opowiadanie
- M4.8 **novel** /'nɒvəl/ (n) = powieść
- M4.9 **way of life** = styl życia  
e.g. Their **way of life** is very basic. They don't have much.
- M4.10 **soap opera** /'səʊp ɒpərə/ (n) = opera mydlana (popularny serial telewizyjny)
- M4.11 **Natural History** /,nætʃərəl 'hɪstri/ (n) = historia naturalna
- M4.12 **extinct** /ɪk'stɪŋkt/ (adj) = wymarły  
e.g. The woolly mammoth doesn't exist anymore; it's an **extinct** animal.
- M4.13 **animal star** /'æniməl stɑːr/ (n) = zwierzę będące bohaterem kreskówek, filmów itp.
- M4.14 **narrate** /nə'reɪt/ (v) = opowiadać  
e.g. Nathan likes to **narrate** stories to his children.
- M4.15 **experience** /ɪk'spiəriəns/ (n) = doświadczenie, przeżycie
- M4.16 **past habit** /'pɑːst 'hæbɪt/ (n) = dawny zwyczaj
- M4.17 **event** /ɪ'vent/ (n) = zdarzenie
- M4.18 **ordinal numbers** /'ɔːdɪnəl 'nʌmbəz/ (n pl) = liczebniki porządkowe
- M4.19 **entry** /'entri/ (n) = notatka, artykuł hasłowy

## 7a – Charmed lives! (pp. 68–69)

- 7a.1 **charmed life** /'tʃɑːmd 'laɪf/ (n) = życie pełne uroku, blasku, czaru, życie wybrańców losu
- 7a.2 **brainteaser** /'breɪntiːzə/ (n) = łamigłówka
- 7a.3 **big hit** = wielki sukces  
e.g. Tom Cruise's last film was a **big hit**.
- 7a.4 **role** /rəʊl/ (n) = rola
- 7a.5 **president** /'prezɪdənt/ (n) = prezydent
- 7a.6 **I was born ...** = Urodziłem/am się...
- 7a.7 **checkout** /'tʃekəʊt/ (n) = kasa (np. w supermarkecie)
- 7a.8 **win** /wɪn/ (v) = wygrać, zdobyć  
e.g. Neil **won** first prize in a crossword competition.
- 7a.9 **beauty contest** /'bjuti kɒntest/ (n) = konkurs piękności
- 7a.10 **acting career** /'æktɪŋ kə'rɪə/ (n) = kariera aktorska
- 7a.11 **big part** = główna rola
- 7a.12 **sweetheart** /'swiːthɑːt/ (n) = ulubieniec; ulubienica
- 7a.13 **field** /fiːld/ (n) = pole
- 7a.14 **shepherd** /'ʃepəd/ (n) = pasterz
- 7a.15 **hungry** /'hʌŋɡri/ (adj) = głodny
- 7a.16 **law** /lɔː/ (n) = prawo
- 7a.17 **university** /,juːnɪ'vɜːsəti/ (n) = uniwersytet
- 7a.18 **popular** /'pɒpjələ/ (adj) = lubiany, popularny
- 7a.19 **class leader** /,klɑːs 'liːdə/ (n) = przewodniczący klasy

- 7a.20 **final** /'faɪnəl/ (adj) = ostatni, końcowy  
e.g. We went to see the **final** match of the year.
- 7a.21 **wizard** /'wɪzəd/ (n) = czarodziej
- 7a.22 **expect** /ɪk'spekt/ (v) = oczekiwać  
e.g. I **expected** her to arrive yesterday, but she didn't.
- 7a.23 **English-speaking** /'ɪŋɡlɪʃspɪkɪŋ/ (adj) = anglojęzyczny
- 7a.24 **join** /dʒɔɪn/ (v) = wstąpić do (np. klubu)  
e.g. He **joined** the army when he was twenty.
- 7a.25 **navy** /'neɪvi/ (n) = marynarka wojenna
- 7a.26 **bricklayer** /'brɪkleɪər/ (n) = murarz
- 7a.27 **postman** /'pəʊstmən/ (n) = listonosz
- 7a.28 **pastime** /'pɑːstaɪm/ (n) = rozrywka
- 7a.29 **bodybuilding** /'bɒdɪbɪldɪŋ/ (n) = kulturystyka
- 7a.30 **success** /sək'ses/ (n) = sukces

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### 7b – The way it was! (pp. 70–71)

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- 7b.1 **hunt** /hʌnt/ (v) = polować
- 7b.2 **Cheyenne** /,ʃaɪ'æən/ (n) = Czejenowie (plemię indiańskie)
- 7b.3 **deer** /diər/ (n) = jeleń
- 7b.4 **Inuit** /'ɪnuɪt/ (n) = Inuici (popularnie nazywani Eskimosami)
- 7b.5 **polar bear** /,pəʊlə 'beər/ (n) = niedźwiedź polarny
- 7b.6 **caribou** /'kærəbuː/ (n) = karibu (zwierzę z rodziny jeleniowatych)
- 7b.7 **whale** /weɪl/ (n) = wieloryb
- 7b.8 **tent** /tent/ (n) = namiot
- 7b.9 **kayak** /'kaɪæk/ (n) = kajak
- 7b.10 **weapon** /'wepən/ (n) = broń  
e.g. They had different **weapons** to hunt and kill animals.
- 7b.11 **buffalo** /'bʌfələʊ/ (n) = bawół, bizon
- 7b.12 **spear** /spɪər/ (n) = dzida, włócznia, harpun
- 7b.13 **tepee** /'tiːpiː/ (n) = tipi (namiot indiański)
- 7b.14 **igloo** /'ɪɡluː/ (n) = iglo
- 7b.15 **bow** /bəʊ/ (n) = łuk
- 7b.16 **arrow** /'ærəʊ/ (n) = strzała
- 7b.17 **seal** /si:l/ (n) = foka
- 7b.18 **greet** /ɡri:t/ (v) = witać, pozdrawiać

- 7b.19 **cry our hunter's call** = wydać okrzyk gotowości do polowania
- 7b.20 **laugh** /lɑːf/ (v) = śmiać się  
e.g. Larry is very funny – he always makes us **laugh**.
- 7b.21 **gather** /'gæðə/ (v) = zbierać (się)  
e.g. She likes to **gather** wild flowers.
- 7b.22 **wood** /wʊd/ (n) = drewno
- 7b.23 **nearby** /,nɪə'baɪ/ (adv) = blisko, w pobliżu
- 7b.24 **turn** /tɜːn/ (v) = tu: zmienić się w coś, stawać się czymś
- 7b.25 **steady** /'stiːdi/ (adj) = równy, miarowy
- 7b.26 **rhythm** /'rɪðəm/ (n) = rytm
- 7b.27 **drum** /drʌm/ (n) = bęben
- 7b.28 **memory** /'meməri/ (n) = wspomnienie  
e.g. I have very nice **memories** of my childhood.
- 7b.29 **keep the moment alive** = zatrzymać czas, nie pozwolić chwili odejść  
e.g. This photo certainly **keeps that special moment alive**.
- 7b.30 **cruel** /'kruːəl/ (adj) = okrutny
- 7b.31 **celebration** /,selɪ'breɪʃən/ (n) = uroczystość, świętowanie
- 7b.32 **use** /juːz/ (v) = używać, wykorzystywać
- 7b.33 **maybe** /'meɪbi/ (adv) = być może
- 7b.34 **for a short while** = na krótko
- 7b.35 **skin** /skɪn/ (n) = skóra
- 7b.36 **grown-up** /'grəʊnʌp/ (n) = dorosły  
e.g. If you're a good boy, I will let you stay with the **grown-ups**.
- 7b.37 **caring** /'keərɪŋ/ (adj) = kochający, oddany, troskliwy

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### 7c – It's all in the past! (pp. 72–73)

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- 7c.1 **destroy** /di'strɔɪ/ (v) = zniszczyć  
e.g. The fire completely **destroyed** the house.
- 7c.2 **invite** /ɪn'vaɪt/ (v) = zaprosić  
e.g. He **invited** all the class to his party.
- 7c.3 **noisy** /'nɔɪzi/ (adj) = głośny, hałaśliwy
- 7c.4 **I bet (that) ...** = Założę się, że...
- 7c.5 **as usual** = jak zwykle
- 7c.6 **exam** /ɪg'zæm/ (n) = egzamin
- 7c.7 **bake** /beɪk/ (v) = piec



e.g. I'm **baking** a cake for my son's birthday.

- 7c.8 **change one's mind** = zmienić zdanie  
 7c.9 **apple pie** /ˌæpəl'paɪ/ (n) = szarlotka, jabłecznik  
 7c.10 **instead** /ɪn'sted/ (adv) = zamiast  
 7c.11 **rent** /rent/ (v) = wynajmować  
 e.g. I **rent** a lovely flat in the city centre.  
 7c.12 **lovely** /'lʌvli/ (adj) = śliczny, cudowny  
 7c.13 **whisper** /'wɪspəʃ/ (v) = szeptać  
 e.g. He **whispered** "I love you" in her ear.  
 7c.14 **shampoo** /ʃæm'puː/ (n) = szampon  
 7c.15 **cow** /kaʊ/ (n) = krowa  
 7c.16 **moody** /'muːdi/ (adj) = markotny  
 7c.17 **moo** /muː/ (v) = (o zwierzętach) porykiwać  
 7c.18 **bee** /biː/ (n) = pszczołka  
 7c.19 **busy bee** = pracuś, ktoś pracowity jak mrówka  
 7c.20 **lizard** /'lɪzəd/ (n) = jaszczurka  
 7c.21 **lazy lizard** = leń patentowany (dosł. ospały jak jaszczurka)  
 7c.22 **take-away meal** /'teɪkəweɪ 'miːl/ (n) = danie na wynos

#### Useful Phrases/Sentences

- 7c.23 **How was your weekend?** = Jak ci się udał weekend?  
 7c.24 **Did you do anything special at the weekend?** = Czy spędziłeś/aś weekend w jakiś szczególny sposób?  
 7c.25 **Did you have a good weekend?** = Czy miło spędziłeś/aś weekend?  
 7c.26 **Really hectic!** = Szalenie zabiegany/napięty.  
 7c.27 **No, it was a complete disaster.** = Nie, kompletna klapa.  
 7c.28 **regularly** /'regjʊləli/ (adv) = regularnie, zwyczajowo  
 7c.29 **rate** /ret/ (v) = oceniać  
 7c.30 **believe** /bɪ'liːv/ (v) = wierzyć  
 e.g. I **believe** he's a good actor.  
 7c.31 **kangaroo** /kæŋgə'ruː/ (n) = kangur  
 7c.32 **pouch** /paʊtʃ/ (n) = torba  
 7c.33 **moon** /muːn/ (n) = księżyc  
 7c.34 **discussion** /dɪs'kʌʃən/ (n) = dyskusja

#### 7d – From rags to riches (p. 74)

- 7d.1 **from rags to riches** = od pucybuta do milionera (o kimś, kto zaczynając od zera dorobił się fortuny)  
 7d.2 **discover** /dɪs'kʌvəʃ/ (v) = odkryć  
 e.g. I **discovered** a restaurant nearby with delicious food.  
 7d.3 **goal** /gəʊl/ (n) = gol  
 7d.4 **score** /skɔːr/ (v) = strzelić gola  
 e.g. Ronaldo **scored** three goals in the first half.  
 7d.5 **game** /geɪm/ (n) = mecz  
 e.g. I'm watching the **game** between Arsenal and Liverpool tonight.  
 7d.6 **footballer** /'fʊtbɔːləʃ/ (n) = piłkarz  
 7d.7 **poor** /pʊəʃ/ (adj) = biedny, ubogi  
 Opp.: rich  
 7d.8 **joy** /dʒɔɪ/ (n) = radość  
 7d.9 **rag ball** /'ræg 'bɔːl/ (n) = szmacianka  
 7d.10 **future** /'fjuːtʃəʃ/ (n) = przyszłość  
 7d.11 **sport** /spɔːt/ (n) = sport  
 7d.12 **former** /'fɔːməʃ/ (adj) = były  
 7d.13 **realise** /'riːəlaɪz/ (v) = uświadomić sobie  
 e.g. We soon **realised** that something was wrong.  
 7d.14 **talented** /'tæləntɪd/ (adj) = utalentowany  
 7d.15 **be on one's way to the top** = być w drodze na szczyt  
 7d.16 **in fact** = faktycznie, rzeczywiście  
 e.g. **In fact**, the test was much more difficult than I thought.  
 7d.17 **living proof** = żywy dowód  
 7d.18 **turn one's dream into a reality** = zamienić marzenie w rzeczywistość  
 7d.19 **mention** /'menʃən/ (v) = wspominać, wymieniać, wzmiankować  
 7d.20 **beginning** /bɪ'gɪnɪŋ/ (n) = początek  
 7d.21 **organise** /'ɔːgənaɪz/ (v) = organizować, porządkować  
 e.g. Before you start writing, you have to **organise** your ideas.  
 7d.22 **athlete** /'æθliːt/ (n) = sportowiec

## Curricular Cuts 7: History (p. 75)

CCs7.1	<b>mark the beginning of sth</b> = być początkiem czegoś	CCs7.11	<b>teenager</b> /'ti:neɪdʒə/ (n) = nastolatek
CCs7.2	<b>trend</b> /trend/ (n) = trend, moda, tendencja e.g. Sarah always follows the latest <b>trends</b> in fashion.	CCs7.12	<b>copy</b> /'kɒpi/ (v) = naśladować e.g. Many teenagers like to <b>copy</b> the style of their favourite singers.
CCs7.3	<b>interesting</b> /'ɪntrestɪŋ/ (adj) = interesujący, ciekawy e.g. Your ideas are very <b>interesting</b> .	CCs7.13	<b>actress</b> /'æktɹəs/ (n) = actress
CCs7.4	<b>fashion</b> /'fæʃən/ (n) = moda	CCs7.14	<b>youth culture</b> /'ju:θ kʌltʃə/ (n) = kultura młodzieżowa
CCs7.5	<b>pony tail</b> /'pəʊni teɪl/ (n) = koński ogon (fryzura)	CCs7.15	<b>Second World War</b> /,sekənd wɜ:ld 'wɔ:ɹ/ (n) = II wojna światowa
CCs7.6	<b>boxer shorts</b> /'bɒksə ʃɔ:ts/ (n pl) = bokserki (bielizna męska)	CCs7.16	<b>have a voice of one's own</b> = mówić własnym głosem
CCs7.7	<b>teenage idol</b> /'ti:neɪdʒ 'aɪdəl/ (n) = idol nastolatków	CCs7.17	<b>make a decision</b> = podjąć decyzję, zdecydować e.g. Peter, you aren't a child anymore; it's time for you to <b>make a decision</b> on your own.
CCs7.8	<b>portable</b> /'pɔ:təbəl/ (adj) = przenośny e.g. I want to buy a <b>portable</b> TV for my bedroom.	CCs7.18	<b>express oneself</b> = wyrazić się, wypowiedzieć się e.g. She still can't <b>express herself</b> in French.
CCs7.9	<b>drive-in movies</b> /'draɪvɪn 'mu:vɪz/ (n pl) = kina samochodowe (z ekranem na parkingu)	CCs7.19	<b>be a big influence on sth</b> = wywrzeć ogromny wpływ na coś e.g. Elvis Presley was a <b>big influence</b> on rock music.
CCs7.10	<b>appear</b> /ə'piə/ (v) = pojawić się e.g. Snowdrops are white flowers which <b>appear</b> between January and March.		

## VOCABULARY EXERCISES

## A Zapisz podane liczebniki porządkowe słowami.

1	1 <sup>st</sup>	<i>first</i>	6	20 <sup>th</sup>	.....
2	3 <sup>rd</sup>	.....	7	22 <sup>nd</sup>	.....
3	9 <sup>th</sup>	.....	8	28 <sup>th</sup>	.....
4	14 <sup>th</sup>	.....	9	30 <sup>th</sup>	.....
5	15 <sup>th</sup>	.....	10	33 <sup>rd</sup>	.....

**B Wpisz w luki odpowiednie wyrazy z listy.**

• rhythm • seals • shepherd • wood • igloos • kayak • bows • tepees

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 As a ....., he had to look after his father's sheep.</p> <p>2 The Inuit used to live in houses called .....</p> <p>3 They used a type of canoe called a(n) ..... to cross rivers and lakes.</p> <p>4 In the summer, they lived in ....., which were tents that they made from the skins of animals.</p> | <p>5 They hunted ..... in order to make their clothes and boots.</p> <p>6 Native American Indians made ..... and arrows for hunting.</p> <p>7 They used to dance to the ..... of their drums.</p> <p>8 It was the Cheyenne women who gathered ..... for fires to keep warm.</p> |
|--|---|

**C Skreśl kółkiem słowo niepasujące do pozostałych.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 seventh – tenth – eleven – twelfth</p> <p>2 buffalo – sled – seal – caribou</p> <p>3 hectic – ball – goal – player</p> | <p>4 village – city – town – sweetheart</p> <p>5 class – teacher – school – success</p> <p>6 bricklayer – postman – contest – shepherd</p> |
|---|--|

**D Zakreśl kółkiem właściwą odpowiedź.**

- A: Hi George, how was your weekend?
- B: **1) a** No, it wasn't.  
**b** Not bad. I went to a party on Saturday and a picnic on Sunday.  
 What about you? Did you do anything special?
- A: **2) a** Yes, it was.  
**b** No, it was a complete disaster!
- B: Really! Why, what happened?
- A: **3) a** I crashed my car and lost my keys.  
**b** Really hectic!
- B: Oh dear! Sorry I asked.





## GRAMMAR

Czasownik *to be* w czasie *Past Simple*

Forma twierdząca	Forma przecząca		Forma pytająca
	Pełna	Skrócona	
I was you were he } she } was it } we } you } were they }	I was not you were not he } she } was not it } we } you } were not they }	I wasn't you weren't he } she } wasn't it } we } you } weren't they }	Was I? Were you? Was { he? she? it? Were { we? you? they?

Czas *Past Simple* (czasowniki regularne)

Forma twierdząca	Forma przecząca		Forma pytająca
	Pełna	Skrócona	
I you he she it we you they } played	I you he she it we you they } did not play	I you he she it we you they } didn't play	Did { I you he she it we you } play?

## Pisownia

Do większości czasowników w czasie *Past Simple* dodajemy końcówkę **-ed**, np. *work* → *worked*

Jeśli czasownik zakończony jest na

- **-e**, dodajemy samo **-d**, np. *like* → *liked*
- samogłoskę + **-y**, po **-y** dodajemy **-ed**, np. *play* → *played*
- spółgłoskę + **-y**, opuszczamy **-y** i dodajemy **-ied**, np. *try* → *tried*
- krótką samogłoskę i pojedynczą spółgłoskę, podwajamy spółgłoskę dodając **-ed**, np. *drop* → *dropped*

Czasu *Past Simple* używamy

- w odniesieniu do (pojedynczych) czynności, które rozpoczęły się i zakończyły się w przeszłości, np. *He went to the cinema last night.*
- w odniesieniu do (kilku) czynności następujących po sobie w przeszłości, np. *She put on her coat, turned off the lights and left.*

Określenia czasu: **yesterday** (wczoraj), **last week / month** (w ubiegłym tygodniu/miesiącu), **three days ago** (trzy dni temu) itd.

**A** Uzupełnij zdania, wpisując w luki *was, were, wasn't, lub weren't*.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Which ..... the 21<sup>st</sup> James Bond film?<br/>         2 Where ..... you last night?<br/>         3 No, she ..... at school yesterday morning.<br/>         4 I ..... born on the 14<sup>th</sup> March.<br/>         5 They ..... at home yesterday evening.<br/>         They were at the supermarket.</p> | <p>6 Who ..... your best friend<br/>         when you ..... ten?<br/>         7 He ..... so happy when I told him<br/>         about the wedding.<br/>         8 We ..... on holiday two months ago.</p> |
|--|--|

**B** Wpisz czasowniki w nawiasach w formie czasu *Past Simple*.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 My mother and I .....<br/>         (watch) a nice film yesterday evening.<br/>         2 They .....<br/>         (not/paint) the house last month.<br/>         3 .....<br/>         (he/play) football with his friends last Sunday?<br/>         4 Mary .....<br/>         (prepare) a delicious meal yesterday.<br/>         5 .....<br/>         (you/visit) your grandparents last weekend?</p> | <p>6 I .....<br/>         (move) house last week.<br/>         7 She .....<br/>         (wash) the clothes two hours ago.<br/>         8 He .....<br/>         (not/enjoy) the play last night.<br/>         9 .....<br/>         (you/talk) to him yesterday at the party?<br/>         10 We .....<br/>         (not/invite) them to dinner last week.</p> |
|---|--|

**Przymyki czasu (at, on, in)****Zasady użycia przymików****at**

- z określeniami czasu zegarowego, np. *at six o'clock*
- z wyrażeniami: **at night** (*nocą*), **at noon** (*w południe*), **at the weekend** (*w weekend*)

**on**

- z dniami tygodnia, np. *on Tuesday, on Sunday*
- w datach, np. *on 15<sup>th</sup> July*
- w odniesieniu do części konkretnego dnia, np. *on Thursday morning*

**in**

- w odniesieniu do części dnia, np. *in the morning/afternoon/evening*
- z nazwami miesięcy, np. *in September*
- z nazwami pór roku, np. *in the summer*
- mówiąc o konkretnym roku, np. *in 1993*

**C** Wstaw *at, on lub in*.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 John plays basketball ..... the weekend.<br/>         2 Mary goes to school ..... the morning.<br/>         3 Jill's birthday is ..... 22<sup>nd</sup> August.<br/>         4 My parents usually travel to London .....<br/>         the autumn.</p> | <p>5 The film starts ..... 9:00 o'clock.<br/>         6 Helen and John have lunch ..... 12 noon.<br/>         7 They usually drink coffee ..... the afternoon.<br/>         8 She is leaving for New York ..... Saturday<br/>         night.</p> |
|---|--|

## 8a – Once on planet Earth... (pp. 76–77)

- 8a.1 **planet Earth** = planeta Ziemia  
 8a.2 **no longer** = już nie  
 8a.3 **exist** /ɪg'zɪst/ (v) = istnieć; żyć  
*e.g. The Dodo bird no longer exists.*  
 8a.4 **certain** /'sɜ:tən/ (adj) = określony, pewien  
 8a.5 **entrance hall** /'entrəns hɔ:l/ (n) = hol wejściowy  
 8a.6 **painting** /'peɪntɪŋ/ (n) = obraz, malowidło  
 8a.7 **upstairs** /,ʌp'steɪz/ (n) = tu: piętro, góra  
 8a.8 **model** /'mɒdəl/ (n) = makieta, model  
 8a.9 **dinosaur** /'daɪnəsɔ:ʔ/ (n) = dinozaur  
 8a.10 **last** /lɑ:st/ (v) = trwać  
*e.g. The movie lasted over three hours.*  
 8a.11 **guide book** /'gaɪd bʊk/ (n) = przewodnik  
 8a.12 **close** /kləʊz/ (v) = zamykać (się)  
*e.g. The shopping centre closes at 8pm.*  
 8a.13 **reptile** /'reptail/ (n) = gad  
 8a.14 **body** /'bɒdi/ (n) = ciało  
 8a.15 **creature** /'kri:tʃəʔ/ (n) = stworzenie, zwierzę  
*e.g. I had a horrible dream last night about a huge, ugly sea creature.*  
 8a.16 **head** /hed/ (n) = głowa  
 8a.17 **neck** /nek/ (n) = szyja  
 8a.18 **tail** /teɪl/ (n) = ogon  
 8a.19 **flipper** /'flɪpəʔ/ (n) = płetwa (u zwierząt pływających, poza rybami)  
 8a.20 **fin** /fɪn/ (n) = płetwa (u ryb)  
 8a.21 **bony blade** /'bəʊni 'bleɪd/ (n) = kostne ostrze (o uzębieniu)  
 8a.22 **wing** /wɪŋ/ (n) = skrzydło  
 8a.23 **thick** /θɪk/ (adj) = gruby  
**Opp.:** thin  
 8a.24 **leg** /leg/ (n) = noga  
 8a.25 **different** /'dɪfrənt/ (adj) = inny  
 8a.26 **roam** /rəʊm/ (v) = przemierzać, wędrować się  
 8a.27 **belong in** /bɪ'lɒŋ 'ɪn/ (v) = należeć do, pasować do  
 8a.28 **horror film** /'hɒrə fɪlm/ (n) = film grozy, horror  
 8a.29 **frightening** /'fraɪtənɪŋ/ (adj) = przerażający  
 8a.30 **metre** /'mi:təʔ/ (n) = metr

- 8a.31 **shark** /ʃɑ:k/ (n) = rekin  
 8a.32 **crush** /kraʃ/ (v) = zmiażdżyć, zgnieść  
 8a.33 **huge** /hju:dʒ/ (adj) = olbrzymi  
**Opp.:** tiny  
 8a.34 **heavy** /'hevi/ (adj) = ciężki  
**Opp.:** light  
 8a.35 **animal kingdom** /'æniməl 'kɪŋdəm/ (n) = królestwo zwierząt  
 8a.36 **weigh** /weɪ/ (v) = ważyć  
 8a.37 **not surprisingly** = nic dziwnego, co łatwo przewidzieć  
 8a.38 **land** /lænd/ (n) = ląd  
 8a.39 **palaeontologist** /,pæliən'tɒlədʒɪst/ (n) = paleontolog (badacz prehistorycznych roślin i zwierząt)  
*e.g. A palaeontologist tries to find out about prehistoric animals.*  
 8a.40 **gorilla** /gə'ri:lə/ (n) = goryl

## 8b – Animal hall of fame (pp. 78–79)

- 8b.1 **hall of fame** = galeria sław, panteon  
 8b.2 **space travel** /'speɪs trævəl/ (n) = podróże kosmiczne  
 8b.3 **stand for** /'stænd 'fɔ:ʔ/ (phr v) = oznaczać  
 8b.4 **die** /daɪ/ (v) = umierać  
 8b.5 **zoo** /zu:/ (n) = zoo  
 8b.6 **chimp** /tʃɪmp/ (n) = szympanś  
 8b.7 **star** /stɑ:ʔ/ (n) = gwiazda  
 8b.8 **exploration** /,eksplə'reɪʃən/ (n) = eksploracja, badanie  
 8b.9 **reality** /ri'æləti/ (n) = rzeczywistość  
 8b.10 **smart** /smɑ:t/ (adj) = mądry, bystry  
**Opp.:** stupid  
 8b.11 **loveable** /'lʌvəbəl/ (adj) = uroczy  
 8b.12 **nature** /'neɪtʃəʔ/ (n) = charakter, natura  
 8b.13 **flight** /flaɪt/ (n) = lot  
 8b.14 **task** /tɑ:sk/ (n) = zadanie  
 8b.15 **right-hand** /,raɪt'hænd/ (adj) = prawy, po prawej stronie  
 8b.16 **lever** /'li:vəʔ/ (n) = dźwignia  
 8b.17 **come on** /'kʌm 'ɒn/ (phr v) = tu: zapalić się

- 8b.18 **left-hand** /ˌleft'hænd/ (adj) = lewy, po lewej stronie
- 8b.19 **spacecraft** /ˈspeɪskrɑːft/ (n) = statek kosmiczny
- 8b.20 **splash down** /ˈsplæʃ ˈdaʊn/ (phr v) = wodować
- 8b.21 **ocean** /ˈəʊʃən/ (n) = ocean
- 8b.22 **take in water** = nabierać wody  
*e.g. Oh no! My boots are taking in water!*
- 8b.23 **soon afterwards** = wkrótce potem
- 8b.24 **astronaut** /ˈæstrənɔːt/ (n) = astronauta
- 8b.25 **path** /pɑːθ/ (n) = ścieżka, droga
- 8b.26 **spacesuit** /ˈspeɪsuːt/ (n) = skafander
- 8b.27 **retire** /rɪˈtaɪə/ (v) = pójść na emeryturę
- 8b.28 **move** /muːv/ (v) = przenieść się
- 8b.29 **bury** /ˈberi/ (v) = pochować, pogrzebać  
*e.g. The dog loves to bury bones.*
- 8b.30 **wild animal** /ˈwaɪld ˈæniməl/ (n) = dzikie zwierzę
- 8b.31 **get back** /ˈget ˈbæk/ (phr v) = wrócić
- 8b.32 **beneath** /bɪˈniːθ/ (prep) = pod
- 8b.33 **statue** /ˈstætʃuː/ (n) = statua, posąg
- 8b.34 **male** /meɪəl/ (adj) = męski

### 8c – Storyline (pp. 80-81)

- 8c.1 **storyline** /ˈstɔːrɪlaɪn/ (n) = narracja
- 8c.2 **take place** = dziać się, mieć miejsce
- 8c.3 **stare** /steə/ (v) = patrzeć się; gapić się  
*e.g. Don't stare, Jimmy. It's rude!*
- 8c.4 **sunshine** /ˈsʌnʃaɪn/ (n) = słońce
- 8c.5 **voice** /vɔɪs/ (n) = głos
- 8c.6 **shake** /ʃeɪk/ (v) = wstrząsnąć
- 8c.7 **daydream** /ˈdeɪdriːm/ (n) = marzenie
- 8c.8 **hand** /hænd/ (n) = dłoń
- 8c.9 **step** /step/ (n) = krok
- 8c.10 **capture** /ˈkæptʃə/ (v) = tu: utrwalić, uchwycić
- 8c.11 **thankful** /ˈθæŋkful/ (adj) = wdzięczny
- 8c.12 **miracle** /ˈmɪrəkl̩/ (n) = cud
- 8c.13 **sadness** /ˈsædnəs/ (n) = smutek
- 8c.14 **knock** /nɒk/ (n) = pukanie
- 8c.15 **bark** /bɑːk/ (v) = szczekać
- 8c.16 **jump** /dʒʌmp/ (v) = skoczyć, przeskoczyć
- 8c.17 **fence** /fens/ (n) = płot
- 8c.18 **clap** /klæp/ (v) = klaskać
- 8c.19 **smoke** /sməʊk/ (n) = dym

- 8c.20 **pick up** /ˈpɪk ˈʌp/ (phr v) = wziąć, podnieść

#### Useful Phrases/Sentences

- 8c.21 **Did it?** = Naprawdę?
- 8c.22 **Really? I didn't know that!** =  
Naprawdę? Nie wiedziałem/am o tym.
- 8c.23 **Never!/No way!** = Nigdy!/Absolutnie!
- 8c.24 **I don't believe it!** = Nie wierzę!
- 8c.25 **You're joking!** = Żartujesz!
- 8c.26 **Are you sure?** = Jesteś pewny/a?
- 8c.27 **plane crash** /ˈpleɪn kræʃ/ (n) = katastrofa lotnicza
- 8c.28 **invent** /ɪnˈvent/ (v) = wynaleźć
- 8c.29 **deaf** /def/ (adj) = głuchy
- 8c.30 **embarrassing** /ɪmˈbærəsɪŋ/ (adj) =  
żenujący, wprawiający w zakłopotanie
- 8c.31 **nervous** /ˈnɜːvəs/ (adj) = zdenerwowany
- 8c.32 **hat** /hæt/ (n) = kapelusz; czapka
- 8c.33 **scary** /ˈskeəri/ (adj) = przerażający

### 8d – Feeling miserable! (p. 82)

- 8d.1 **miserable** /ˈmɪzərəbəl/ (adj) =  
nieszczęśliwy, przygnębiony
- 8d.2 **involved** /ɪnˈvɒlvd/ (adj) = biorący w czymś udział, zaangażowany, zamieszany
- 8d.3 **airport** /ˈeəpɔːt/ (n) = lotnisko
- 8d.4 **get into** /ˈget ˈɪntuː/ (phr v) = wsiąść, wejść
- 8d.5 **press** /pres/ (v) = nacisnąć
- 8d.6 **button** /ˈbʌtən/ (n) = przycisk
- 8d.7 **patient** /ˈpeɪʃənt/ (adj) = cierpliwy  
*e.g. Teachers need to be patient with students.*
- 8d.8 **get help** = zorganizować pomoc
- 8d.9 **eventually** /ɪˈventʃuəli/ (adv) = w końcu
- 8d.10 **get out of** /ˈget ˈaʊt əv/ (phr v) = wyjść, wydostać się z
- 8d.11 **travel programme** /ˈtrævəl prəʊgræm/ (n) = program podróźniczy
- 8d.12 **presenter** /priˈzenta/ (n) = prezenter

## Literature Corner 8 (p. 83)

LC8.1	<b>accident</b> /'æksɪdənt/ (n) = wypadek
LC8.2	<b>horse-drawn carriage</b> /'hɔ:sdrɔ:n 'kærɪdʒ/ (n) = powóz konny
LC8.3	<b>beauty</b> /'bjʊ:ti/ (n) = piękność
LC8.4	<b>mistreated</b> /mɪs'tri:tɪd/ (adj) = źle traktowany, maltretowany
LC8.5	<b>remain</b> /rɪ'meɪn/ (v) = pozostać <i>e.g. She remained a friend through all my problems.</i>
LC8.6	<b>good-tempered</b> /,ɡʊd'tempəd/ (adj) = łagodny <b>Opp.:</b> bad-tempered
LC8.7	<b>treat sb</b> /trɪ:t/ (v) = traktować kogoś
LC8.8	<b>badly</b> /'bædli/ (adv) = źle
LC8.9	<b>moving</b> /'mu:vɪŋ/ (adj) = wzruszający
LC8.10	<b>treatment</b> /'tri:tment/ (n) = traktowanie
LC8.11	<b>mane</b> /meɪn/ (n) = grzywa
LC8.12	<b>description</b> /dɪ'skrɪpʃən/ (n) = opis
LC8.13	<b>fine</b> /faɪn/ (adj) = dobry, subtelny
LC8.14	<b>intelligent</b> /ɪn'telɪdʒənt/ (adj) = inteligentny
LC8.15	<b>stable</b> /'steɪbəl/ (n) = stajnia
LC8.16	<b>master</b> /'mɑ:stər/ (n) = pan
LC8.17	<b>mistress</b> /'mɪstrəs/ (n) = pani
LC8.18	<b>sensible</b> /'sensɪbəl/ (adj) = rozsądny, sensowny <i>e.g. Be sensible! You can't do that. It's dangerous!</i>
LC8.19	<b>smooth</b> /smu:ð/ (adj) = gładki
LC8.20	<b>a great deal</b> = dużo
LC8.21	<b>grow fond of sb</b> = polubić kogoś
LC8.22	<b>gentle</b> /'dʒentəl/ (adj) = delikatny

LC8.23	<b>tender</b> /'tendər/ (adj) = wrażliwy, czuły
LC8.24	<b>ticklish</b> /'tɪkəlɪʃ/ (adj) = łaskotliwy
LC8.25	<b>stir up</b> /'stɜ:r 'ʌp/ (phr v) = wzbudzić, wywołać <i>e.g. He's always stirring up trouble!</i>
LC8.26	<b>ill-temper</b> /,ɪl'tempər/ (n) = zły humor, złe samopoczucie

## Across the Curriculum 4: PE/Drama (p. 86)

AC4.1	<b>dance steps</b> /'dɑ:ns 'steps/ (n) = kroki taneczne
AC4.2	<b>cross L over R</b> = skrzyżować lewą nogę przed prawą
AC4.3	<b>step back on R</b> = krok prawą nogą w tył
AC4.4	<b>step L to side</b> = krok lewą nogą w bok

## Songsheet 4 (p. 86)

SS4.1	<b>rocking chair</b> /'rɒkɪŋ tʃeər/ (n) = fotel na biegunach
SS4.2	<b>stroke</b> /strəʊk/ (v) = gładzić, głaskać <i>e.g. She stroked the little puppy gently.</i>
SS4.3	<b>silver</b> /'sɪlvər/ (adj) = srebrny
SS4.4	<b>nylon stockings</b> /'naɪlɒn 'stɒkɪŋz/ (n pl) = nylonowe pończochy
SS4.5	<b>keep on</b> /'ki:p 'ɒn/ (phr v) = nie przestawać, kontynuować <i>e.g. Keep on trying and you'll pass the exam.</i>
SS4.6	<b>Cherry Cola</b> /'tʃeri 'kəʊlə/ (n) = cherry cola (napój)
SS4.7	<b>shocking</b> /'ʃɒkɪŋ/ (adj) = szokujący

## VOCABULARY EXERCISES

### A Uzupełnij opisy, wpisując odpowiednie wyrazy.



- 1 The Plesiosaurus was a sea creature that was from three to eighteen metres long. It had a long n..... and t..... and four f.....

- 2 The Elephant Bird had a long n..... and a small h..... It had a large b....., w..... and two short thick l.....



- 3 The Dunkleosteus was up to ten metres long and had a *fin* on its back like a shark. It had two long bony b..... that could crush just about anything!

### B Zaznacz właściwą odpowiedź.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Elephant Birds are ..... . They no longer exist.<br/>A smart    B extinct    C different</p> <p>2 Dolphins have ..... to help them swim.<br/>A legs    B wings    C fins</p> <p>3 HAM ..... into space on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 1961.<br/>A flew    B took    C was</p> <p>4 A ..... is a special protective suit that astronauts wear in space.<br/>A spacecraft    B spacesuit    C space flight</p> | <p>5 He ..... from the Navy last year.<br/>A rescued    B moved    C retired</p> <p>6 A ..... is a building in which horses are kept.<br/>A stable    B carriage    C mane</p> <p>7 Crocodiles are ..... .<br/>A birds    B fish    C reptiles</p> <p>8 He ..... out of the window at the bright autumn sunshine.<br/>A stared    B watched    C saw</p> |
|--|--|



## GRAMMAR

Czasownik *had* (forma czasu *Past Simple* czasownika *have*)

Forma twierdząca	Forma przecząca	
	Pełna	Skrócona
I/you had he/she/it had we/you/they had	I/you did not have he/she/it did not have we/you/they did not have	I/you didn't have he/she/it didn't have we/you/they didn't have

Forma pytająca	Krótkie odpowiedzi
Did I/you/he/she/it have? Did we/you/they have?	Yes, I/you/he/she/etc. did. No, I/you/he/she/etc. didn't.

- **Had** to forma czasu *Past Simple* czasownika **have (got)** (*mieć*). Ta sama forma występuje we wszystkich osobach liczby pojedynczej i mnogiej.
- W pytaniach używamy konstrukcji **did + podmiot + have**, np.  
*Did you have a bicycle when you were seven years old?*
- Forma przecząca to **did not/didn't + have**, np.  
*I did not/didn't have a camera when I was six.*

Czasownik *could* (forma czasu *Past Simple* czasownika *can*)

Forma twierdząca	Forma przecząca	
	Pełna	Skrócona
I/You could draw. He/She/It could draw. We/You/They could draw.	I/You could not draw. He/She/It could not draw. We/You/They could not draw.	I/You couldn't draw. He/She/It couldn't draw. We/You/They couldn't draw.

Forma pytająca	Krótkie odpowiedzi
Could I/you/he/she/it draw? Could we/you/they draw?	Yes, I/you/he/she/etc. could. No, I/you/he/she/etc. couldn't.

- **Could** to forma czasu *Past Simple* czasownika **can** (*móc, potrafić*). Ta sama forma występuje we wszystkich osobach liczby pojedynczej i mnogiej. **Could** używamy w odniesieniu do umiejętności w przeszłości, np.  
*When he was young, he could play football. (Kiedy był młody, umiał grać w piłkę.)*

**A** Uzupełnij poniższe zdania, wpisując w luki odpowiednio *could*, *couldn't*, *had* lub *didn't have*.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1 When I was four years old, I ..... only count to ten.</p> <p>2 The Elephant Bird ..... wings, but it ..... fly.</p> <p>3 I ..... a pet when I was a child because I was allergic.</p> <p>4 They ..... a big party last night.</p> | <p>5 It was freezing cold yesterday so we ..... go out.</p> <p>6 Frank ..... walk after he broke his leg.</p> <p>7 We ..... a good time at the party. It was very boring.</p> <p>8 Steven ..... talk when he was one year old.</p> |
|--|--|

### Czasowniki nieregularne

Forma twierdząca	Forma przecząca		Forma pytająca	Krótkie odpowiedzi
	Pełna	Skrócona		
I } ran you } he } she } ran it } we } you } ran they }	I } did not run you } he } she } did not run it } we } you } did not run they }	I } didn't run you } he } she } didn't run it } we } you } didn't run they }	Did { I run? you run? Did { he run? she run? it run? Did { we run? you run? they run?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it did. No, I/you/he/she/it didn't. Yes, we/you/they did. No, we/you/they/didn't.

Niektóre czasowniki tworzą formę czasu *Past Simple* w sposób nieregularny (zob. lista czasowników nieregularnych na końcu podręcznika.), np.

*make* → **made**, *see* → **saw**

Forma pytająca i przecząca wymaga użycia czasownika posiłkowego **did/didn't** oraz czasownika głównego w **formie podstawowej**, np.

*They went shopping yesterday.*

*Did they go shopping yesterday?*

*They didn't go shopping yesterday.*

**B** Wpisz formy czasu *Past Simple* podanych czasowników.

- |                    |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 be <i>was</i>    | 7 drink      ..... | 13 go      .....   |
| 2 break      ..... | 8 drive      ..... | 14 lose      ..... |
| 3 build      ..... | 9 eat      .....   | 15 make      ..... |
| 4 buy      .....   | 10 fall      ..... | 16 put      .....  |
| 5 come      .....  | 11 find      ..... | 17 see      .....  |
| 6 cut      .....   | 12 give      ..... | 18 sit      .....  |

**C** Wpisz odpowiednie formy czasu *Past Simple* czasowników podanych w nawiasach.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 " .....<br/>(you/go) to the cinema yesterday?"<br/>"No, I ....." "</p> <p>2 Terry .....<br/>(not/come) to my party last night.</p> <p>3 We ..... (buy)<br/>this house in 2000.</p> <p>4 Beth .....<br/>(do) her homework an hour ago.</p> <p>5 " ..... (she/have)<br/>eggs for breakfast?" "Yes, she ....." "</p> | <p>6 They .....<br/>(spend) their holidays in France last summer.</p> <p>7 Sheila .....<br/>(not/leave) for Madrid yesterday.</p> <p>8 We .....<br/>(drive) to Oxford last week.</p> <p>9 Charlie finally .....<br/>(find) his keys under a chair.</p> <p>10 The aeroplane .....<br/>(not/fly) to Canada last night because of the<br/>weather.</p> |
|--|---|

**Wyrażenia czasowe**

Dla wyrażenia relacji czasowych i przyczynowo-skutkowych używamy wyrażeń takich jak **then** (*potem*), **as soon as** (*jak tylko*), **suddenly** (*nagle*), **as** (*kiedy, skoro*), np.

*As soon as she went to bed, the phone rang. (Jak tylko poszła do łóżka, zadzwonił telefon.)*

**D** Uzupełnij poniższe zdania, wpisując w luki *then, as soon as, suddenly* lub *as*.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1 ....., she started crying and everyone<br/>looked at her.</p> <p>2 Everyone stood up ..... I walked in.</p> <p>3 First she had breakfast, ..... she<br/>had a shower.</p> <p>4 ..... he arrived in Paris, he phoned me.</p> <p>5 ....., we heard someone laughing.</p> | <p>6 I watched her ..... she brushed<br/>her hair.</p> <p>7 He called his mother .....<br/>he got home.</p> <p>8 We had a week in Milan, ..... we<br/>went to Berlin.</p> |
|---|---|

## (p. 87)

M5.1	<b>adventure</b> /əd'ventʃər/ (n) = przygoda	M5.6	<b>plan</b> /plæn/ (n) = plan
M5.2	<b>e-mail</b> /'i:meɪl/ (n) = wiadomość przesłana pocztą elektroniczną	M5.7	<b>etiquette</b> /'etɪket/ (n) = etykieta
M5.3	<b>travel magazine</b> /'trævəl ,mæɡə'zi:n/ (n) = czasopismo podróżnicze	M5.8	<b>prediction</b> /prɪ'dɪkʃən/ (n) = przewidywanie
M5.4	<b>organisation</b> /,ɔ:gənə'zeɪʃən/ (n) = organizacja	M5.9	<b>intention</b> /ɪn'tenʃən/ (n) = zamiar <i>e.g. Their <b>intention</b> was to win the game.</i>
M5.5	<b>gap year</b> /'ɡæp jɪər/ (n) = rok przerwy przed pójściem na studia <i>e.g. I'm going to travel around the world in my <b>gap year</b>.</i>	M5.10	<b>compliment</b> /'kɒmplɪmənt/ (n) = komplement
		M5.11	<b>superlative</b> /su'pɜ:lətɪv/ (n) = stopień najwyższy przymiotnika
		M5.12	<b>course</b> /kɔ:s/ (n) = kurs
		M5.13	<b>stadium</b> /'steɪdiəm/ (n) = stadion

## Unit

## 9

## 9a – Tomorrow's world (pp. 88–89)

9a.1	<b>tomorrow</b> /tə'mɒrəʊ/ (adv) = jutro	9a.12	<b>energy</b> /'enədʒi/ (n) = energia
9a.2	<b>space station</b> /'speɪs steɪʃən/ (n) = stacja kosmiczna	9a.13	<b>heat</b> /hi:t/ (n) = ogrzewanie
9a.3	<b>vacation</b> /və'keɪʃən/ (n) = wakacje	9a.14	<b>light</b> /laɪt/ (n) = światło
9a.4	<b>nutrition</b> /nju'trɪʃən/ (n) = odżywanie	9a.15	<b>horizon</b> /hə'reɪzən/ (n) = horyzont
9a.5	<b>pill</b> /pɪl/ (n) = tabletki; pastylki	9a.16	<b>writer</b> /'raɪtər/ (n) = pisarz
9a.6	<b>solar-powered</b> /,səʊlə'paʊəd/ (adj) = zasilany energią słoneczną <i>e.g. There will be <b>solar-powered</b> houses in the future.</i>	9a.17	<b>Science Fiction</b> /,saɪəns 'fɪkʃən/ (n) = fantastyka naukowa
9a.7	<b>emotional</b> /ɪ'məʊʃənəl/ (adj) = tu: reagujący na emocje	9a.18	<b>author</b> /'ɔ:θər/ (n) = autor <i>e.g. As an <b>author</b>, he wrote four successful novels.</i>
9a.8	<b>air car</b> /'eə kɑ:r/ (n) = samochód powietrzny	9a.19	<b>bestseller</b> /,best'selər/ (n) = bestseller
9a.9	<b>suit</b> /su:t/ (v) = dostosować się do, pasować do	9a.20	<b>wake up</b> /'weɪk 'ʌp/ (phr v) = budzić się <i>e.g. I <b>wake up</b> late at weekends.</i>
9a.10	<b>mood</b> /mu:d/ (n) = nastrój <i>e.g. I don't feel in a good <b>mood</b> today!</i>	9a.21	<b>reach out for sth</b> /'ri:tʃ 'aʊt fər / (phr v) = sięgać po
9a.11	<b>programme</b> /'prəʊgræm/ (v) = programować	9a.22	<b>live-in</b> /,lɪv'ɪn/ (adj) = mieszkający przy rodzinie
		9a.23	<b>see to</b> /'si: 'tu:/ (phr v) = dopilnować <i>e.g. Will you <b>see to</b> the arrangements for the dinner party on Saturday evening?</i>

- 9a.24 **put on** /'pʊt 'ɒn/ (phr v) = **założyć, włożyć**  
e.g. *Put on your coat; it's very cold outside.*
- 9a.25 **PC (personal computer)** = **pecet**  
(komputer osobisty)
- 9a.26 **virtual** /'vɜ:tʃuəl/ (adj) = **wirtualny**
- 9a.27 **funfair** /'fʌnfəə/ (n) = **wesołe miasteczko**
- 9a.28 **solar energy** /'səʊlər 'enədʒi/ (n) =  
**energia słoneczna**
- 9a.29 **petrol** /'petrəl/ (n) = **benzyna**
- 9a.30 **drop in** /'drɒp 'ɪn/ (phr v) = **wpaść (np. do kogoś w odwiedziny)**  
e.g. *Drop in some time for a chat!*
- 9a.31 **test drive** /'test draɪv/ (n) = **jazda próbna**
- 9a.32 **selection** /sə'leɪʃən/ (n) = **asortyment, wybór**  
e.g. *This shop has a huge selection of antiques.*
- 9a.33 **estate** /'ɪsteɪt/ (n) = **posiadłość**
- 9a.34 **underwater** /,ʌndə'wɔ:tə/ (adj) =  
**podwodny**
- 9a.35 **range** /reɪndʒ/ (n) = **asortyment, wachlarz**
- 9a.36 **transport** /'trænsپɔ:t/ (n) = **transport**
- 
- 9b – Action-packed! (pp. 90–91)**
- 9b.1 **action-packed** /'ækʃənpækt/ (adj) =  
**pełny wrażeń, obfitujący w atrakcje**  
e.g. *I had an action-packed holiday, full of activities and excitement.*
- 9b.2 **snowmobiling** /'snəʊməbi:liŋ/ (n) = **jazda skuterem śnieżnym**
- 9b.3 **jet boating** /'dʒet bəʊtiŋ/ (n) = **jazda łodzią o napędzie odrzutowym**
- 9b.4 **snorkelling** /'snɔ:kəliŋ/ (n) = **nurkowanie z rurką**
- 9b.5 **trekking** /'trekiŋ/ (n) = **wędrówka, trekking**
- 9b.6 **ice hockey** /'aɪs hɒki/ (n) = **hokej na lodzie**
- 9b.7 **karate** /kə'rɑ:ti/ (n) = **karate**
- 9b.8 **surfing** /'sɜ:fɪŋ/ (n) = **surfing**
- 9b.9 **rafting** /'rɑ:ftɪŋ/ (n) = **splływ pontonem, rafting**
- 9b.10 **collocation** /,kɒlə'keɪʃən/ (n) = **kolokacja (typowe połączenie dwóch wyrazów)**
- 9b.11 **sport venture weekend** = **weekend poświęcony uprawianiu sportów**
- 9b.12 **get married** /'get 'mæriɪd/ = **ożenić się; wyjść za mąż**  
e.g. *John got married to Sylvia when he was 30.*
- 9b.13 **part-time job** /,pɑ:ttaɪm 'dʒɒb/ (n) =  
**praca w niepełnym wymiarze godzin**  
**Opp.:** full-time job
- 9b.14 **join a club** = **zapisać się do klubu**  
e.g. *Why don't you join a club? You'll make lots of friends there.*
- 9b.15 **develop** /di'veləp/ (v) = **rozwinąć**
- 9b.16 **gain** /geɪn/ (v) = **zdobyć**  
e.g. *Students can gain valuable experience by working on the school magazine.*
- 9b.17 **make the most of sth** = **maksymalnie wykorzystać**  
e.g. *If you want to be successful, make the most of every opportunity you have.*
- 9b.18 **opportunity** /,ɒpə'tju:nəti/ (n) = **okazja, możliwość**
- 9b.19 **region** /'ri:dʒən/ (n) = **region**
- 9b.20 **conservation** /,kɒnsə'veɪʃən/ (n) =  
**ochrona przyrody**  
e.g. *Rhino conservation is one of WWF's main tasks.*
- 9b.21 **wildlife** /'waɪldlaɪf/ (n) = **przyroda**
- 9b.22 **research** /ri'sɜ:tʃ/ (n) = **badanie, zbieranie informacji**  
e.g. *There is an article in 'Newsweek' about cancer research.*
- 9b.23 **mainly** /'menli/ (adv) = **głównie, przeważnie**
- 9b.24 **rhino** /'raɪnəʊ/ (n) = **nosorożec**
- 9b.25 **elephant** /'elɪfənt/ (n) = **słoń**
- 9b.26 **the chance of a lifetime** = **życiowa szansa**
- 9b.27 **desert** /'dezət/ (n) = **pustynia**
- 9b.28 **tribe** /traɪb/ (n) = **plemię**
- 9b.29 **tough** /tʌf/ (adj) = **trudny**  
**Opp.:** easy
- 9b.30 **rewarding** /ri'wɔ:diŋ/ (adj) = **dający satysfakcję**  
e.g. *Being a doctor is very rewarding as it is great to save people's lives.*
- 9b.31 **well-established** /,wel'ɪstæblɪʃt/ (adj) =  
**dobrze prosperujący**

- 9b.32 **specialise** /'speʃəlaɪz/ (v) = specjalizować się  
e.g. Timothy Hudson is a researcher who **specialises** in Astronomy.
- 9b.33 **instructor** /ɪn'strʌktər/ (n) = instruktor  
e.g. A ski **instructor** requires a licence to work.
- 9b.34 **for life** = na całe życie  
e.g. They put him in prison **for life** in 1998 for murder.

### 9c – Making plans (pp. 92–93)

- 9c.1 **surfboard** /'sɜːfbɔːd/ (n) = deska surfingowa
- 9c.2 **car rack** /'kɑː ræk/ (n) = bagażnik samochodowy
- 9c.3 **straight away** /'streɪt ə'weɪ/ (adv) = od razu, natychmiast  
e.g. If you don't feel well, go to a doctor **straight away**.
- 9c.4 **washing** /'wɒʃɪŋ/ (n) = pranie
- 9c.5 **pick up** /'pɪk 'ʌp/ (phr v) = zabrać coś ze sobą (np. po drodze)
- 9c.6 **on the way** = po drodze
- 9c.7 **car keys** /'kɑː kiːz/ (n pl) = kluczyki do samochodu
- 9c.8 **far** /fɑːr/ (adv) = daleko  
e.g. I know a nice Chinese restaurant not very **far** from my house.  
**Opp.:** near
- 9c.9 **on-the-spot decision** = decyzja podejmowana w danym momencie
- 9c.10 **fix** /fɪks/ (v) = naprawiać  
e.g. I can't **fix** the car. I'll take it to the garage.
- 9c.11 **show** /ʃəʊ/ (n) = przedstawienie  
e.g. We're going to see a comedy **show** on TV tonight.
- 9c.12 **loud** /laʊd/ (adj) = głośny
- 9c.13 **turn down** /'tɜːn 'daʊn/ (phr v) = ściszać, zmniejszać  
e.g. It's so hot in here! Can you **turn down** the heating?  
**Opp.:** turn up
- 9c.14 **arrangement** /ə'reɪndʒmənt/ (n) = plan, zaplanowane działanie
- 9c.15 **driving lesson** /'draɪvɪŋ lesən/ (n) = lekcja jazdy samochodem
- 9c.16 **racket** /'rækt/ (n) = rakietka
- 9c.17 **helmet** /'helmt/ (n) = kask
- 9c.18 **rucksack** /'rʌksæk/ (n) = plecak
- 9c.19 **flipper** /'flɪpər/ (n) = płetwa (do pływania)
- 9c.20 **ice skate** /'aɪs skeɪt/ (n) = łyżwa
- 9c.21 **goggles** /'gɒɡəlz/ (n pl) = gogle, okulary pływackie
- 9c.22 **ski** /skiː/ (n) = narta
- 9c.23 **lifejacket** /'laɪfdʒækɪt/ (n) = kamizelka ratunkowa

### Useful Phrases/Sentences

- 9c.24 **Would you like to ... ?** = Czy chciałbyś/chciałabyś... ?
- 9c.25 **Are you doing anything ... ?** = Czy robisz coś (np. dziś wieczorem)?
- 9c.26 **What/How about ... ?** = Co byś powiedział(a) na... ?
- 9c.27 **That sounds nice.** = To brzmi zachęcająco.
- 9c.28 **Yes, I'd love to.** = Tak, z przyjemnością.
- 9c.29 **Sure, why not?** = Pewnie, dlaczego nie?
- 9c.30 **Sorry, I can't.** = Przykro mi, ale nie mogę.
- 9c.31 **I'm not sure.** = Nie jestem pewny/a.
- 9c.32 **I've got other plans.** = Mam inne plany.
- 9c.33 **have in mind** = mieć na myśli
- 9c.34 **go bowling** /'gəʊ 'bɔʊlɪŋ/ = iść na kręgle
- 9c.35 **give sb a ring** = zadzwonić do kogoś
- 9c.36 **improve** /ɪm'pruːv/ (v) = poprawić (się), polepszyć (się)  
e.g. Well done, Mario! Your English has **greatly improved**.
- 9c.37 **price** /praɪs/ (n) = cena
- 9c.38 **full board** /'fʊl 'bɔːd/ (n) = pełne wyżywienie
- 9c.39 **horse riding** /'hɔːs raɪdɪŋ/ (n) = jazda konna
- 9c.40 **table tennis** /'teɪbəl tenɪs/ (n) = tenis stołowy, ping-pong
- 9c.41 **stay** /steɪ/ (v) = zatrzymać się gdzieś, zostać  
e.g. How long are you going to **stay** in Rome?
- 9c.42 **pay** /peɪ/ (v) = płacić, zapłacić  
e.g. Will you **pay** in cash or by credit card?



## 9d – Let me know (p. 94)

- 9d.1 **let sb know** = dać komuś znać  
e.g. *Let me know when you come to Boston.*
- 9d.2 **meet up with** /'mit 'ʌp wið/ (phr v) = spotkać się z
- 9d.3 **wedding** /'wedɪŋ/ (n) = ślub
- 9d.4 **other than that** = oprócz tego
- 9d.5 **I'm free** = jestem wolny/a
- 9d.6 **diary** /'daɪəri/ (n) = terminarz
- 9d.7 **concert** /'kɒnsət/ (n) = koncert
- 9d.8 **day trip** /'deɪ 'trɪp/ (n) = jednodniowy wyjazd
- 9d.9 **unfortunately** /ʌn'fɔ:tʃənətli/ (adv) = niestety
- 9d.10 **arrange** /ə'reɪndʒ/ (v) = zorganizować  
e.g. *She arranged an appointment with her doctor for Tuesday morning.*
- 9d.11 **it's freezing** = jest bardzo zimno  
e.g. *Close the window, please! It's freezing in here!*

## Culture Clip 9 – A Brilliant future (p. 95)

- CC9.1 **brilliant** /'brɪljənt/ (adj) = tu: świetlany; błyskotliwy, olśniewający  
e.g. *What a brilliant idea, Jenny!*
- CC9.2 **hopefully** /'həʊpflɪ/ (adv) = przy odrobinie szczęścia, można mieć nadzieję, że  
e.g. *Hopefully, we'll come back before it gets dark.*
- CC9.3 **fan** /fæn/ (n) = fan, wielbiciel
- CC9.4 **definition** /,defə'nɪʃən/ (n) = definicja
- CC9.5 **figure** /'fɪgə/ (n) = liczba
- CC9.6 **venue** /'venju:/ (n) = miejsce (jakiegoś wydarzenia)
- CC9.7 **pitch** /pɪtʃ/ (n) = boisko
- CC9.8 **giant** /'dʒaɪənt/ (adj) = gigantyczny, ogromny

- CC9.9 **equivalent** /'kwɪvələnt/ (n) = odpowiednik, ekwiwalent  
e.g. *Is there a German word which is the exact equivalent of the English word "daddy"?*
- CC9.10 **public event** /'pʌblɪk ɪ'vent/ (n) = impreza masowa
- CC9.11 **refer to** /rɪ'fɜ: tə/ (v) = odnosić się do
- CC9.12 **century** /'sentʃəri/ (n) = wiek, stulecie
- CC9.13 **facts and figures** = fakty i liczby
- CC9.14 **world-famous** /'wɜ:ldfeɪməs/ (adj) = słynny na cały świat, światowej sławy
- CC9.15 **seat** /si:t/ (n) = miejsce (do siedzenia)
- CC9.16 **the London Eye** = Koło Milenijne (olbrzymie koło diabelskie ustawione w centrum Londynu dla uczczenia nadejścia nowego tysiąclecia)
- CC9.17 **fit** /fɪt/ (v) = zmieścić się  
e.g. *This coffee table will fit between the chair and the sofa.*
- CC9.18 **top** /tɒp/ (n) = wierzchołek
- CC9.19 **arch** /ɑ:tʃ/ (n) = łuk
- CC9.20 **sliding roof** /'slɑɪdɪŋ 'ru:f/ (n) = rozsuwany dach
- CC9.21 **food service point** = punkt gastronomiczny
- CC9.22 **screen** /skri:n/ (n) = ekran
- CC9.23 **room** /ru:m/ (n) = tu: miejsce (na coś)  
e.g. *Put the table in the hall where there's plenty of room.*
- CC9.24 **double decker bus** /,dʌbəl 'dekə 'bʌs/ (n) = autobus piętrowy
- CC9.25 **toilet** /'tɔɪlət/ (n) = toaleta
- CC9.26 **check out** /'tʃek 'aʊt/ (phr v) = sprawdzić  
e.g. *I think that shops close at 6pm on Saturdays. Check it out, though.*
- CC9.27 **attend** /ə'tend/ (v) = być obecnym na, uczestniczyć w  
e.g. *I couldn't attend John's wedding as I was on a business trip.*

## VOCABULARY EXERCISES

### A a) Połącz wyrazy z obu kolumn tak, aby utworzyć wyrażenia.

1 <input type="checkbox"/>	solar-powered	a	vacations
2 <input type="checkbox"/>	go	b	hockey
3 <input type="checkbox"/>	emotional	c	pills
4 <input type="checkbox"/>	jet	d	clothes
5 <input type="checkbox"/>	intelligent	e	kitchen
6 <input type="checkbox"/>	air	f	year
7 <input type="checkbox"/>	nutrition	g	houses
8 <input type="checkbox"/>	ice	h	cars
9 <input type="checkbox"/>	space station	i	trekking
10 <input type="checkbox"/>	gap	j	boating

### b) Następnie uzupełnij poniższe zdania wyrażeniami z zadania powyżej.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Living in ..... will save us a lot of money!</p> <p>2 My sister worked in Australia for her ..... before starting university.</p> <p>3 In the future, we will have fewer problems on the roads when we start to use .....</p> <p>4 I like the idea of ..... We will be able to stay on other planets.</p> <p>5 My mother would really love a(n) ..... She needs to have more free time for herself.</p> | <p>6 Astronauts don't eat proper food. They eat .....</p> <p>7 My brother enjoys playing ..... , but I find it very dangerous.</p> <p>8 We always ..... up in the mountains away from the summer heat.</p> <p>9 I'm too afraid of water to try .....</p> <p>10 They say that ..... change when our mood changes.</p> |
|--|--|

### B Wpisz w luki wyrazy z listy.

• solar energy • ideas • mood • robots • longer • giant • equivalent • venue

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Clothes will change colour to suit our .....</p> <p>2 Writers of Science Fiction have got their own ..... about life in the future.</p> <p>3 ..... will do all the housework.</p> <p>4 In the future, people will live .....</p> <p>5 Instead of petrol, we'll use .....</p> | <p>6 Wembley Stadium is a world-famous ..... for rugby and football.</p> <p>7 They will put two ..... screens in the stadium.</p> <p>8 There will be room inside for the ..... of 25,000 double decker buses.</p> |
|---|---|

**C Zaznacz kółkiem poprawną odpowiedź.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 A: Are you doing anything tonight, Mary?<br/>B: <b>a</b> Sure, why not?<br/><b>b</b> Mmm, I'm not sure.</p> <p>2 A: Shall we go for a drink?<br/>B: <b>a</b> Yes, I'd love to.<br/><b>b</b> I'm thirsty.</p> | <p>3 A: Let's play basketball!<br/>B: <b>a</b> That sounds good.<br/><b>b</b> I'll give you a ring.</p> <p>4 A: Would you like to go cycling?<br/>B: <b>a</b> Shall we?<br/><b>b</b> Sorry, I can't.</p> |
|---|--|

**D Przeczytaj opisy i wpisz odpowiednie wyrazy.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 You wear them when you go snorkelling.</p> <p>2 You wear this when you go cycling.</p> <p>3 You take this when you go trekking.</p> <p>4 You have to wear this when you go rafting.</p> <p>5 You wear these when you go scuba diving</p> <p>6 You wear these when you go skiing.</p> <p>7 You use this when you play tennis.</p> <p>8 You use this when you go surfing.</p> | <p>f _ _ _ _ _</p> <p>h _ _ _ _</p> <p>r _ _ _ _ _</p> <p>l _ _ _ _ _</p> <p>g _ _ _ _ _</p> <p>s _ _ _</p> <p>r _ _ _ _</p> <p>s _ _ _ b _ _ _</p> |
|--|---|

**E Ułóż podane wyrazy w odpowiedniej kolejności tak, by powstały poprawne zdania.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 hear/to/you/from/great/was/it<br/>.....</p> <p>2 be/between 15<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup>// in/town/your/will<br/>.....</p> <p>3 that/hope//is/alright/you/with<br/>.....</p> <p>4 forward/showing/am/around/you//looking/to/<br/>.....</p> | <p>5 your/let/plans/know/me<br/>.....</p> <p>6 something//arrange/will<br/>.....</p> <p>7 you//see/soon/hope/to<br/>.....</p> |
|--|---|

## GRAMMAR

Czas *Future Simple*

Forma twierdząca		Forma przecząca		Forma pytająca
Pełna	Skrócona	Pełna	Skrócona	
I will leave you will leave he will leave she will leave it will leave we will leave you will leave they will leave	I'll leave you'll leave he'll leave she'll leave it'll leave we'll leave you'll leave they'll leave	I will not leave you will not leave he will not leave she will not leave it will not leave we will not leave you will not leave they will not leave	I won't leave you won't leave he won't leave she won't leave it won't leave we won't leave you won't leave they won't leave	Will I leave? Will you leave? Will he leave? Will she leave? Will it leave? Will we leave? Will you leave? Will they leave?

- Czas **Future Simple** składa się z **will** oraz czasownika głównego w formie podstawowej, np.  
*He will visit his friends. They will go to the cinema.*
- W zdaniach pytających **will** stawiamy przed podmiotem, np.  
*Will he visit his friends? Will they go to the cinema?*
- W zdaniach przeczących po **will** wstawiamy **not**, np.  
*He will not/won't visit his friends. They will not/won't go to the cinema.*
- Czasu **Future Simple** używamy:
  - a) w odniesieniu do wydarzeń i sytuacji, które mogą, ale wcale nie muszą mieć miejsca w przyszłości, np.  
*We'll travel around the world one day. (Pewnego dnia udamy się w podróż dookoła świata.)*
  - b) do wyrażenia przewidywań, np.  
*You'll be a great computer operator one day. (Kiedyś będziesz świetnie obsługiwał komputer.)*
  - c) wyrażając pogroźkę lub ostrzeżenie, np.  
*Be quiet or I'll send you out! (Uspokój się albo każe ci wyjść.)*
  - d) wyrażając obietnicę lub mówiąc o decyzji podjętej spontanicznie w danym momencie, np.  
*I'll work really hard, Mum. (Będę naprawdę ciężko pracował, mamusiu.)*  
*It's rather cold in here; I think I'll close the window. (Tu jest dość chłodno. Zamknę okno.)*
  - e) po czasownikach **hope** (mieć nadzieję), **think** (myśleć), **believe** (sądzić), **expect** (oczekiwać) itp., po wyrażeniach **I'm sure** (jestem pewny/a), **I'm afraid** (obawiam się) itp. oraz po przysłówkach **probably** (prawdopodobnie), **perhaps** (może) itp., np.  
*I hope he'll pass his exams. (Mam nadzieję, że on zda egzaminy.)*  
*Perhaps I'll see her tonight. (Może zobaczę się z nią dziś wieczorem.)*

**A W luki wpisz podane czasowniki w formie czasu *Future Simple*.**

- not/work • fix • start • not/get • open • not/see • go • clean

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1 It is very hot in here; I think I ..... the window.</p> <p>2 In the future, people ..... probably ..... at all.</p> <p>3 This room is so dirty; I ..... it and give Mum a surprise!</p> <p>4 Mike went to Poland; I ..... him again until next year!</p> | <p>5 I don't speak French very well; I think I ..... some private lessons.</p> <p>6 The fridge is empty; I ..... shopping for a few things.</p> <p>7 The car isn't working; I ..... it.</p> <p>8 You are late; you ..... there in time.</p> |
|---|---|

**B Ułóż pytania i odpowiedzi, jak w przykładzie.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1 they/paint the house/on Tuesday? (X)<br/><i>Will they paint the house on Tuesday?</i><br/><i>No, they won't.</i></p> <p>2 he/go surfing/at weekend? (✓)<br/>.....<br/>.....</p> <p>3 you/move house/on Sunday? (X)<br/>.....<br/>.....</p> | <p>4 she/play ice hockey/on Friday? (✓)<br/>.....<br/>.....</p> <p>5 you/eat pasta/later? (X)<br/>.....<br/>.....</p> |
|---|---|

**Forma *be going to***

Forma twierdząca	
Pełna	Skrócona
I am going to you are going to he } she } is going to it }	I'm going to you're going to he } she } 's going to it }
we } you } are going to they }	we } you } 're going to they }

Forma przecząca	
Pełna	Skrócona
I am not going to you are not going to he } she } is not going to it }	I'm not going to you aren't going to he } she } isn't going to it }
we } you } are not going to they }	we } you } aren't going to they }

Forma pytająca	Krótkie odpowiedzi
Am I going to?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Are you going to?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
Is he/she/it going to?	Yes, he/she/it is. / No, he/she/it isn't.
Are { we } { you } going to?	Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.
{ they }	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
	Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

### Zastosowanie

Konstrukcji **be going to** używamy do wyrażenia

- zamiarów lub planów dotyczących przyszłości, np.  
*I'm going to go camping this weekend. (Mam zamiar wyjechać na biwak w ten weekend.)*
- przewidywań dotyczących tego, co nieuchronnie wydarzy się w najbliższej przyszłości, opartych na tym, co widzimy lub wiemy, np.  
*The tree is falling; it's going to hit the car. (Drzewo się wali; zaraz uderzy w samochód.)*

W zdaniach z konstrukcją **be going to** używamy określeń czasu takich jak: **tomorrow** (jutro), **next Friday/Sunday** (w przyszły piątek/ w przyszłą sobotę), **next week/month** (w przyszłym tygodniu/miesiącu) itp.

**C** Przyjrzyj się kartce z terminarza Johna na przyszły tydzień i ułóż zdania, jak w przykładzie.



1 *John is going to have an English lesson on Monday.*

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

7 .....

### Czas *Future Simple* i forma *be going to* – porównanie

Konstrukcji **be going to** używamy

- do zakomunikowania, jakie mamy zamierzenia lub plany na przyszłość, np.  
*She is going to study Law after she finishes school. (Ona po ukończeniu szkoły ma zamiar studiować prawo.)*
- formułując na podstawie widocznych przesłanek przewidywania odnośnie tego, co nieuchronnie się wydarzy, np.  
*Look out! You're going to fall in that hole! (Uważaj! Zaraz wpadniesz do dziury!)*

Czasu **Future Simple** używamy

- dla wyrażenia obietnic i decyzji podejmowanych spontanicznie w danym momencie, np.  
*I'll work really hard, Mum. (Będę naprawdę ciężko pracował, mamusi.)*



**D Wstaw czasownik *will* lub odpowiednią formę *be going to*.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1 A: What would you like to eat?<br/>B: I ..... have chicken with rice, please.</p> <p>2 A: Look at the sky! It is so cloudy.<br/>B: It ..... rain. Don't forget to take your umbrella.</p> <p>3 A: What are you doing this weekend?<br/>B: I ..... visit my grandparents.</p> | <p>4 A: Don't forget to phone Bob about the party.<br/>B: I know. I ..... ring him tonight.</p> <p>5 A: Do you like dancing?<br/>B: Yes, I do. Perhaps I ..... be a dancer one day.</p> <p>6 A: Do you want to go to the cinema?<br/>B: No, sorry. I ..... study for the exams.</p> |
|---|---|

**Czas *Present Continuous***

Czasu **Present Continuous** używamy mówiąc o:

- czynnościach odbywających się teraz, w chwili, gdy o nich mówimy lub czynności tymczasowych, np.  
*She is sleeping.*  
(Ona (teraz) śpi.)  
*They're staying at a luxurious hotel.*  
(Zatrzymali się w luksusowym hotelu.)
- czynności zaplanowanej na najbliższą przyszłość, np.  
*I'm meeting Mr Harris at 9:30 tomorrow morning.*  
(Spotykam się z panem Harrisem jutro rano o 9.30.)

**E Wpisz czasowniki z listy w formie czasu *Present Continuous*.**

- have (x2) • come • not/fly • meet • move • get • go

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 They ..... a party next Saturday at 9 o'clock.</p> <p>2 ..... your brother ..... to football training on Saturday?</p> <p>3 She ..... to London tomorrow morning.</p> <p>4 We ..... house next week.</p> | <p>5 ..... your friends ..... back tomorrow?</p> <p>6 They ..... engaged next month.</p> <p>7 She ..... her cousin in twenty minutes.</p> <p>8 They ..... dinner with their boss tomorrow night.</p> |
|---|--|

## 10a – On your travels (pp. 96–97)

- 10a.1 **travels** /'trævəlz/ (n pl) = **podróże**  
e.g. Jennifer made a lot of friends on her **travels** around Europe.
- 10a.2 **plane** /pleɪn/ (n) = **samolot**
- 10a.3 **train** /treɪn/ (n) = **pociąg**
- 10a.4 **coach** /kəʊtʃ/ (n) = **autokar, autobus dalekobieżny**
- 10a.5 **boat** /bəʊt/ (n) = **tu: statek; prom**
- 10a.6 **travel light** = **podróżować z niewielkim bagażem**  
e.g. I'll take only one bag with me as I want to **travel light**.
- 10a.7 **neon light** /'ni:ɒn laɪt/ (n) = **oświetlenie neonowe**
- 10a.8 **suitcase** /'su:tkeɪs/ (n) = **walizka**
- 10a.9 **catch the train** = **złapać pociąg**  
e.g. I **catch the train** to work every day.
- 10a.10 **alright** /,ɔ:l'raɪt/ (adj/adv) = **dobrze, w porządku**
- 10a.11 **safe** /seɪf/ (n) = **sejf, kasa pancerna**
- 10a.12 **check out** /'tʃek 'aʊt/ (phr v) = **wymeldować się (z hotelu)**  
**Opp.:** check in
- 10a.13 **prohibition** /,prəʊ'biʃjən/ (n) = **zakaz**
- 10a.14 **permission** /pə'mɪʃjən/ (n) = **zgoda, pozwolenie**
- 10a.15 **obligation** /,ɒblɪ'geɪʃən/ (n) = **nakaz**
- 10a.16 **visa** /'vi:zə/ (n) = **wiza**
- 10a.17 **pet carrier** /'pet 'kæriə/ (n) = **torba/pojemnik do przewozu zwierząt**
- 10a.18 **during** /'djʊəriŋ/ (prep) = **podczas**
- 10a.19 **switch off** /'swɪtʃ 'ɒf/ (phr v) = **wyłączać**  
**Opp.:** switch on
- 10a.20 **international** /,ɪnte'næʃənəl/ (adj) = **międzynarodowy**
- 10a.21 **driving licence** /'draɪvɪŋ laɪsəns/ (n) = **prawo jazdy**
- 10a.22 **microchip** /'maɪkrəʊtʃɪp/ (n) = **mikro-chip**
- 10a.23 **tap water** /'tæp wɔ:tə/ (n) = **woda z kranu**
- 10a.24 **tip** /tɪp/ (v) = **dawać napiwek**
- 10a.25 **taxi driver** /'tæksi draɪvə/ (n) = **taksówkarz**
- 10a.26 **waiter** /'weɪtə/ (n) = **kelner**
- 10a.27 **set** /set/ (n) = **zbiór, zestaw**  
e.g. We soon faced a new **set** of problems.
- 10a.28 **rule** /ru:l/ (n) = **reguła, zasada**
- 10a.29 **custom** /'kʌstəm/ (n) = **zwyczaj**
- 10a.30 **polite** /pə'laɪt/ (adj) = **uprzejmy**  
e.g. It's not **polite** to blow your nose at the table.  
**Opp.:** rude
- 10a.31 **behaviour** /bi'hævjə/ (n) = **zachowanie**
- 10a.32 **social situations** = **sytuacje społeczne**
- 10a.33 **appointment** /ə'pɔɪntmənt/ (n) = **umówione spotkanie; wizyta (np. u lekarza)**
- 10a.34 **take off** /'teɪk 'ɒf/ (phr v) = **zdejmnąć**  
e.g. She **took off** her glasses and put them on the table.  
**Opp.:** put on
- 10a.35 **touch** /tʌtʃ/ (v) = **dotykać**
- 10a.36 **salt** /sɔ:lt/ (n) = **sól**
- 10a.37 **counter** /'kaʊntə/ (n) = **lada**
- 10a.38 **gift** /gɪft/ (n) = **prezent**
- 10a.39 **Travel Wise!** = **Podróżuj roztropnie!**
- 10a.40 **travel broadens the mind** = **podróże kształcą**
- 10a.41 **experience** /ɪk'spɪəriəns/ (v) = **doświadczać**
- 10a.42 **it's a good idea to ...** = **warto..., dobrze jest...**
- 10a.43 **check** /tʃek/ (v) = **sprawdzać**  
e.g. Before travelling abroad, **check** what the weather is like.
- 10a.44 **in case** = **na wypadek**  
e.g. Take an umbrella with you **in case** it rains.
- 10a.45 **tip** /tɪp/ (n) = **wskazówka, rada**  
e.g. Yesterday, our teacher gave us some good **tips** on how to prepare for exams.
- 10a.46 **from around the globe** = **z całego świata**
- 10a.47 **on time** = **punktualnie, na czas**  
e.g. The bus arrived **on time**, so we didn't have to wait.
- 10a.48 **punctual** /'pʌŋktʃuəl/ (adj) = **punktualny**  
e.g. You must always be **punctual** for appointments.
- 10a.49 **host** /həʊst/ (n) = **gospodarz**

- 10a.50 **sole** /səʊl/ (n) = **podeszwa**  
 10a.51 **unlucky** /,ʌn'ʌlki/ (adj) = **pechowy**  
**Opp.:** lucky  
 10a.52 **item** /'aɪtəm/ (n) = **element**  
 10a.53 **chew** /tʃuː/ (v) = **żuć**  
*e.g. Daniel, eat slowly and **chew** your food well!*  
 10a.54 **rude** /ruːd/ (adj) = **niegrzeczny, nieuprzejmy**  
*e.g. Never take food from someone else's plate; it's **rude**.*  
**Opp.:** polite  
 10a.55 **fill up** /'fɪl 'ʌp/ (n) = **napełniać**  
*e.g. Can you please **fill up** the tank with petrol?*  
 10a.56 **cashier** /'kæʃɪər/ (n) = **kasjer; kasjerka**  
 10a.57 **even number** /'iːvən 'nʌmbər/ (n) = **parzysta liczba**  
**Opp.:** odd number

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### 10b – Well-travelled! (pp. 98–99)

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- 10b.1 **well-travelled** /,wel'trævəld/ (adj) = **doświadczony w podróżach, obyty w podróżowaniu**  
 10b.2 **natural feature** /'nætʃərəl 'fi:tʃər/ (n) = **cecha krajobrazu**  
 10b.3 **falls** /fɔːlz/ (n pl) = **wodospad**  
 10b.4 **forest** /'fɒrɪst/ (n) = **las**  
 10b.5 **river** /'rɪvər/ (n) = **rzeka**  
 10b.6 **jungle** /'dʒʌŋɡl/ (n) = **dżungla**  
 10b.7 **mount** /maʊnt/ (n) = **góra (pierwszy element nazw wielu szczytów górskich)**  
 10b.8 **cave** /keɪv/ (n) = **jaskinia**  
 10b.9 **What's it like?** = **Jaki/Jaka jest?**  
*e.g. "What's Egypt like, Sue?"  
 "Oh, it's absolutely fantastic!"*  
 10b.10 **incredible** /ɪn'kredəbəl/ (adj) = **niesamowity, niewiarygodny**  
*e.g. James and Linda had an **incredible** time in Venezuela.*  
 10b.11 **bill** /bɪl/ (n) = **rachunek**  
 10b.12 **sleep** /sliːp/ (v) = **spać**  
*e.g. Don't shout! The baby is **sleeping**.*  
 10b.13 **pick** /pɪk/ (v) = **zbierać**  
*e.g. Yesterday, she **picked** some flowers from the garden.*

- 10b.14 **dish** /dɪʃ/ (n) = **potrawa**  
*e.g. There is a variety of beef and chicken **dishes** to choose from.*  
 10b.15 **dance** /dɑːns/ (n) = **tańczyć**  
 10b.16 **reader** /'riːdər/ (n) = **czytelnik**  
 10b.17 **frog's legs** /'frɒgz 'legz/ (n pl) = **żabie udka**  
 10b.18 **flamenco** /flə'menɪkəʊ/ (n) = **flamenco (taniec hiszpański)**  
 10b.19 **volcano** /vɒl'keɪnəʊ/ (n) = **wulkan**  
 10b.20 **I can't wait to ...** = **Nie mogę się doczekać...**  
*e.g. I **can't wait to** go on holiday!*  
 10b.21 **get back on the road** = **ponownie ruszyć w trasę**  
 10b.22 **forget** /fə'get/ (v) = **zapominać**  
*e.g. Don't **forget** to lock the door!*  
 10b.23 **come back** /'kʌm 'bæk/ (phr v) = **wracać**  
 10b.24 **fly** /flaɪ/ (v) = **lecieć**  
*e.g. I'm **flying** to Canada tomorrow.*  
 10b.25 **dry cleaner's** /,draɪ 'kliːnəz/ (n) = **pralnia chemiczna**  
 10b.26 **cancel** /'kænsəl/ (v) = **anulować, odwołać**  
*e.g. I had to **cancel** the meeting because I was ill.*

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### 10c – Time for a change! (pp. 100–101)

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- 10c.1 **time for a change** = **czas na zmianę**  
 10c.2 **redecorate** /riː'dekəreɪt/ (v) = **zmienić wystrój**  
 10c.3 **move house** = **przeprowadzać się**  
 10c.4 **change jobs** = **zmieniać pracę**  
*e.g. Nancy has **changed jobs**; she works for a big company now.*  
 10c.5 **business** /'bɪznəs/ (n) = **biznes; interes**  
 10c.6 **lose weight** = **schudnąć**  
*e.g. You mustn't eat so much if you want to **lose weight**.*  
 10c.7 **hairstyle** /'heəstaɪl/ (n) = **fryzura, uczesanie**  
 10c.8 **for ages** = **całe wieki, od wieków**  
 10c.9 **a bit of** = **trochę**  
*e.g. I'm going out as I have **a bit of** shopping to do.*  
 10c.10 **recently** /'riːsəntli/ (adv) = **ostatnio**  
 10c.11 **be up to** /'bi 'ʌp tə/ (phr v) = **zajmować się czymś, być zajęтым czymś**

	e.g. "Hello, Tom. What <b>are you up to</b> these days?"		
	"Oh, I started my own business last month."		
10c.12	<b>come over</b> /'kʌm 'əʊvə/ (phr v) = przyjechać e.g. My new house has a beautiful garden. Why don't you <b>come over</b> and see it?	10d.3	<b>Apologies for ...</b> = Przepraszam za...
10c.13	<b>It's a deal!</b> = Umowa stoi!	10d.4	<b>sooner</b> /'su:nə/ (adv) = wcześniej
10c.14	<b>count on</b> /'kaʊnt 'ɒn/ (phr v) = liczyć na	10d.5	<b>drama school</b> /'drɑ:mə sku:l/ (n) = szkoła teatralna
10c.15	<b>Fancy seeing you here!</b> = Kto by pomyślał, że cię tu zobaczę!	10d.6	<b>theatre studies</b> /'θi:ətə ,stʌdiz/ (n pl) = studia teatralne
10c.16	<b>catch up on</b> /'kætʃ 'ʌp 'ɒn/ (phr v) = nadrobić zaległości w e.g. Come over for a coffee so we can <b>catch up on</b> all the news.	10d.7	<b>lighting design</b> /'laɪtɪŋ dɪ,zain/ (n) = przygotowanie oświetlenia
	<b>Useful Phrases/Sentences</b>	10d.8	<b>stage fencing</b> /'steɪdʒ ,fensɪŋ/ (n) = szermierka sceniczna
10c.17	<b>It's nice of you to say so.</b> = Miło mi, że tak mówisz.	10d.9	<b>stage management</b> /,steɪdʒ 'mænɪdʒmənt/ (n) = inspicjenta (praca polegająca na koordynowaniu przebiegu spektaklu)
10c.18	<b>You've made my day!</b> = Ależ mi zrobiłeś/aś przyjemność!	10d.10	<b>foreign language</b> /'fɔrɪn 'læŋgwɪdʒ/ (n) = język obcy
10c.19	<b>pay sb a compliment</b> = powiedzieć komuś komplement	10d.11	<b>spelling</b> /'spelɪŋ/ (n) = pisownia
10c.20	<b>in turns</b> = na przemian	10d.12	<b>punctuation</b> /,pʌŋktʃu'eɪʃən/ (n) = interpunkcja
10c.21	<b>accept</b> /ək'sept/ (v) = przyjąć, zaakceptować e.g. Jill <b>accepted</b> Ron's invitation to go out for dinner.	10d.13	<b>term</b> /tɜ:m/ (n) = semestr
10c.22	<b>bone</b> /bəʊn/ (n) = kość	10d.14	<b>put on</b> /'pʊt 'ɒn/ (phr v) = tu: wystawić (np. sztukę) e.g. The drama group are <b>putting on</b> their first performance next month.
10c.23	<b>fit</b> /fɪt/ (adj) = w dobrej formie fizycznej e.g. She goes to the gym every day as she wants to keep <b>fit</b> and healthy.	10d.15	<b>hectic</b> /'hektɪk/ (adj) = gorączkowy
		10d.16	<b>workshop</b> /'wɜ:kʃɒp/ (n) = warsztat
		10d.17	<b>apologise</b> /ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/ (v) = przepraszać e.g. I <b>apologise</b> for not being able to come to the wedding.
			<b>Curricular Cuts 10: Science (p. 103)</b>
		CCs10.1	<b>ray</b> /reɪ/ (n) = promień
		CCs10.2	<b>tan</b> /tæn/ (n) = opalenizna
		CCs10.3	<b>sunscreen</b> /'sʌnskri:n/ (n) = krem z filtrem ochronnym
		CCs10.4	<b>diagram</b> /'daɪəgræm/ (n) = wykres, diagram
		CCs10.5	<b>ozone layer</b> /'əʊzəʊn leɪə/ (n) = warstwa ozonowa
		CCs10.6	<b>scientist</b> /'saɪəntɪst/ (n) = naukowiec
		CCs10.7	<b>calculate</b> /'kælkjuleɪt/ (v) = obliczać e.g. Have you <b>calculated</b> the cost of the car repairs, George?
		CCs10.8	<b>divide</b> /dɪ'vaɪd/ (v) = podzielić e.g. If you <b>divide</b> 40 by 8 the answer is 5.
<hr/>			
<b>10d – Catching up (p. 102)</b>			
10d.1	<b>be in touch</b> = kontaktować się z, utrzymywać kontakt z e.g. I will <b>be in touch</b> with you at the end of the week.		
10d.2	<b>for a while</b> = przez chwilę, przez pewien czas e.g. Sylvia watched TV <b>for a while</b> and then did her homework.		

- CCs10.9 **cause** /kɔːz/ (v) = spowodować  
e.g. *Smoking can cause cancer.*
- CCs10.10 **damage** /'dæmɪdʒ/ (n) = uszkodzenie, zniszczenie
- CCs10.11 **all year round** = przez cały rok  
e.g. *Lucy swims in the sea all year round.*
- CCs10.12 **age** /eɪdʒ/ (v) = starzeć się
- CCs10.13 **wrinkle** /'rɪŋkəl/ (v) = marszczyć się
- CCs10.14 **burn** /bɜːn/ (v) = spalić; oparzyć  
e.g. *Don't play with the matches! You'll burn your fingers!*
- CCs10.15 **sunburn** /'sʌnbɜːn/ (n) = oparzenie słoneczne
- CCs10.16 **powerful** /'paʊəfʊl/ (adj) = mocny, silny
- CCs10.17 **harmful** /'hɑːmfʊl/ (adj) = szkodliwy
- CCs10.18 **fortunately** /'fɔːtʃənətli/ (adv) = na szczęście  
**Opp.:** unfortunately
- CCs10.19 **obvious** /'ɒbvɪəs/ (adj) = oczywisty
- CCs10.20 **suntan lotion** /'sʌntæn 'ləʊʃən/ (n) = emulsja do opalania
- CCs10.21 **sun protection factor** = współczynnik ochrony przed promieniowaniem słonecznym

### Self-Assessment Module 5 (pp. 104–105)

- SA5.1 **run on** /'rʌn 'ɒn/ (v) = tu: być zasilanym (przez coś)  
e.g. *In the future, cars won't run on petrol.*
- SA5.2 **all over the world** = na całym świecie
- SA5.3 **kid** /kɪd/ (n) = dziecko, dzieciak
- SA5.4 **fancy** /'fænsi/ (v) = mieć ochotę na  
e.g. *Do you fancy going to the cinema tonight?*
- SA5.5 **get away** /'get ə'weɪ/ (phr v) = wyrwać się  
e.g. *I'm getting away this summer. I'm going to Majorca.*
- SA5.6 **call in** /'kɔːl 'ɪn/ (phr v) = zadzwonić, zatelefonować  
e.g. *I'll call in at the travel agent's today to ask about a package holiday in Turkey.*

- SA5.7 **deal** /diːl/ (n) = tu: oferta specjalna
- SA5.8 **package holiday** /'pækɪdʒ 'hɒlɪdeɪ/ (n) = wakacje zorganizowane przez biuro podróży, pakiet wakacyjny  
e.g. *We went on a package holiday last year and the price included flights, hotel and meals.*
- SA5.9 **luxury** /'lʌkʃəri/ (adj) = luksusowy
- SA5.10 **cost** /kɒst/ (n) = koszt
- SA5.11 **including** /ɪn'kluːdɪŋ/ (prep) = obejmujący
- SA5.12 **ballet school** /'bæleɪ skuːl/ (n) = szkoła baletowa
- SA5.13 **grow one's hair** = zapuścić włosy
- SA5.14 **equipment** /'ɪkwɪpmənt/ (n) = sprzęt

### Across the Curriculum 5: Literature (p. 106)

- AC5.1 **literature** /'lɪtərəʃər/ (n) = literatura
- AC5.2 **win a bet** = wygrać zakład
- AC5.3 **captain** /'kæptɪn/ (n) = kapitan
- AC5.4 **leader** /'liːdə/ (n) = przywódca, szef, lider

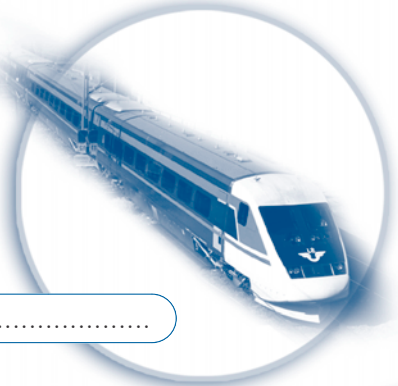
### Songsheet 5 (p. 106)

- S5.1 **get into the groove** = wpaść w rytm
- S5.2 **hold on** /'həʊld 'ɒn/ (phr v) = trzymać się
- S5.3 **tight** /taɪt/ (adv) = mocno  
e.g. *We're going to go fast so hold on tight!*
- S5.4 **not take no for an answer** = nie przyjmować do wiadomości odmowy  
e.g. *You will clean your room now and I will not take no for an answer!*
- S5.5 **close** /kləʊs/ (adv) = blisko
- S5.6 **sweep sb off their toes** = tańczyć z kimś do upadłego
- S5.7 **dancer** /'dɑːnsər/ (n) = tancerz
- S5.8 **truth** /truːθ/ (n) = prawda
- S5.9 **give sb up** /'gɪv 'ʌp/ (phr v) = porzucić kogoś, zrezygnować z kogoś



## VOCABULARY EXERCISES

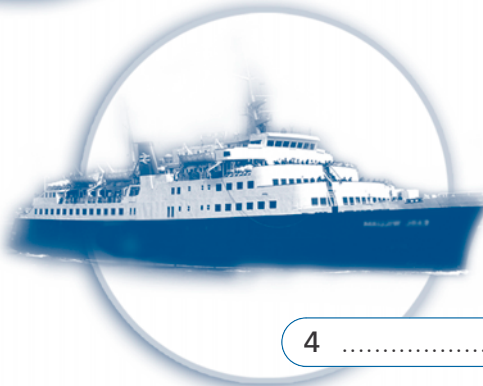
### A Podpisz obrazki.



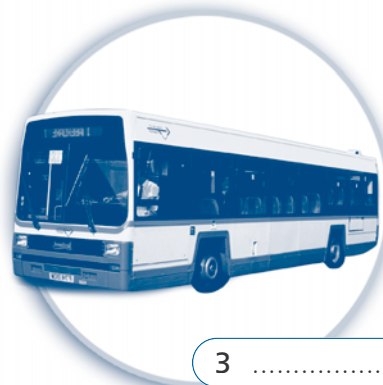
1 .....



2 .....



4 .....



3 .....

### B Utwórz słowa z podanych liter.

1 irevr     *river*  
 2 akle     .....  
 3 avce     .....  
 4 alfls     .....

5 eabch     .....  
 6 nomut     .....  
 7 ofstre     .....  
 8 gujlne     .....

### C Połącz wyrazy z obu kolumn tak, aby utworzyć wyrażenia.

1 <input type="checkbox"/>	travel	a	the train
2 <input type="checkbox"/>	broaden	b	the flamenco
3 <input type="checkbox"/>	chew	c	house
4 <input type="checkbox"/>	dance	d	weight
5 <input type="checkbox"/>	pick up	e	light
6 <input type="checkbox"/>	catch	f	the tickets
7 <input type="checkbox"/>	move	g	gum
8 <input type="checkbox"/>	lose	h	the mind



**D Postaw znak (✓) obok wyrazu, który pasuje do danego wyrażenia.**

- |          |                                    |             |                                      |
|----------|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 neon   | <input type="checkbox"/> lights    | 5 five-star | <input type="checkbox"/> hotel       |
|          | <input type="checkbox"/> cities    |             | <input type="checkbox"/> holiday     |
| 2 pet    | <input type="checkbox"/> microchip | 6 even      | <input type="checkbox"/> flower      |
|          | <input type="checkbox"/> carrier   |             | <input type="checkbox"/> number      |
| 3 travel | <input type="checkbox"/> agent's   | 7 travel    | <input type="checkbox"/> celebration |
|          | <input type="checkbox"/> cleaner's |             | <input type="checkbox"/> experience  |
| 4 world  | <input type="checkbox"/> tour      | 8 polite    | <input type="checkbox"/> behaviour   |
|          | <input type="checkbox"/> globe     |             | <input type="checkbox"/> situation   |

**E Podkreśl właściwy wyraz.**

- 1 Travel **broadens/opens** the mind.
- 2 You shouldn't **eat/chew** gum when you're talking to people.
- 3 I'll take only a bag with me as I'm travelling **heavy/light** this time.
- 4 Jason has had some great experiences on his **travels/appointments**.
- 5 "You look great!" "Thanks. I've **missed/lost** a bit of weight recently."
- 6 UVA rays cause the skin to age and **wrinkle/damage**.
- 7 Make sure you use an effective **suntan/sunscreen** to protect yourself from the rays of the sun.
- 8 Have you ever **gained/won** a competition?
- 9 In Mexico, you shouldn't leave your money on the **counter/cashier**.
- 10 He's always very **punctual/rude**; he is never late for appointments.

## GRAMMAR

### Can – Should – Must

**Czasowniki modalne** występują przed innymi czasownikami. Obejmują takie czasowniki jak: **can, can't, must, mustn't, should, shouldn't** itp. Nie dodajemy do nich przyrostków **-s, -ing** oraz **-ed**. Po czasownikach modalnych używamy podstawowej formy czasownika głównego, np. *He can play football.* (NOT: *He can plays football.*)

#### Can/Can't

- **Can** występuje w pytaniach o pozwolenie, np.  
*Can I use your mobile phone?* (Czy mogę użyć twojej komórki?)
- **Can't** oznacza odmowę pozwolenia, np.  
*You can't go out, I'm afraid. It's too late.* (Obawiam się, że nie możesz wyjść. Jest za późno.)

#### Should/Shouldn't

- **Should** służy do przekazywania rad, np.  
*You should go to the dentist.* (Powinieneś/Powinnaś pójść do dentysty.)
- **Shouldn't** oznacza, że radzimy komuś, aby czegoś nie robił, np.  
*You shouldn't eat so much chocolate.* (Nie powinieneś/powinnaś jeść tak dużo czekolady.)

#### Must/Mustn't

- **Must** oznacza przymus, np.  
*You must listen to your teacher.* (Musisz słuchać nauczyciela.)
- **Mustn't** oznacza zakaz robienia czegoś, np.  
*You mustn't talk in class.* (Nie wolno rozmawiać podczas lekcji.)

### A Ułóż pytania i odpowiedzi jak w podanych przykładach.

- 1 go fishing with you (X)

*Can I go fishing with you?*

*Sorry, you can't.*

- 2 borrow your pen (✓)

*Can I borrow your pen?*

*Yes, you can.*

- 3 go to Helen's party (✓)

.....  
.....

- 4 invite my friend to dinner (X)

.....  
.....

- 5 play computer games (X)

.....  
.....

- 6 take some photos (✓)

.....  
.....

**B Jakiej udzielisz rady? Przeczytaj, wybierz stosowne wyrażenie i napisz zdania jak w przykładzie.**

- see a doctor
- drive carefully
- go to bed early
- not eat burgers and French fries
- buy her a present

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Your friend feels ill.<br/>He <i>should see a doctor</i>.</p> <p>2 Your brother wants to lose weight.<br/>He .....</p> <p>3 It's your mum's birthday today.<br/>I .....</p> | <p>4 Your friend drives very fast.<br/>She .....</p> <p>5 Tom is very tired in the mornings because he goes to bed very late.<br/>He .....</p> |
|--|--|

**C Uzupełnij poniższe zdania, wpisując *must* lub *mustn't*.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1 You <i>mustn't</i> play near the main road. It's dangerous.</p> <p>2 You ..... be quiet when you are in the library.</p> <p>3 I ..... tidy my room. I can't find anything.</p> <p>4 You ..... use my computer without asking me!</p> | <p>5 You ..... wear a helmet when you ride a bike.</p> <p>6 You ..... feed the animals at the zoo. It's not good for them.</p> <p>7 You ..... tell anybody. It's a secret.</p> <p>8 You ..... have a passport to travel to other countries.</p> |
|---|---|

## Czas Present Perfect Simple

### CZASOWNIKI REGULARNE

Forma twierdząca		Forma przecząca		Forma pytająca
Pełna	Skrócona	Pełna	Skrócona	
I have watched you have watched he has watched she has watched it has watched we have watched you have watched they have watched	I've watched you've watched he's watched she's watched it's watched we've watched you've watched they've watched	I have not watched you have not watched he has not watched she has not watched it has not watched we have not watched you have not watched they have not watched	I haven't watched you haven't watched he hasn't watched she hasn't watched it hasn't watched we haven't watched you haven't watched they haven't watched	Have I watched? Have you watched? Has he watched? Has she watched? Has it watched? Have we watched? Have you watched? Have they watched?

### CZASOWNIKI NIEREGULARNE

Forma twierdząca		Forma przecząca		Forma pytająca
Pełna	Skrócona	Pełna	Skrócona	
I have given you have given he has given she has given it has given we have given you have given they have given	I've given you've given he's given she's given it's given we've given you've given they've given	I have not given you have not given he has not given she has not given it has not given we have not given you have not given they have not given	I haven't given you haven't given he hasn't given she hasn't given it hasn't given we haven't given you haven't given they haven't given	Have I given? Have you given? Has he given? Has she given? Has it given? Have we given? Have you given? Have they given?

- Czas **Present Perfect** składa się z czasownika posiłkowego **have/has** oraz formy **past participle** czasownika głównego. Formę **past participle** czasowników regularnych tworzymy przez dodanie do czasownika końcówki **-ed**, np.  
*clean* → *cleaned*
- Pozostałe czasowniki tworzą formę **past participle** nieregularnie, np.  
*make* → *made* (Zob. lista czasowników nieregularnych na końcu podręcznika.)
- W zdaniach pytających przesuwamy **have/has** przed podmiot, np.  
*Have you taken the dog for a walk?*
- W zdaniach przeczących pomiędzy **have/has** i **past participle** wstawiamy **not**, np.  
*I haven't done my homework yet.*

### Zastosowanie

Czasu **Present Perfect** używamy dla wyrażenia czynności, które wydarzyły się w bliżej nieokreślonym momencie w przeszłości. Moment, w którym coś się wydarzyło jest pomijany jako nieistotny, natomiast nacisk położony jest na skutki zdarzenia, np.

*Tom has bought a new house. (Tom kupił nowy dom.)* (Kiedy go kupił? Nie wymieniamy czasu wydarzenia, gdyż jest mało istotny. Ważne jest to, że Tom ma teraz nowy dom.)

### Określenia czasowe

#### Zdania twierdzące:

- **for** (*od*) określa czas trwania czynności lub sytuacji, np.  
*Jill has known Sarah for ten months. (Jill zna Sarę od 10 miesięcy.)*
- **since** (*od*) określa moment, kiedy czynność lub sytuacja się rozpoczęła, np.  
*He has been ill since last Monday. (Jest chory od ubiegłego poniedziałku.)*
- **already** (*już*), np. *We have already packed our suitcases. (Spakowaliśmy już walizki.)*

#### Zdania pytające:

- **ever** (*kiedykolwiek*), np.  
*Have you ever travelled abroad? (Czy kiedykolwiek wyjeżdżałeś zagranicę?)*
- **yet** (*już*), np. *Has Lin left yet? (Czy Lin już wyszła?)*

#### Zdania przeczące:

- **yet** (*jeszcze*), np. *She hasn't written to me yet. (Jeszcze do mnie nie napisała.)*
- **never** (*nigdy*), np. *They have never been to Egypt. (Nigdy nie byli w Egipcie.)*

### Krótkie odpowiedzi

Have you ...?	Yes, I/we have.
	No, I/we haven't.
Has he/she/it ...?	Yes, he/she/it has.
	No, he/she/it hasn't.
Have they ...?	Yes, they have.
	No, they haven't.

W krótkich odpowiedziach używamy tylko **Yes** lub **No** oraz czasownika posiłkowego **have/haven't** lub **has/hasn't**. Nie powtarzamy innych elementów pytania, np.

*Have you ever caught a big fish? Yes, I have./No, I haven't.*

**D Wpisz czasowniki w nawiasach w odpowiedniej formie czasu *Present Perfect*.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 He ..... (already/find) a job.</p> <p>2 She ..... (not/finish) her lunch yet.</p> <p>3 ..... (you/ever/use) a video camera?</p> <p>4 My grandma ..... (make) a delicious apple pie. Would you like some?</p> <p>5 I ..... (lose) my keys. .... (you/see) them anywhere?</p> | <p>6 He ..... (bake) some bread. It smells delicious!</p> <p>7 She ..... (not/buy) a new car yet.</p> <p>8 ..... (you/ever/be) to the USA?</p> <p>9 They ..... (just/do) some shopping.</p> <p>10 Jim ..... (live) here since 1997.</p> |
|--|---|

**Czas *Past Simple* i czas *Present Perfect* – porównanie****Past Simple**

- Czasu **Past Simple** używamy mówiąc o czynności, która wydarzyła się w określonym momencie w przeszłości, np.  
*Brad went to the gym yesterday. (Brad był wczoraj na siłowni.)* (Kiedy? Wczoraj.)

**Present Perfect**

- Czasu **Present Perfect** używamy dla określenia czynności, która miała miejsce w nieokreślonym momencie w przeszłości, np.  
*George has repaired the bike. (George naprawił rower.)* (Kiedy? Nie podajemy czasu, gdyż ważniejszy od niego jest fakt, że rower został naprawiony.)

**E Wstaw czasowniki w nawiasach w formie *Past Simple* lub *Present Perfect*.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1 I can't find my purse. I ..... (lose) it.</p> <p>2 ..... (you/ever/eat) Chinese food?</p> <p>3 I ..... (go) to the theatre with Tim and Ann last week.</p> <p>4 I ..... (not/see) Sean for a long time.</p> <p>5 ..... (you/watch) the football match last night?</p> <p>6 Jill ..... (finish) the reports an hour ago.</p> | <p>7 Betty ..... (not/type) the letter yet.</p> <p>8 ..... (your friend/move) house yesterday?</p> <p>9 They ..... (know) Paul for five months.</p> <p>10 Sue ..... (not/play) tennis yesterday afternoon.</p> |
|--|--|

**Stopniowanie przymiotników**

	Przymiotnik	Stopień wyższy	Stopień najwyższy
Przymiotniki krótkie	thin short	thinner shorter	the thinnest the shortest
Przymiotniki zakończone na -y	heavy silly	heavier sillier	the heaviest the silliest
Przymiotniki długie	interesting	more interesting	the most interesting



**Tworzenie**

- Aby utworzyć stopień wyższy przymiotników jednosylabowych i niektórych przymiotników dwusylabowych, dodajemy do nich **-er**, zaś aby utworzyć stopień najwyższy dodajemy do nich **-est**, np.  
*tall* → *taller* → *tallest*
- Przymiotniki składające się z więcej niż dwóch sylab oraz większość przymiotników dwusylabowych poprzedzamy w stopniu wyższym słówkiem **more**, a w stopniu najwyższym **most**, np.  
*expensive* → *more expensive* → *most expensive*

**Zasady pisowni**

- Jeśli przymiotnik zakończony jest na **spółgłoskę + -y**, przy dodawaniu końcówek **-er/-est** zamieniamy -y na **-i**, np.  
*happy* → *happier* → *happiest*
- Jeśli przymiotnik jednosylabowy zakończony jest pojedynczą spółgłoską, przed którą stoi krótka samogłoska, w pisowni podwajamy końcową spółgłoskę, np.  
*fat* → *fatter* → *fattest*

**Zastosowanie**

Przymiotnika w stopniu wyższym + **than** (*niż/od*) używamy dla porównania dwóch osób, rzeczy lub miejsc. Przymiotnika w stopniu najwyższym używamy porównując daną osobę, rzecz lub miejsce z większą ilością podobnych obiektów, np.

*Tom is short. Nick is shorter than Tom. Alex is the shortest of all.*

(*Tom jest niski. Nick jest niższy od Toma. Alex jest najniższy ze wszystkich.*)

Jeśli stopień najwyższy porównuje obiekty w obrębie pewnego miejsca, występuje z przysłówkiem **in**, np.

*Cathy is the tallest girl in the class. (NOT: of the class)*

(*Cathy jest najwyższą dziewczynką w klasie.*)

	Przymiotnik	Stopień wyższy	Stopień najwyższy
Formy nieregularne	good	better	the best
	bad	worse	the worst
	little	less	the least
	many	more	the most
	much	more	the most

**F Wpisz przymiotniki podane w nawiasach w stopniu wyższym lub najwyższym. Wstaw *than, of, in* lub *the* tam, gdzie to konieczne.**

- 1 I am *younger than* (young) my sister.
- 2 That was ..... (good) film I've ever seen.
- 3 This house is ..... (expensive) ..... all.
- 4 Cars are ..... (fast) bicycles.
- 5 Rick is ..... (intelligent) student ..... class.
- 6 Jenny is ..... (thin) Amanda.
- 7 Jim has got ..... (little) money ..... Sam.
- 8 That was ..... (bad) CD I've ever heard.
- 9 The blue dress is much ..... (cheap) the red one.
- 10 Acapulco is ..... (beautiful) place I've ever been to.



## Hogmanay – The Scottish New Year (pp. 108–109)

- Ho.1 **Hogmanay** /'hɒgməneɪ/ (n) = nazwa Sylwestra w Szkocji
- Ho.2 **coal** /kəʊl/ (n) = węgiel
- Ho.3 **shortbread** /'ʃɔ:tbred/ (n) = kruche ciasto (popularne w Szkocji)
- Ho.4 **first-footer** /'fɜ:st'fɒtə/ (n) = pierwsza osoba przestępująca próg czyjegoś domu w noc sylwestrową
- Ho.5 **bell** /bel/ (n) = dzwonek
- Ho.6 **bun** /bʌn/ (n) = bułka
- Ho.7 **substance** /'sʌbstəns/ (n) = substancja
- Ho.8 **metal object** /'metəl 'ɒbdʒɪkt/ (n) = metalowy przedmiot
- Ho.9 **ringing sound** /'rɪŋɪŋ 'saʊnd/ (n) = dźwięk dzwonka, dzwonienie
- Ho.10 **step into** /'step 'ɪntu:/ (phr v) = wkroczyć
- Ho.11 **midnight** /'mɪdnɑ:t/ (n) = północ
- Ho.12 **Scottish** /'skɒtɪʃ/ (adj) = szkocki
- Ho.13 **remember** /rɪ'membə/ (v) = pamiętać; przypomnieć sobie  
e.g. I can't **remember** where I put my keys.
- Ho.14 **make up** /'meɪk 'ʌp/ (phr v) = tu: wymyślić  
e.g. Stuart **made up** an excuse for being late.
- Ho.15 **version** /'vɜ:ʃən/ (n) = wersja
- Ho.16 **put sb out of mind** = zapomnieć o kimś
- Ho.17 **make a toast** = wznieść toast
- Ho.18 **relative** /'relətɪv/ (n) = krewny
- Ho.19 **firework display** /'faɪəwɜ:k dɪ'spleɪ/ (n) = pokaz ogni sztucznych
- Ho.20 **strike** /straɪk/ (v) = tu: wybić (godzinę)
- Ho.21 **symbol** /'sɪmbəl/ (n) = symbol

## Valentine's Day (pp. 110–111)

- Va.1 **unlock** /ʌn'lɒk/ (v) = otwierać  
e.g. I can't **unlock** the front door, it's stuck.
- Va.2 **heart** /hɑ:t/ (n) = serce
- Va.3 **sleeve** /sli:v/ (n) = rękaw
- Va.4 **wear my heart on one's sleeve** = nie kryć swoich uczuć

- Va.5 **in the air** = w powietrzu  
e.g. There's a feeling of spring **in the air**.
- Va.6 **usual** /'ju:ʒuəl/ (adj) = zwykły, powszechny  
e.g. It's **usual** to tip the waiters.  
**Opp.:** unusual /ʌn'ju:ʒuəl/
- Va.7 **however** /həʊ'evə/ (adv) = jednakże
- Va.8 **Middle Ages** /'mɪdəl 'eɪdʒɪz/ (n pl) = średniowiecze
- Va.9 **valentine** /'væləntaɪn/ (n) = walentynka
- Va.10 **carve** /kɑ:v/ (v) = rzeźbić
- Va.11 **wooden** /'wʊdən/ (adj) = drewniany
- Va.12 **decoration** /,dekə'reɪʃən/ (n) = zdobienie
- Va.13 **sunrise** /'sʌnraɪz/ (n) = wschód słońca
- Va.14 **look like sb/sth** = wyglądać jak ktoś  
e.g. Betty **looks like** her mother.
- Va.15 **call out to sb** /'kɔ:l 'ɑ:t tə/ (phr v) = zawołać do kogoś, krzyknąć do kogoś  
e.g. Kim saw Mrs Smith and **called out** to her.
- Va.16 **whoever** /hu'evə/ = ktokolwiek
- Va.17 **tune** /tju:n/ (n) = melodia
- Va.18 **newly** /'nju:li/ (adv) = na nowo
- Va.19 **spring** /sprɪŋ/ (v) = tu: pojawić się  
e.g. Bluebells **spring up** in the woods before the leaves on the trees come out.
- Va.20 **sweetly** /'swi:tli/ (adv) = słodko
- Va.21 **in tune** = czysto, harmonijnie
- Va.22 **fair** /feə/ (adj) = tu: piękny
- Va.23 **my bonny lass** = moja powabna dziewczyno
- Va.24 **be deep in love** = być bardzo zakochanym
- Va.25 **run dry** /'rʌn 'draɪ/ = wysychać
- Va.26 **adapted** /ə'dæptɪd/ (adj) = zaadaptowany
- Va.27 **humorous** /'hju:mərəs/ (adj) = dowcipny, żartobliwy
- Va.28 **warm** /wɔ:m/ (v) = ożywiać; rozgrzewać  
e.g. John, come and **warm** your hands by the fire.
- Va.29 **chocolate chip cookie** = herbatnik z wtopionymi kawałkami czekolady
- Va.30 **represent** /,reprɪ'zent/ (v) = tu: oznaczać
- Va.31 **particular** /pə'tɪkjʊlə/ (adj) = określony  
e.g. Is there a **particular** song you would like to hear?
- Va.32 **passion** /'pæʃən/ (n) = żarliwe uczucie

- Va.33 **friendship** /'frendʃɪp/ (n) = przyjaźń  
 Va.34 **true** /tru:/ (adj) = prawdziwy  
*e.g. Sometimes it's really hard to hide our true feelings.*

- Va.35 **happiness** /'hæpɪnəs/ (n) = szczęście  
 Va.36 **goodbye** /,gʊd'baɪ/ (n) = pożegnanie

## VOCABULARY EXERCISES

### A Z podanych liter utwórz słowa.

- 1 oalc .....  
 2 blel .....  
 3 dreabhsotr .....

- 4 lackb unb .....  
 5 rstif otofer .....

### B Podkreśl właściwe słowo lub wyrażenie.

- 1 Valentine's day is a popular **celebration/melody** all over the world.  
 2 It is common to send Valentine's **names/cards** to the people you love.  
 3 In Wales, men **carved/made** wooden spoons and gave them as gifts on 14<sup>th</sup> February.  
 4 **Hearts and keys / Love poems** were popular decorations on the spoons.  
 5 In Britain and Italy, women got up before **tune/sunrise** and stood at their windows.  
 6 An English **custom/gift** was for people to call out to each other: 'Good morning, 'tis Valentine's Day'.  
 7 Ruth is one of those people who wear their heart on their **hand/sleeve**.

# Glossary

Upstream Beginner

# Workbook



# Workbook Glossary

## Let's Start (pp. 4–5)

- LS.1 **code** (n) = szyfr, kod  
LS.2 **text message** (n) = wiadomość tekstowa

## Unit 1 (pp. 6–13)

- W1.1 **column** (n) = kolumna  
W1.2 **airline** (n) = linia lotnicza  
W1.3 **school canteen** (n) = szkolna stołówka  
W1.4 **classroom** (n) = klasa szkolna  
W1.5 **decide** (v) = zdecydować  
W1.6 **situation** (n) = sytuacja  
W1.7 **web page** (n) = strona internetowa  
W1.8 **globe** (n) = świat  
W1.9 **friends for life** = przyjaciele na całe życie  
W1.10 **to be good at sth** = być w czymś dobrym  
W1.11 **sheepdog** (n) = pies pasterski, owczarek  
W1.12 **interview** (n) = wywiad  
W1.13 **quickly** (adv) = szybko  
W1.14 **nickname** (n) = przezwisko, pseudonim  
W1.15 **classical ballet** (n) = balet klasyczny  
W1.16 **imagine** (v) = wyobrazić sobie

## Unit 2 (pp. 14–21)

- W2.1 **face the world** = stawiać czoła światu  
W2.2 **family life** (n) = życie rodzinne  
W2.3 **Why not?** = Dlaczego nie?  
W2.4 **fabulous** (adj) = bajeczny, wspaniały  
W2.5 **sports centre** (n) = ośrodek sportowy  
W2.6 **excellent** (adj) = doskonały  
W2.7 **facilities** (n pl) = obiekty (tu: sportowe)  
W2.8 **huge** (adj) = ogromny  
W2.9 **outdoor** (adj) = otwarty (tu: kort)  
W2.10 **trendy** (adj) = modny  
W2.11 **adjective** (n) = przymiotnik  
W2.12 **replace** (v) = zastąpić  
W2.13 **fashionable** (adj) = mocny  
W2.14 **owner** (n) = właściciel  
W2.15 **local** (adj) = miejscowy  
W2.16 **medal** (n) = medal  
W2.17 **meeting** (n) = zebranie, spotkanie  
W2.18 **restaurant** (n) = restauracja  
W2.19 **cricket** (n) = krykiet

## Unit 3 (pp. 22–29)

- W3.1 **pizza delivery boy/girl** (n) =  
roznosiciel(ka) pizzy  
W3.2 **teacher** (n) = nauczyciel  
W3.3 **mime** (v) = pokazać coś na migi, bez słów  
W3.4 **menu** (n) = karta dań  
W3.5 **main dish** (n) = danie główne, drugie danie  
W3.6 **nurse** (n) = pielęgniarka  
W3.7 **military** (adj) = wojskowy  
W3.8 **academy** (n) = akademia  
W3.9 **naval** (adj) = marynarski (dotyczący  
marynarki wojennej)  
W3.10 **surgery** (n) = gabinet; przychodnia  
W3.11 **medicine** (n) = lekarstwo  
W3.12 **operation** (n) = operacja, zabieg  
chirurgiczny  
W3.13 **injection** (n) = zastrzyk  
W3.14 **farm** (n) = farma, gospodarstwo rolne  
W3.15 **mostly** (adv) = w większości, przeważnie  
W3.16 **most of the time** = (przez) większość  
czasu  
W3.17 **supper** (n) = kolacja  
W3.18 **guitar lesson** (n) = lekcja gry na gitarze  
W3.19 **blank** (n) = puste miejsce, luka  
W3.20 **lunchbreak** (n) = przerwa na lunch (lekkie  
obiady)  
W3.21 **teenager** (n) = nastolatek  
W3.22 **work part-time** = pracować na część etatu  
W3.23 **earn** (v) = zarabiać  
W3.24 **experience** (n) = doświadczenie

## Unit 4 (pp. 30–37)

- W4.1 **guest house** (n) = pensjonat  
W4.2 **per night** = za noc  
W4.3 **crossword** (n) = krzyżówka  
W4.4 **meal** (n) = posiłek  
W4.5 **change money** = wymienić pieniądze  
W4.6 **headache** (n) = ból głowy  
W4.7 **sausage** (n) = kiełbasa  
W4.8 **rent** (n) = czynsz  
W4.9 **reasonable** (adj) = tu: umiarkowany  
W4.10 **microwave oven** (n) = mikrofalówka  
W4.11 **pleasant** (adj) = przyjemny

W4.12	<b>next to</b> (prep) = tuż obok
W4.13	<b>in front of</b> (prep) = przed
W4.14	<b>behind</b> (prep) = za
W4.15	<b>between</b> (prep) = pomiędzy
W4.16	<b>preposition</b> (n) = przyimek
W4.17	<b>souvenir</b> (n) = pamiątka
W4.18	<b>sight</b> (n) = atrakcja turystyczna (do zwiedzania)
W4.19	<b>department store</b> (n) = dom towarowy
W4.20	<b>get bored</b> = znudzić się
W4.21	<b>break</b> (n) = przerwa, odpoczynek od czegoś
W4.22	<b>attraction</b> (n) = atrakcja
W4.23	<b>discuss</b> (v) = omówić

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### Unit 5 (pp. 38–45)

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W5.1	<b>roast chicken</b> (n) = kurczak pieczony
W5.2	<b>habit</b> (n) = zwyczaj, przyzwyczajenie
W5.3	<b>to be crazy about sth</b> = mieć bzika na punkcie czegoś
W5.4	<b>jumbled</b> (adj) = pomieszany, w niewłaściwej kolejności
W5.5	<b>explorer</b> (n) = odkrywca, podróżnik
W5.6	<b>lobster</b> (n) = homar
W5.7	<b>mashed</b> (adj) = tłuczone (np. ziemniaki)
W5.8	<b>be on a diet</b> = być na diecie
W5.9	<b>review</b> (n) = recenzja
W5.10	<b>delicious</b> (adj) = smakowity
W5.11	<b>seafood</b> (n) = owoce morza
W5.12	<b>midnight</b> (n) = północ
W5.13	<b>atmosphere</b> (n) = atmosfera
W5.14	<b>popular</b> (adj) = popularny
W5.15	<b>recommendation</b> (n) = rekomendacja
W5.16	<b>borscht</b> (n) = barszcz
W5.17	<b>tortilla</b> (n) = tortilla (placek kukurydziany)
W5.18	<b>kebab</b> (n) = kebab
W5.19	<b>pistachio</b> (n) = pistacja

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### Unit 6 (pp. 46–53)

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W6.1	<b>be on one's way to</b> = być w drodze do/na
W6.2	<b>watersports</b> (n pl) = sporty wodne
W6.3	<b>available</b> (adj) = dostępny
W6.4	<b>destination</b> (n) = cel
W6.5	<b>massage</b> (n) = masaż
W6.6	<b>jeans</b> (n pl) = dżinsy
W6.7	<b>try on</b> (phr v) = przymierzać

W6.8	<b>fitting room</b> (n) = przymierzalnia
W6.9	<b>be a better fit</b> = lepiej leżeć (o ubraniach)
W6.10	<b>credit card</b> (n) = karta kredytowa
W6.11	<b>instructor</b> (n) = instruktor
W6.12	<b>Take care!</b> = Uważaj na siebie!
W6.13	<b>scale</b> (n) = skala
W6.14	<b>officially</b> (adv) = oficjalnie
W6.15	<b>brackets</b> (n pl) = nawiasy
W6.16	<b>have the time of one's life</b> = bawić się jak nigdy dotąd
W6.17	<b>perfect</b> (adj) = idealny
W6.18	<b>be a dream come true</b> = być jak sen, który się spełnił
W6.19	<b>false</b> (adj) = fałszywy, nieprawdziwy
W6.20	<b>water the flowers</b> = podlewać kwiaty
W6.21	<b>young</b> (adj) = młody
W6.22	<b>culture</b> (n) = kultura
W6.23	<b>suitable</b> (adj) = odpowiedni
W6.24	<b>wrap</b> (v) = owijać
W6.25	<b>sari</b> (n) = sari (indyjski strój kobiety)
W6.26	<b>yard</b> (n) = jard (0,914 metra)
W6.27	<b>item</b> (n) = sztuka, element
W6.28	<b>loose-fitting</b> (adj) = luźny
W6.29	<b>ankle</b> (n) = kostka
W6.30	<b>tight fit</b> (n) = ściśle dopasowanie
W6.31	<b>knee-length</b> (adj) = do kolan (o ubraniach)
W6.32	<b>button</b> (n) = guzik
W6.33	<b>string</b> (n) = sznurek

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### Unit 7 (pp. 54–61)

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W7.1	<b>time machine</b> (n) = wehikuł czasu
W7.2	<b>lottery</b> (n) = loteria
W7.3	<b>host</b> (n) = gospodarz
W7.4	<b>wildlife programme</b> (n) = program przyrodniczy
W7.5	<b>sports programme</b> (n) = program sportowy
W7.6	<b>comedy</b> (n) = komedia
W7.7	<b>fan club</b> (n) = klub fanów
W7.8	<b>direct</b> (v) = reżyserować
W7.9	<b>seaside</b> (n) = nadmorski
W7.10	<b>harbour</b> (n) = port; przystań
W7.11	<b>cross channel steamers</b> = parowce pływające po kanale La Manche
W7.12	<b>music hall</b> (n) = sala koncertowa



W7.13	<b>entertain</b> (v) = dostarczać rozrywki, zabawiać
W7.14	<b>pavilion</b> (n) = pawilon
W7.15	<b>sea front</b> (n) = brzeg morza
W7.16	<b>resort</b> (n) = kurort
W7.17	<b>pier</b> (n) = molo
W7.18	<b>in the old days</b> = w dawnych czasach
W7.19	<b>holidaymaker</b> (n) = urlopowicz
W7.20	<b>playground</b> (n) = plac zabaw
W7.21	<b>amusement park</b> (n) = park rozrywki
W7.22	<b>accident</b> (n) = wypadek
W7.23	<b>waitress</b> (n) = kelnerka
W7.24	<b>land on the moon</b> = lądować na księżycu
W7.25	<b>badminton</b> (n) = badminton, kometka
W7.26	<b>hole</b> (n) = dziura, otwór
W7.27	<b>roof</b> (n) = dach
W7.28	<b>ladder</b> (n) = drabina
W7.29	<b>unwelcome</b> (adj) = nieproszony, nie mile widziany
W7.30	<b>bottom</b> (n) = dół, dolna część
W7.31	<b>toe</b> (n) = palec (u nogi)
W7.32	<b>finger</b> (n) = palec (u ręki)
W7.33	<b>corn</b> (n) = kukurydza
W7.34	<b>bean</b> (n) = fasola
W7.35	<b>blanket</b> (n) = koc
W7.36	<b>pot</b> (n) = garnek
W7.37	<b>grind</b> (v) = mleć
W7.38	<b>disappear</b> (v) = zniknąć
W7.39	<b>suddenly</b> (adv) = nagle, niespodziewane
W7.40	<b>ruins</b> (n pl) = ruiny
W7.41	<b>National Park</b> (n) = Park Narodowy
W7.42	<b>tribe</b> (n) = tribe

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**Unit 8 (pp. 62–69)**

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W8.1	<b>Once upon the earth ...</b> = Kiedyś na Ziemi...
W8.2	<b>definition</b> (n) = definicja
W8.3	<b>mammal</b> (n) = ssak
W8.4	<b>feature</b> (n) = cecha
W8.5	<b>unbelievable</b> (adj) = niewiarygodny
W8.6	<b>on board</b> = na pokładzie
W8.7	<b>training</b> (n) = trening
W8.8	<b>provide</b> (v) = dostarczać
W8.9	<b>necessary</b> (adj) = potrzebny, konieczny
W8.10	<b>support</b> (n) = utrzymanie, podtrzymanie
W8.11	<b>unfortunately</b> (adv) = niestety

W8.12	<b>cabin</b> (n) = kabina
W8.13	<b>to pave the way</b> = utarować drogę
W8.14	<b>conditions</b> (n pl) = warunki, okoliczności
W8.15	<b>courageous</b> (adj) = odważny
W8.16	<b>cute</b> (adj) = uroczy
W8.17	<b>purse</b> (n) = portmonetka
W8.18	<b>physics</b> (n) = fizyka
W8.19	<b>chemistry</b> (n) = chemia
W8.20	<b>diamond ring</b> (n) = pierścionek z brylantem
W8.21	<b>wedding anniversary</b> (n) = rocznica ślubu
W8.22	<b>propose</b> (v) = tu: oświadczyć się
W8.23	<b>lunch</b> (n) = obiad
W8.24	<b>pond</b> (n) = staw, sadzawka
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W8.26	<b>collar</b> (n) = obroża
W8.27	<b>address</b> (n) = adres
W8.28	<b>concert</b> (n) = koncert
W8.29	<b>front row</b> (n) = przedni rząd
W8.30	<b>on stage</b> = na scenę; na scenie
W8.31	<b>moment</b> (n) = chwila, moment
W8.32	<b>cornflakes</b> (n pl) = płatki kukurydziane
W8.33	<b>symphony</b> (n) = symfonia
W8.34	<b>fall asleep</b> = zasnąć
W8.35	<b>explosion</b> (n) = wybuch
W8.36	<b>doorbell</b> (n) = dzwonek do drzwi
W8.37	<b>orbit</b> (v) = orbitować
W8.38	<b>important</b> (adj) = ważny
W8.39	<b>join the Air Force</b> = wstąpić do sił powietrznych
W8.40	<b>eject</b> (v) = katapultować się
W8.41	<b>parachute</b> (n) = spadochron
W8.42	<b>plane crash</b> (n) = katastrofa lotnicza
W8.43	<b>crater</b> (n) = krater
W8.44	<b>method</b> (n) = metoda
W8.45	<b>factfile</b> (n) = zestawienie faktów

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**Unit 9 (pp. 70–77)**

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W9.1	<b>In my opinion ...</b> = Moim zdaniem...
W9.2	<b>I like the sound of that.</b> = To brzmi zachęcająco.
W9.3	<b>melt</b> (v) = topnieć
W9.4	<b>across</b> (prep) = poziomo (w krzyżówce)
W9.5	<b>down</b> (prep) = pionowo (w krzyżówce)
W9.6	<b>preferred</b> (adj) = ulubiony, preferowany
W9.7	<b>perform</b> (v) = występować
W9.8	<b>come round</b> (phr v) = przychodzić

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W9.9	<b>invitation</b> (n) = zaproszenie
W9.10	<b>protein</b> (n) = białko
W9.11	<b>vitamin</b> (n) = witamina
W9.12	<b>minerals</b> (n pl) = związki mineralne
W9.13	<b>frozen</b> (adj) = mrożony
W9.14	<b>canned</b> (adj) = w puszcze, puszkowany
W9.15	<b>compact</b> (adj) = skondensowany
W9.16	<b>crops</b> (n pl) = zboża
W9.17	<b>caterpillar</b> (n) = gąsienica
W9.18	<b>poster</b> (n) = plakat
W9.19	<b>campaign</b> (n) = kampania

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**Unit 10 (pp. 78–85)**

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W10.1	<b>alarm clock</b> (n) = budzik
W10.2	<b>gum</b> (n) = guma (np. do żucia)
W10.3	<b>wake up call</b> (n) = budzenie telefoniczne

W10.4	<b>waterfall</b> (n) = wodospad
W10.5	<b>palm tree</b> (n) = palma
W10.6	<b>leaflet</b> (n) = ulotka
W10.7	<b>make sb dizzy</b> = przyprawić kogoś o zawrót głowy
W10.8	<b>takes one's breath away</b> = zapierać dech w piersi
W10.9	<b>accommodation</b> (n) = zakwaterowanie
W10.10	<b>travel agency</b> (n) = biuro podróży
W10.11	<b>delight</b> (n) = rozkosz, prawdziwa przyjemność
W10.12	<b>glossy magazines</b> (n pl) = kolorowe czasopisma
W10.13	<b>gourmet</b> (n) = smakosz
W10.14	<b>pampered</b> (adj) = rozpieszczony, wygodnicki

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 excellent (W2.6)  
 exciting (CC3.27)  
 excuse me (2c.23)  
 exercise book (LS.59)  
 exist (8a.3)  
 expect (7a.22)  
 expedition (M3.19)  
 expensive (4b.9)  
 experience (M4.15)  
 experience (10a.41)  
 experience (W3.24)  
 exploration (8b.8)  
 explorer (W5.5)  
 explosion (W8.35)  
 express (M2.18)  
 express oneself  
 (CCs7.18)  
 extinct (M4.12)  
 extra money (3d.13)  
 extract (1a.11)  
 eye (2a.26)

## F

fabulous (6d.1)  
 fabulous (W2.4)  
 face (v) (2b.18)  
 face (n) (CCs4.14)  
 face the world (W2.1)  
 facilities (W2.7)  
 factfile (1b.43)  
 factfile (W8.45)  
 facts and figures  
 (CC9.13)  
 fair (2a.25)  
 fair (Va.22)

fall asleep (W8.34)  
 falls (10b.3)  
 false (W6.19)  
 familiar (CC3.8)  
 family (M1.1)  
 family life (W2.2)  
 family member (M1.32)  
 family ties (2a.1)  
 family tree (2a.13)  
 famous (M1.12)  
 fan (CC2.11)  
 fan (CC9.3)  
 fan club (W7.7)  
 fancy (SA5.4)  
 Fancy seeing you here!  
 (10c.15)  
 fantastic (2d.8)  
 far (9c.8)  
 farm (W3.14)  
 fashion (CCs7.4)  
 fashionable (6c.46)  
 fashionable (W2.13)  
 fast food (5a.61)  
 fast food restaurant  
 (5b.31)  
 fat (CCs5.13)  
 father (2a.6)  
 favourite (LS.82)  
 fax (4d.1)  
 feature (W8.4)  
 February (6a.25)  
 feelings (M3.17)  
 female (SA1.7)  
 fence (8c.17)  
 ferry ride (CC6.9)  
 field (7a.13)  
 fiery (5a.68)  
 fifteen (LS.25)  
 fifty (LS.43)  
 fifty-five (LS.34)  
 fight fires (AC2.2)  
 figure (n) (CC3.9)  
 figure (CC9.5)  
 fill in (1c.20)  
 fill up (10a.55)  
 fin (8a.20)  
 final (7a.20)  
 finally (4c.34)  
 find out (1c.18)  
 fine (LC8.13)

finger (W7.32)  
 fire safety (AC2.4)  
 firefighter (AC2.1)  
 fireplace (4a.17)  
 firework display (Ho.19)  
 First, ... (2a.41)  
 first-footer (Ho.4)  
 fish and chips (5b.24)  
 fit (v) (CC9.17)  
 fit (adj) (10c.23)  
 fitness (2c.43)  
 fitting room (W6.8)  
 five (LS.9)  
 fix (9c.10)  
 flamenco (10b.18)  
 flat (3a.41)  
 flavour (5a.69)  
 flight (8b.13)  
 flipper (8a.19)  
 flipper (9c.19)  
 floor (4a.26)  
 flour (5b.20)  
 flower (2a.48)  
 fly (3a.28)  
 fly (10b.24)  
 follow instructions  
 (AC2.12)  
 food (2b.36)  
 food service point  
 (CC9.21)  
 football (1d.6)  
 footballer (7d.6)  
 for a short while (7b.34)  
 for a while (10d.2)  
 for ages (10c.8)  
 for everyone (2c.40)  
 for instance (2c.29)  
 for life (9b.34)  
 foreign language  
 (10d.10)  
 forest (10b.4)  
 forget (10b.22)  
 fork (4b.38)  
 former (7d.12)  
 fortunately (CCs10.18)  
 forty (LS.41)  
 forty-four (LS.37)  
 four (LS.8)  
 fourteen (LS.24)  
 France (1b.5)

free time (CC3.19)  
 French (1b.8)  
 French fries (CCs5.15)  
 Friday (3b.15)  
 fridge (4a.5)  
 friend (M1.2)  
 friendly (2b.5)  
 friendly letter (M3.30)  
 friends for life (W1.9)  
 friendship (Va.33)  
 frightening (8a.29)  
 frog's legs (10b.17)  
 from around the globe  
 (10a.46)  
 from around the world  
 (2b.25)  
 from rags to riches  
 (7d.1)  
 front row (W8.29)  
 frozen (W9.13)  
 fruit (5a.44)  
 fry (5c.7)  
 frying pan (5b.15)  
 full board (9c.38)  
 fully-fitted (4b.19)  
 funfair (9a.28)  
 funny (2b.15)  
 funny (-funnier-  
 funniest) (7c.34)  
 furniture (4a.35)  
 future (7d.10)

## G

gain (9b.16)  
 game (7d.5)  
 gap year (M5.5)  
 garage (4a.29)  
 garden (4a.28)  
 gardening gloves  
 (2b.46)  
 garlic (5a.39)  
 gather (7b.21)  
 Gemini (5a.71)  
 gentle (LC8.22)  
 geographical (M1.19)  
 Geography (1a.13)  
 German (1b.9)  
 Germany (1b.2)  
 gesture (3c.36)  
 get away (SA5.5)



get back (8b.31)  
 get back on the road  
 (10b.21)  
 get bored (W4.20)  
 get dressed (3a.35)  
 get fat (CCs5.2)  
 get help (8d.8)  
 get into (8d.4)  
 get into the groove  
 (S5.1)  
 get lost (4d.3)  
 get married (9b.12)  
 get out of (8d.10)  
 get ready (CC3.15)  
 get up (3a.34)  
 giant (CC9.8)  
 gift (10a.38)  
 girl (1c.13)  
 give (M1.25)  
 give a talk (AC2.5)  
 give back (2c.22)  
 give sb a ring (9c.35)  
 give sb up (S5.9)  
 glacier (6b.14)  
 glass (4b.35)  
 glasses (2a.24)  
 globe (W1.8)  
 glossy magazines  
 (W10.12)  
 gloves (6c.6)  
 go (3a.2)  
 go along (4c.22)  
 go bowling (9c.34)  
 go with (6c.23)  
 goal (7d.3)  
 goggles (9c.21)  
 good morning (2c.24)  
 goodbye (Va.36)  
 good-looking (2b.11)  
 good-tempered (LC8.6)  
 gorilla (8a.40)  
 gourmet (W10.13)  
 grandad (2a.40)  
 grandchild (CC2.11)  
 grandfather (2a.4)  
 grandma (2a.39)  
 grandmother (2a.3)  
 grate (5c.5)  
 grave (8b.32)  
 great (1d.4)

great fun (2a.50)  
 Greece (1a.6)  
 green (LS.56)  
 green pepper (5a.25)  
 greengrocer's (4c.13)  
 greet (M1.29)  
 greetings (1c.2)  
 grey (LS.49)  
 grill (5c.3)  
 grind (W7.37)  
 grow (CCs5.7)  
 grow fond of sb  
 (LC8.21)  
 grow my hair (SA5.13)  
 grown-up (7b.36)  
 guess (SS1.3)  
 guest house (W4.1)  
 guide book (8a.11)  
 guitar (SS1.5)  
 guitar lesson (W3.18)  
 gum (W10.2)  
 guy (SS1.8)  
 gym (3a.11)

**H**

habit (W5.2)  
 hair (2a.22)  
 hairstyle (10c.7)  
 half price (6c.24)  
 hall of fame (8b.1)  
 hand (8c.8)  
 hand out (2c.20)  
 handsome (2b.7)  
 happiness (Va.35)  
 harbour (W7.10)  
 hard (3b.31)  
 hardly ever (3c.23)  
 hard-working (5a.75)  
 harmful (CCs10.17)  
 hat (8c.32)  
 hate (3c.31)  
 Have a nice day! (1c.28)  
 have a voice of one's  
 own (CCs7.16)  
 have in mind (9c.33)  
 have second thoughts  
 (6c.44)  
 have the time of one's  
 life (W6.16)  
 head (8a.16)

head for (CC6.5)  
 headache (W4.6)  
 heading (CC3.7)  
 healthy (2c.45)  
 hear (1c.3)  
 heart (Va.2)  
 heat (9a.13)  
 heavy (8a.34)  
 hectic (10d.15)  
 helmet (9c.17)  
 help (M1.37)  
 hide (6a.35)  
 high (3a.44)  
 historic (6b.29)  
 History (3b.3)  
 hit the TV screen (2a.38)  
 Hogmanay (Ho.1)  
 hold on (S5.2)  
 hole (W7.26)  
 holidaymaker (W7.19)  
 home exchange (M2.14)  
 home sweet home  
 (4c.31)  
 home-made (2b.31)  
 homework (3a.31)  
 hope (1a.41)  
 hopefully (CC9.2)  
 hopeless (2c.16)  
 horizon (9a.15)  
 horrible (6c.31)  
 horror film (8a.28)  
 horse (CC3.25)  
 horse riding (9c.39)  
 horse-drawn carriage  
 (LC8.2)  
 hospital (3c.6)  
 host (10a.49)  
 host (W7.3)  
 host family (M1.15)  
 hot and spicy (5a.67)  
 hot water (CC3.13)  
 hot-dog (5a.8)  
 hotel (4c.15)  
 hour (SS1.6)  
 house-warming party  
 (4b.36)  
 housework (3b.25)  
 How are things? (1c.23)  
 How are you? (1c.25)

How can I help you?  
 (2c.25)  
 How do I get to the ...  
 from here? (4c.25)  
 How do you spell it?  
 (1b.32)  
 How old is he? (1a.32)  
 How was your  
 weekend? (7c.23)  
 however (Va.7)  
 huge (8a.33)  
 huge (W2.8)  
 human (SS3.1)  
 humorous (Va.27)  
 hungry (7a.15)  
 hunt (7b.1)  
 hurry (3a.42)  
 husband (2a.17)

**I**

I bet (that) (7c.4)  
 I can't wait to (10b.20)  
 I don't believe it! (8c.24)  
 I don't really know.  
 (6c.40)  
 I don't mind. (3d.12)  
 I don't think so. (2c.28)  
 I like the sound of that.  
 (W9.2)  
 I was born (7a.6)  
 I would like (1a.47)  
 I would love (2b.34)  
 I'm free (9d.5)  
 I'm hungry (5b.23)  
 I'm not sure. (9c.31)  
 I'm sorry. (LS.80)  
 I'm thirsty (5b.22)  
 I've got other plans.  
 (9c.32)  
 ice (6b.15)  
 ice cream (5a.43)  
 ice hockey (9b.6)  
 ice skate (9c.20)  
 ice-skate (6b.3)  
 ICT (abbreviation for  
 Information and  
 Communications  
 Technology) (3b.7)  
 identify (M1.30)  
 igloo (7b.14)

ill-temper (LC8.26)  
 image (3a.18)  
 imagine (2d.13)  
 imagine (W1.16)  
 important (W8.38)  
 impossible (3c.24)  
 improve (9c.36)  
 in case (10a.44)  
 in fact (7d.16)  
 in front of (W4.13)  
 in good shape (M2.28)  
 in half (5d.9)  
 In my opinion ... (W9.1)  
 in simple terms  
   (CC5.14)  
 in terms of (CC5.5)  
 in the air (Va.5)  
 in the old days (W7.18)  
 in tune (Va.21)  
 in turns (10c.20)  
 include (1d.16)  
 including (SA5.11)  
 incredible (10b.10)  
 information (M1.20)  
 ingredients (5d.11)  
 injection (W3.13)  
 instead (7c.10)  
 instructions (M3.22)  
 instructor (9b.33)  
 instructor (W6.11)  
 intelligent (LC8.14)  
 intention (M5.9)  
 interested (3c.34)  
 interesting (CC5.7.3)  
 interior (4b.1)  
 international (10a.20)  
 interview (W1.12)  
 introduce oneself  
   (M1.28)  
 introduction (1c.1)  
 Inuit (7b.4)  
 invent (8c.28)  
 invitation (W9.9)  
 invite (7c.2)  
 involve (AC2.10)  
 involved (8d.2)  
 Is that all? (3b.19)  
 It's a deal! (10c.13)  
 it's a good idea to  
   (10a.42)

It's boiling hot. (6a.11)  
 It's chilly. (6a.8)  
 it's freezing (9d.11)  
 It's freezing cold. (6a.7)  
 It's nice of you to say  
   so. (10c.17)  
 It's on the corner of ...  
   and ... . (4c.28)  
 It's pouring down!  
   (6a.12)  
 It's sunny. (6a.10)  
 It's wet. (6a.6)  
 It's windy. (6a.8)  
 it's worth it (4c.37)  
 Italian (1b.13)  
 Italy (1b.4)  
 item (SA1.1)  
 item (10a.52)  
 item (W6.27)

## J

jacket (6c.11)  
 jam (5b.1)  
 January (6a.19)  
 Japan (1a.12)  
 Japanese (1b.18)  
 jar (5b.11)  
 jeans (W6.6)  
 jet boating (9b.3)  
 job (SA1.8)  
 job hunting (3d.1)  
 jog (3a.16)  
 jogger (CC6.8)  
 join (7a.24)  
 join a club (9b.14)  
 join the Air Force  
   (W8.39)  
 journey (6b.24)  
 joy (7d.8)  
 July (6a.18)  
 jumbled (W5.4)  
 jump (8c.16)  
 June (6a.16)  
 jungle (10b.6)

## K

kangaroo (7c.31)  
 karate (9b.7)  
 kayak (7b.09)  
 kebab (W5.18)

keep calm (AC2.14)  
 keep fit (2c.44)  
 keep notes (3b.30)  
 keep on (SS4.5)  
 keep the moment alive  
   (7b.29)  
 ketchup (1b.20)  
 kettle (4c.40)  
 key (9c.7)  
 kid (SA5.3)  
 kilo (5c.12)  
 kind (adj) (2b.4)  
 kind (n) (3d.13)  
 kiss (SS3.5)  
 kitchen (4a.3)  
 knee-length (W6.31)  
 knife (4b.33)  
 knock (8c.14)  
 know (LS.77)

## L

lab (CC5.3)  
 ladder (W7.28)  
 lake (6b.12)  
 lamb (5a.19)  
 lamp (4a.13)  
 land (8a.38)  
 land on the moon  
   (W7.24)  
 landmark (1b.34)  
 language (LS.83)  
 large (4b.20)  
 lasso (CC3.3)  
 last (adj) (LS.19)  
 last (v) (8a.10)  
 laugh (7b.20)  
 law (7a.16)  
 lazy lizard (7c.21)  
 leader (AC5.4)  
 leading (5c.20)  
 leaf (SS3.6)  
 leaflet (W10.6)  
 learn (2b.23)  
 leave (3b.23)  
 left-hand (8b.18)  
 leg (8a.24)  
 lemonade (5a.9)  
 Leo (5a.63)  
 lesson (3a.30)

Let me think about it.  
   (6c.41)  
 let sb know (9d.1)  
 letter (M1.38)  
 lettuce (5a.13)  
 lever (8b.16)  
 Libra (5a.72)  
 library (4c.10)  
 lie (3a.32)  
 life (2b.33)  
 lifeguard (3d.10)  
 lifejacket (9c.23)  
 lifestyle (4c.38)  
 lift (4a.31)  
 light (5a.76)  
 light (9a.14)  
 lighting design (10d.7)  
 list (LS.16)  
 literature (AC5.1)  
 live (2a.42)  
 live-in (9a.22)  
 lively (5a.65)  
 living proof (7d.17)  
 living room (4a.4)  
 lizard (7c.20)  
 loaf (5b.6)  
 lobster (W5.6)  
 local (W2.15)  
 location (M2.20)  
 London (1a.18)  
 long (2a.20)  
 long hours (3c.21)  
 look (3a.46)  
 look for (3d.2)  
 look forward to (6b.30)  
 look like sb/sth (Va.14)  
 look up (1a.24)  
 loose-fitting (W6.28)  
 lose weight (10c.6)  
 lottery (W7.2)  
 loud (9c.12)  
 love (1d.5)  
 loveable (8b.11)  
 lovely (7c.12)  
 luck (3a.25)  
 lucky (2b.29)  
 lunch (W8.23)  
 lunch break (3b.17)  
 lunchbreak (W3.20)  
 luxury (SA5.9)

lyrics (SS1.2)

**M**

magazine (M1.8)  
 magazine article (M4.4)  
 magnificent (4a.30)  
 main course (5a.23)  
 main dish (W3.5)  
 mainly (9b.23)  
 make a decision (CCs7.17)  
 make a toast (Ho.17)  
 make friends (M1.11)  
 make history (6b.18)  
 make sb dizzy (W10.7)  
 make the most of sth (9b.17)  
 make up (Ho.14)  
 male (8b.34)  
 mammal (W8.3)  
 mane (LC8.11)  
 map (M1.4)  
 March (4a.23)  
 mark (3c.35)  
 mark (CCs7.1)  
 mash (5c.2)  
 mashed (W5.7)  
 massage (W6.5)  
 master (LC8.16)  
 match (2b.42)  
 material (AC3.1)  
 Maths (3b.8)  
 May (6a.24)  
 maybe (7b.33)  
 mayonnaise (5b.19)  
 meal (M3.28)  
 meal (W4.4)  
 mean (LS.81)  
 mean (3a.48)  
 measure (CCs5.4)  
 mechanic (3c.22)  
 medal (W2.16)  
 medicine (W3.11)  
 medium (5c.13)  
 meet (2a.30)  
 meet up with (9d.2)  
 meeting (W2.17)  
 melt (W9.3)  
 memory (7b.28)  
 mention (7d.19)

menu (M3.6)  
 menu (W3.4)  
 message (M2.7)  
 metal object (Ho.8)  
 method (W8.44)  
 metre (8a.30)  
 Mexico (1a.7)  
 Mexico City (1a.19)  
 microchip (10a.22)  
 microwave (4b.26)  
 microwave oven (W4.10)  
 Middle Ages (Va.8)  
 middle name (3c.29)  
 midnight (Ho.11)  
 midnight (W5.12)  
 military (W3.7)  
 milk (5b.2)  
 milkshake (5a.10)  
 million (1b.33)  
 mime (W3.3)  
 mind (3d.11)  
 mineral water (5b.36)  
 minerals (W9.12)  
 minute (4b.16)  
 miracle (8c.12)  
 miserable (8d.1)  
 miss (4c.29)  
 missing (SS1.4)  
 mistreated (LC8.4)  
 mistress (LC8.17)  
 mix (5c.8)  
 mixture (5d.5)  
 mobile phone (2c.31)  
 model (8a.8)  
 modern (4b.6)  
 module (M1.3)  
 moment (W8.31)  
 Monday (3b.11)  
 monster (AC5.2)  
 month (6a.3)  
 moo (7c.17)  
 mood (9a.10)  
 moody (7c.16)  
 moon (7c.33)  
 morning (3a.5)  
 Moscow (1a.20)  
 mosquito (1b.19)  
 most of the time (W3.16)

most people call her

Beth (2a.45)  
 mostly (W3.15)  
 mother (2a.5)  
 motorbike (3d.6)  
 mount (10b.7)  
 mountain (6b.13)  
 moustache (2a.28)  
 move (CCs5.6)  
 move (8b.28)  
 move house (10c.3)  
 moving (LC8.9)  
 mum (2a.44)  
 museum (4c.11)  
 mushroom (5a.30)  
 music (1a.10)  
 Music (3b.5)  
 music hall (W7.12)  
 my back is killing me (4c.30)  
 my bonny lass (Va.23)

**N**

narrate (M4.14)  
 National Park (W7.41)  
 nationality (M1.23)  
 natural feature (10b.2)  
 Natural History (M4.11)  
 nature (8b.12)  
 naval (W3.9)  
 navy (7a.25)  
 nearby (7b.23)  
 necessary (W8.9)  
 neck (8a.17)  
 need (M2.10)  
 neighbourhood (4c.1)  
 neon light (10a.7)  
 nervous (8c.24)  
 net (1a.1)  
 Never!/No way! (8c.23)  
 new (1d.11)  
 newly (Va.18)  
 newsagent's (4c.9)  
 newspaper (3a.52)  
 Next, ... (5d.1)  
 next to (W4.12)  
 Nice to meet you. (1c.26)  
 nickname (W1.14)  
 nightlife (CC6.2)

nine (LS.13)  
 nineteen (LS.29)  
 ninety (LS.42)  
 ninety-nine (LS.32)  
 No chance! (6c.36)  
 no longer (8a.2)  
 No way! (3c.27)  
 No way! (6c.42)  
 No, it was a complete disaster. (7c.27)  
 noisy (7c.3)  
 non-human (SS3.2)  
 north (1d.1)  
 north-east (CCs1.5)  
 Northern Ireland (CCs1.10)  
 north-west (CCs1.4)  
 nose (2b.16)  
 not at all (2c.15)  
 Not bad. (1c.24)  
 not surprisingly (8a.37)  
 not take no for an answer (55.4)  
 nothing (3b.27)  
 notice (M2.6)  
 notice (3a.46)  
 novel (M4.8)  
 November (6a.23)  
 nowadays (3c.30)  
 number (LS.4)  
 nurse (W3.6)  
 nutrient (CCs5.11)  
 nutrition (9a.4)  
 nylon (AC3.4)  
 nylon stockings (SS4.4)

**O**

object (2c.21)  
 obligation (10a.15)  
 obvious (CCs10.19)  
 ocean (8b.21)  
 October (6a.21)  
 offer (M1.36)  
 office (3a.38)  
 officially (W6.14)  
 older (2a.9)  
 olive oil (5a.16)  
 omelette (5b.32)  
 on board (W8.6)  
 on stage (W8.30)

on the way (9c.6)  
 on time (10a.47)  
 Once upon the earth ...  
   (W8.1)  
 one (LS.5)  
 onion (5a.26)  
 only child (2a.61)  
 on-the-spot decision  
   (9c.9)  
 open (2c.35)  
 opening remarks (2d.1)  
 operation (W3.12)  
 opportunity (9b.18)  
 opposite (4c.23)  
 orange (LS.47)  
 orange juice (5b.4)  
 orbit (W8.37)  
 order (n) (1c.15)  
 order (v) (M3.21)  
 ordinal numbers (M4.18)  
 organisation (M5.4)  
 organise (7d.21)  
 other (1b.37)  
 other than that (9d.4)  
 outdoor (W2.9)  
 outdoors (3c.10)  
 outside (3c.25)  
 oven (5d.7)  
 overweight (2b.13)  
 owner (W2.14)  
 ozone layer (CCs10.5)

## P

pack (6c.29)  
 package holiday (SA5.8)  
 packet (5b.10)  
 painting (8a.6)  
 pair (2b.37)  
 palace (CC2.5)  
 palaeontologist (8a.39)  
 palmtree (W10.5)  
 pampered (W10.14)  
 paper (3c.19)  
 parachute (W8.41)  
 paragraph (CC3.6)  
 particular (Va.31)  
 partner (1c.7)  
 part-time job (9b.13)  
 part-time (W3.22)  
 passion (Va.32)

passport (SA1.2)  
 password (1a.29)  
 past (M4.1)  
 past habit (M4.16)  
 pasta (5a.37)  
 pastime (7a.28)  
 patch (2a.54)  
 path (8b.25)  
 patient (8d.7)  
 pavilion (W7.14)  
 pay (9c.42)  
 pay sb a compliment  
   (10c.19)  
 PC (abbreviation for  
   personal computer)  
   (9a.26)  
 PE (abbreviation for  
   Physical Education)  
   (3b.10)  
 peanut (5a.33)  
 peanut butter (5a.54)  
 peas (5a.32)  
 peel (5c.9)  
 pen (LS.64)  
 pencil (LS.61)  
 penny (5b.27)  
 pen-pal (M1.39)  
 people (M1.13)  
 per night (W4.2)  
 perfect (3a.22)  
 perfect (W6.17)  
 perform (W9.7)  
 permission (10a.14)  
 personal (M1.26)  
 personal information  
   (M1.27)  
 pet (2b.17)  
 pet carrier (10a.17)  
 petrol (9a.30)  
 petrol station (CCs4.3)  
 phone (2c.18)  
 phone number (LS.18)  
 photo (2a.63)  
 physics (W8.18)  
 piano (1b.23)  
 pick (10b.13)  
 pick up (8c.20)  
 pick up (9c.5)  
 picture (1a.43)  
 pie (4c.18)

piece (3c.18)  
 pier (W7.17)  
 pill (9a.5)  
 pillow (4a.15)  
 pilot (3c.3)  
 pink (LS.51)  
 Pisces (5a.49)  
 pistachio (W5.19)  
 pitch (CC9.7)  
 pizza (LS.71)  
 pizza delivery boy (3d.7)  
 pizza delivery boy/girl  
   (W3.1)  
 place (n) (M1.14)  
 place (v) (SA3.2)  
 place of birth (SA1.5)  
 plan (M5.6)  
 plane (10a.2)  
 plane crash (8c.27)  
 plane crash (W8.42)  
 planet (3a.29)  
 planet Earth (8a.1)  
 plate (4b.37)  
 play (2c.1)  
 playground (W7.20)  
 pleasant (W4.11)  
 pleased (4d.2)  
 Pleased to meet you.  
   (1c.27)  
 plenty of time (3b.22)  
 poem (M4.5)  
 Poland (1a.5)  
 polar bear (7b.5)  
 police force (3c.32)  
 police officer (M2.12)  
 Polish (1c.10)  
 polite (10a.30)  
 pond (W8.24)  
 pony tail (CCs7.5)  
 pool (3a.15)  
 poor (7d.7)  
 popcorn (LS.72)  
 popular (7a.18)  
 popular (W5.14)  
 population (1b.44)  
 portable (CCs7.8)  
 possessions (M1.34)  
 post (2c.32)  
 post office (4c.3)  
 postcard (M1.40)

poster (M3.29)  
 poster (W9.18)  
 postman (7a.27)  
 pot (W7.36)  
 potato (5a.35)  
 potato skin (5d.6)  
 pouch (7c.32)  
 pound (5b.26)  
 powerful (CCs10.16)  
 practical (5a.60)  
 prawn (5b.34)  
 prediction (M5.8)  
 preference (M2.19)  
 preferred (W9.6)  
 prep. (abbreviation for  
   preparation) (5d.4)  
 prepare (M3.12)  
 preposition (M2.23)  
 preposition (W4.16)  
 present (M1.17)  
 present (CCs1.9)  
 presenter (8d.12)  
 president (7a.5)  
 press (8d.5)  
 pretty (2b.2)  
 price (9c.37)  
 prince (CC2.3)  
 private (CC2.12)  
 prize (3a.20)  
 probably (4b.14)  
 problem (2a.60)  
 programme (9a.11)  
 prohibition (10a.13)  
 properly (CCs5.8)  
 propose (W8.22)  
 protect (3c.12)  
 protein (W9.10)  
 proud (6b.25)  
 provide (W8.8)  
 public (M2.117)  
 public event (CC9.10)  
 pull (6b.19)  
 punctual (10a.48)  
 punctuation (10d.12)  
 purple (LS.55)  
 purse (W8.17)  
 put on (9a.24)  
 put on (10d.14)  
 put sb out of mind  
   (Ho.16)

**Q**

quality (M2.9)  
 Queen (CC2.1)  
 quickly (2a.33)  
 quickly (W1.13)  
 quiet (4b.5)  
 quite (2b.1)  
 quiz (M2.4)

**R**

racket (9c.16)  
 radio (LS.76)  
 rafting (9b.9)  
 rag ball (7d.9)  
 rain (v) (6a.4)  
 raincoat (6c.4)  
 rainy (6a.41)  
 range (M2.27)  
 range (9a.36)  
 rank (AC2.17)  
 rate (7c.29)  
 ray (CCs10.1)  
 reach (6b.28)  
 reach out for sth (9a.21)  
 react (AC2.13)  
 read (3a.3)  
 reader (10b.16)  
 realise (7d.13)  
 reality (8b.9)  
 Really hectic! (7c.26)  
 really well (2c.14)  
 Really? I didn't know that! (8c.22)  
 reason (4d.4)  
 reasonable (W4.9)  
 recently (10c.10)  
 recipe (M3.7)  
 recognise (CC6.4)  
 recommendation (W5.15)  
 red (LS.48)  
 redecorate (10c.2)  
 refer to (CC9.11)  
 region (9b.19)  
 registration form (1a.25)  
 regularly (7c.28)  
 rehearse (SS3.3)  
 relative (Ho.18)  
 relax (CC3.17)  
 relaxed (6a.45)

remain (LC8.5)  
 remember (Ho.13)  
 remind (6a.27)  
 rent (7c.11)  
 rent (W4.8)  
 repeat (LS.79)  
 replace (W2.12)  
 report (3c.13)  
 reporter (2b.27)  
 represent (Va.30)  
 reptile (8a.13)  
 rescue (AC2.11)  
 research (9b.22)  
 resort (W7.16)  
 respond (AC2.8)  
 restaurant (3c.16)  
 restaurant (W2.18)  
 retire (8b.27)  
 review (W5.9)  
 rewarding (9b.30)  
 rhino (9b.24)  
 rhythm (7b.26)  
 rice (5a.29)  
 riddle (2a.14)  
 ride a bike (2c.8)  
 ride a horse (2c.6)  
 right by the sea (2b.28)  
 right-hand (8b.15)  
 ringing sound (Ho.9)  
 rise (3a.33)  
 river (10b.5)  
 road (4c.2)  
 roam (8a.26)  
 roast chicken (W5.1)  
 robot (1b.21)  
 rocking chair (SS4.1)  
 rodeo (CC3.20)  
 role (7a.4)  
 romantic (5a.50)  
 Rome (1b.36)  
 roof (W7.27)  
 room (M3.5)  
 room (CC9.23)  
 rough (6b.26)  
 routine (M2.25)  
 royal family (CC2.2)  
 rub shoulders with sb (CC6.11)  
 rucksack (9c.18)  
 rude (10a.54)

ruins (W7.40)  
 rule (10a.28)  
 run dry (Va.25)  
 run on (SA5.1)  
 running water (5c.23)  
 rush (3a.37)  
 Russia (1a.4)  
 Russian (1b.17)

**S**

sad (6a.39)  
 sadness (8c.13)  
 safe (10a.11)  
 Sagittarius (5a.64)  
 sail (6b.10)  
 salad (5a.11)  
 salt (10a.36)  
 sandwich (LS.68)  
 sari (W6.25)  
 saucepan (5b.16)  
 sausage (5a.17)  
 sausage (W4.7)  
 save (5c.24)  
 say (1c.6)  
 scale (W6.13)  
 scan (2a.31)  
 scared (6a.37)  
 scarf (6c.13)  
 scary (8c.33)  
 school canteen (W1.3)  
 Science (3b.6)  
 Science Fiction (9a.17)  
 scientist (CCs10.6)  
 score (7d.4)  
 Scorpio (5a.48)  
 Scotland (CCs1.7)  
 Scottish (Ho.12)  
 scream (6a.32)  
 screen (CC9.22)  
 scuba dive (6b.6)  
 sea front (W7.15)  
 seafood (W5.11)  
 seal (7b.17)  
 seaside (W7.9)  
 season (M3.15)  
 seasonal (M3.18)  
 seat (CC9.15)  
 Second World War (CCs7.15)  
 secret (5c.21)  
 see (1b.39)  
 see to (9a.23)  
 See you soon. (2d.4)  
 seem (3a.47)  
 selection (9a.33)  
 sell (CCs4.15)  
 send (2d.14)  
 send in (3a.23)  
 sensible (LC8.18)  
 sensitive (5a.51)  
 sentence (1c.5)  
 September (6a.20)  
 serious (2b.9)  
 serve (5a.20)  
 set (10a.27)  
 seven (LS.11)  
 seventeen (LS.27)  
 seventy (LS.44)  
 seventy-seven (LS.35)  
 sex (SA1.6)  
 shake (8a.6)  
 shampoo (7c.14)  
 shape (CCs4.12)  
 share (2b.35)  
 shark (8a.31)  
 sharp (6b.27)  
 sharpener (LS.57)  
 sheepdog (W1.11)  
 shelf (4b.29)  
 shepherd (7a.14)  
 shine (6a.28)  
 shirt (6c.18)  
 shocking (SS4.7)  
 shoes (6c.12)  
 shop (M2.16)  
 shopping (3A.51)  
 shopping list (M3.13)  
 short (2a.23)  
 shortbread (Ho.3)  
 shorts (6c.2)  
 shout (6a.33)  
 show (v) (CC3.21)  
 show (n) (9c.12)  
 sick (3c.9)  
 sight (6d.4)  
 sight (W4.18)  
 sightseeing (6a.46)  
 sign (CCs4.13)  
 silver (SS4.3)  
 similar (2c.33)



- singer (1a.40)  
 sink (4a.7)  
 sister (2a.10)  
 sit (3a.45)  
 situation (AC2.15)  
 situation (W1.6)  
 six (LS.10)  
 sixteen (LS.26)  
 sixty-six (LS.36)  
 size (4a.20)  
 skater (CC6.6)  
 ski (v) (2c.11)  
 ski (n) (9c.22)  
 skill (CC3.22)  
 skin (7b.35)  
 skirt (6c.17)  
 sky (6a.34)  
 skyline (CC6.3)  
 sled (v) (6b.4)  
 sleds (n pl) (6b.20)  
 sleep (10b.12)  
 sleeve (Va.3)  
 slice (n) (5b.18)  
 slice (v) (5c.10)  
 sliding roof (CC9.20)  
 slim (2b.10)  
 slowly (3b.20)  
 small (4b.10)  
 smart (8b.10)  
 smile (2a.47)  
 smoke (8c.19)  
 smooth (LC8.19)  
 snack (5b.12)  
 snorkelling (9b.4)  
 snow (6a.5)  
 snowboard (6b.2)  
 snowflake (SS3.8)  
 snowmobiling (9b.2)  
 snowy (6a.44)  
 soak (SA3.1)  
 soap opera (M4.10)  
 sociable (5a.74)  
 social situations (10a.32)  
 socks (6c.14)  
 sofa (4a.18)  
 solar energy (9a.29)  
 solar-powered (9a.6)  
 sole (10a.50)  
 son (2a.18)  
 song (M2.2)
- soon (1d.8)  
 soon afterwards (8b.23)  
 sooner (10d.4)  
 Sorry, I can't. (9c.30)  
 soup (5a.5)  
 south-east (CCs1.2)  
 south-west (CCs1.3)  
 souvenir (6d.5)  
 souvenir (W4.17)  
 space (SS2.1)  
 space station (9a.2)  
 space travel (8b.2)  
 spacecraft (8b.19)  
 spacious (4b.11)  
 spaghetti (CCs5.16)  
 Spain (1b.6)  
 Spanish (1b.12)  
 speak (LS.78)  
 spear (7b.12)  
 special (4a.36)  
 specialise (9b.32)  
 spell (LS.3)  
 spelling (10d.11)  
 spend (CC3.10)  
 splash down (8b.20)  
 spoon (4b.39)  
 sport (7d.11)  
 sport venture weekend (9b.11)  
 sports centre (W2.5)  
 sports programme (W7.5)  
 spring (6a.15)  
 spring (-sprang-sprung) (Va.19)  
 spurs (CC3.4)  
 square (1b.42)  
 stable (LC8.15)  
 stadium (M5.13)  
 stage fencing (10d.8)  
 stage management (10d.9)  
 staircase (4a.32)  
 stand for (8b.3)  
 star (8b.7)  
 star sign (M3.9)  
 stare (8c.3)  
 starter (5a.12)  
 starve (5b.37)  
 statue (8b.33)
- stay (9c.41)  
 steady (7b.25)  
 steak (5a.34)  
 step (8c.9)  
 step back on R (AC4.3)  
 step into (Ho.10)  
 step L to side (AC4.4)  
 Stetson (CC3.5)  
 stew (5c.16)  
 stir-fry (5a.28)  
 stir up (LC8.25)  
 store (CCs5.12)  
 story (M4.7)  
 story book (2b.47)  
 storyline (8c.1)  
 straight (2b.12)  
 straight away (9c.3)  
 strange (CCs4.11)  
 strawberry (5a.45)  
 street (4c.7)  
 stretch (AC3.5)  
 stressed (6a.43)  
 strike (Ho.20)  
 string (W6.33)  
 stroke (SS4.2)  
 strong (3d.5)  
 student (2b.20)  
 studio apartment (4b.15)  
 study (2b.22)  
 stuffed (5d.3)  
 style (6c.1)  
 subject (3b.1)  
 substance (Ho.7)  
 success (7a.30)  
 such as (5a.53)  
 suddenly (W7.39)  
 sugar (5b.38)  
 suit (6c.22)  
 suit (9a.9)  
 suitable (W6.23)  
 suitcase (10a.8)  
 summer (6a.14)  
 sun (3a.26)  
 sun protection factor (CCs10.21)  
 sunburn (CCs10.15)  
 sunglasses (6c.19)  
 sunrise (Va.13)  
 sunscreen (CCs10.3)
- sunshine (8c.4)  
 suntan lotion (CCs10.20)  
 superlative (M5.11)  
 supermarket (4c.4)  
 supper (W3.17)  
 support (W8.10)  
 Sure, no problem. (2c.26)  
 Sure, why not? (9c.29)  
 surf the Internet (2c.7)  
 surfboard (9c.1)  
 surfing (9b.8)  
 surgery (W3.10)  
 surprise (2c.38)  
 survey (AC1.1)  
 sweep sb off their toes (S5.6)  
 sweet (SS1.7)  
 sweetheart (7a.12)  
 sweetly (Va.20)  
 swim (2c.9)  
 swimmer (3d.3)  
 swimming (2b.30)  
 swimming pool (2d.7)  
 swimsuit (6c.3)  
 switch off (10a.19)  
 symbol (Ho.21)  
 symphony (W8.33)
- T**
- table (1c.21)  
 table (4b.34)  
 table tennis (9c.40)  
 tablespoon (5c.14)  
 tacos (2b.32)  
 tail (8a.18)  
 take after (M1.41)  
 take care of (3c.17)  
 Take care. (2d.5)  
 Take care! (W6.12)  
 take in water (8b.22)  
 Take it easy! (3b.21)  
 take off (10a.34)  
 take one's breath away (W10.8)  
 take photos (2c.10)  
 take place (8c.2)  
 Take the first turning on your/the left. (4c.27)



- take-away meal** (7c.22)  
**talented** (7d.14)  
**talk about** (M1.33)  
**tall** (2b.6)  
**tan** (CCs10.2)  
**tap water** (10a.23)  
**task** (2a.32)  
**task** (8b.14)  
**Taurus** (5a.56)  
**taxi** (LS.75)  
**taxi driver** (10a.25)  
**tea** (4c.42)  
**teacher** (W3.2)  
**team** (1d.7)  
**tear** (5c.25)  
**teaspoon** (5c.15)  
**teenage idol** (CCs7.7)  
**teenager** (CCs7.11)  
**teenager** (W3.21)  
**telephone** (LS.15)  
**tell** (1d.9)  
**temperature** (6b.16)  
**ten** (LS.20)  
**tender** (SA3.4)  
**tender** (LC8.23)  
**tennis** (2c.12)  
**tent** (7b.8)  
**tepee** (7b.13)  
**term** (10d.13)  
**test drive** (9a.32)  
**text** (1a.35)  
**text message** (LS.2)  
**Thai** (5a.70)  
**Thank goodness!** (4c.35)  
**thankful** (8c.11)  
**That sounds good.**  
 (2c.27)  
**That sounds nice.**  
 (9c.27)  
**the chance of a lifetime**  
 (9b.26)  
**the Leaning Tower of Pisa** (1b.41)  
**the London Eye**  
 (CC9.16)  
**the Pyramids** (6d.2)  
**the rest** (3c.20)  
**the rich** (CC6.12)  
**the same** (1b.26)
- the Trevi Fountain**  
 (1b.40)  
**the United Kingdom**  
 (CC2.9)  
**theatre** (3a.13)  
**theatre studies** (10d.6)  
**then** (5d.2)  
**they hang up their spacesuits** (8b.26)  
**They're just not me.**  
 (6c.32)  
**thick** (8a.23)  
**thing** (1b.38)  
**think** (CC2.8)  
**thirsty** (6d.6)  
**thirteen** (LS.23)  
**thirty-three** (LS.39)  
**three** (LS.7)  
**three-course** (M3.27)  
**throughout** (6b.31)  
**thunderstorm** (6a.35)  
**thunderstorms are crashing** (6a.36)  
**Thursday** (3b.14)  
**ticket** (4c.19)  
**ticklish** (LC8.24)  
**tidy** (3b.34)  
**tie** (6c.8)  
**tight** (S5.3)  
**tight fit** (W6.30)  
**till** (3b.24)  
**time** (3b.18)  
**time for a change**  
 (10c.1)  
**time machine** (W7.1)  
**time out** (CC3.28)  
**timetable** (M2.3)  
**tin** (5b.9)  
**tin opener** (5b.13)  
**tiny** (4a.33)  
**tip** (10a.24)  
**tip** (10a.45)  
**title** (1a.36)  
**to be crazy about sth**  
 (W5.3)  
**to be good at sth**  
 (W1.10)  
**to pave the way**  
 (W8.13)
- to put the kettle on**  
 (4c.41)  
**today** (2c.41)  
**toe** (W7.31)  
**together** (2a.56)  
**toilet** (CC9.25)  
**Tokyo** (1a.21)  
**tomato** (5a.14)  
**tomorrow** (9a.1)  
**tooth** (2d.15)  
**top** (CC9.18)  
**topic** (1d.13)  
**topic sentence** (6d.8)  
**tortilla** (W5.17)  
**touch** (10a.35)  
**tough** (9b.29)  
**tour guide** (1c.16)  
**tourist** (1c.19)  
**towel** (4a.6)  
**town** (1a.27)  
**tracksuit** (6c.5)  
**traditional** (4b.7)  
**train** (10a.3)  
**train station** (4c.8)  
**trainers** (6c.15)  
**training** (W8.7)  
**transport** (9a.37)  
**travel** (3c.15)  
**travel agency** (W10.10)  
**travel broadens the mind** (10a.40)  
**travel light** (10a.6)  
**travel magazine** (M5.3)  
**travel programme**  
 (8d.11)  
**Travel Wise!** (10a.39)  
**travels** (10a.1)  
**treat sb** (LC8.7)  
**treatment** (LC8.10)  
**trekking** (9b.5)  
**trend** (CCs7.2)  
**trendy** (6c.25)  
**trendy** (W2.10)  
**tribe** (9b.28)  
**tribe** (W7.42)  
**trip** (6c.30)  
**trolley** (5b.21)  
**trousers** (6c.21)  
**true** (Va.34)  
**truth** (S5.8)
- try** (3a.24)  
**try on** (6c.28)  
**try on** (W6.7)  
**T-shirt** (6c.16)  
**Tuesday** (3b.12)  
**tuna** (5b.17)  
**tune** (Va.17)  
**Turkey** (1a.3)  
**Turkish** (1b.16)  
**turn** (7b.24)  
**turn down** (9c.13)  
**turn left** (4c.20)  
**turn my dream into a reality** (7d.18)  
**turn right** (4c.21)  
**turn to** (5a.55)  
**TV guide** (M1.7)  
**TV station** (3c.14)  
**twelve** (LS.22)  
**twenty** (LS.30)  
**twenty-one** (LS.38)  
**twenty-two** (LS.40)  
**twice** (CCs4.8)  
**two** (LS.6)  
**type** (M2.15)  
**typical** (CC3.29)
- U**
- umbrella** (LS.60)  
**unattractive** (4b.13)  
**unbelievable** (W8.5)  
**uncle** (2a.8)  
**uncountable** (M3.24)  
**understand** (LS.84)  
**underwater** (9a.35)  
**unfortunately** (9d.9)  
**unfortunately** (W8.11)  
**uniform** (3c.11)  
**university** (7a.17)  
**unknown** (2a.36)  
**unlock** (Va.1)  
**unlucky** (10a.51)  
**unusual** (3b.28)  
**unwelcome** (W7.29)  
**upset** (6a.40)  
**upstairs** (8a.7)  
**USA** (1a.9)  
**use** (7b.32)  
**useful** (5c.27)  
**user ID** (1a.28)

usual (Va.6)  
usually (M3.4)  
utensil (M3.11)

## V

vacation (9a.3)  
valentine (Va.9)  
vegetables (5c.11)  
vegetarian (5a.24)  
veggie burger (5b.33)  
venue (CC9.6)  
version (Ho.15)  
vet (3c.2)  
video camera (LS.74)  
video game (3a.14)  
villa (4b.3)  
village (3b.32)  
Virgo (5a.57)  
virtual (9a.27)  
visa (10a.16)  
visit (CC2.15)  
visitor (4a.24)  
vitamin (W9.11)  
voice (8a.5)  
volcano (10b.19)

## W

wait (2b.26)  
waiter (10a.26)  
waitress (W7.23)  
wake up (9a.20)  
wake up call (W10.3)  
Wales (CCs1.6)  
walk (3a.4)  
walk past a place  
(4c.24)  
wall (4b.22)  
want (2b.21)  
wardrobe (4b.25)  
warm (6c.34)  
warm (Va.28)  
Warsaw (1a.22)  
washing (9c.4)  
washing machine  
(4b.30)  
Washington DC (1a.23)  
washing-up (3a.51)  
watch (2a.57)  
water (v) (5c.19)

water the flowers  
(W6.20)  
waterfall (W10.4)  
water-ski (6b.5)  
watersports (W6.2)  
wavy (2b.8)  
way (M2.1)  
way of life (M4.9)  
weapon (7b.10)  
wear (3c.7)  
wear my hair in a pony  
tail (CCs7.6)  
wear my heart on one's  
sleeve (Va.4)  
weather (M3.14)  
weather blues (6a.1)  
web page (W1.7)  
website (M1.6)  
wedding (9d.3)  
wedding anniversary  
(W8.21)  
Wednesday (3b.13)  
week (2a.37)  
weekend (3b.16)  
weigh (8a.36)  
welcome (1a.38)  
well-balanced diet  
(CCs5.9)  
well-established (9b.31)  
well-travelled (10b.1)  
whale (7b.7)  
what a pity (4a.34)  
What does your mother  
look like? (2a.62)  
What is your address?  
(1b.29)  
What is your last name?  
(1b.28)  
What is your mother's  
name? (1b.31)  
What/How about ... ?  
(9c.26)  
What's his name?  
(1a.31)  
What's it like? (10b.9)  
What's the weather  
like? (M4.2)  
What's your name?  
(LS.2)

Where are you from?  
(1b.30)  
Where exactly? (1a.34)  
Where is he from?  
(1a.33)  
whisper (7c.13)  
white (LS.50)  
whoever (Va.16)  
why not? (W2.3)  
wife (2a.15)  
wild (CC3.23)  
wild animal (8b.30)  
wildlife (9b.21)  
wildlife programme  
(W7.4)  
win (7a.8)  
win a bet (AC5.2)  
wind (6a.29)  
window (4b.23)  
window shopping  
(CC6.10)  
windsurf (6b.7)  
windy (6a.42)  
wing (8a.22)  
winter (4b.21)  
winter sports (5d.13)  
Wish you were here.  
(2d.3)  
wizard (7a.21)  
wonder (5c.17)  
wonderful (3a.49)  
wood (7b.22)  
wooden (Va.11)  
wool (AC3.2)  
woollen (AC3.6)  
work (3c.5)  
workshop (10d.16)  
world (M1.5)  
world-famous (CC9.14)  
worry (3a.36)  
Would you like to ... ?  
(9c.24)  
wrap (W6.24)  
wrinkle (CCs10.13)  
write down (1d.14)  
writer (9a.16)

## Y

yard (W6.26)  
year (1d.3)

yellow (LS.52)  
Yes, I'd love to. (9c.28)  
yogurt (5d.4)  
You must be kidding!  
(6c.35)  
You're joking! (8c.25)  
You're right. (6c.37)  
You've made my day!  
(10c.18)  
young (W6.21)  
younger (2a.11)  
your dream house  
(M2.26)  
youth (CCs7.14)

## Z

zebra (1b.24)  
zero (LS.14)  
zoo (8b.5)

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**Upstream Beginner A1+**

**Key to Companion**

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## Starter Unit

### Vocabulary Exercises

**A** (Pupils' own answers)

- C** 12 – twelve                      77 – seventy-seven  
20 – twenty                      92 – ninety-two  
45 – forty-five                100 – a hundred  
69 – sixty-nine

- D** 1 last name                      5 know  
2 phone number                6 repeat  
3 colour                          7 eraser  
4 spell                              8 Speak

### Grammar

- A** 2 A: What's that?                5 A: What are those?  
B: It's an umbrella.                B: They are envelopes.  
3 A: What's this?                6 A: What's that?  
B: It's a cassette.                B: It's a radio.  
4 A: What are these?  
B: They are umbrellas.

- B** 1 an                              3 a                              5 an  
2 a                                4 an                              6 a

## Unit 1

### Vocabulary Exercises

- A** 2 Canada                      4 Japan                      6 Britain  
3 Brazil                        5 Italy                        7 USA

**B**

-ese	-an	-ian	-ish
Japanese	Mexican American German	Russian Italian Canadian Austrian	Polish Turkish Spanish English

- C** 1 b                              3 b                              5 a  
2 a                                4 b

- D** 1 China                              3 French  
2 hello                              4 singer

### Grammar

- A** 1 is                              3 are                              5 are  
2 is                                4 am

- B** 1 Where                              5 What  
2 Who                                6 Where  
3 What                                7 Who  
4 How                                8 How

- C** 1 isn't, is                              3 Are                              5 'm not  
2 aren't                                4 are

- D** 1 – e    2 – d    3 – a    4 – c    5 – b

## Unit 2

### Vocabulary Exercises

- A** 2 sister                              7 brother  
3 husband                            8 uncle  
4 grandmother                      9 aunt  
5 wife                                10 son  
6 daughter

- B** 1 slim                                4 glasses  
2 clever                                5 eyes  
3 funny                                6 photo

- C** a) 1 ..., dark, wavy hair and brown eyes.  
... and friendly.  
2 A: What does Samantha look like?  
B: She's short, with long, curly hair and brown eyes.  
A: What's she like?  
B: She's clever.

b) (Pupils' own answers)

- D** a) 1 – d                              3 – a                              5 – c                              7 – b  
2 – e                                4 – g                              6 – h                              8 – f

- b) 1 only child                              5 home-made bread  
2 host family                              6 live abroad  
3 computer games                        7 keep fit  
4 beautiful smile                        8 family life

- E** 2 surf the Net                              5 cook                              7 ski  
3 dive                                      6 swim                              8 play chess  
4 take photos

### Grammar

- A** 1 has                                5 Has, has  
2 have, haven't                        6 has  
3 Have, haven't                        7 Has, hasn't  
4 have                                8 Have, have

- B a)** A: Can Peter ski?  
 B: No, he can't, but he can dive.  
 A: Can Paula and Jenny swim?  
 B: Yes, they can, but they can't play tennis.  
 A: Can Michael ride a horse?  
 B: No, he can't, but he can play chess.

**b)** (*Pupils' own answers*)

- C** 1 A: hers                      4 A: Fiona's  
       B: our                        B: hers  
 2 A: your                      5 A: their  
       B: mine                      B: Mr Parker's  
 3 Dave and Linda's      6 his

### Unit 3

#### Vocabulary Exercises

- A** 1 breakfast                      4 video games  
       2 homework                    5 washing-up  
       3 watching                      6 get up
- B** 1 Music                            4 English  
       2 Geography                    5 History  
       3 Art                                6 Maths
- C** 2 a It's (a) quarter past four.  
       b It's four fifteen.  
 3 a It's (a) quarter to eleven.  
       b It's ten forty-five.  
 4 a It's twenty-five past three.  
       b It's three twenty-five.  
 5 a It's ten to one.  
       b It's twelve fifty.  
 6 a It's twenty to three.  
       b It's two forty.
- D** 1 do                                4 listen  
       2 go                                5 live  
       3 brush                            6 teach
- E** 2 doctor                          4 police officer      6 reporter  
       3 vet                                5 pilot
- F** 1 babysitter                      3 dog walker  
       2 lifeguard                        4 pizza delivery boy

#### Grammar

- A** 1 cooks                          4 study                      7 travels  
       2 watches                        5 work                      8 do  
       3 helps                          6 teaches
- B** 1 Does                          3 Do                          5 Do  
       2 doesn't                        4 don't
- C** 1 A                                3 B                            5 A                          7 B                          9 B  
       2 C                                4 A                            6 C                          8 A                          10 B

### Unit 4

#### Vocabulary Exercises

- A** 1 towel                            4 garage  
       2 curtain                        5 bus stop  
       3 cupboard                      6 cushion
- B** DOWN 1 chair                      5 fireplace  
               3 wardrobe                      7 cupboard
- ACROSS 2 shelf                            8 bed  
               4 armchair                        9 carpet  
               6 mirror                            10 cushion
- C** 1 flat                              2 cottage                      3 villa
- D** 1 - c                            3 - h                          5 - g                          7 - b  
       2 - e                            4 - f                          6 - a                          8 - d
- E** 1 spacious                        6 customers  
       2 area                            7 fully-fitted  
       3 miss                            8 exchange  
       4 busy                            9 lift  
       5 shapes                        10 turning

#### Grammar

- A** 1 Is                                4 Are  
       2 aren't                        5 is  
       3 isn't                          6 Are
- B** 1 in front of                      3 on                          5 on  
       2 between                        4 under                      6 behind

Singular	Plural
family	<b>families</b>
<b>child</b>	children
person	<b>people</b>
glass	<b>glasses</b>
<b>knife</b>	knives
box	<b>boxes</b>
<b>man</b>	men
day	<b>days</b>
tooth	<b>teeth</b>

- D** 1 B                      6 C                      11 C  
 2 A                      7 B                      12 C  
 3 C                      8 A                      13 C  
 4 B                      9 B                      14 A  
 5 A                      10 A

### Unit 5

#### Vocabulary Exercises

- A** 1 loaf    3 cup    5 piece    7 bar  
 2 carton    4 glass    6 jar    8 packet

- B** 1 pizza                      4 tomato                      7 pepper  
 2 mushroom                      5 bread                      8 salad  
 3 banana                      6 ice cream

**C** (Possible answers)

	Fruit	Dairy	Meat
2	strawberry	butter	beef
3	cherry	egg	lamb
4	orange	cheese	sausage

	Vegetables	Dessert	Drink
2	chilli	biscuit	lemonade
3	lettuce	cake	milkshake
4	cucumber	ice cream	orange juice

- D** 2 - e    4 - b    6 - c    8 - a    10 - g  
 3 - f    5 - h    7 - j    9 - d

- E** 1 lemonade                      4 egg  
 2 burger                      5 mushroom  
 3 chilli                      6 dinner

- F** 1 boil                      4 slice  
 2 grate                      5 grill  
 3 chop                      6 mix

- G** 1 b    2 a    3 b    4 a

### Grammar

- A** 1 U    2 C    3 U    4 C    5 U

- B** 2 some                      6 any  
 3 any                      7 any  
 4 some                      8 some  
 5 some

- C** 1 a lot of                      6 many  
 2 many                      7 much  
 3 much                      8 a lot of  
 4 a lot of                      9 much  
 5 many                      10 much

- D** 1 A                      3 C                      5 A                      7 A  
 2 C                      4 B                      6 B                      8 C

- E** 1 lot                      3 many                      5 many  
 2 much                      4 is

- F** 1 her                      3 them                      5 it  
 2 us                      4 me                      6 him

- G** 2 It belongs to him.  
 3 Is it for you?  
 4 We live near her.  
 5 She is talking to them.  
 6 He is coming with us.  
 7 It is for her.  
 8 He likes them.

### Unit 6

#### Vocabulary Exercises

- A** A **November**                      C **March**                      D **June**  
 B **December**                      **April**                      **July**  
                     **February**                                           **August**

- 1 D    2 A    3 C    4 B

- B** 1 a    2 d    3 b    4 c

- C** 2 **scared**    3 **angry**    4 **sad**

- D** 2 bungee jumping                      7 scuba diving  
 3 climbing                      8 canbing  
 4 windsurfing                      9 ice-skating  
 5 snowboarding                      10 sledding  
 6 waterskiing



<b>E</b>	J	S	W	I	M	S	U	I	T	O	A	F	G	S	U	N	G	L	A	S	S	E	S	R	Q	D
	A	H	Y	X	L	F	F	J	I	N	P	M	S	C	T	Z	V	W	B	O	R	D	H	I	J	R
	C	O	A	T	A	U	G	H	E	R	Q	E	T	A	X	R	P	S	O	C	S	U	I	T	M	E
	K	R	W	O	E	K	B	L	O	U	S	E	O	R	F	I	G	E	O	K	T	L	R	Q	N	S
	E	T	R	A	C	K	S	U	I	T	J	T	U	F	S	P	R	H	T	S	F	B	T	A	C	S
	T	S	H	O	E	S	P	M	K	N	F	S	P	G	L	O	V	E	S	W	X	O	Y	V	Z	D

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

- D** 1 b            2 b            3 a

**Grammar**

- A** 2 He is skiing.  
 3 She is eating an ice cream.  
 4 She is talking on the phone.  
 5 They are playing basketball.  
 6 She is playing the guitar.  
 7 They are fishing.  
 8 He is riding a bike.
- B** 1 is watching                      5 is travelling  
 2 is not sleeping, is doing      6 is working  
 3 is raining                      7 are looking for  
 4 Are the children playing      8 Is Rick talking
- C** 1 more handsome than            6 more interesting than  
 2 better, than                      7 more, than  
 3 colder, than                      8 prettier than  
 4 more expensive than  
 5 bigger than
- D** 1 faster than            3 older than  
 2 smaller than            4 newer than

**Unit 7**

**Vocabulary Exercises**

- A** 2 third                      7 twenty-second  
 3 ninth                      8 twenty-eighth  
 4 fourteenth              9 thirtieth  
 5 fifteenth                10 thirty-third  
 6 twentieth
- B** 1 shepherd              5 seals  
 2 igloos                    6 bows  
 3 kayak                    7 rhythm  
 4 tepees                    8 wood
- C** 1 eleven                    4 sweetheart  
 2 sled                      5 success  
 3 hectic                    6 contest

**Grammar**

- A** 1 was                      5 weren't  
 2 were                      6 was, were  
 3 wasn't                      7 was  
 4 was                      8 were
- B** 1 watched                      6 moved  
 2 didn't paint                      7 washed  
 3 Did he play                      8 didn't enjoy  
 4 prepared                      9 Did you talk  
 5 Did you visit                      10 didn't invite
- C** 1 at                      5 at  
 2 in                      6 at  
 3 on                      7 in  
 4 in                      8 on

**Unit 8**

**Vocabulary Exercises**

- A** 1 neck, tail, flippers  
 2 neck, head, body, wings, legs  
 3 blades
- B** 1 B            3 A            5 C            7 C  
 2 C            4 B            6 A            8 B

**Grammar**

- A** 1 could                      5 couldn't  
 2 had, couldn't                      6 couldn't  
 3 didn't have                      7 didn't have  
 4 had                      8 couldn't
- B** 2 broke                      8 drove                      14 lost  
 3 built                      9 ate                      15 made  
 4 bought                      10 fell                      16 put  
 5 came                      11 found                      17 saw  
 6 cut                      12 gave                      18 sat  
 7 drank                      13 went

- C** 1 Did you go, didn't 6 spent  
 2 didn't come 7 didn't leave  
 3 bought 8 drove  
 4 did 9 found  
 5 Did she have, did 10 didn't fly

- D** 1 Suddenly 5 Suddenly  
 2 as 6 as  
 3 then 7 as soon as  
 4 As soon as 8 then

## Unit 9

### Vocabulary Exercises

- A** a) 1 - g 5 - e 9 - a  
 2 - i 6 - h 10 - f  
 3 - d 7 - c  
 4 - j 8 - b

- b)** 1 solar-powered houses  
 2 gap year  
 3 air cars  
 4 space station vacations  
 5 intelligent kitchen  
 6 nutrition pills  
 7 ice hockey  
 8 go trekking  
 9 jet boating  
 10 emotional clothes

- B** 1 mood 5 solar energy  
 2 ideas 6 venue  
 3 Robots 7 giant  
 4 longer 8 equivalent

- C** 1 b 2 a 3 a 4 b

- D** 1 flippers 5 goggles  
 2 helmet 6 skis  
 3 rucksack 7 racket  
 4 lifejacket 8 surf board

- E** 1 It was great to hear from you.  
 2 I will be in your town between 15<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup>.  
 3 I hope that is alright with you.  
 4 I am looking forward to showing you around.  
 5 Let me know your plans.  
 6 I will arrange something.  
 7 I hope to see you soon.

### Grammar

- A** 1 'll open 5 'll start  
 2 will, not work 6 'll go  
 3 'll clean 7 'll fix  
 4 won't see 8 won't get

- B** 2 Will he go surfing at the weekend?  
 Yes, he will.  
 3 Will you move house on Sunday?  
 No, I won't.  
 4 Will she play ice hockey on Friday?  
 Yes, she will.  
 5 Will you eat pasta later?  
 No, I won't.

- C** 2 John is going to play karate on Tuesday.  
 3 John is going to visit Uncle Tom on Wednesday.  
 4 John is going to tidy the house on Thursday.  
 5 John is going to go trekking on Friday.  
 6 John is going to go shopping on Saturday.  
 7 John is going to study Maths on Sunday.

- D** 1 will 4 will  
 2 is going to 5 will  
 3 am going to 6 am going to

- E** 1 are having 5 Are, coming  
 2 Is, going 6 are getting  
 3 is flying 7 is meeting  
 4 are moving 8 are having

## Unit 10

### Vocabulary Exercises

- A** 1 train 2 plane 3 coach 4 boat

- B** 1 river 5 beach  
 2 lake 6 mount  
 3 cave 7 forest  
 4 falls 8 jungle

- C** 1 - e 3 - g 5 - f 7 - c  
 2 - h 4 - b 6 - a 8 - d

- D** 1 lights 5 hotel  
 2 carrier 6 number  
 3 agent's 7 experience  
 4 tour 8 behaviour

- E**
- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 broadens | 6 wrinkle   |
| 2 chew     | 7 sunscreen |
| 3 light    | 8 won       |
| 4 travels  | 9 counter   |
| 5 lost     | 10 punctual |

- E**
- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 've lost            | 6 finished             |
| 2 Have you ever eaten | 7 hasn't typed         |
| 3 went                | 8 Did your friend move |
| 4 haven't seen        | 9 have known           |
| 5 Did you watch       | 10 didn't play         |

**Grammar**

- A**
- 3 Can I go to Helen's party?  
Yes, you can.
  - 4 Can I invite my friend to dinner?  
Sorry, you can't.
  - 5 Can I play computer games?  
Sorry, you can't.
  - 6 Can I take some photos?  
Yes, you can.

- B**
- 2 should not eat burgers and French fries.
  - 3 should buy her a present.
  - 4 should drive carefully.
  - 5 should go to bed early.

- C**
- |        |           |           |        |
|--------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| 2 must | 4 mustn't | 6 mustn't | 8 must |
| 3 must | 5 must    | 7 mustn't |        |

- D**
- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 has already found       | 6 has baked          |
| 2 hasn't finished         | 7 hasn't bought      |
| 3 Have you ever used      | 8 Have you ever been |
| 4 has made                | 9 have just done     |
| 5 've lost, Have you seen | 10 has lived         |

- F**
- 1 younger than
  - 2 the best
  - 3 the most expensive of
  - 4 faster than
  - 5 the most intelligent, in
  - 6 thinner than
  - 7 less, than
  - 8 the worst
  - 9 cheaper than
  - 10 the most beautiful

**Special Days**

**Vocabulary Exercises**

- A**
- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1 coal       | 4 black bun    |
| 2 bell       | 5 first footer |
| 3 shortbread |                |

- B**
- |                   |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
| 1 celebration     | 5 sunrise |
| 2 cards           | 6 custom  |
| 3 carved          | 7 sleeve  |
| 4 Hearts and keys |           |