

## WORDBUILDER

### Lesson 1

#### Appearance: What do you look like?

- Mr WORD: Describe yourself. What do you look like?
- Debbie: I'm Indian and I have long thick black hair. I'm short and quite slim.
- Val: I'm medium height and I'm not fat and I'm not thin.
- Robert: I'm quite tall, I have green eyes, brown hair and my skin is pale.
- Leanne: I'm Chinese-Malaysian and I have long black hair and brown eyes. I have a nice smile and I'm quite fat.
- Jide: I've got black curly hair, my skin is brown, I'm quite tall and I've got brown eyes.

appearance  
what do you look like?  
to describe  
describe yourself



- wygląd  
- jak wyglądasz?  
- opisywać  
- *tu*: opisz swój wygląd, powiedz jak wyglądasz



Indian

- Hindus, hinduski, indyjski (również: Indianin, indiański)

thick

- (o włosach) gruby

hair

- włosy

short

- *tu*: niski

quite

- całkiem

slim

- szczupły

medium

- średni

height

- wysokość; *tu*: wzrost

fat

- *tu*: gruby

thin

- *tu*: chudy

tall

- wysoki

skin

- skóra

pale

- blady

smile

- uśmiech

curly

- kręcony

## objaśnienia:

### my height (wzrost)

I'm tall  
I'm medium height  
I'm short

### my build (budowa, sylwetka)

I'm fat  
I'm slim  
I'm thin

### my hair (włosy)

I have long/medium length/short hair  
I have curly/wavy/ straight hair  
My hair is black/brown/blonde/dark/fair – or white/grey

### my skin (skóra, karnacja)

I have black/brown/dark/white/pale skin

### uzupełnij zdania:

1. My skin is (pale, fair, faint).
2. I have (straight, strait, curved) hair.
3. I'm not short and I'm not tall; I'm medium (high, height, heights).

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

## Lesson 2

### Appearance: What do you look like?

#### 'What do you look like?'

My hair is brown  
My eyes are blue  
I'm tall and slim  
What about you?

Well,  
I wear glasses  
And my hair is red  
I have a beard  
What about Fred?

Well, he's got nice teeth  
And a big smile too  
He's quite well built

What about you?

What about you .....

Miss Miller: So, I'll meet you tomorrow at the airport, Mr Dobbs.  
Can I ask you to describe yourself?

Mr Dobbs: Certainly. I'm quite tall with black hair and I wear glasses.

Miss Miller: O.K. Well, I'm short and slim with long brown hair.

Mr Dobbs: Thank you, Miss Miller. See you tomorrow.

appearance	- wygląd
what do you look like?	- jak wyglądasz?
hair	- włosy
brown	- brązowy
eyes	- oczy
blue	- niebieski
what about you?	- a ty?
to wear	- nosić
glasses	- okulary
beard	- broda
teeth	- zęby
well built	- dobrze zbudowany
to meet	- spotykać (się)
airport	- lotnisko
short	- <i>tu</i> : niski
slim	- szczupły
see you tomorrow	- do zobaczenia jutro, do jutra

### uzupełnij zdania:

1. He's so friendly; he's got such a (big, medium, small) smile.
2. He's also well (built, build, builder).
3. I like him a lot, though I'm not too keen on his (bear, beer, beard).

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

### Lesson 3

#### Clothes: What are you wearing?

Mr WORD: Describe yourself. What are you wearing?

Katie : I'm wearing a skirt and a blue shirt and a pair of trainers.

- Dima : I'm wearing a long-sleeved shirt and I'm wearing a pair of blue jeans and a pair of black boots.
- Leanne : I'm wearing a long red dress. I'm also wearing a black scarf over my head.
- Mr Liu : I'm wearing a black suit as I'm working.
- Bryony: I'm wearing a short purple skirt and a long T-shirt. I'm feeling very happy because I'm wearing my new green shoes.
- Debbie : I'm wearing a pair of black trousers and a white T-shirt.

clothes	- ubranie
to wear	- ( <i>o ubraniu</i> ) nosić
what are you wearing?	- co masz na sobie? w co jesteś ubrany?
describe yourself	- <i>tu</i> : opisz swój wygląd
skirt	- spódnica
shirt	- koszula, bluzka
a pair of	- para (np. butów)
a pair of trousers	- spodnie
long-sleeved	- z długimi rękawami
boots	- botki, kozaczki
dress	- sukienka
scarf	- chustka
suit	- garnitur ( <i>również</i> : garsonka)
to work	- pracować
purple	- fioletowy
T-shirt	- koszulka bawełniana, T-shirt
shoes	- buty

### objaśnienia:

#### a pair of...

- a pair of trousers
- a pair of shorts
- a pair of shoes
- a pair of boots
- a pair of glasses

#### a suit – garnitur albo garsonka

He's wearing a suit – ubrany jest/ma na sobie w garnitur

She's wearing a suit – ubrana jest/ma na sobie w garsonkę

She's wearing a trouser suit – ubrana jest/ma na sobie w spodnium

#### uzupełnij zdania:

1. She's (wearing, worrying, carrying) lovely clothes today.
2. (Men, women, men and women) can wear suits.

3. When a woman wears a trouser suit, it means that she hasn't got a (skirt, shirt, T-shirt) on.

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

#### Lesson 4

#### Clothes: What are you wearing?

I'm a slave to fashion  
Like to be well dressed  
Wear the latest trainers  
Always look my best

I'm a slave to fashion  
Try on clothes all day  
Buying smart new jackets  
Spending all my pay

I'm a slave to fashion  
Mmm .... this looks nice  
The right size for me  
Never mind the price!

clothes	- ubranie
to wear	- (o ubraniu) nosić
what are you wearing?	- co masz na sobie? w co jesteś ubrany?
slave to fashion	- niewolnik mody
to be well-dressed	- być dobrze ubranym
latest	- najnowszy
trainers	- adidas
to look your best	- wyglądać/prezentować się jak najlepiej
to try on clothes	- przymierzać ubranie
to buy	- kupować
smart	- elegancki, modny
jacket	- marynarka, żakiet, kurtka
to spend	- wydawać
pay	- płaca, pensja
the right size	- właściwy rozmiar
price	- cena
never mind the price!	- co tam cena! cena się nie liczy!

#### objaśnienia:

#### you can wear

a hat, cap, scarf, bandana – **on your head**

#### you can wear

shoes, boots, trainers, sandals, flip flops, slippers, socks – **on your feet**

## you can wear

gloves, mittens – on your hands

### uzupełnij zdania:

1. She's a slave (to, for, under) fashion.
2. She likes to be (well, good, best) dressed.
3. She always wants to look her (better, best, the best).

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

## Lesson 5

### Weather: What kind of weather do you like best?

**Mr WORD:** What kind of weather do you like best?

**Bill:** I like the spring weather when it is warm but the air is fresh and not too windy.

**Janet:** I'm from Canada and we have cold winters. I like lots of snow and bright blue skies.

**Mark :** Because I live in the tropics, we get a lot of hot weather and a lot of rain, which comes down in the monsoon which is every year.

**Debbie:** I enjoy the monsoon rain after the hot, hot weather.

weather	- pogoda
spring	- wiosna, wiosenny
warm	- ciepły
air	- powietrze
fresh	- tu: rześki
windy	- wietrzny
cold	- zimno, zimny
winter	- zima
snow	- śnieg
bright blue	- jaskrawoniebieski
sky	- niebo
the tropics	- strefa tropikalna
hot	- gorący
rain	- deszcz

### objaśnienia:

What kind of weather do you like best? – jaką pogodę lubisz najbardziej?

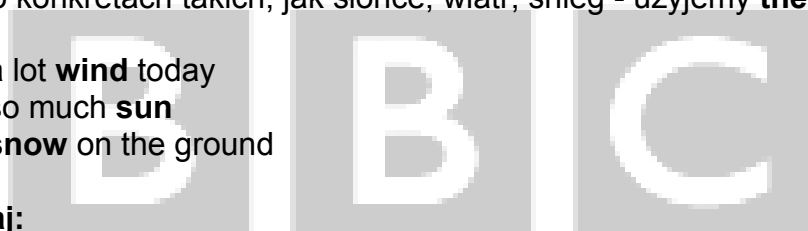
I like:  
hot weather  
warm weather  
cold weather  
freezing weather

rainy weather  
sunny weather  
windy weather  
stormy weather  
tropical weather

Mówiąc: jest ciepło, zimno, słonecznie - użyjemy **it's**  
**it's** hot  
**it's** cold  
**it's** sunny  
**it's** windy  
**it's** wet  
**it's** dry

Mówiąc o konkretnych takich, jak słońce, wiatr, śnieg - użyjemy **there's**

**there's** a lot **wind** today  
**there's** so much **sun**  
**there's snow** on the ground



**porównaj:**

**it's** windy – **there's** a lot of wind  
**it's** sunny – **there's** a lot of sun  
**it's** been snowing – **there's** so much snow everywhere

**uzupełnij zdania:**

1. It's very windy - (there's, it's, theirs) a lot of wind today.
2. A lot of rain (goes, comes, arrives) down in the monsoon.
3. I love (bright, brilliant, dazzling) blue skies!

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

## Lesson 6

### Weather: What's the weather like today?

Mr WORD:                      What's the weather like today?

Starting to rain  
..... not again!  
It's going to freeze  
.....makes me sneeze!  
Temperature's low

.....oh no!

What's the weather like today?

Lots of sun  
..... having fun  
It's nice and cool  
.... in the swimming pool  
Warm today  
....O.K!

Weather forecast:

Weather girl: Good morning. Here is the weather forecast until midnight tonight. It will be a hot sunny day with temperatures of up to 38 degrees centigrade. There will be some wind in the morning and a little light rain in the evening. Temperatures tonight will be about 15 degrees.

what's the weather like today?	- jaką mamy dziś pogodę?
it's starting to rain	- zaczyna padać
it's going to freeze	- będzie mróz (temperatura spadnie poniżej zera)
to sneeze	- kichać
temperature's low	- jest niska temperatura
(I'm) having fun	- dobrze/fajnie mi jest
nice and cool	- miło i chłodno
swimming pool	- basen
weather forecast	- prognoza pogody
midnight	- północ
temperatures of up to ...	- temperatura do ...(np. 38 stopni)
38 degrees centigrade	- 38 stopni Celsjusza

**objaśnienia:**

centigrade = Celsius

38 degrees centigrade = 38 degrees Celsius

**zauważ:**

Mówiąc o tym, jaka będzie pogoda, posłużyć się możemy czasem przyszłym prostym (The Simple Future Tense) i powiedzieć:

**it** will be a hot sunny day

**it'll** rain

**it'll** be sunny today

albo konstrukcją **to be going to**



it's going to rain  
it's going to freeze  
it's going to be hot today

**zauważ:**

Są drobne różnice znaczenia między czasem przyszłym i konstrukcją **to be going to**. Czas przyszły prosty wyraża czyjeś przekonanie/przepowiednię, konstrukcja **to be going to** - przewidywanie oparte na konkretnych przesłankach

it'll rain – będzie padać (jestem o tym przekonany)  
it's going to rain – będzie padać (bo grzmi i niebo pociemniało)

**uzupełnij zdania:**

1. (How's, what's, why's) the weather like today?
2. (There, they're, it) will be a cold rainy day.
3. (There, it, their) will be lots of heavy rain tomorrow.

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

**Lesson 7**

**What time of year do you like best?**

Mr WORD: What time of year do you like best?

Robert: I like June because it's my birthday and I also like July because it becomes summertime and it's nice and warm.

Debbie: I like it when it's September and October because it's the Hindu New Year.

Amber: December's my favourite month because it's Christmas.

Val: I like the autumn season because of the lovely colours of the leaves of the trees that turn red and orange and yellow.

Mr Liu: I like spring. Usually Chinese New Year comes in January or February where we have big family gatherings and we have a lot of delicious food to eat.

what time of year do you like best	- którą porę roku lubisz najbardziej?
birthday	- urodziny
summertime	- lato, letni okres
Hindu	- hinduski, indyjski
the New Year	- Nowy Rok
favourite	- ulubiony

Christmas	- Boże Narodzenie
autumn	- jesień
season	- pora roku
leaf	- liść
to turn red/yellow	- czerwienieć, żółknąć
spring	- wiosna
Chinese	- chiński
family gathering	- spotkanie rodzinne
delicious	- smakowity
food	- jedzenie

### objaśnienia:

There are four seasons of the year:

**spring**

**summer**

**autumn**

**winter**

zauważ:

**summer = summertime** = lato

**summer time** = czas letni

'jesień' to w *British English* – **autumn**  
w *American English* – **the fall**

*Leaves fall from the trees in the fall*



In the tropics there are only two seasons:

**rainy season** (pora deszczowa)

**dry season** (pora sucha)

### uzupełnij zdania:

1. Leaves (turn, roll, change) red and yellow in autumn.
2. (Summer, summer time, summertime) starts in March when the clocks are put forward one hour.
3. The Chinese New Year usually comes (at, in, into) January or February.

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

## Lesson 8

### The year turns round

**Mr WORD:**           The year turns round  
                              The months go by  
                              Now it's December

Now it's July

The year turns round  
Holidays are here  
Now it's summer  
Now New Year

The year turns round  
Seasons change fast  
Now it's October  
Now it's March

The year turns round  
It's over so soon  
Now it's January  
Now it's June

Helen: Michael, Mum will be 70 next month - we must celebrate!  
Michael: I agree. Let's have a big party with lots of good food.  
Helen: Yeees...But I think she'd prefer a small party with all the family  
Michael: A family get-together? Good idea!

the year turns round	- mija rok
to turn round	- <i>tu</i> : mijać, upływać
to go by	- <i>tu</i> : mijać, przemijać
holidays	- urlop, wakacje
season	- pora roku
to change	- zmieniać (się)
fast	- szybko
it's over so soon	- tak szybko się kończy/skończył
to celebrate	- świętować, uroczystie obchodzić
to prefer	- woleć
family	- rodzina
get-together	- spotkanie
a family get-together	- <i>tu</i> : przyjęcie rodzinne

**objaśnienia:**

to get together – zebrać się, zgromadzić (czasownik)  
a get-together – spotkanie (rzeczownik)

*When a family gets together it's a family get-together*

**uzupełnij zdania:**

1. The years turn (round, around, about) so quickly.
2. The months (come, go, arrive) by so fast.
3. The summer will be (up, over, above) soon.

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

## Lesson 9

### What can you see from your window?

- Mr WORD:                    What can you see from your window?
- Judy                            I live high on the top of a mountain. I can see hills and valleys and right down below there are lots of farms. Everything is green.
- Robert                        I live in an area where it's mostly farmland so I have lots of trees and fields and streams, bushes, open countryside.
- Debbie                        I'm surrounded by paddy fields with people working in the area collecting rice.

to see	- widzieć
window	- okno
high on top of a mountain	- wysoko na szczycie góry
hill	- wzgórze
valley	- dolina
right down below	- w dole, na samym dole
farm	- gospodarstwo rolne, farma
area	- rejon, obszar
farmland	- pola uprawne
field	- pole
stream	- strumyk
bush	- krzew, krzak
open countryside	- otwarte przestrzenie, rozległe wiejskie okolice
to be surrounded	- być otoczonym
paddy field	- pole ryżowe
to collect	- zbierać
rice	- ryż

#### objaśnienia:

Mówiąc 'widzę' posłużymy się w angielskim czasownikiem pomocniczym 'can'

What **can you see** from your window?

I **can see** trees and fields

podobnie jest z innymi czasownikami oznaczającymi czynności zmysłów, np.

I **can hear** - słyszę

I **can feel** - czuję

I **can smell** - czuję (zapach, woń)

**uzupełnij zdania:**

1. I live (tall, high, above) on the top of a mountain.
2. (Right, left, centre) down below there are lots of green fields.
3. I (may, can, can't) see so many things from my window!

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

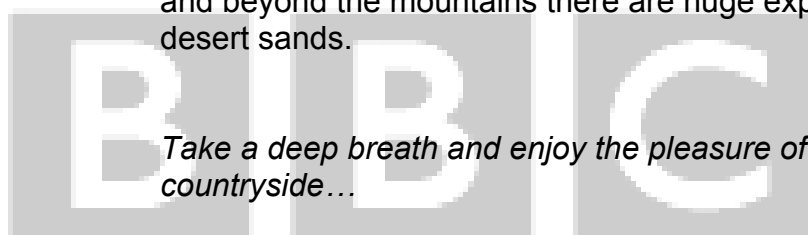
**Lesson 10**

**What can you see from your window?**

Mr WORD:                   What can you see from your window?

Colin                         I can see a long, sandy beach and there are big waves ..  
and I can see people in the water swimming .....

Mr WORD:                   What can you see from your window?  
Abduraheem               The view from my bedroom window in Morocco is quite  
                                  breathtaking. There are millions of palm trees ...  
                                  Beyond the palm trees there are the Atlas Mountains  
                                  and beyond the mountains there are huge expanses of  
                                  desert sands.



*Take a deep breath and enjoy the pleasure of the  
countryside...*

Mr WORD:                   The river's deep  
                                  The mountain's high  
                                  You love the countryside  
                                  And so do I

The lake's so blue  
The trees so green  
Isn't this the best view  
You've ever seen?

Looking out of my window  
Seeing everything  
I wouldn't change  
Places with a king

*I just love being in the countryside...*

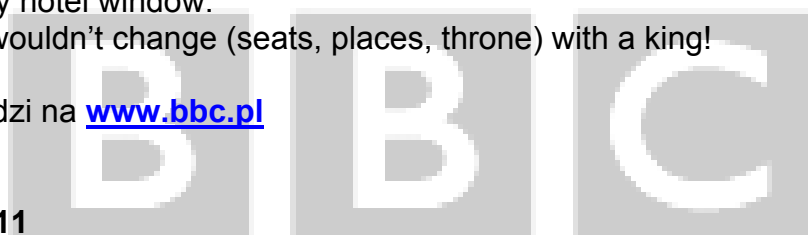
sandy beach	- piaszczysta plaża
wave	- fala
to swim	- pływać
view	- widok

bedroom window	- okno sypialni
breathhtaking	- zapierający dech w piersiach
palm tree	- drzewo palmowe, palma
beyond	- za (czymś), poza (czymś), po drugiej stronie
mountain	- góra
huge expanse	- wielki obszar, rozległa przestrzeń, wielkie przestworza
desert sands	- piaski pustyni
river	- rzeka
deep	- głęboki
high	- wysoki
countryside	- wieś, wiejska okolica
and so do I	- i ja też
lake	- jezioro
to look out of the window	- wyglądać przez okno
to change places with sb	- zamienić się z kimś miejscami

### uzupełnij zdania:

1. I love looking (away, out, outside) of my bedroom window.
2. I can see huge (expanses, expenses, expands) of desert sands from my hotel window.
3. I wouldn't change (seats, places, throne) with a king!

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)



### Lesson 11

#### Domestic animals – pets – farm animals

Mr WORD:	What animals do you keep?
Colin	We live on a farm so we have lots of different animals. We have lots of sheep and we also have horses...
Jan	There are lots of cattle in the fields, which are milk cattle. There are a lot of horses which people keep to ride for pleasure. They're not working horses.
Amber	I live on a farm and we have lots of cows.
John	We have a lot of trees in our garden ... and the garden attracts a lot of birds to it and there are many mice for our cats to catch.

domestic animal	- zwierzę domowe
pet	- zwierzę domowe, chowane w domu (np. kot, pies)
farm animal	- zwierzę hodowlane
to keep (an animal)	- mieć, trzymać (dog, cat), hodować (cows, sheep)

sheep	- owca, owce
horse	- koń
cattle	- bydło
milk cattle	- krowy mleczne
to ride	- jeździć
pleasure	- przyjemność
farm	- gospodarstwo rolne, ferma
cow	- krowa
to attract	- przyciągać
mice	- myszy ( <i>liczba pojedyncza</i> : mouse)
to catch	- łapać, chytać

### uzupełnij zdania:

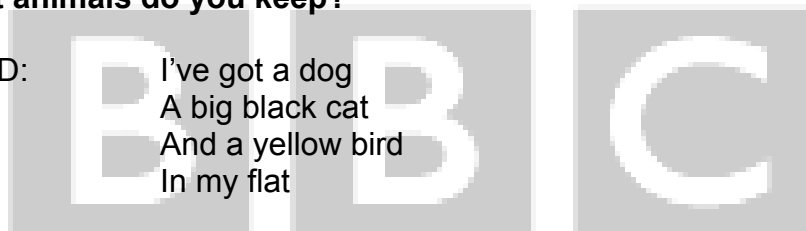
1. I (keep, hold, posses) lots of animals at home.
2. My favourite (pet, pat, pest) is my cat,
3. Cats catch (mouse, mice, mouse's).

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

## Lesson 12

### So, what animals do you keep?

Mr WORD:



I've got a dog  
A big black cat  
And a yellow bird  
In my flat

I'm on a farm  
And I've got a horse  
Lots of cows and sheep  
Of course

I've got a hen  
And I call her Bee  
She lays lots of eggs  
Which I eat for tea

*Yummy....  
They taste real good...*

Mr WORD:

OK, I'd like a small one and a female, please.

Seller:

Yes ... and any special colour?

Mr WORD:

No, no, just black or white. I don't mind.

Seller:

OK. And where will it live?

Mr WORD:

With me at home and it can play in the garden, of course.  
It'll be my friend and it'll have to do a little bit of work. I  
need it to catch the mice.

Seller:

Right! How about this one?

Mr WORD: That's just perfect!

to keep	- (o zwierzętach) mieć, trzymać (dog, cat), hodować (cows, hens)
flat	- mieszkanie
farm	- gospodarstwo rolne, farma
horse	- koń
sheep	- owca, owce
hen	- kura
to lay eggs	- znosić jajka
to eat	- jeść
tea	- podwieczorek - <i>albo</i> – kolacja
female	- <i>tu</i> : samica, osobnik płci żeńskiej
I don't mind	- nieważne, wszystko mi jedno
to live	- żyć, mieszkać
to play	- bawić się
friend	- przyjaciel
to need	- potrzebować
to catch	- łapać, chytać
mice	- myszy

### objaśnienia:

zwierzęta mają w angielskim rodzaj nijaki, dlatego o kocie Mr Word mówi **it**:

**it'll** have to do a little bit of work - będzie musiało trochę popracować

Użycie zaimka **he** albo **she** świadczy o naszym osobistym stosunku do zwierząt, np.

*He's a good dog*

*She's such a sweet cat, my Bessie*

### uzupełnij zdania:

1. Hens (lie, lies, lay) eggs.
2. Birds (chirp, blurb, twerp).
3. Sheep (beet, beat, bleat).

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

## Lesson 13

### What shopping are you doing?

Mr WORD: What shopping are you doing?

Joseph: At the moment I'm in a supermarket. There are lots of different items that I can get there - that's bread, food and drinks. And then I'm going to go to my favourite clothes shop.



- Roxanne: Well, I'm going into to the main department store in the centre of town.
- Jen: I like going round the market ... I just like looking, mostly.
- Val: When I go shopping I go to the greengrocer's to buy my fruit and vegetables, to the baker's for my bread, and maybe cakes, and to the butcher's to buy meat.
- Leanne: I'm going to the bookstore to buy some schoolbooks. I'm also off to the newsagent's to buy a newspaper for my father.

shopping	- zakupy
item	- towar, artykuł, produkt
to get	- dostać, <i>tu</i> : kupić
bread	- chleb
food	- żywność
drinks	- napoje
favourite	- ulubiony
clothes shop	- sklep z odzieżą
department store	- dom towarowy
market	- targ, bazar
bookshop	- księgarnia
record shop	- sklep z płytami
greengrocer	- zieleniarz
the greengrocer's	- sklep owocowo-warzywny, warzywniak
to buy	- kupować
fruit	- owoce
vegetables	- jarzyny, warzywa
baker	- piekarz
the baker's	- piekarnia
cake	- ciasto, ciastko
butcher	- rzeźnik
the butcher's	- sklep mięsny
newsagent	- kioskarz
the newsagent's	- kiosk z gazetami
newspaper	- gazeta

### objaśnienia:

#### greengrocer

you buy fruit and vegetables **at the greengrocer's**  
(greengrocer's = greengrocer's shop)

#### baker

you buy bread and cakes **at the baker's**  
(baker's = baker's shop)

**butcher**

you buy meat **at the butcher's**  
(butcher's = butcher's shop)

**newsagent**

you buy newspapers **at the newsagent's**  
(newsagent's = newsagent's shop)

**uzupełnij zdania:**

1. You buy bread at the (baker, bakers', baker's).
2. You buy fruit and vegetables at the (greengrocer, greengrocers, greengrocer's).
3. Food and other things used in the home are called (groceries, fodder, grub).

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

**Lesson 14**  
**Shopping**

Mr WORD:



*Come on, let's go shopping ...*

Shop  
Shop  
Shop till you drop

Butcher  
Baker  
Department store  
Mmmm...  
That's nice  
I'll take four

Shop  
Shop  
Shop till you drop

Market  
Shoe shop  
Let's buy more  
Go home  
Now?  
What for?

Shop  
Shop  
Shop till you drop

Assistant: Good morning, sir. Can I help you?  
Mr Word: Yes, I'm looking for a new jacket for work.  
Assistant: Certainly. How about this one?  
Mr Word: No, not black. I prefer blue - dark blue.  
Assistant: Blue ... right. Do you like this jacket?  
Mr Word: Yes, but I think it's a bit too big for me, actually.  
Assistant: This one's smaller.  
Mr Word: Yes... but I don't like that one!

shopping	- zakupy
to shop	- chodzić na zakupy
to drop	- <i>tu</i> : paść ze zmęczenia
butcher	- rzeźnik
baker	- piekarz
department store	- dom towarowy
market	- bazar
shoe shop	- sklep z obuwem
to look for	- szukać ( <i>tu</i> : z zamiarem kupienia)
jacket	- marynarka
to prefer	- woleć
dark blue	- ciemnoniebieski

**objaśnienia:**

to shop till you drop – kupować do upadłego; popularna formułka na określenie szalu zakupów (*a shopping spree*). Można jej użyć w różnych czasach, np:

*Shop till you drop*

*I shopped till I dropped*

Can I help you? – czym mogę Panu/Pani służyć?

**uzupełnij zdania:**

1. Yesterday I went on a shopping spree - I shopped (before, till, unless) I dropped.
2. You buy shoes in a (shoes, shoe, footwear) shop.
3. You buy clothes in a (clothe, clothes, clothing) shop.

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

## Lesson 15

### Money and prices

- Mr WORD: How much is it, please?
- Dima: It's nine pounds and ninety nine pence, but we don't accept foreign currency. However, you can pay with foreign credit cards.
- Claire: You can pay by cheque or credit card, but we'll give you a discount for cash.
- Bob: You can pay for that with cash. We accept different currencies, or if you wish, you can pay with a credit card.

*At the department store:*

Roxane: Well, the department store's having a big sale today, so if you buy 3 T-shirts, you can get them for \$25, but if you buy one T-shirt, it's \$10.

Bryony: This skirt is in the sale at the moment and it's really cheap.

Jen: Only 50 pence. You're getting a bargain there.

price	- cena
pound	- funt szterling (również funt wagi)
pence	- pensy ( <i>liczba pojedyncza</i> : a penny)
to accept	- akceptować, przyjmować
foreign currency	- zagraniczna waluta
to pay for sth	- płacić za coś
credit card	- karta kredytowa
department store	- dom towarowy
sale	- wyprzedaż
to buy	- kupować
T-shirt	- koszulka bawełniana, T-shirt
to get	- dostać; <i>tu również</i> : kupić
skirt	- spódnica
to be in the sale	- ( <i>o towarze</i> ) być na wyprzedaży
cheap	- tani
bargain	- okazja

#### objaśnienia:

- you can pay cash  
you can pay **with** cash  
you can pay **with** a credit card  
you can pay **by** a credit card  
you can pay **by** cheque

they have a sale – (o sklepie) mają wyprzedaż  
it's in the sale – (o towarze) jest na wyprzedaży  
to get a bargain – kupić po okazjijnej cenie

*They're having a big sale today*

*We're getting a real bargain*

**uzupełnij zdania:**

1. The department store is (getting, having, doing) a big sale today.
2. We're (having, getting, doing) a real bargain here!
3. I'm sorry but we don't (admit, accept, approve) credit cards.

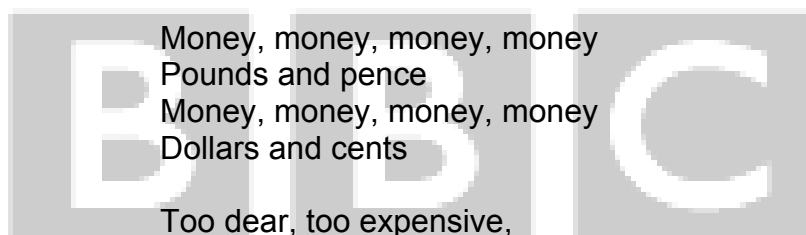
odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

**Lesson 16**

**Money and prices**

Mr WORD:

Wow, come on, let's go and spend some of this money!



Money, money, money, money  
Pounds and pence  
Money, money, money, money  
Dollars and cents

Too dear, too expensive,  
Any sales in this store?  
I'm looking for reductions  
And I can't pay more.

Money, money, money, money  
Pounds and pence  
Money, money, money, money  
Dollars and cents

Cash, cheque or credit card  
Anything you like  
I'll buy the goods  
If the price is right

Money, money, money, money  
Pounds and pence  
Money, money, money, money  
Dollars and cents

to spend  
pound

- wydawać  
- funt szterling (również: funt wagi)

pence	- pensity ( <i>liczba pojedyncza: a penny</i> )
dear	- <i>tu:</i> drogi
expensive	- drogi
sale	- wyprzedaż
store	- sklep
to look for	- szukać
reduction	- redukcja, obniżka
to pay	- płacić
cash	- gotówka
cheque	- czek
credit card	- karta kredytowa
to buy	- kupować
goods	- towary
price	- cena
right	- <i>tu:</i> odpowiedni, właściwy

### objaśnienia:

reduction (in price) = discount  
the price is reduced  
the goods are discounted

if the price is right – you get value for money (towar wart jest ceny, warto go kupić)

if the price is too high – it's a rip off (zdzierają z nas)

a pound = (*potocznie*) a quid

### uzupełnij zdania:

1. I don't want to pay too much; I'm looking (at, for, to) reductions.
2. Look, this skirt has been reduced; it's only ten (quit, quid, quids) now.
3. But the top is too expensive, it's a rip (of, off, in).

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

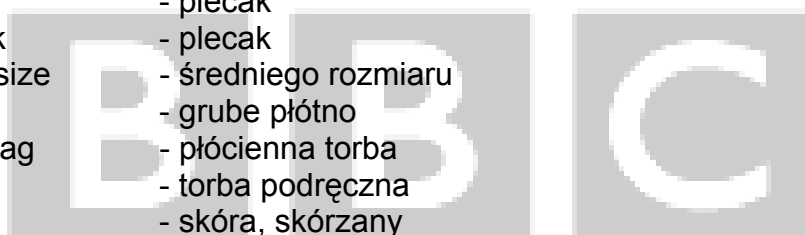
## Lesson 17

### Descriptions: What's it like?

Mr WORD:	What's it like?
Clare:	It's quite a small case. It's square and it's got bright blue stripes on it.
Joseph:	The luggage that I've lost is a green suitcase. It's a hard suitcase, so it's made of plastic, not made of cloth.... It has two handles...
Mabel:	It's a large black suitcase, with a soft top, with a label from the handle with my name and address on.
Tom:	I have a large red suitcase and a small black rucksack.

Roxane: Well, I left a brown backpack and it's medium size and it's a canvas bag.  
 Bill: I have a large grey holdall and two small leather suitcases.  
 John: I have a large brown suitcase and a soft canvas holdall which is blue.

description	- opis
what's it like?	- jakie to jest, jak wygląda?
case	- walizka
square	- kwadratowy
bright blue	- jaskrawo niebieski
stripe	- pasek
to lose	- zgubić
suitcase	- walizka
hard	- twardy
cloth	- materiał, tkanina
handle	- rączka (u torby, walizki)
soft	- miękki
top	- <i>tu</i> : wierzch, góra
label	- nalepka
rucksack	- plecak
backpack	- plecak
medium size	- średniego rozmiaru
canvas	- grube płótno
canvas bag	- płócienna torba
holdall	- torba podręczna
leather	- skóra, skórzany



**objaśnienia:**

what's it like? – jakie to jest, jak wygląda?  
 what's he like – jaki on jest, jak wygląda?  
 what's she like – jaka ona jest, jak wygląda?  
 what are they like? – jacy oni/jakie one są, jak wyglądają?

a label with my name and address on – nalepka z moim imieniem i nazwiskiem

**uzupełnij zdania:**

1. I would like to find out (what's she, what she's, how's she) like.
2. This label has my name and address (in, on, at).
3. Oh dear, (I've lost, I lost, I'd lost) my bag... Where is it?

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

## Lesson 18

### Descriptions: What's it like?

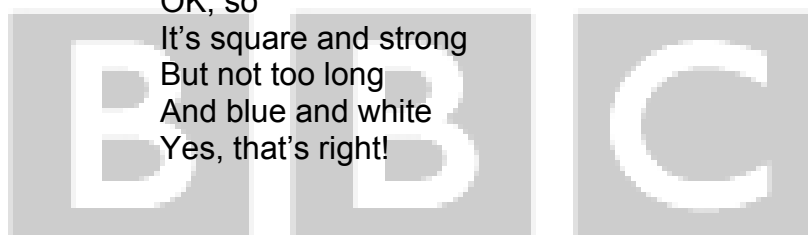
Mr WORD: Now, what can this be?

What's it like?  
Is it new?  
No - very old  
And it's blue

What's it like?  
Is it long?  
No - it's square  
And very strong

What's it like?  
Is it light?  
No - it's heavy  
And it's white

OK, so  
It's square and strong  
But not too long  
And blue and white  
Yes, that's right!



Mr WORD: What are they made of? Well, they're often made of leather or sometimes of canvas or of a type of plastic. What colour are they? They're often black or brown, but they can be any colour. What size are they? All sizes - large or small. If your feet are big, they're big and if your feet are small, they're small. What are they?

description	- opis
what's it like?	- jakie to jest, jak wygląda?
what are they made of?	- z czego są zrobione?
leather	- skóra
canvas	- grube płótno
what colour are they?	- jakiego są koloru?
what size are they	- jaki mają rozmiar?
feet	- stopy ( <i>liczba pojedyncza: a foot</i> )

### objaśnienia:

zapamiętaj przydatne pytania:



What's it like? – jakie jest?  
What's it made of? – z czego jest?  
What colour is it? – jaki ma kolor?  
What size is it? – jaki to rozmiar?

**uzupełnij zdania:**

1. I like your bag. What is it made (from, with, of)?
2. This looks a bit too big for me. (Which, how, what) size is it?
3. Is it black or dark brown? I'd like to find out what colour (it is, is it, was it), please.

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

**Lesson 19**

**Directions: Where is it?**

MR WORD:           Where's a good restaurant, please?

Val:                    There is a very good restaurant in the main street. You'll see it next to the hotel.

Tom:                   If you walk down the road and take the left turn at the traffic lights, the restaurant is on the first corner on the right.

Jen:                    Oh, that's quite easy. If you walk straight ahead and turn left, you'll see it on your left; and it's a very good one.

Judy:                   Go up for three blocks, turn right and then take the second street on the left after that.

directions	- wskazówki (kiedy pytamy o drogę)
walk down the road	- idź prosto ulicą
take the left turn	- skreć w (pierwsza ulicę na) lewo
traffic lights	- światła uliczne
corner	- róg
walk straight ahead	- idź prosto
turn left	- skreć w lewo
on your left	- po lewej stronie
block	- (Am E) budynki między przecznicami
go up for three blocks	- dojdź do trzeciej przecznicy
turn right	- skreć w prawo
take the second street on the left	- skreć w drugą ulicę na lewo

**objaśnienia:**

### **idź prosto**

go/walk straight  
go/walk straight ahead  
go/walk up the road  
go/walk down the road

### **skręć w lewo**

turn left  
take a left turn  
take the left turn at (the traffic lights, church, post-office, etc)  
take a turning on your left  
take the first (second, third, etc) turning on your left

### **skręć w prawo**

turn right  
take a right turn  
take the right turn at (the traffic lights, church, post-office, etc)  
take a turning on your right  
take the first (second, third, etc) turning on your right

you **ask for** directions – pytasz o drogę

you **give** directions – wskazujesz komuś drogę

### **uzupełnij zdania:**

1. Go straight (along, ahead, forward).
2. Take the first turning (at, on, in) your left.
3. Follow the road and then turn right (at, on, in) the traffic lights.

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

## **Lesson 20**

### **Directions: Where is it?**

MR WORD:           Excuse me, please  
                          Where's the zoo?  
                          Turn right first  
                          Then left too.

Excuse me, can I  
Park my car?  
Yes, near the river,  
It's not very far.

Excuse me, where  
Can I eat?  
Opposite the park  
On South Street.

Excuse me...  
Yes?  
This map's for you  
And at no cost!  
So now you really can't  
Get lost!

directions	- wskazówki (kiedy pytamy o drogę)
excuse me	- przepraszam (jako sposób rozpoczęcia rozmowy, zwrócenia na siebie uwagi)
to turn right	- skręcić w prawo
to turn left	- skręcić w lewo
to park a car	- zaparkować samochód
near	- blisko
far	- daleko
to eat	- jeść
opposite	- naprzeciwko
map	- mapa
at no cost	- <i>tu</i> : za darmo, nic nie kosztuje
to get lost	- zgubić się

#### objaśnienia:

**excuse me, please** – to: sposób zwrócenia na siebie uwagi, rozpoczęcia rozmowy z osobą nieznaną, którą chcemy o coś poprosić

**excuse me** - to: **przepraszam, czy** (np. Excuse me, could you tell me what time it is? Przepraszam, czy mógłby mi Pan powiedzieć, która jest godzina?)

**sorry** – to: skrót od **I'm sorry** - **przepraszam za coś** (za to na przykład, że nadepnęłam Panu na odcisk)

**sorry?** – użyjemy, jeśli chcemy, żeby ktoś coś powtórzył (Sorry, what did you say?)

#### uzupełnij zdania:

1. (Excuse me, sorry, pardon), where can I park my car?
2. The car park is opposite (to, the, against) cinema.
3. Oh dear, I don't know where to go. I must have (get, got, gotten) lost.

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

## Lesson 21

### Let's communicate: Speaking

Mr WORD: What languages do you speak?

Amber : English is my native language but I also understand Spanish and French quite well.

Vi : My native language is Vietnamese but, because of my work, I speak English most of the time.

Rahul:	In everyday life I speak English as my main language. I can speak a little bit of Hindi and Kannada, which are two Indian languages which I learnt from my parents.
Nagwar:	I speak three languages - and a bit. I speak Arabic, English, French and a little bit of German. Arabic is my main language and so is English.
Tristan:	Well, I speak German, which is my native language. I'm also fluent in English and I also know a bit of Spanish.
Kerry:	Well, I speak American English, that's my one and only fluent language at the moment.

language	- język
native language	- język ojczysty
to understand	- rozumieć
to speak	- mówić, władać językiem
everyday life	- życie codzienne
main	- główny
a little bit of	- trochę
to learn	- uczyć się
parents	- rodzice
to be fluent in ...	- płynnie mówić po...
one and only	- jeden jedyny

### objaśnienia:

native language= mother tongue= język ojczysty  
 first language – pierwszy język (język ojczysty)  
 foreign language – język obcy

you can speak a foreign language:

very well  
 well  
 quite well  
 a little, a bit

you can be very fluent in a foreign language (możesz płynnie mówić w obcym języku)

you can be perfectly bilingual (if you listen to our lessons, that is!)

### uzupełnij zdania:

1. Polish is my (mother, father, brother) tongue.
2. I'm also quite (fluent, flowing, fluently) in English.
3. I try to (practise, practice, practical) my English as often as I can.

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

## Lesson 22

### Let's communicate: Speaking

MR WORD: Let's communicate, let's speak!

It's good to talk  
Talk to one another  
Talk to your workmates  
Talk to your brother

Speaking foreign languages  
Yours and mine  
We can communicate  
Just fine

I can understand you  
Know what you say  
I'll speak fluently  
One day!

Fay: So, Mr Word, what languages do you speak?

Mr WORD: Well, actually, I speak fluent Greek - I have a Greek grandmother - and I speak a little Russian, which I'm learning from a book. But I find the pronunciation difficult. What about you?

Fay: I speak quite good Chinese - 'cause I'm studying it at university and I also speak a little Spanish. I go on holiday to Spain quite often so I understand them well, but they do all speak rather fast.

workmate	- kolega z pracy
brother	- brat, <i>tu</i> : towarzysz, kolega ( <i>fellow man</i> )
foreign language	- język obcy
to understand	- rozumieć
to speak fluently	- mówić płynnie
grandmother	- babka
pronunciation	- wymowa
to go on holiday	- pojechać na urlop
rather	- raczej

#### objaśnienia:

Oto, jak można opisać znajomość języka obcego:

*mówię trochę po angielsku*

I speak English a little

I speak a little English

*dobrze mówię po angielsku*

I speak good English

I speak English well

*mówię płynnie po angielsku*

I'm fluent in English

I speak fluent English

I speak English fluently

*dobrze władam angielskim*

I have a good command of English

I find the pronunciation difficult – wymowa sprawia mi trudności

*podobnie moglibyśmy powiedzieć:*

I find it easy

I don't find it difficult

I find it quite interesting, etc.

**uzupełnij zdania;**

1. I can (talk, speak, say) three foreign languages.

2. It's good to (converse, tell, talk) to one another.

3. I'm studying English (at, in, on) university.

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

## **Lesson 23**

### **Let's communicate: Writing**

Mr WORD: Do you write a lot of letters?

Kerry: I write a lot of letters every day and also I do write and receive a lot of email.

Robert: I write a lot of business letters and I also send faxes and I also write personal letters from time to time, but mainly it's business letters.

Tristan: I write lots of letters. I also write postcards and I write emails.

Amber : I write lots of letters to my Spanish pen friend, but I usually need a dictionary to help me translate the words.

John: I email friends in America and I enjoy writing on the computer because it's quicker.

to write

- pisać

to receive

- otrzymywać

to send

- wysyłać

personal

- osobisty

business letter	- list służbowy
postcard	- pocztówka
email (e-mail)	- poczta elektroniczna, wiadomość przesłana pocztą elektroniczną, e-mail, majl
pen friend	- korespondencyjny przyjaciel/ przyjaciółka
dictionary	- słownik
to translate	- tłumaczyć, przetłumaczyć

### objaśnienia:

Zauważ:

Po czasowniku **to enjoy** występuje rzeczownik odstępny (*Gerund*) z końcówką **-ing**

I **enjoy writing** on the computer

I **enjoy sending** emails

I don't **enjoy writing** business letters

email może być rzeczownikiem policzalnym (*email, majl*), np.:

send me an email

I received two emails from her yesterday

albo niepoliczalnym (*poczta elektroniczna*)

I get lots of email

I read my email every day

może też występować jako czasownik

email me

I emailed her yesterday, but she hasn't replied yet

### uzupełnij zdania:

1. I enjoy (send, to send, sending) emails.
2. I send lots of email and I (receive, receiver, receipt) lots of email.
3. I also (get, gain, obtain) lots of unwanted email.

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

## Lesson 24

### Let's communicate: Writing

Mr WORD: News from home  
Or a letter  
From my pen friend  
Nothing's better

Replies to clients  
Typed out fast  
Business letters  
Must look smart

Notes by email  
Fax or post  
But I like  
Postcards most!

news	- wiadomości, nowiny
pen friend	- korespondencyjny przyjaciel/ przyjaciółka
reply	- odpowiedź
client	- klient
to type out	- napisać na maszynie, na komputerze
business letter	- list służbowy
smart	- elegancki, <i>tu</i> : ładnie napisany
note	- notatka, zapisek
email (e-mail)	- poczta elektroniczna, wiadomość przesłana poczta elektroniczną, e-mail, majl
fax	- faks
post	- poczta
postcard	- pocztówka

#### objaśnienia:

zapamiętaj:

**news** - to rzeczownik w liczbie pojedynczej

**news – is**

**news is** good

**news is** bad

you listen to **it** on the radio



#### uzupełnij zdania:

1. This is how you send a letter. You (put, place, set) it in an envelope.
2. You (stick, lay, insert) on a stamp.
3. You (drop, fall, dump) it in the nearest letterbox.

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

### Lesson 25

#### Politics and government

Mr WORD: What sort of government do you have in your country?

Amber : We have a democratic society *which is governed\** by a Queen and a left-wing party.

Andrew : We have politicians elected. We have a prime minister and ministers and they run the country.

Chiya : I come from Iran which is a republic...

Tristan : Well, in Germany we have an elected government.  
Germany is a democracy...



Robert : Well, my country is a monarchy but we also have an elected parliament and at the present moment that's a centre-left-wing parliament.

Kerry : Our government is a democratic government and we elect a new president every four years.

politics	- polityka
government	- rząd
society	- społeczeństwo
to govern	- rządzić
queen	- królowa
left-wing	- lewicowy
politician	- polityk
to elect	- wybierać (w drodze wyborów)
prime minister	- premier
to run the country	- rządzić krajem
democracy	- demokracja
monarchy	- monarchia
every four years	- co cztery lata

### objaśnienia:

We have a democratic society which is governed\* by a [the] Queen and a left-wing party – this is not correct, the queen *rules* or *reigns* but does not *govern* (and: a democratic society as such cannot be governed by a Queen, of course)

president – *to albo* prezydent, *albo* przewodniczący, np.  
the French president  
the president of the Royal Academy

### uzupełnij zdania:

1. Government (runs, manages, supervises) the country.
2. King Charles I (ruled, governed, controlled) for 11 years.
3. The prime minister is the leader of the (government, state, country).

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

## Lesson 26

### Politics and government

Mr WORD: You ask me  
For my political views  
Well, it's very difficult  
For me to choose

Republic or monarchy?  
Government by president?  
Socialist or communist?  
Left-wing, centre or the right?

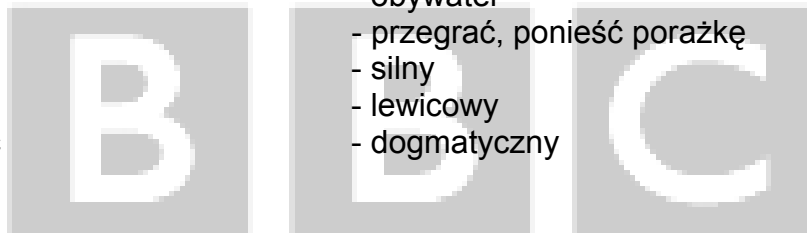
You ask me  
For my political views  
Well, politicians win  
And citizens lose!

*Vox pop:*

I don't think I have very strong political views, but whatever views I have, they tend to be rather on the left. I'm sort of, naturally leftist, but not – I hope, a dogmatic leftist.

political views	- poglądy polityczne
to choose	- wybierać
government by president	- <i>tu:</i> rządy prezydenckie
left-wing	- lewicowy
centre	- centrum, środek; centrowy

the right	- <i>tu:</i> prawica
politician	- polityk
to win	- wygrać, odnieść zwycięstwo
citizen	- obywatel
to lose	- przegrać, ponieść porażkę
strong	- silny
leftist	- lewicowy
dogmatic	- dogmatyczny



**objaśnienia:**

they tend to be rather on the left – są raczej lewicowe

**uzupełnij zdania:**

1. The president is the head of (government, party, state).
2. A party left of centre is called a left-(wing, faction, section) party.
3. Dogmatic politicians are convinced that they are (right, left, centre).

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

## **Lesson 27**

### **The media**

Mr WORD: How do you keep up with the news?

Colin: I generally watch news on television and I listen to it on the radio. I tend to buy newspapers but don't always have time to read them all.

Nagwar: I know what's going on in the world from television mainly and satellite, of course. I can't live without the news. But I

also like to read the news in more detail in the press, in the printed press, newspapers, magazines....  
Rahul: The main way that I keep up with the news is by watching TV, but also I listen to the radio quite a lot.

Andrew: I read the paper in the morning, I listen to the news on the radio and use the Internet.

news	- wiadomość, wiadomości
to keep up with sth	- nadążać za czymś, dotrzymywać kroku, śledzić (np. wiadomości)
to watch sth on TV	- oglądać coś w telewizji
to tend to do sth	- skłaniać się, przejawiać tendencję do czegoś, na ogół coś robić
newspaper	- gazeta
the press	- prasa
printed	- drukowany
paper	- tu: gazeta
to use sth	- korzystać z czegoś

### objaśnienia:

I tend to buy newspapers – na ogół kupuję gazety

zauważ:

news – **is**

wyraz ten występuje zawsze w liczbie pojedynczej, pomimo że ma na końcu 's'

*It's very good news!*

*Bad news travels fast*

liczbę mnogą tworzymy za pomocą wyrazów

pieces of/ items of - news

*The news bulletin usually has several items of news in it*

what's going on in the world – co się dzieje na świecie

### uzupełnij zdania:

1. Bad news (travel, travels, communicate) fast.
2. How do you keep (up, out, in) with the news?
3. I usually listen to the news (on, at, by) the radio.

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

## Lesson 28

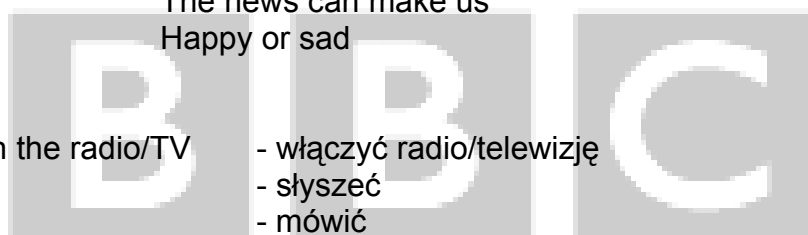
### The media

Mr WORD: Let's talk about the media  
YVONNE: OK

What's going on  
In the world today?  
Turn on the television  
To hear what they say

Open the newspapers  
Read all the news  
Turn on the radio  
To hear the interviews

I know what's happening  
Good and bad  
The news can make us  
Happy or sad



to turn on the radio/TV	- włączyć radio/telewizję
to hear	- słyszeć
to say	- mówić
to open	- otworzyć
newspaper	- gazeta
news	- wiadomość, wiadomości
interview	- wywiad
to happen	- wydarzać się, dziać się
happy	- szczęśliwy
sad	- smutny

#### objaśnienia:

let's talk about the media – porozmawiajmy o mediach  
what's going on in the world today – co się dziś dzieje na świecie

zwróć uwagę na różnicę między *'to hear'* and *'to listen'*

to hear - słyszeć

to listen – słuchać

#### uzupełnij zdania:

1. I usually (listen to, hear, watch) the news on the radio.
2. Have you (heard, listened, hear) the latest news? She's getting married!
3. I don't often listen to the news – it (does, makes, gets) me angry!

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

## Lesson 29 Sport

- Mr WORD: What sports do you enjoy doing or watching?
- Tristan: I am actually quite bad at sport, so the only thing that I do is a bit of cycling. I ride my bicycle and I go swimming two or three times a week...
- Amber: I am on the basketball team at school ...our basketball team has won the local championships and we have each got a medal.
- Colin: I support the West Indies cricket team and I support England when it comes to football ....I watch all the big competitions, like the World Cup for cricket and football...
- Lee : I don't actually play any sports. I'm really rather lazy, but I love watching sports. I love tennis, I actually enjoy watching football and I enjoy athletics. I like watching all the big tournaments ...

to enjoy	- lubić coś, cieszyć się czymś
to watch	- oglądać
actually	- tak naprawdę, w rzeczy samej, faktycznie
cycling	- jazda na rowerze
to ride a bicycle	- jeździć na rowerze
to go swimming	- chodzić na basen/pływalnię
two/three times a week	- dwa/trzy razy w tygodniu
local championships	- mistrzostwa lokalne
to support	- popierać, <i>tu</i> : kibicować
competitions	- <i>tu</i> : zawody
World Cup	- puchar świata
to play	- ( <i>o sporcie</i> ) uprawiać
lazy	- leniwy
athletics	- ( <i>GB</i> ) lekka atletyka, ( <i>USA</i> ) sport
tournament	- turniej

### objaśnienia:

to be good/bad at something - być w czymś dobrym/nie być w czymś dobrym  
I am on the basketball team at school – jestem w szkolnej drużynie koszykówki

### uzupełnij zdania:

1. I'm not very good (with, at, in) sport – I tend to watch it rather than play it.
2. He's quite sporty; he's (at, on, up) the netball team at school.
3. I enjoy watching (athletics, athletic, athleticism).

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

## Lesson 30 Sport

Rahul: I don't tend to be very sporty myself but I do like to do a little bit of cycling, a little jogging. I like to swim and also I like to do yoga, which is a good way of keeping fit....

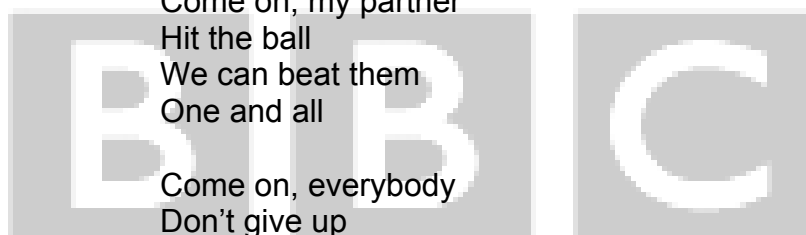
Mr WORD:

And away they go...

Come on, my team  
Win the game  
Score some goals  
Win some fame

Come on, my partner  
Hit the ball  
We can beat them  
One and all

Come on, everybody  
Don't give up  
One more try  
To win the cup!



sporty	- wysportowany, zainteresowany sportem
cycling	- jazda na rowerze
to swim	- pływać
to do yoga	- uprawiać jogę
to keep fit	- utrzymywać dobrą kondycję fizyczną
come on!	- chodź! chodźcie! (słowa zachęty)
team	- drużyna
to win	- wygrać, zwyciężyć
game	- gra, mecz
to score a goal	- strzelić gola/bramkę
fame	- sława
to hit	- uderzyć
to beat	- <i>tu</i> : pobić, zwyciężyć
to give up	- poddać się, dać za wygraną
try	- próba, wysiłek
the cup	- <i>tu</i> : puchar

**objaśnienia:**

I don't tend to be very sporty – nie jestem zbyt wysportowany, nie przepadam za sportem  
we can beat them, one and all – możemy ich pobić, każdego po kolei, co do jednego

**uzupełnij zdania:**

1. If you're good at sport or you like sport you are (sporting, sporty, sports).
2. Doing regular exercises is a good way of (holding, keeping, going) fit.
3. Our team (achieved, scored, gained) three goals last night.

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

**Lesson 31**  
**The arts**

Kerry: I think my favourite, because it's the easiest for me to get to, is reading. And at the moment I'm really enjoying reading mystery stories. That's my favourite.

Colin : When it comes to books, I like to read fact rather than fiction - books on politics, current affairs or history.

Amber : Music's definitely my favourite art form. I'm in a band and I sing rock music.

Colin: I like listening to a lot of music and going to see bands and going to clubs when I'm in the mood; and I like listening to jazz music, rock music and pop music.

the arts	- sztuka
favourite	- ulubiony
reading	- czytanie, lektura
to enjoy	- lubić
mystery story	- zagadka, tajemnica
fact	- opowiadanie
fiction	- fakt
current affairs	- fikcja, <i>tu</i> : literatura piękna, beletrystyka
art form	- wydarzenia bieżące
band	- forma/rodzaj sztuki
	- zespół, grupa

**objaśnienia:**

it's the easiest for me to get to – jest to dla mnie najbardziej przystępne  
when it comes to books – jeśli chodzi o książki  
when I'm in the mood – kiedy jestem w (odpowiednim) nastroju, kiedy mam na to ochotę

**zauważ:**

fiction – to: literatura piękna, beletrystyka

non-fiction – to: literatura faktu

**uzupełnij zdania:**

1. In literature, the opposite of 'fiction' is (un, non, no)-fiction.
2. Political and social events that are happening at the present time are called (present, modern, current) affairs.
3. I like going to clubs when I'm in (a, an, the) mood.

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

## **Lesson 32**

### **The arts**

Robert: I like going to art galleries and looking at the paintings.

Reuben: I enjoy going to art exhibitions, and - living in London - we have a good selection of art galleries that you can go around. My favourite kind of art form, I'd have to say, is modern art.

Robert: I like going to classical music concerts. I like going to art galleries and looking at the paintings and I also enjoy reading.

Chiya : I love reading classic novels by English writers. I read every night before I go to sleep.

Amber : Music's definitely my favourite art form.

MR WORD: Put a book into your pocket  
Take it out at journey's end  
There's a world between the covers  
You will never lack a friend

Sit outside one summer evening  
While your friends play their guitars  
Playing songs for you to sing to  
Dancing underneath the stars

the arts	- sztuka
art gallery	- galeria sztuki
painting	- obraz
to enjoy	- lubić



art exhibition	- wystawa sztuki
selection	- wybór
favourite	- ulubiony
art form	- forma/rodzaj sztuki
modern art	- sztuka współczesna
classical music	- muzyka klasyczna
reading	- czytanie, lektura
to put	- włożyć
pocket	- kieszeń
to take out	- wyjąć
journey's end	- kres podróży
world	- świat
cover	- <i>tu</i> : okładka
to lack	- brakować, cierpieć na brak, nie mieć czegoś
friend	- przyjaciel
to sit outside	- siedzieć na dworze
to play the guitar	- grać na gitarze
to dance	- tańczyć
underneath	- pod
star	- gwiazda

### objaśnienia:

that you can go around – *tu*: które możesz odwiedzać

zauważ:

**classic** – klasyczny, typowy

**classical** – klasyczny, klasycystyczny

**a classic** – klasyk, klasyczne dzieło

kiedy używamy **classic**, a kiedy **classical**?

Oto parę przykładów:

**Classic** (= something of very high quality and one of the best of its kind)

novel

movie

work

design

example

case

car

**classical** (= klasyczny: **traditional in style**; klasycystyczny: **connected with ancient Greece and Rome**)

music

ballet

architecture

period

education

scholar

studies  
mythology

**uzupełnij zdania:**

1. I enjoy going to (classic, classical, classics) music concerts.
2. She loves reading English (classic, classical, classics) novels.
3. Why did you do that? It's a (classic, classical, classics) example of what one should not be doing!

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

**Lesson 33**

**Daily life: Household articles**

MR WORD:           What are you buying today?

Rahul:               We've organised a dinner party but we realise that we don't have enough tableware and cutlery for all our guests. So I'm here to buy some extra knives, forks, spoons, also some glasses and also plates and bowls and dishes and a couple of extra large saucepans.

Colin:               Well, I've just moved into a new flat in London so I need to get some bits and pieces for my house, including some knives and forks and dishes, plates.

Chiya:              I'm buying cups and saucers and a teapot and I'm also buying a curtain for my kitchen window.

Rahul :             I'm here to buy some extra knives, forks, spoons, also some glasses and also plates and bowls and dishes and a couple of extra large saucepans.

Colin:              I need to get some bits and pieces for my house, including some knives and forks and dishes, plates.

daily life	- codzienne życie
household articles	- artykuły gospodarstwa domowego
to buy	- kupować
dinner party	- uroczysta kolacja, przyjęcie
tableware	- zastawa stołowa
cutlery	- sztućce
guest	- gość
knife	- nóż
fork	- widelec
spoon	- łyżka
glass	- szklanka, kieliszek
plate	- talerz

bowl	- miska
dishes	- naczynia (talerze, miski, półmiski)
saucepan	- rondel
to move into	- wprowadzić się
flat	- mieszkanie
to need	- potrzebować
bits and pieces	- drobiazgi
including	- <i>tu</i> : włącznie z, w tym
cup	- filiżanka
saucer	- spodek
teapot	- dzbanek do herbaty
curtain	- zasłona
kitchen window	- okno w kuchni

**objaśnienia:**

**cutlery** (sztućce) + **crockery** (naczynia stołowe) = **tableware** (zastawa stołowa)

**dish** – to naczynie (*you wash up the dishes*) albo danie

**uzupełnij zdania:**

1. The things you need for the house are called (housebound, housekeeping, household) articles.
2. Cutlery and crockery make up (tableware, table top, table mat).
3. Oh, I don't want to do the washing (out, up, in) again!

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

**Lesson 34**

**Daily life: household articles**

Mr WORD: What are you buying today?

Vi : A lot of things for the house. We need new curtains, we need a new rug, we need lots of new wine glasses ...

Amber : I'm redecorating my bedroom so I'm buying a new pair of curtains and a bedspread.

MR WORD: Knife, fork, spoon  
Knife, fork, spoon

Everything's tidy  
On the kitchen shelf  
If you want to eat dinner  
Get them yourself  
Knife, fork, spoon

Cup, plate, bowl  
Cup, plate, bowl

Everything's tidy  
On the kitchen shelf  
If you want to eat dinner  
Get them yourself  
Cup, plate, bowl

daily life	- codzienne życie
household articles	- artykuły gospodarstwa domowego
to buy	- kupować
to need	- potrzebować
curtain	- zasłona
rug	- dywanik
wine glass	- kieliszek do wina
to redecorate	- odnawiać
bedroom	- sypialnia
bedspread	- narzuta, kapa
knife	- nóż
fork	- widelec
spoon	- łyżka
tidy	- posprzątać, czysty
kitchen shelf	- półka kuchenna
dinner	- główny posiłek dnia spożywany wieczorem
cup	- filiżanka
plate	- talerz
bowl	- miska

**objaśnienia:**

get them yourself – sam je sobie weź

**uzupełnij zdania:**

1. I'm redecorating my living room, so I need new (rug, rugs, rags).
2. I'm having guests for dinner, so I need some extra (pillows, cushions, bedspreads) to sit on.
3. There's such a mess in my kitchen, I have to tidy it (up, down, with).

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

**Lesson 35**  
**Numbers**

MR WORD: How many people do you know here?

Amber : There are about one thousand students at my school and I know most of them by sight and I have lots of good friends.

Tristan: I have been working here for about two years and I've moved around in different departments and I think altogether I know about 30 or 40 people by name...

Rahul: I guess, I must know hundreds of people and the majority of these would be people that I know as friends or through family or neighbours in our particular suburb; but also there are people I know through work.

MR WORD: How many people do you know here?  
Vi: Lots and lots, because I know almost everyone in my town - because it's a small community.

number	- numer, liczba
thousand	- tysiąc
to know by sight	- znać z widzenia
to move around	- przenosić się z miejsca w miejsce
department	- wydział, departament
to know by name	- znać z imienia lub nazwiska
hundred	- sto
majority	- większość
family	- rodzina
neighbour	- sąsiad
particular	- <i>tu</i> : konkretny
suburb	- przedmieście
lots	- mnóstwo, wiele
community	- społeczność

### objaśnienia:

you know people **by sight** – znasz ludzi z widzenia

you know them **by name** - znasz z imienia lub nazwiska

you know them **through** family/friends/neighbour/work – znasz ich przez rodzinę/przyjaciół/sąsiadów/pracę

I have been working here for about two years - pracuję tu od około dwóch lat  
W zdaniu występuje czas Present Perfect Continuous, ponieważ czynność zaczęła się w przeszłości i nadal trwa

### uzupełnij zdania:

1. I met her (through, thorough, by) friends.
2. I know him (by, through, with) sight only.
3. I move (around, in, out) quite a bit, so I know lots of people.

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

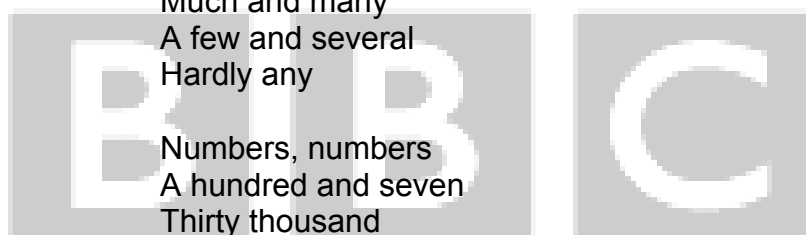
## Lesson 36

## Numbers

Mr WORD: Helen, hi! What a great party!  
Helen: Ye..es.... only trouble is I don't know many people here - only a few from work, oh - and you, of course!  
Mr Word: OK, come with me then ... I know lots of people. In fact, I know nearly everyone here!  
Helen: How do you manage that?  
Mr WORD: Well, I live in the same street so lots of them are neighbours - and then there's a big group from my football club. Come on, I'll introduce you.  
Helen: But I don't like football.  
Mr WORD: Come on, don't be shy...

Chiya: I only know a few people here because I just started working yesterday.  
Bryony: I've just started at a new school and I don't know very many people.

MR WORD: Numbers, numbers  
Much and many  
A few and several  
Hardly any  
Numbers, numbers  
A hundred and seven  
Thirty thousand  
And eleven



Numbers, numbers  
A million to one  
A hundred thousand  
And none

number	- numer, liczba
to know	- znać
a few	- kilka
work	- praca
lots	- mnóstwo, wiele, dużo
nearly	- prawie
to live	- mieszkać
neighbour	- sąsiad
to introduce sb	- przedstawić kogoś
shy	- nieśmiały
much	- dużo, wiele (dla rzeczowników niepoliczalnych)
many	- dużo, wiele (dla rzeczowników policzalnych)
a few	- kilka, parę
several	- szereg
hardly any	- prawie nikt/nic

none - żaden

### objaśnienia:

(the) only trouble is ... – jedyny problem w tym, że ...

how do you manage that? – *tu*: jak ty to robisz, jak ci się to udaje?

### I know:

**a lot of** people – mnóstwo ludzi

**lots of** people – mnóstwo ludzi (bardziej potocznie)

**many** people – dużo ludzi

**a few** people – kilka/parę osób

**few** people – mało/niewiele osób

**hardly any** people – prawie nikogo

### uzupełnij zdania:

1. Oh, dear, I don't know (much, many, lots) people here.
2. In fact, I know (hardly, strongly, firmly) anybody.
3. Don't worry. I know quite (few, a few, many). I'll introduce you.

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

## Lesson 37 Emergency services

MR WORD: How would you get help in an emergency?

Rahul: If it was a fire, I would rush over, get hold of a phone and ring for the fire brigade. If it was, say, a road accident in the street, I would ring for an ambulance and ring for the police.

Reuben: I have a mobile phone, so I'd ring 999 straight away, which calls for the emergency services.

Geni: If I see an accident at school, I call the teacher so they can call for help.

Colin: Well, if I had my wallet stolen, I'd go to a police station.

emergency

- nagły wypadek, kryzysowa sytuacja

emergency services

- służby udzielające pomocy w nagłych wypadkach

in an emergency

- w nagłym wypadku, w sytuacji kryzysowej

fire

- pożar

to rush over

- rzucić się (po coś), pospieszyć

to get hold of sth

- złapać coś, schwytać

to ring

- zadzwonić

fire brigade

- straż pożarna

road accident

- wypadek drogowy

ambulance	- pogotowie
mobile phone	- telefon komórkowy
999	- (GB) numer pogotowia, straży pożarnej i policji wykręcany w nagłych wypadkach
straight away	- natychmiast
to call	- zawołać, również: zadzwonić
wallet	- portfel
to steal	- kraść
police station	- posterunek policji, komisariat

### objaśnienia:

how would you get help in an emergency – jak byś się zwrócił o pomoc w nagłym wypadku?

w angielskim dzwonić możemy za pomocą trzech czasowników:

**to phone**

**to ring**

**to call**

kiedy dzwonisz **po** pogotowie, straż pożarną czy policję  
you phone/ring/call - **for** an ambulance

**for** the fire brigade  
**for** the police

kiedy dzwonisz **na** pogotowie, straż pożarną czy policję  
you phone/ ring/call – an ambulance

the fire brigade  
the police

*If I had my wallet stolen, I'd go to the police station* – jeśli mi ukradziono portfel, poszedłbym na policję. Jest to okres warunkowy drugiego typu. W pierwszej części zdania występuje tu strona bierna – *If I had my wallet stolen.*

### uzupełnij zdania:

1. A sudden and dangerous situation that needs immediate action is called an (emergency, event, upset).
2. Every year many people die in road (emergencies, accidents, events).
3. In England, you phone 999 (at, in, on) an emergency.

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

## Lesson 38

### Emergency services

MR WORD:           It's good to know  
                          Help is close  
                          When you need it



The most

Call the police  
And the fire service, too  
They will know  
Just what to do

Call the consul  
And the embassy  
If you're abroad  
In an emergency

Lee: If I was travelling overseas and I lost my possessions, or they were stolen, I would contact my nearest embassy.

Robert: If I had my passport stolen, I would go to the embassy or the consulate in that country. When I travel I always make sure I have holiday insurance and I keep the documents somewhere safe with my passport, so that I can get at the documents if I need them in an emergency.

emergency

help

close

to need

the most

to call

fire service

embassy

abroad

in an emergency

to travel

overseas

to lose

possessions

to steal

to make sure

holiday insurance

to keep sth safe

to get at sth

B

M

C

- nagły wypadek, kryzysowa sytuacja

- pomoc

- blisko

- potrzebować

- *tu*: najbardziej

- zadzwonić

- straż pożarna

- ambasada

- za granicą

- w nagłym wypadku, w sytuacji kryzysowej

- podróżować

- (=abroad) za granicą, za morzem, na kontynencie

- zgubić

- dobytek

- ukraść

- upewnić się

- ubezpieczenie na okres urlopu

- trzymać coś w bezpiecznym miejscu

- dostać się do czegoś, dostać

### objaśnienia:

zwróć uwagę na różnicę między **emergency** – i – **accident**

**emergency** – nagły wypadek, sytuacja kryzysowa, krytyczna

**accident** – wypadek, np.

drogowy – a road accident  
samochodowy – a car accident  
motocyklowy – a motorbike accident

If I lost my possessions, I would contact my nearest embassy – w zdaniu tym występuje okres warunkowy drugiego typu (w zdaniu podrzędnym pojawia się czas Simple Past (*lost*), a w nadrzędnym *would* + *forma podstawowa czasownika*)

**uzupełnij zdania:**

1. If I (have, had, has) my passport stolen abroad, I would inform the police and the consulate.
2. When I go abroad I always make sure that I have travel (insurance, assurance, guarantee).
3. I also make sure that I keep my documents (safe, safely, saved).

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

**Lesson 39**  
**Driving**

MR WORD: What do you like about driving?  
Trevor: What I like best is an open road with mine the only car on it.  
Lee : I love driving because it gives me a freedom to go where I want to when I want to.  
Rahul: What I like about driving in India is when you get outside of the big cities and you're out in the open countryside.

MR WORD: What do you dislike about driving?

Trevor: This is very simple: the thing I dislike the most about driving is traffic jams.

Lee : I get worried about driving when I see rude drivers driving too close to the car in front and I really dislike it when you see people driving, who have children in the back, who are not wearing seat belts, because it's so dangerous.

Robert: I don't like motorways at all. I find motorways terribly boring.

Colin: I don't like driving at all. I passed my driving test about six years ago and since then I've hardly driven. I prefer to use public transport.

driving - jazda samochodem, prowadzenie samochodu  
open road - *tu*: szeroka, pusta droga/szosa

freedom	- wolność, swoboda
city	- miasto
open countryside	- otwarta przestrzeń
to dislike	- nie lubić, odczuwać niechęć
traffic jam	- korek uliczny
to get worried	- martwić się, niepokoić
rude	- niegrzeczny, arogancki
in the back	- z tyłu
to wear a seatbelt	- mieć zapięte pasy
motorway	- autostrada
boring	- nudny
to pass	- zdać (np. egzamin)
driving test	- egzamin na prawo jazdy
to prefer	- woleć
public transport	- transport publiczny

### objaśnienia:

an open road with mine the only car on it – szeroka, pusta droga, na której jest tylko mój samochód

since then I've hardly driven – od tej pory prawie nie jeżdżę

### uzupełnij zdania:

1. Driving gives me a (liberty, freedom, free will) to go where I want to.
2. You must (carry, wear, hold) seatbelt while you are driving.
3. I (crossed, qualified, passed) my driving test last year.

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

## Lesson 40 Driving

MR WORD:  
Waiting in the traffic  
In my hot car  
Can't go fast  
And I can't go far

Lots of drivers  
On the motorway  
Will I be late for work  
Again today?

Must get home  
Before it's dark  
Then my problem is  
Where to park!

driving	- jazda samochodem, prowadzenie samochodu
to wait	- czekać

traffic	- ruch uliczny
to go fast	- <i>tu</i> : szybko jechać
to go far	- daleko jechać
driver	- kierowca
motorway	- autostrada
to be late	- spóźnić się
to get home	- dojechać/przyjść do domu
to park	- parkować

**objaśnienia:**

in my hot car – w nagrzanym samochodzie

to be late for work – spóźnić się do pracy

before it's dark – zanim się ściemni

**uzupełnij zdania:**

1. I can't (go, get, pass) fast – there's so much traffic on the motorway today.
2. I am going to be late (to, for, in) work again!
3. I must get home before it (was, is, will be) dark.

odpowiedzi na [www.bbc.pl](http://www.bbc.pl)

