



Dane osobowe

- 1 Read the expressions and decide which three will not appear on a standard personal form.

- Date of birth • Occupation • Current address
- Social media nick • First name • Nationality
- Country of origin • Middle name • Surname
- Last name • Favourite clothes • Family name
- Marital status • Gender • Post code
- Country of residence • Number of siblings

- 3 EXTENDED Translate the words in the box into Polish. Then add each of them to the correct column of the table in exercise 2. Use the words to describe the best and worst looking person you can possibly imagine.

- stocky • redhead • crew cut • ginger
- gorgeous • mole • birthmark • slender
- fringe • chubby • plain • scruffy • shapely
- goatee • pale • parting • cute

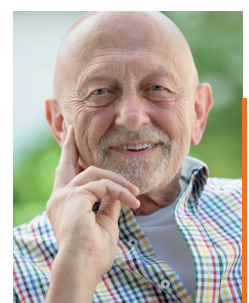
Wygląd zewnętrzny

- 2 Copy the table in your notebook. Find the words that are under the wrong heading and put them in the correct column. Use the words to describe the people in the pictures.

Opinions about appearance	Build	Hair	Distinguishing features
good-looking	curly	dyed	wrinkles
beard	well-built	wavy	plump
beautiful	slim	fair / blond	tattoo
(un)attractive	thin / skinny	shoulder-length	scar
handsome	obese	straight	piercings
overweight	ugly	muscular	moustache
bald	freckles	well-dressed	pretty
dental brace	fat	dark	of average height

- 4 In your notebook, complete the text with the correct prepositions.

I definitely take (1) my mother. I look (2) her, walk the same way she does, and even smile (3) the same way. The only thing that makes me different (4) my mum, except (5) the age of course, is the length of our hair! Mine is long, my mum's is shoulder-length. My brother, on the other hand, is similar (6) our father, especially when it comes (7) his build. He is (8) slim as our dad, and both are (9) medium height.



5 Choose the correct prepositions and write them in your notebook.

- 1 You remind me **of / to** somebody I used to go **out / off** with a long time ago.
- 2 Tom thinks you've made a great impression **at / on** your boss with this smart suit **on / with** you.
- 3 Why don't you go **for / on** a diet if you want to look slimmer.
- 4 To avoid putting **up / on** weight, you need to cut **down / out** on sugary and fatty foods.
- 5 I must lose a few pounds to get **for / into** this dress. Can you recommend any healthy diet **for / to** me?

Ubrania

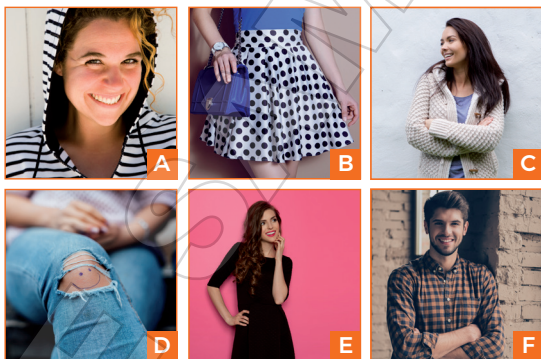
6 Read the names of different types of clothes and accessories in the box and answer the questions 1–5.

• jumper • shirt • suit • jacket • blouse • coat
 • fleece • tracksuit • gloves • scarf • boots
 • cap • hat • tights • bra • pants • necklace
 • handbag • ring • earring • slippers • trainers
 • sandals • high heels • flip-flops • dress
 • T-shirt • waistcoat • tie • socks • flats
 • leggings • shorts • wellies • hairband
 • shorts • belt • sweatshirt

Which of these ...

- 1 are parts of underwear?
- 2 are accessories?
- 3 are usually worn outside in the winter?
- 4 are usually worn outside in the summer?
- 5 are usually worn to look smart?

7 In your notebook, match the expressions 1–6 with the pictures A–F.



- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 spotted skirt | 4 checked shirt |
| 2 striped hoodie | 5 woolen cardigan |
| 3 plain dress | 6 denim trousers |

8 **EXTENDED** Choose the odd one out in each line. Justify your choice.

- 1 corduroy • suede • tartan • velvet
- 2 close-fitting • loose • silk • flared
- 3 chic • trendy • hip • beige
- 4 vest • sleeve • zip • collar

9 Work in pairs and describe in as much detail as possible ...

- 1 clothes and accessories you like and dislike wearing.
- 2 clothes and accessories which are in fashion now.
- 3 clothes and accessories your parents wear most often.
- 4 the best-dressed and the worst-dressed celebrity.

Word formation

10 In your notebook, complete the sentences 1–6 with the correct forms of the words in brackets.

- 1 Melanie got (*dress*), scattering her clothes all over the bathroom floor.
- 2 This boutique sells (*fashion*) clothes which are also (*comfort*).
- 3 This shop has a good offer on (*run*) shoes.
- 4 This pair of sandals looks quite (*wear out*), so I think I need a new one.
- 5 I prefer (*short sleeves*) tops to (*long sleeves*) ones.
- 6 (*bag*) clothes went out of fashion some time ago.

Confusing verbs

11 In your notebook, complete the dialogues with the correct forms of the verbs in the box.

• match • dress • try • wear • put • suit • fit • go

- 1

A What are you going to to the party?

B I think I'll on my new flowery dress.

A Oh! So, are we supposed to up?

B I guess so. It said smart-casual on the invitation.
- 2

A Do you think this outfit me?

B I think it does. You look marvelous in it. It'll your new high heels.

A It may with my high heels, but it won't with my hat.

B You said you needed to buy a new hat as it doesn't you. It's too small.

A Oh! That's right. Why don't I on some hats as well then?

Cechy charakteru

- 12** Divide the adjectives in the box into two categories (positive and negative meaning). Then decide which of the adjectives of positive meaning can be used with prefixes changing their meaning into negative, e.g. **sensitive – insensitive**.

• sensitive • kind • absent-minded • messy
 • self-confident • naive • honest • selfish • tidy
 • arrogant • stubborn • sociable • helpful
 • imaginative • modest • brave • patient • bossy
 • argumentative • cruel • tolerant • talkative
 • fun-loving • mean

- 13** In your notebook, match the adjectives from column A with the adjectives from column B of the opposite meaning.

A		B	
lazy	clever	outgoing	childish
polite	open-minded	easy-going	stupid
noisy	mature	narrow-minded	quiet
stubborn	shy	hard-working	rude

- 14** Work in pairs. Choose six personality adjectives from exercises 12 and 13. In your notebook, write a short sentence to depict a person for each of the words you chose. Read your sentences to your partner and make them guess the adjective.

„Such a person cleans their room regularly. TIDY

- 15 EXTENDED** For each pair 1–6, decide which of the words has a negative, and which has a positive connotation.

- determined / obstinate
- self-assured / self-important
- blunt / frank
- extravagant / generous
- ambitious / pushy
- economical / tight-fisted

Confusing words

- 16** Choose the correct words and write them in your notebook.

- Sarah is also very **sensible** / **sensitive**, really full of common sense.
- Tony seems to be quite **self-confident** / **self-conscious**. He really worries about his looks.
- Amelia comes across as a very **caring** / **careful** person towards other people.
- I tend to make friends with people who are **amusing** / **amazing** and make me laugh.

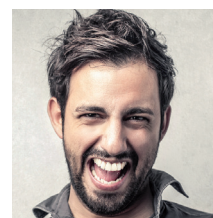
- 17 EXTENDED** In your notebook, complete the sentences with the expressions in the box.

• a laugh • a couch potato • a big-head
 • a pain in the neck • a coward • a wet blanket

- My brother spends his whole time glued to the TV. He's such .
- Pat never stops boasting about his successes. He's such .
- My best friend cracks a million jokes a minute. She's such .
- I can't stand Joe. He's such , so fussy and argumentative.
- Why do you run away from your responsibilities? You're such .
- Why do you have to be such a ? Don't spoil our fun!

Uczucia i emocje

- 18** Look at the pictures. Work in pairs and say how often you feel like this and what makes you feel this way.



- 19 Match the adjectives of similar meaning. Then use as many of them as possible to complete the sentences 1–6 in your notebook. Add the correct prepositions where necessary.

• fed-up • tired • excited • terrified • sad
• miserable • pleased • anxious • thrilled
• nervous • jealous • happy • envious • mixed-up
• worried • horrified • concerned • exhausted
• sick and tired • angry • confused • furious

- 1 I'm really [] my neighbours. They are such noisy people.
- 2 We were just [] when we learnt that we had won the main prize.
- 3 When it rains, I always feel [] and I'm usually in a bad mood.
- 4 Tests and exams always make me feel so [] that I can't stop biting my nails.
- 5 My parents are always [] me when I go somewhere on my own.
- 6 I often get [] people's names when I hear them for the first time.

- 20 In your notebook, complete the sentences so that they are true for you.

- I get cross with people who [].
- What makes me scared the most is [].
- I get embarrassed when [].
- The last time I was very proud of myself was [].
- [] make me feel depressed.
- I get upset when [].
- The last time I was really disappointed was [].

- 21 EXTENDED In your notebook, complete the sentences with the words in the box. Then decide what emotions the idioms in bold describe.

• roof • pieces • down • red • moon • tears

- 1 When I found out I came first in the competition, I was absolutely **over the** [].
- 2 My sister was really [] **in the dumps** yesterday. I couldn't cheer her up at all.
- 3 Tina **burst into** [] when her boyfriend rang to cancel their date.
- 4 My father **hit the** [] when he realised I had taken the car without permission.
- 5 I **went** [] (as a **beetroot**) when my mum showed my childhood photos to my friends.
- 6 Jack **went to** [] when he learnt his fiancée was involved in a serious car accident.

Zainteresowania

- 22 Match the beginnings 1–7 with the endings A–G to make questions. Write them in your notebook and answer them in pairs.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 What are you really keen | a to you? |
| 2 What kind of films appeal | b into when you |
| 3 What music are you crazy / mad | were a child? |
| 4 What were you | c doing? |
| 5 What couldn't you | d in sport? |
| 6 How interested are you | e live without? |
| 7 Is there anything you can't stand | f on? |
| | g about? |

- 23 Use the verbs and phrases in the box to talk about the interests of some of your classmates or family members.

• adore • be a fan of • be fond of • enjoy
• not be one's cup of tea • can't bear
• get enjoyment from • dislike

Problemy etyczne

- 24 In your notebook, complete the sentences with the words in the box.

• death penalty • unemployment • corruption
• drug abuse • charities • racism • euthanasia
• freedom of speech

- 1 The [] is illegal in most countries, so a life sentence is now the heaviest punishment you can get.
- 2 [] is a very serious problem in this country. Many young people are addicted to all kinds of addictive substances.
- 3 In some countries [] is still not guaranteed, so people can't openly express their opinions.
- 4 The government are trying to do all they can to reduce the [] rate and provide people with job opportunities.
- 5 X: Do you support any []?
Y: We sponsor the Red Cross.
- 6 This politician has been involved in a big [] scandal and accused of accepting bribes.
- 7 Football clubs do their best to fight [] especially that they have so many players from African countries.
- 8 Some countries have allowed [] which is also called 'assisted suicide'.

Get started

1 Work in pairs and answer the questions.

- 1 Do you think a person's mood can change when they put on different clothes?
- 2 Have you ever acted in a play? What do you think is difficult about pretending to be another person?

Practise

2 Read the pairs of sentences and identify the different ways of saying the same thing.

- 1 a I hardly ever go to the cinema.
b I don't often go to the cinema.
- 2 a I'm really impatient with people who don't listen.
b I get very irritated by people who don't listen.
- 3 a I'm really keen on rock music.
b I'm a great fan of rock music.
- 4 a My parents are very compatible.
b My parents are well-suited to each other.

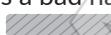
3 1.01 Listen to the dialogue and decide if the statements 1–4 are true (T) or false (F). Justify your answers.

1	Jack thinks he isn't very outgoing.	T	F
2	Saffy mentions that Jack has a strong voice.	T	F
3	Saffy isn't keen on going to the theatre.	T	F
4	Saffy would worry about being embarrassed on stage.	T	F

4 1.02 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad z aktorką na temat jej pracy. Zdecyduj, które zdania (1–5) są zgodne z treścią nagrania (T – True), a które nie (F – False). Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszyty.

1	Zara is on stage for four hours every night in her new play.	T	F
2	Zara's mother was generally unaware that her daughter dressed up in her clothes.	T	F
3	Zara believes that wearing different clothes helps an actor play a part.	T	F
4	Zara tries to imitate the facial expressions associated with different emotions.	T	F
5	Zara feels that some actors lie about how they feel before a performance.	T	F

5 In your notebook, complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

- 1 I need some good advice  what to wear today.
- 2 I need to go  my notes again before the exam.
- 3 My little sister has a bad habit of biting her nails. I hope she grows  of it soon!
- 4 How long does the play go  for?
- 5 Jenny wears trendy clothes and tries to make  that she's older than she really is.
- 6 I haven't seen her  ages!
- 7 My mum has an interest  costume design and she helps out with the school plays.
- 8 Looking after my brother really wears me !

Get thinking and talking

6 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- 1 Do you think you need to have a certain personality to be an actor? Why?
- 2 Is it good to pretend to be happy if you're feeling miserable? Why (not)?

EXTENDED

Get started

1 Work in pairs and answer the questions.

- 1 Do people usually know when you're lying? Can you tell when other people are? How?
- 2 Would you say that you are a very truthful person? Why (not)?

Practise

2 1.03 Listen a young person talking about her mother. Only one of the statements 1–4 below is correct according to the text. Choose the correct answer and write it in your notebook.

The speaker mentions

- 1 the way her mother acts when she loses her temper.
- 2 her mother's habit of trying to cover up things she's done.
- 3 how her mother interacts with people of a different social status.
- 4 her mother's dishonesty when talking about her family background.

EXTENDED

- 3  1.04  Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi związane z tematem nieuczciwości. Do każdej wypowiedzi (1–4) dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie (A–E). Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie. **Uwaga:** jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

This person

A	is usually truthful but not through choice.	
B	thinks one form of routine pretending is necessary.	
C	was close to being persuaded to do something dangerous.	
D	is unhappy about being lied to by anyone.	
E	acknowledges that some people need to live a lie.	

- 4 Choose the correct prepositions and write them in your notebook.

- The software talked me **through** / **along** all the procedures.
- I made out that I loved my friend's new hairstyle but she saw **into** / **through** me straightaway.
- Some shops really rip **off** / **out** their customers.
- I never get taken **off** / **in** by so-called reductions in sales – they're usually fake price claims!
- How could you fall **over** / **for** such an obvious lie?
- Working sixteen hour days will eventually take its toll **on** / **for** anyone.
- I'm glad you finally came **in** / **to** your senses!

- 5 Match the adjectives from the text with their synonyms. Write the answers in your notebook.

• surly • mischievous • disconcerting
• chirpy • courteous

- very cheerful, high-spirited
- very naughty
- worrying
- rude and unfriendly
- very polite

Get thinking and talking

- 6 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

People lie about their age at different stages of their lives. Why? Is this OK in your opinion?



Get started

- Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and describe the clothes in the wardrobes, taking into consideration the types, colours, patterns, materials, and styles of clothing.
- Work in pairs and answer the questions.
 - Who do you think each of the wardrobes belongs to?
 - What can you say about each owner?

Practise

- Read the headings. Work in pairs and say what the paragraph with each of the headings could be about and what information it could contain.
 - A You are what you wear
 - B Fashion victim
 - C Appearances can be misleading
- Read the following paragraph and decide if heading B from exercise 3 is a good summary of this text.

Young people follow fashion trends and this is mainly due to the fact that they are under peer pressure and avoid looking 'uncool'. Luckily, most teenagers remain sensible about how they dress and choose styles which are simply comfortable. Some youngsters though, go over the top and will wear only the latest fashions even if what they wear does not suit them.

- 5  Przeczytaj tekst. Dobierz właściwy nagłówek (A–F) do każdego fragmentu tekstu (1–4). Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie. **Uwaga:** dwa nagłówki zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnego fragmentu tekstu.

- A Some tricks of the trade
 B There is more to the person than meets the eye
 C Clothes rule no matter what
 D Clothes make us look different
 E Sign of the times
 F Never believe you know it all

1

Most of us realise that the way we dress says a lot about us. We often form our opinions about others based on the image they project. However, what we may not realise are some aspects connected to what we choose to wear to stand out from the crowd, or make ourselves attractive to the opposite sex. Recent studies have shown some surprising information about the role of clothes nowadays and throughout history.

2

For a start, clothes have not always been the reflection of our personalities. In early civilisations, the main purpose of clothing was to make sure people stayed warm and dry. Later on in history clothes began to show the wearer's social status – the richer you were, the more expensive fabrics you wore. It probably wasn't until the beginning of the previous century when clothes became both the symbol of our status and the reflection of our personality. Fashions also change depending on whether we live in times of recession or prosperity.

3

Apart from the economic situation, our sense of dress is often determined by our need to find a partner. Both sexes dress their best when they are looking for a mate. Men choose clothes which make them look more influential, women play with their body image to appear more beautiful. Certain colours, like red, make us consider the opposite sex as more 'appealing'. The same goes for styles. People wearing tight-fitting clothes are seen as more attractive.

4

Other factors which influence the way we see other people are our posture, the way we walk, and our body language. Obviously, the more friendly we look and the more we smile, the more chance we stand of finding a partner. Luckily, then, it is not only clothes which decide about our future opportunities. What matters are your values, personality, and manners.

Get lexical

- 6 In your notebook, complete the expressions a–e with the words from the text.

- a form an  about (1)
 b project an  (1) of oneself
 c  out from the crowd (1)
 d the  of our personality (2)
 e be  as more attractive (3)

- 7 In your notebook, complete the sentences with the collocations from exercise 6.

- 1 Clothes are often . We are what we wear.
 2 Stella put on some chic clothes to  at the party.
 3 People who smile . We just get attracted to cheerful individuals.
 4 We often look at clothes to  someone.
 5 She liked to  as a normal girl, not a top model.

- 8 Complete the sentences with either *dress* or *wear* in the correct form.

- 1 Every company has its own  code.
 2 My mum used to  me until I was six years old.
 3 I always  black. It's my favourite colour.
 4  warmly when you are going for a walk.
 5 I tend to  my hair loose.
 6 This fashion designer  the royal family.
 7 What clothes do you like ?
 8 Young people usually go for casual  these days.

Get thinking and talking

- 9 Work in pairs and answer the questions.

- 1 How important is fashion to you? Why?
 2 What features do you look for in other people to make friends with or get into a relationship with?

Get started

1 Work in pairs and answer the questions.

- 1 Does the weather influence your mood? How?
- 2 Are moods contagious? Why (not)?

Practise

2 Przeczytaj artykuł poruszający temat złego humoru. Do każdego pytania (1–4) dopasuj właściwą część tekstu (A–C). Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszytce. Uwaga: jedna część tekstu pasuje do dwóch pytań.

In which paragraph does the author

- 1 claim that certain situations are unavoidable?
- 2 provide a short definition of the introduced term?
- 3 explain why denying yourself something may contribute to a bad mood?
- 4 mention that fatigue plays a part when it comes to our irritability?

A

What leads to foul moods and why do we often feel irritable for no apparent reason? While, on the whole, we can justify why we feel excited, we rarely have much of an idea why we slip into an angry fit. We often tend to blame the weather or someone's hurtful comment for our gloomy mood. To help us understand the phenomenon, scientists have come up with some explanations. One of the theories claims that rotten moods are to do with so-called ego depletion, which is the feeling of limited self-control.

B

It has been proven that when we concentrate on a hard task for hours on end, we are less likely to react positively to any other problem we may encounter. Another reason for our foul moods is connected with having to resist a temptation, which the following experiment confirmed. The researchers made a group of people refrain from eating a chocolate doughnut for some time. Then the scientists offended the volunteers and, not surprisingly, the people lost their temper. The brain was refused what it wanted, which in turn, caused some irritation. As a result, an insult was enough to make the people fly off the handle.

C

So are there any ways to keep our negative emotions at bay? Experts believe that people should increase the consumption of fruit and vegetables and soak up more sunrays. Other tips include spending less time on social networking sites as they give you a sense of wasted time or cracking a smile since laughter reduces the levels of the stress hormone, cortisol. Bad moods will never completely vanish as they are part of our emotional lives but we can learn to handle stress and keep our negative feelings under control.

Get lexical

3 Choose the correct words and write them in your notebook. Sometimes both answers are correct. Then translate the sentences into Polish.

- 1 We know what leads to / ends up bad moods.
- 2 I wish I knew why Rob slips / gets into an angry fit so often!
- 3 My mum flew off / from the handle when she learnt I'd damaged her camera.
- 4 People should learn how to keep their negative emotions at bay / under control.
- 5 The ability to handle / tackle stress is crucial to dealing with bad moods.

4 In your notebook, complete the sentences using the correct names of clothes and accessories in the pictures.



- 1 Greg's comments about Tina's appearance were a bit below the []. Totally unacceptable!
- 2 The dress fits me like a []. It's perfect.
- 3 I don't know how to solve this problem, but I'll put my thinking [] on.
- 4 Pull your [] up if you want to do well in the exam.
- 5 I take my [] off to Tony. He's the best teacher!
- 6 To me, the mother wears the [] in this family.

Get thinking and talking

5 Work in pairs and answer the questions.

- 1 How do you deal with foul moods in you and in other people?
- 2 Are you good at controlling your emotions? What makes you say that?

Get started

1 Work in pairs and answer the questions.

- 1 Why do people like taking selfies?
- 2 What are the best techniques of taking selfies?



Practise

2 Read the sentences and decide which two verbs are grammatically incorrect in the context.

- 1 We remembered / agreed / stopped / missed / planned meeting him.
- 2 My best friend made / persuaded / got / asked / let me to post some of our pictures online.
- 3 I had better / can't stand / would rather / prefer / don't mind being photographed.
- 4 I wanted / practised / failed / chose / gave up dancing.

3 Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie.

Did you know that Snapchat generates about 200 million photos a day, many of (1) are selfies? Why selfies? Well, they have become one of the most popular form of self-expression because they (2) people to communicate through pictures. One may say that they capture our state of mind, mood, and even personality, and that's why we feel like (3) them with others. Another reason is that they make an ordinary Web user a mini-celebrity, especially when they get (4) of likes. Experts say that to achieve the ultimate result, while you are taking a selfie, you are supposed to choose an interesting background, do something unusual rather than just stare (5) the camera or just make a face. Make sure the picture looks as if it was taken spontaneously. Good luck!

1	A what	B which	C whom
2	A let	B allow	C make
3	A sharing	B share	C to share
4	A lot	B many	C plenty
5	A on	B at	C to

4 W zadaniach 1–5 spośród podanych odpowiedzi (A–C) wybierz tę, która jest tłumaczeniem fragmentu podanego w nawiasach, poprawnie uzupełniającym lukę. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie.

- 1 Why not (kupić) a takeaway? It's cheap.
A buying
B to buy
C buy
- 2 (Lepiej) not post these photos online. Are you sure you want your parents to see them?
A The better idea is
B It'd be better if you
C You'd better
- 3 We (zatrzymaliśmy się, aby podziwiać) the views.
A stopped admiring
B stopped to admire
C were stopped to admire
- 4 There's no point (kupować) such an expensive car.
A buying
B buy
C to buy
- 5 Young people spend a lot of time (przygotowując się) for a party.
A for getting ready
B to get ready
C getting ready

5 Uzupełnij poniższe minidialogi 1–3, wybierając brakującą wypowiedź jednej z osób. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie.

- 1
X: What's she really like?
Y:
X: Oh. She never came across as such to me.
A She's quite short and plump.
B She's quite moody and fussy.
C She's into photography.
- 2
X: I've missed my train.
Y: You shouldn't have taken so long to get ready!
X: I just got up too late.
A It serves you right!
B It's hardly your fault.
C It doesn't matter.
- 3
X:
Y: I'm like my mother.
X: Just like me then.
A Who do you look up to?
B Who do you get on with?
C Who do you take after?

EXTENDED

1 Correct one mistake in each of the sentences.

- 1 I've been meaning telling you about our new arrangements, but I've forgotten.
- 2 They appear to enjoy the party. Just look at them dancing like crazy over there!
- 3 Do they allow to take any photo in this gallery?
- 4 I object people taking photos of me without asking!
- 5 Don't make me to do what I don't fancy doing.

2 **Uzupełnij zdania 1–5, wykorzystując podane wyrazy w odpowiedniej formie. Nie należy zmieniać kolejności podanych wyrazów, trzeba natomiast – jeżeli jest to konieczne – dodać inne wyrazy, tak aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszyte. Uwaga: w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów, wliczając w to wyrazy już podane.**

- 1 I (not / capable / dance) to the rhythm.
- 2 Being with Harry (mean / put) his bad moods, which isn't easy.
- 3 You seem (enjoy) the party last night. You didn't come back until midnight.
- 4 During the workshop (we / make / share) our personal problems, which was awful.
- 5 After we discussed recent fashion trends, we (go / talk) about the best celebrity selfies.

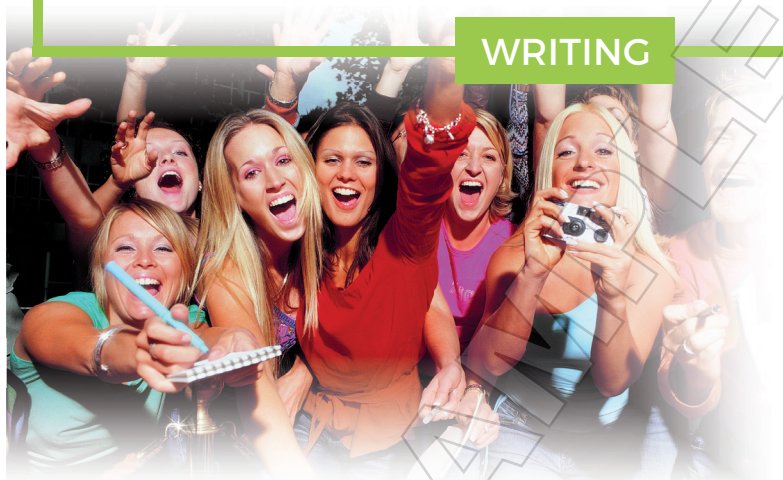
3 **Uzupełnij drugie zdanie z każdej pary, tak aby zachowało sens zdania wyjściowego, nie zmieniaj przy tym podanych początków i zakończeń zdań. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszyte. Uwaga: w każdą lukę można wpisać od dwóch do pięciu wyrazów.**

- 1 Karen started crying when she was told she wasn't tall enough to be a model. Karen tears when she was told she wasn't tall enough to be a model.
- 2 'Don't get so uptight about this', said my friend. My friend advised uptight about this.
- 3 I'd prefer you not to wear such a revealing dress. I'd rather on such a revealing dress.
- 4 My parents didn't let me wear make-up until I was eighteen. I make-up until I was eighteen.

Get thinking and talking

4 Work in pairs and answer the questions.

- 1 What are the most popular forms of self-expression among your peers?
- 2 Why are young people so self-conscious?



Get started

1 Work in pairs. Describe the picture and answer the questions.

- 1 Why do you think the girls are so excited?
- 2 What irritates you most in people's behaviour when they spot a celebrity? Use the prompts and add your own ideas.
 - staring at a person
 - commenting loudly on a person
 - giggling
 - begging for an autograph
 - posing for a selfie with a celeb
 - posting the fact on one's social media account
- 3 Is there any celebrity you would like to meet? Why?

KNOW YOUR PHRASES

- The celebrity I'd like to meet is *Adele*.
- I've always been a keen fan of *Steven Spielberg's films*.
- I've always dreamt of meeting *Angelina Jolie face to face*.
- *Daniel Radcliffe* is famous for *working on the Harry Potter films*.
- *He* is making headlines at the moment because *he's just become a father*.
- *Johnny Depp* is believed to be *the most versatile actor in Hollywood*.
- He uses his fame for a good cause.
- What I most admire in *Leonardo DiCaprio* is his involvement in *environmental issues*.
- *He / She* has been creating trends in *fashion / lifestyle / cooking* for many years.
- I have a lot of respect for this person because *he / she is making a huge difference for other people around the world*.
- I'm very impressed by *his determination*.
- I felt surprised / shocked / delighted / disappointed when *he / she appeared in the restaurant*.
- I don't know why people behave so irrationally / irritatingly when they see him.

Activate

2 Powiedz, że:

- 1 zawsze marzyłeś/marzyłaś o spotkaniu z Ryanem Goslingiem.
- 2 Elton John słynie z pracy na rzecz walki z AIDS.
- 3 masz wiele szacunku dla Emmy Watson, która angażuje się w walkę o równouprawnienie.
- 4 tym, co podziwiasz najbardziej w Meryl Streep jest jej silna osobowość.
- 5 nie wiesz, dlaczego ludzie zachowują się tak nienaturalnie, kiedy zobaczą celebrytę.
- 6 jesteś pod dużym wrażeniem talentu Emmy Stone.

Practise

— GET SMARTER —

Każdy z czterech podpunktów zadania może składać się z jednej lub dwóch części. W wypowiedzi należy odnieść się do każdej części, a także ją rozwinąć.

3 Read the task in the box below and match sentences A–E with the bullets they refer to. There is one extra sentence which does not match any bullet point.

While sightseeing the Old Town in Warsaw, you spotted a famous person whose career and activities you follow. Write about it on your blog:

- describe the circumstances of the meeting,
- introduce the famous person and say why you are interested in him / her,
- describe the impression this person made on you during a short conversation,
- share the news on his / her future plans.

- A After that, I can say she isn't as vain or selfish as the tabloids say.
- B She's going to promote healthy lifestyles in her new TV programme.
- C I wanted to buy an ice cream and all of a sudden she appeared behind me in the queue.
- D I was disappointed because I didn't meet any celebrity in this famous place.
- E She's a beautiful woman and a talented TV presenter. I try not to miss any programme with her.

4 In your notebook, complete the blog entry with the sentences A–E below. There is one extra sentence which does not match any gap.

blog
x



Hi, everyone! Today I'd like to continue the thread about celebrities. It's because I met Robert Kubica while I was walking round the Warsaw Old Town.

(1) ☐ When I walked up, he invited me to join him and we started to talk.

(2) ☐ Robert is a passionate person who shows everyone that you can make your dreams come true with hard work and determination. (3) ☐ You wouldn't guess that this quiet man can reach the speed up to 260 kph. He is still working hard to return to good health after a serious crash. (4) ☐.

- A I'm still very impressed by his modesty.
- B Some people were staring at us.
- C He was sitting on a bench and talking on the phone.
- D And his long-term dream is to be back in rallies one day.
- E I've been a keen fan of this Polish Formula One racing driver for years.

5 Write the blog entry from the task in exercise 3. You can use ideas and sentences A–E from exercises 3 and 4 as prompts.

6 Podziel się na blogu swoimi przemyśleniami na temat akcji charytatywnej z gościnnym udziałem znanej osoby, w której uczestniczyłeś/uczestniczyłaś.

- Opisz cel akcji charytatywnej i przedstaw zaproszonego celebrytę.
- Zrelacjonuj krótko przebieg imprezy i rolę znanego gościa.
- Podziel się wrażeniami, jakie wywarła na tobie ta osoba podczas krótkiej rozmowy.
- Napisz, dlaczego warto zapraszać znane osoby na tego typu akcje i zachęć czytelników do udziału w podobnej imprezie.

Zapisz odpowiedź w zeszycie. Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z czterech podpunktów, pamiętając, że długość wiadomości powinna wynosić od 80 do 130 słów (nie licząc słów w zdaniach, które już są podane). Oceniana jest umiejętność pełnego przekazania informacji (4 punkty), spójność i logika wypowiedzi (2 punkty), bogactwo językowe (2 punkty) oraz poprawność językowa (2 punkty).

blog
x

Hi, everyone!

I'd like to share some news with you.

(...)

I'm waiting for your comments.

Get started

1 Work in pairs and answer the questions.

- 1 Do you enjoy dressing up for special occasions? Why (not)?
- 2 At what age do you think children start to be aware of fashion?
- 3 What's the best (or worst) outfit you've ever worn to a party?

KNOW YOUR PHRASES

- The picture shows *two friends chatting in a café*.
- In the photograph, I can see *a boy and girl walking through a park*.
- The picture was taken in */ at summer / the beach*.
- In the centre of the picture *there's a church*.
- In the background / foreground *I can see an unusual monument*.
- On the right / left *there's a police officer directing the traffic*.
- I would say / I guess *the girl is in her twenties*.
- He / she looks like *a professor*.
- He / she looks *very worried*.
- He / she looks as if he / she *has just woken up*.

Activate

2 Powiedz, że:

- 1 na zdjęciu widzisz mężczyznę ubranego w dżinsy i T-shirt, który wygląda na bardzo zmęczonego.
- 2 zdjęcie przedstawia turystów w nadmorskim miasteczku, którzy są ubrani w stroje plażowe, więc zgadujesz, że będą się później opalać.
- 3 na pierwszym planie na zdjęciu są nastolatki ubrani w modną odzież i wyglądają, jakby pozowali do zdjęcia.
- 4 w tle widzisz ludzi ustawionych w kolejce i myślisz, że wszyscy oni mogą wybierać się na festiwal muzyczny.

Practise

3 Describe the picture.

Think about:

- What is the girl wearing?
- Where is she?
- How do you think she is feeling?
- What is she doing?

4 Pracujcie w parach. Opiszcie swoje zdjęcia, a następnie zadawajcie sobie na zmianę pytania i odpowiadajcie na nie.



Uczeń A

- 1 Why are the people helping the girl?
- 2 How important is an outfit for you when celebrating a special occasion?
- 3 Describe the last time you celebrated a special occasion.



Uczeń B

- 1 What do you think the friends are saying to the girl?
- 2 Do you prefer to buy things online or in shops? Why?
- 3 Describe a time when wearing certain clothes made you feel really good.

Get thinking and talking

5 Work in pairs and answer the questions.

- 1 Is it necessary to spend a lot of money to look good? Why (not)?
- 2 What's your favourite item of clothing in your wardrobe at the moment? Why?
- 3 What did you love or hate wearing when you were a child? Why?
- 4 What does *smart style* or *casual style* mean to you? Which do you prefer to wear? Why?
- 5 What, in your opinion, is the dress code in these places and on these occasions?

- church • theatre • wedding • music festival
- school • job interview



VOCABULARY

Personal data / Dane osobowe

country of origin /'kʌntri əv 'brɪdʒɪn/ kraj pochodzenia

country of residence /'kʌntri əv 'rezɪdəns/ kraj zamieszkania

current address /'kʌrənt ə'dres/ aktualny adres

date of birth /deɪt əv bɜːθ/ data urodzenia

family name / last name / surname /'fæməli neɪm; 'lɑːst neɪm; 'sɜːneɪm/ nazwisko

first name /'fɜːst neɪm/ imię

gender /'dʒendə/ płeć

marital status /'mæri.təl 'steɪtəs/ stan cywilny

middle name /'mɪdəl 'neɪm/ drugie imię

nationality /'næʃən'æləti/ narodowość

occupation /'ɒkjə'peɪʃən/ zawód

postcode /'pəʊstkeɪd/ kod pocztowy

social media nick /'səʊʃ(ə)l 'miːdiə nɪk/ nick na portalach społecznościowych

Appearance / Wygląd zewnętrzny

General / Ogólne

(un)attractive /(ʌn)ə'træktɪv/ (nie)atrakcyjny

beautiful /'bjʊ:tɪfəl/ piękny

good-looking /'ɡʊd'lʊkɪŋ/ przystojny, ładny

handsome /'hænsəm/ przystojny

pretty /'prɪti/ ładny

ugly /'ʌɡli/ brzydki

well-dressed /'wel'drest/ ładnie ubrany

cute /kju:t/ czarujący, uroczy

gorgeous /'ɡɔːdʒəs/ wspaniały, piękny

plain /pleɪn/ pospolity, nieatrakcyjny

scruffy /'skrʌfi/ niechlujny

Build / Budowa ciała

fat /fæt/ gruby

muscular /'mʌskjələ/ umięśniony

obese /ə'sbiːs/ otyły

of average / medium height /əv 'ævərɪdʒ, 'miːdiəm haɪt/ średniego wzrostu

overweight /'əʊvə'weɪt/ z nadwagą

plump /plʌmp/ puszysty

slim /slɪm/ szczupły

thin / skinny /θɪn; 'skɪni/ chudy

well-built /'wel'bɪlt/ dobrze zbudowany

chubby /'tʃʌbi/ pucyfowaty, pulchny

shapely /'ʃeɪpli/ zgrabny

slender /'slendə/ smukły, chudy

stocky /'stɒki/ krępy

Hair / Włosy

bald /bɔːld/łysy

blond / fair /bland; feə/ blond

curly /'kɜːli/ kręcone

dark /dɑːk/ ciemne

dyed /daɪd/ farbowane

shoulder-length /'ʃəʊl.də.lenθ/ do ramion

straight /streɪt/ proste

wavy /'weɪvi/ falowane

crew cut /'kruː kʌt/ fryzura na jeża

ginger /'dʒɪndʒə/ rude

redhead /'redhed/ osoba o rudych włosach

Special features / Cechy charakterystyczne

beard /biəd/ broda

dental brace /'den.t(ə)l breɪs/ aparat na zęby

freckles /'frek(ə)lz/ piegi

moustache /mə'staːʃ/ wąsy

piercing /'piə.sɪŋ/ kolczyk

scar /skaː/ blizna

tattoo /tə'tuː/ tatuaż

wrinkles /'rɪŋk(ə)lz/ zmarszczki

birthmark /'bɜːθmɑːk/ znamię

fringe /frɪndʒ/ grzywka

goatee /gəʊ'tiː/ kozia bródka

mole /məʊl/ pieprzyk

pale /peɪl/ blade

parting /'pɑːtɪŋ/ przedziałek

Other / Inne

cut down on sth /kʌt daʊn ɒn 'sʌmθɪŋ/

ograniczyć spożycie czegoś

get into sth /'get 'ɪntə 'sʌmθɪŋ/ zmieścić się w (o ubraniu)

go on a diet /gəʊ ɒn ə 'daɪət/ przejść na dietę

go out with sb /gəʊ 'aʊt wɪð 'sʌmbədi/ umawiać się z kimś

look like sb / sth /lʊk 'laɪk 'sʌmbədi, 'sʌmθɪŋ/ wyglądać jak ktoś/coś

make a great impression on sb /'meɪk ə 'ɡreɪt ɪm'preʃən ɒn 'sʌmbədi/ zrobić

wspaniałe wrażenie na kimś

make different from sb / sth /'meɪk 'dɪfrənt frəm 'sʌmbədi, 'sʌmθɪŋ/ odróżniać od kogoś/

czegoś

put on weight /'pʊt ɒn weɪt/ przybrać na wadze

recommend sth to sb /rekə'mend 'sʌmθɪŋ tə 'sʌmbədi/ polecić coś komuś

remind sb of sth /rɪ'maɪnd 'sʌmbədi əv 'sʌmθɪŋ/ przypominać kogoś z wyglądu

similar to sb / sth /sɪmələ tə 'sʌmbədi, 'sʌmθɪŋ/ podobny do kogoś/czegoś

take after sb /teɪk 'ɑːftə 'sʌmbədi/ być podobnym do kogoś, odziedziczyć po kimś

Clothes / Ubrania

belt /belt/ pasek

blouse /bləʊz/ bluzka

boots /buːts/ wysokie buty, kozaki

bra /brɑː/ biustonosz

cap /kæp/ czapka z daszkiem

cardigan /'kɑːdɪɡən/ zapinany sweter

coat /kəʊt/ płaszcz

dress /dres/ sukienka

earrings /'iəriŋz/ kolczyki

flats /flæts/ płaskie buty

fleece /fliːs/ bluza polarowa

flip-flops /flɪp flops/ klapki

gloves /ɡlʌvz/ rękawiczki

hairband /heə bænd/ gumka do włosów

handbag /'hændbæg/ torebka

hat /hæt/ kapelusz

high heels /haɪ hiːlz/ wysokie obcasy

hoodie /'hʊdi/ bluza z kapturem

jacket /'dʒækt/ kurtka, marynarka, żakiet

jumper /'dʒʌmpə/ sweter

leggings /'legɪŋz/ legginsy

necklace /'nekles/ naszyjnik

pants /pænts/ majtki

ring /rɪŋ/ pierścionek

sandals /'sændlz/ sandały

scarf /skaːf/ szalik

shirt /ʃɜːt/ koszula

shorts /ʃɔːts/ szorty

skirt /skɜːt/ spódnica

slippers /'slɪpəz/ kapcie

socks /'sɒks/ skarpety

suit /suːt/ garnitur

tie /taɪ/ krawat

tights /taɪts/ rajstopy

tracksuit /'træksuːt/ dres

trainers /'treɪnəz/ obuwie sportowe

T-shirt /'tiː ʃɜːt/ koszulka, T-shirt

waistcoat /'weɪskəʊt/ kamizelka

wellies /'welɪz/ kalosze

Patterns and materials / Wzory i materiały

checked /tʃekt/ w kratę

denim /'denɪm/ dżinsowy

plain /pleɪn/ gładki, bez wzoru

spotted /'spɒtɪd/ w kropki

striped /straɪpt/ w paski

woolen /'wʊlən/ wełniany

corduroy /'kɔːdərɔɪ/ sztruksowy

silk /sɪlk/ jedwabny

suede /sweɪd/ zamszowy

tartan /'tɑːt(ə)n/ tartanowy

velvet /'velvɪt/ aksamitny

Other / Inne

affordable /ə'fɔːdəb(ə)l/ niedrogi

baggy /'bæɡi/ workowaty, luźny

close-fitting /'kləʊs 'fɪtɪŋ/ obcisły, przylegający

(un)comfortable /(ʌn)'kʌmfəbl/ (nie)wygodny

dress up /dres ʌp/ wystroić się

(un)fashionable /(ʌn)'fæʃnəbl/ (nie)modny

fit sb /fɪt 'sʌmbədi/ pasować

get dressed / undressed /'get 'drest /

ʌn'drest/ ubierać / rozbieierać się

go with sth /gəʊ wɪð 'sʌmθɪŋ/ pasować (ubranie do ubrania)

long-sleeved /'lɒŋ sliːvd/ z długim rękawem

match sth /mætʃ 'sʌmθɪŋ/ pasować do czegoś

put on sth /'pʊt ɒn 'sʌmθɪŋ/ założyć

na siebie, ubierać się w coś

running shoes /'rʌnɪŋ ʃuːz/ buty do biegania

short-sleeved /'ʃɔːt sliːvd/ z krótkim rękawem

suit sb /suːt 'sʌmbədi/ pasować komuś (o ubraniu)

try sth on /'traɪ 'sʌmθɪŋ ɒn/ zmierzyć coś

wear sth /weə 'sʌmθɪŋ/ mieć coś na sobie

worn-out /wɔːn 'aʊt/ znoszony

beige /berʒ/ beżowy

chic /ʃiːk/ elegancki

collar /'kɒlə/ kołnierz

flared /fleəd/ rozkloszowany (o kroju)

hip /hɪp/ na czasie, modny

loose /luːs/ luźny

sleeve /sliːv/ rękaw

trendy /'trendi/ modny

vest /vest/ podkoszulek

zip /zɪp/ zamek błyskawiczny, suwak

Features of character / Cechy charakteru

absent-minded /'æbsənt 'maɪndɪd/

roztargniony

amusing /ə'mjuːzɪŋ/ zabawny

argumentative /'ɑːɡju'mentətɪv/ kłótlivy

arrogant /'ærəɡənt/ arogancki

bossy /'bɒsi/ apodyktyczny

brave /breɪv/ odważny

careful /'keəfʊl/ ostrożny

caring /'keərɪŋ/ troskliwy

childish /'tʃɪldɪʃ/ dziecinny

clever /'klevə/ mądry

cruel /kruəl/ okrutny, bezlitosny

easygoing /'iːziːɡəʊɪŋ/ wyluzowany, opanowany

fun-loving /fʌn 'lʌvɪŋ/ lubiący dobrą zabawę

hard-working /'hɑːd wɜːkɪŋ/ pracowity

(un)helpful /(ʌn)'helpfʊl/ (mało) pomocny

(dis)honest /ˈ(dɪs)ˈɒnɪst/ (nie)uczciwy
 (un)imaginative /ˈ(ʌn)ɪˈmædʒɪnətɪv/ (mało) pomysłowy
 (un)kind /ˈ(ʌn)ˈkaɪnd/ (nie)uprzejmy
 lazy /ˈleɪzi/ leniwy
 mature /məˈtʃʊə/ dojrzały
 mean /miːn/ skąpy, złośliwy
 messy /ˈmesi/ bałaganiarski
 modest /ˈmɒdɪst/ skromny
 naive /naɪˈiːv/ naiwny
 narrow-minded /ˈnærəʊ ˈmaɪndɪd/ ograniczony, o wąskich horyzontach
 noisy /ˈnɔɪzi/ hałaśliwy
 open-minded /əˈpən ˈmaɪndɪd/ otwarty
 outgoing /ˈaʊtɡəʊɪŋ/ otwarty, towarzyski
 (im)patient /ˈ(ɪm)ˈpeɪʃnt/ (nie)cierpliwy
 polite /pəˈlaɪt/ uprzejmy
 quiet /ˈkwaɪət/ cichy
 rude /ruːd/ niegrzeczny
 self-confident /self ˈkɒnfɪdənt/ pewny siebie
 (in)sensitive /ˈ(ɪn)ˈsensətɪv/ (nie)wrażliwy
 self-conscious /self ˈkɒŋʃəs/ nieśmiały, samoświadomy
 (un)selfish /ˈ(ʌn)ˈselfɪʃ/ (nie)samolubny
 sensible /ˈsensəbl/ rozsądny
 sensitive /ˈsensətɪv/ wrażliwy
 shy /ʃaɪ/ nieśmiały
 stubborn /ˈstʌbən/ uparty
 stupid /ˈstjuːpɪd/ głupi
 talkative /ˈtɔːkətɪv/ gadatliwy, rozmowny
 (un)tidy /ˈ(ʌn)ˈtaɪdi/ (nie)porządkowy
 (in)tolerant /ˈ(ɪn)ˈtɒlərənt/ (nie)tolerancyjny
 ambitious /æmˈbɪʃəs/ ambitny
 big-head /ˈbɪɡ.hed/ zarozumialec
 blunt /blʌnt/ szczery, otwarty
 couch potato /ˈkəʊtʃ pəˈteɪtəʊ/ kanapowiec, leń
 coward /ˈkəʊəd/ tchórz
 determined /dɪˈtɜːmɪnd/ zdecydowany
 economical /ˌiːkəˈnɒmɪkl/ oszczędny
 extravagant /ɪkˈstrævəɡənt/ ekstrawagancki, rozrzutny
 frank /fræŋk/ szczery
 generous /dʒenərəs/ szczodry, hojny
 laugh /lɑːf/ śmiech, dowcipnis
 obstinate /ˈɒbstɪnət/ zawzięty, uparty
 pain in the neck /peɪn ɪn ðə nek/ utrapienie, bardzo irytująca osoba
 pushy /ˈpuʃi/ natarczywy, bezczelny
 self-assured /self əˈʃʊəd/ pewny siebie
 self-important /self ɪmˈpɔːtnt/ zadufany w sobie
 selfless /ˈselfləs/ bezinteresowny
 tight-fisted /ˈtaɪtˈfɪstɪd/ skąpy
 wet blanket /wet ˈblæŋkɪt/ malkontent

Feelings and emotions / Uczucia i emocje

angry /ˈæŋɡri/ zły, rozgniewany
 anxious /ˈæŋkʃəs/ zaniepokojony, z troską
 be sick and tired /sɪk ənd ˈtaɪəd/ mieć dość
 concerned /kənˈsɜːnd/ zaniepokojony, zmartwiony
 confused /kənˈfjuːzd/ zdezorientowany
 cross /krɒs/ rozgniewany
 depressed /dɪˈprest/ załamany, przybity
 disappointed /ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪd/ rozczarowany
 embarrassed /ɪmˈbærəst/ zawstydzony
 envious /ˈenviəs/ zazdrosny, zazdrosny
 excited /ɪkˈsaɪtɪd/ podekscytowany

exhausted /ɪɡˈzɔːstɪd/ wyczerpany, zmęczony
 fed-up /ˈfedˌʌp/ przygnębiony
 furious /ˈfjʊəriəs/ rozgniewany, wściekły
 happy /ˈhæpi/ szczęśliwy
 horrified /ˈhɒrfaɪd/ przerażony
 jealous /ˈdʒeləs/ zazdrosny
 miserable /ˈmɪzrəb(ə)l/ przygnębiony
 mixed-up /mɪkst ˈʌp/ zagubiony
 nervous /ˈnɜːvəs/ zdenerwowany
 pleased /pliːzd/ zadowolony
 proud /praʊd/ dumny
 sad /sæd/ smutny
 scared /skeəd/ przestraszony
 sick and tired /sɪk ənd ˈtaɪəd/ wyczerpany
 terrified /ˈterfaɪd/ przerażony
 thrilled /θrɪld/ podekscytowany
 tired /ˈtaɪəd/ zmęczony
 upset /ˌʌpˈset/ przygnębiony, zaniepokojony
 worried /ˈwʌrɪd/ zmartwiony
 burst into tears /bɜːst ɪntə ˈtiəz/ wybuchnąć płaczem
 be down in the dumps /bi daʊn ɪn ðə ˈdʌmps/ być w dołku, mieć chandrę
 go red (as a beetroot) /ɡəʊ red əz ə ˈbiːtruːt/ spalić buraka
 go to pieces /ɡəʊ ɪntə ˈpiːsɪz/ rozkleić się
 hit the roof /hɪt ðə ruːf/ wściekać się
 be over the moon /bi ˈəʊvə ðə muːn/ być wniebowziętym

Interests / Zainteresowania

adore sth /əˈdɔː ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ uwielbiać coś
 appeal to sb /əˈpiːl tə ˈsʌmbədi/ podobać się komuś
 be a fan of sth /bi ə fæn əv ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ być fanem czegoś
 be crazy / mad about sth /bi ˈkreɪzi, məd əˈbaʊt ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ szaleć za czymś
 be fond of sth /bi fɒnd əv ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ lubić coś
 be interested in sth /bi ˈɪntrəstɪd ɪn ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ interesować się czymś
 be into sth /bi ɪntə ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ zajmować się czymś, interesować
 be keen on sth /bi kiːn ɒn ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ interesować się czymś, lubić coś robić
 can't bear sth /kɑːnt beə ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ nie móc czegoś znieść
 can't live without sth /kɑːnt laɪv wɪðˈaʊt ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ nie móc się obejść bez czegoś
 can't stand sth /kɑːnt stænd ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ nie móc czegoś znieść
 dislike sth /disˈlaɪk ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ nie przepadać za czymś
 enjoy sth /ɪnˈdʒɔɪ ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ lubić coś
 get enjoyment from sth /ˈɡet ɪnˈdʒɔɪmənt frəm ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ lubić, czerpać z czegoś przyjemność
 (not) be one's cup of tea /nɒt bi wʌnz kʌp əv tiː/ (nie) być czyjąś bajką
 Ethical problems / Problemy etyczne
 charities /ˈtʃærɪtɪz/ organizacje charytatywne
 corruption /kəˈrʌp(ə)ʃn/ korupcja
 death penalty /deθ ˈpenlti/ kara śmierci
 drug abuse /ˈdrʌɡ əˈbjuːs/ zażywanie narkotyków
 euthanasia /juːˈθæniəz/ eutanazja
 freedom of speech /ˈfriːdəm əv spiːtʃ/ wolność słowa
 racism /ˈreɪzɪzəm/ rasizm
 unemployment /ˌʌnɪmˈplɔɪmənt/ bezrobocie

LISTENING

give advice on sth /ɡɪv ədˈvaɪs ɒn ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ doradzać w sprawie czegoś
 go over one's notes /ɡəʊ əˈʊvə wʌnz nəʊts/ przejrzeć notatki
 grow out of sth /ɡrəʊ əʊt əv ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ wyrosnąć z czegoś
 have an interest in sth /həv ən ˈɪntrəst ɪn ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ interesować się czymś
 make impression /ˈmeɪk ɪmˈpreʃ(ə)n/ sprawiać wrażenie
 wear sb out /weə ˈsʌmbədi ˈaʊt/ wykańczać, męczyć kogoś
 chirpy /ˈtʃɜːpi/ radosny
 come to one's senses /kʌm tə wʌnz ˈsensɪz/ pójść po rozum do głowy
 courteous /ˈkɜːtiəs/ uprzejmy
 disconcerting /ˌdɪskənˈsɜːtɪŋ/ zakłopotany, zmieszany
 fall for sth /fɔːl fɔː ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ dać się nabrać na coś
 mischievous /ˈmɪstʃɪvəs/ figlarny
 rip off sb /rɪp ɒf ˈsʌmbədi/ zdzierać pieniądze z kogoś
 see through sb /siː θruː ˈsʌmbədi/ przejrzeć kogoś
 surly /ˈsɜːli/ opryskliwy
 take sb in /teɪk ˈsʌmbədi ɪn/ zwodzić, nabierać
 take its toll on sth /teɪk ɪts təʊl ɒn ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ zebrać żniwo, mieć konsekwencje
 talk sth through /tɔːk ˈsʌmθɪŋ θruː/ wytłumaczyć krok po kroku

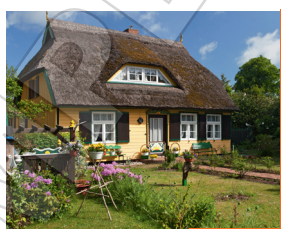
READING

be seen as more attractive /bi ˈsiːn əz mɔːr əˈtræktɪv/ być odbieranym jako bardziej atrakcyjny
 form an opinion about sth /ˈfɔːm ən əˈpɪniən əˈbaʊt ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ wyrabiać sobie opinię na temat czegoś
 project an image of oneself /prəˈdʒekt ən ˈɪmɪdʒ əv wʌnzˈself/ kreować swój wizerunek
 reflection of our personality /nˈflekʃ(ə)n əv ˈaʊə ˈpɜːsəˈnælɪti/ odzwierciedlenie naszej osobowości
 stand out from the crowd /stænd ˈaʊt frəm ðə kraʊd/ wyróżniać się z tłumu
 be below the belt /bi biˈləʊ ðə belt/ cios poniżej pasa
 fit like a glove /fɪt ˈlaɪk ə ɡlʌv/ leżeć jak ulał
 fly off the handle /flaɪ ɒf ðə ˈhændl/ wpaść w szal
 get into an angry fit /ˈɡet ɪntə ən ˈæŋɡri fɪt/ zdenerwować się
 handle / tackle stress /ˈhændl; ˈtækl stres/ radzić sobie ze stresem
 keep their negative emotions at bay /kiːp ðeə ˈnegətɪv ɪˈməʊʃnz ət beɪ/ trzymać negatywne emocje na wodzy
 lead to sth /liːd tə ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ doprowadzać do czegoś
 pull one's socks up /pʊl wʌnz ˈsɒks ʌp/ wziąć się w garść, zakasać rękawy
 put one's thinking cap on /pʊt wʌnz ˈθɪŋkɪŋ kæp ɒn/ zastanowić się, przemyśleć
 take one's hat off to sb /teɪk wʌnz ˈhæt ɒf tə ˈsʌmbədi/ chylić czoła przed kimś, podziwiać
 wear the trousers /weə ðə ˈtraʊzəz/ nosić spodnie (przenosić)



Miejsce zamieszkania

- 1 Read the post and choose the pictures of the places where Joe has lived.



forum x

Hi!

My father keeps being moved from place to place for his work, so in our life we have lived in many types of **accommodation**.

I was brought up in a **block of flats**, then we moved to a **terraced house** and after that to a **semi-detached** one. Then we were renting a **bungalow** before we ended up in a **tenement house**. Now, we are living in a **detached house**. Can anyone beat that? 😊

Joe

- 2 In your notebook, complete the sentences with the correct form of the words below. Use the Polish words in brackets as prompts.

• housing estate • neighbourhood • view
• lift • suburbs • attic • bedsit • overlook
• lawn • ground floor • countryside

- We live in a quiet (*sąsiedztwo*) in a newly-built (*osiedle*).
- My (*kawalerka*), which is in the (*poddasze*), is quite small, but it (*wychodzi na*) a beautiful park.
- My gran's flat is on the (*parter*), so she doesn't need to use the (*winda*).
- My grandparents live in the (*przedmieścia*), in a lovely cottage with a perfectly-kept (*trawnik*).
- I dream of living in the (*wieś*), where I'd have wonderful (*widoki*) of the forests.

3 In your notebook, complete the sentences with the words *home* or *house*.

- 1 What's your address?
- 2 My town has plenty of wonderfully green parks.
- 3 We are moving next week.
- 4 My grandfather lives in a really cosy old people's .
- 5 I'm planning to buy a larger with a garden.
- 6 My brother left at the age of 22, but I don't want to move out of my family at all.
- 7 There is no place like .
- 8 My mother works from these days.
- 9 Make yourself feel at , please.
- 10 Unfortunately, many young people come from broken .

4 EXTENDED Choose the correct words and write them in your notebook.

- 1 My parents are looking for a flat that would be easy to **maintain** / **preserve**, preferably somewhere in a central location, and within **walking** / **walk** distance of a tube station.
- 2 People who move to **rustic** / **rural** areas wish to escape the **hustle and bustle** / **bustle and hustle** of **urban** / **municipal** life.
- 3 It would be lovely to live in beautiful **sceneries** / **surroundings**, somewhere off the beaten **road** / **track**, maybe in a **chalet** / **shed** somewhere in the mountains.
- 4 We must find a flat in close proximity to the city centre which will be **comfortable** / **convenient** for getting to the train station, ideally in a **three-level** / **three-storey** building.
- 5 The **residents** / **mansions** of this area are well satisfied with the local **properties** / **amenities**, the newly-built sports centre in particular.

Opis domu, pomieszczeń i ich wyposażenia

5 In your notebook, match the furniture and equipment with the rooms and places where you usually find them. There are three extra words. What do they mean in Polish?

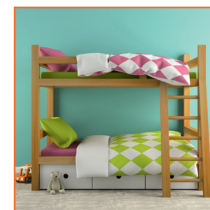
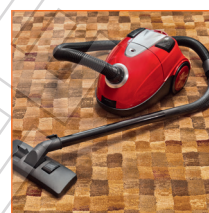
• kitchen • bedroom • living room • garden
• bathroom / toilet

• gate • sheets • fence • chimney • hedge
• fireplace • sink • washbasin • sofa • shower
• dishwasher • duvet • pillows • TV set • roof
• chest of drawers • oven • cupboard • kettle
• wardrobe • towel • cutlery • bookshelf
• freezer • fridge • sponge • path • patio • lift

Compound nouns

6 In your notebook, match the words in column A with the words in column B to make compound nouns that go with the pictures. Then decide where in or around the house you can usually find these.

A		B	
bedside	photo	bed	bed
vacuum	bunk	frame	bin
remote	microwave	table	mat
alarm	rubbish	clock	panels
solar	flower	cleaner	control
coffee	bath	oven	table



7 Work in pairs. Choose five expressions each from exercise 5 (Student A) and from exercise 6 (Student B), and write short definitions for them in your notebooks. Read out the definitions to each other and guess the words.

8 EXTENDED Work in pairs. Explain the difference between the following pairs of words.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 stairs / steps | 4 carpet / rug |
| 2 cushion / pillow | 5 radiator / heater |
| 3 oven / hob | 6 shutters / blinds |

9 In your notebook, complete the email with the adjectives below.

- fully-furnished • fully-equipped • second-hand
- cluttered • homely • old-fashioned • central
- spacious

e-mail x

Hi Dad,
Just a quick email to tell you that I've finally found a flat. It's by no means perfect since it's really badly-decorated with lots of tasteless furnishings and has truly (1) furniture, like at Grandma's. It's also pretty (2) at the moment with lots of bits and pieces everywhere. However, it's in a (3) location and it's quite (4) , big enough for me anyway. I hope I'll manage to make it as (5) as possible, really cosy, and that I'll find some cheap, (6) furniture to replace the stuff that is here. It'll take some time before it's (7) and (8) as furniture and household appliances cost a fortune, but I stay optimistic. I'd love you to see the place, so please find some time to come and see me.
Natalie

10 EXTENDED Read the sentences and say why the person is unhappy with the place they are in.

1 The room I'm renting is so **pokey** and **musty** that I'll find it hard to last there much longer!

2 I can't stand staying in this office. It's so **stuffy** and **airless** in here.

3 This place is really dark and **dingy**, and so **run-down**.

4 My flatlet has a lot of **damp**, and it has such **tacky** furnishings. I don't know which is worse.

11 Read and answer the questions for you. Write the answers in your notebook.

Where you live, have you got ...?

- 1 a mirror above a chest of drawers.
- 2 an armchair in the corner of your room.
- 3 placemats on the table where you have your meals.
- 4 lots of mugs in your kitchen cupboards.
- 5 scales in your bathroom.
- 6 candlesticks on the windowsills.

12 EXTENDED Give an example of an object that you can find in the following places.

- utility room • shed • porch • larder • lounge
- loo • cellar • loft

Prace w domu

13 In your notebook, complete the to-do list with the verbs below.

- water • load • air • iron • mop • open • Hoover
- do • hang out • empty • dust • sweep

Dear Mum,

How lovely of you to come and see me! Sorry I'm not in, but I'll be back before the evening. In the meantime, could you do me a favour and ...

- 1 my shirt for tomorrow and the washing on the balcony,
- 2 and the dishwasher, and the washing up,
- 3 the carpet and the shelves,
- 4 all the windows and the rooms,
- 5 and the floor in the kitchen,
- 6 the plants.

Got to go. See you later. Love you!
Adrian

- 14 Read the names of the things below. In your notebook, write what household jobs you need them for.

• washing-up liquid • cloth • watering can
• dustpan and brush • broom • ironing board
• lawnmower • vacuum cleaner

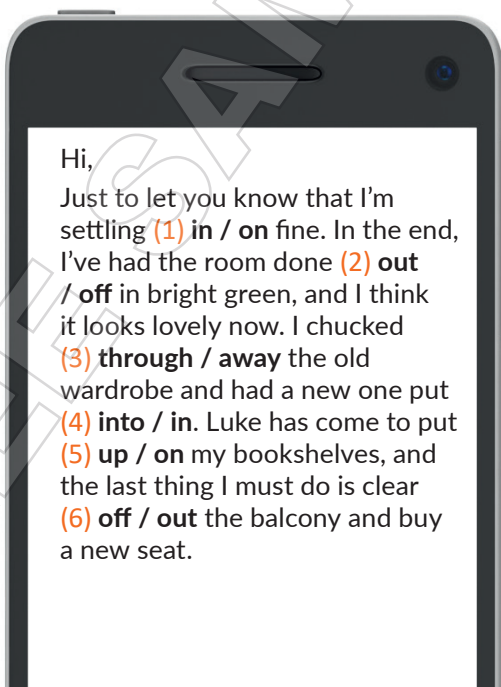
Collocations

- 15 Choose the correct answer and write it in your notebook.

- Your grandparents are coming to see us, so please ☐ your room.
A do up B clear C tidy up
- Don't forget to ☐ your bed before you go to school.
A make B do C set
- My mum has to work hard to keep our house ☐ and tidy.
A clean B clear C orderly
- Why don't you ☐ rid of the clothes you no longer need in your wardrobe?
A get B take C give
- I don't know any people who like ☐ household chores.
A making B taking C doing
- This flat needs ☐ up. It hasn't been redecorated for ages.
A making B doing C putting

Phrasal verbs

- 16 EXTENDED Read the message. Choose the correct preposition and write it in your notebook. Translate the phrasal verbs into Polish.



Wynajem, kupno i sprzedaż nieruchomości

- 17 Read the advert. Complete the words with the missing letters and write the answers in your notebook.

A flat to (1) l _ t

If you can't (2) o _ n an apartment, and taking out a (3) mort _ a _ e is out of the question, why don't you (4) r _ _ _ _ a place? We can put you in touch with your future (5) land _ o _ _ _ or (6) landl _ d _ within days, and you could (7) m _ _ _ _ in as soon as possible. You can negotiate the (8) re _ _ _ as well! So if you are looking for some (9) acc _ _ _ _ oda _ _ _ _ n, don't hesitate to contact us. Our estate (10) a _ _ _ _ _ is at your disposal 24 hours a day!

- 18 EXTENDED Use the prompts to make questions to ask your prospective landlord / landlady. Write the answers in your notebook.

- put / deposit?
- pay / rent / monthly instalments?
- notice / give / before / vacate / place?
- other tenants?
- how much / bills / come / every month?
- extra charges?

- 19 Work in pairs and answer the questions.

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of renting a flat rather than owning your own?
- Would you prefer to stay with your parents while at university or rent a flat on your own?
- If you wanted to rent a flat to share it with another person, what qualities would you want your flatmate to have?



Get started

1 Work in pairs and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the best room you've ever slept in? Why?
- 2 How important is the right bed for a good night's sleep? Why do you say that?

Practise

2 1.05 Read the question and the answers.

Think of phrases you could use when doing the things in bold. Then listen to the speaker and choose the correct answer.

The speaker

A	complains about the organisation of a recent holiday.	
B	recommends a type of holiday.	
C	expresses surprise at an experience on holiday.	

3 1.06 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi na temat łóżek w różnych pokojach. Do każdej wypowiedzi (1–4) dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie (A–E). Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie. **Uwaga:** jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

This person

A	is a businessman who had an enjoyable hotel experience.	
B	disobeyed a rule to check something.	
C	explains how a health issue was solved.	
D	gives advice on the best beds and mattresses for bad backs.	
E	is a guide showing people round an exhibition.	

4 Choose the correct prepositions to complete the sentences and write them in your notebook.

- 1 There were a lot of beds **at / on** display in the showroom.
- 2 The hotel receptionist was a bit taken **aback / backwards** when I asked if I could have a duvet instead of blankets on the bed.
- 3 After dinner at the restaurant, we looked **about / round** the town and found a great shop.
- 4 The bed was so narrow that when I turned **about / over**, I fell out of it.
- 5 I stayed in Paris for a couple of days and a friend put me **on / up** in his flat.

5 In your notebook, complete the sentences with the correct words. Check your answers in the audioscript on page 320.

- 1 My sister's room is really untidy with a(n)  bed and clothes all over the floor.
- 2 This controversial book always  a lot of discussion, doesn't it?
- 3 The bed was terrible – it was -hard!
- 4 I'd go so  as to say that our house is the prettiest house I've ever seen.
- 5 I can  recommend this website for finding new posters and pictures for your room.
- 6 The room was tiny but it was a small  to pay for having such a stunning view.

Get thinking and talking

6 How would you feel about sleeping in a room in these places? Why?

- in the centre of a city • by the sea
- in the middle of the countryside • in a hot country
- in a country with midnight sun

EXTENDED

Get started

1 Work in pairs and answer the questions.

- 1 Do you have a specific pre-sleep routine? Why (not)? If yes, what is it?
- 2 What advice would you give to someone who was having sleep problems?

Practise

2 1.07 Read the statement and the answers that go with it. Then listen to the recording and in your notebook write phrases from the text which make option B the correct answer.

The speaker is

A	promoting a book on a book review programme.	
B	giving advice on sleeping on a radio health programme.	✓
C	describing the causes of insomnia in a lecture.	

EXTENDED

3  1.08  **Usłyszysz dwukrotnie trzy wypowiedzi na temat snu. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie.**

- 1 How could the text be titled?
 - A The history of the doll's house
 - B A growing collection
 - C Miniature worlds
- 2 What is the speaker doing?
 - A Giving advice on sleeping.
 - B Reviewing items for sale.
 - C Advertising a product.
- 3 Which of the following is stated in the text as a fact, not an opinion?
 - A Completing a routine morning chore is an indicator of contentment and positivity.
 - B We can recognise outgoing personalities by their tastes in fashion and furnishings.
 - C An untidy bedroom means the occupant has an untidy mind.

Get lexical

4 Choose the correct equivalents for the more formal words from the texts.

- 1 requires = forces / enables
- 2 reveal = get familiar with / make known
- 3 array = design / a range of
- 4 attired = dressed / showed

5 In your notebook, complete the sentences with the missing parts of the collocations. Check your answers in the audioscript on page 320.

- 1 The doll on the shelf is  dressed.
- 2 It's  obvious that Ben doesn't want me to go to his party.
- 3 I'm always  wary of adverts that claim to save me money.
- 4 My most  prized possession is an old teddy bear.
- 5 I slept  for ten hours and now I feel really good.

Get thinking and talking

6 Work in pairs and discuss the comments below.

- A 'If you have a problem, sleep on it and it will look easier in the morning.'
- B 'The best time to learn new things is just before you go to sleep.'
- C 'Sleep is our best friend.'

Get started

1 Imagine you could stay in two of the following places for a week. Work in pairs to discuss the pros and cons of your choices.

- 1 an igloo
- 2 a houseboat
- 3 the home of a celebrity of your choice
- 4 the home of a famous artist from the past
- 5 a haunted house

Practise

2 Read the text and questions 1 and 2. Decide and explain why the underlined answers are correct, and the others incorrect.

I don't really follow the news, but when I hear something extraordinary, I always look it up. I learnt about Agata Oleksiak, a Polishborn sculptor and performance artist, and her knitted Pink House from the radio. I googled it immediately and found out that, together with a group of female refugees and immigrants from different countries, she spent over a week crocheting an enormous pink cover for a house in Kerava, Finland. The artist selected this house for a reason. It used to belong to a family who, during the Winter War in 1939, had to run away because of bombs falling into their garden. Agata wanted her project to reflect millions of sad stories of people who have to escape their homes in war times, and to give these people some symbolic hope for the future. Brilliant idea! The best I've heard for some time.



- 1 Why did the author get interested in the story?
 - A She is generally interested in what's going on in the news.
 - B She is particularly curious about unusual stories.
 - C She was just on the computer when she heard it.
- 2 The author of the text feels
 - A quite hopeful for the refugees.
 - B a little upset by the war story.
 - C really amazed by the project.

- 3  Przeczytaj trzy teksty na tematy związane z domami. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszyście.



Are you interested in literature and the lives of well-known writers? Would you like to stay at one of the famous houses where they produced

some of their best work? If so, why not visit one of our four cottages at Greenway, Agatha Christie's beloved summer house? It's a wonderfully-located estate on the English Riviera. However, what has the greatest appeal to the visitors is the fact that the house was the setting for one of her most famous crime novels, *Dead Man's Folly*. It's a homely cottage with a private patio with access to the gardens where the writer used to chill out.

Book your stay now!

- 1 What, according to the author of the text, is the most attractive thing about visiting the house?
- A The fact that it is where one of Christie's stories was set.
- B The fact that it is situated in a lovely location.
- C The fact that it is a very cosy place with a big garden.

e-mail x

I'm 18 years old and I don't like being away from my cosy home for too long. Call me crazy, but my home is my castle as they say. It's the place where I feel safest, the most comfy and, above all, where I can do what I want. So, yes, you may say I'm a homebody. It's not because I don't fancy meeting my friends. It's just the peace and quiet I get at home. People sometimes tell me that I won't make lots of friends if I carry on like that. To be honest, though, I don't need tonnes of friends. I have a couple of mates who I keep in touch with, and that's all that matters to me.

- 2 The author of the post
- A thinks he is a bit strange from time to time.
- B is annoyed with people who call him a loner.
- C believes he has more freedom at home than anywhere else.

Housewarming parties are very popular

Housewarming parties are very popular all around the globe. The guests visit a new house and bring a present, most often something that the owners can furnish the house with. It's common knowledge. However, what not many people know is that the original housewarming party was, in fact, organised to literally warm the house up.

The idea originated in the Middle Ages. In those times guests used to bring firewood as gifts and light fires in the fireplace to make the place warm. The fire was also believed to prevent evil spirits from coming to the house. Housewarming parties mattered a lot to people those days as they were supposed to bring the family good fortune.

- 3 Which of the following statements is true according to the text?
- A Housewarming parties have some ancient roots.
- B Housewarming parties were of great importance to people in the past.
- C Housewarming parties are thrown in few countries only.

Get lexical

- 4 In your notebook, complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words in brackets.
- 1 The Polish President's official summer  (reside) is in Jurata.
- 2 The  (inhabit) of this village are very proud of the place they live.
- 3 We live in a very friendly  (neighbour).
- 4 The hotel was quite  (afford), so we stayed in it for a few days.
- 5 My mum made our place seem really  (home) with all these lights and pastel colours.
- 5 In your notebook, complete the phrases below with *do* or *make* to form the collocations.

• a cup of tea • your best • a decision • a mistake
 • noise • business with someone • an experiment
 • money • someone a favour • yourself feel at home
 • research • a good impression on someone

Get thinking and talking

- 6 Work in pairs and answer the questions.
- 1 What is the most unusual building and interior design you have ever seen? Can you describe it?
- 2 Are you a homebody or the complete opposite?

Get started

- 1 Work in pairs. Make a list of features that can make a home cosy.

Practise

- 2 Read the two comments. Choose the correct answers, and write them in your notebook.

e-mail

x

When it comes to a homely atmosphere, what does the trick in my opinion is a light colour for the walls, curtains and carpets. (1) **Of equal importance** / **Of less importance** are all the bits and pieces that complete the picture such as paintings, candlesticks, vases full of flowers, and a comfy armchair, all a must! (2) **Last but not least** / **Above all**, it's the dim lights.

As regards a cosy home, I'd go for candlelight in the first place. It warms and lights the place up. (3) **Secondly** / **Primarily**, it would be a comfortable sofa with a foot rest where I can chill out after a hard day at work. (4) **In a nutshell** / **Lastly**, I need some relaxing jazz music. That's what I'd call paradise!

- 3  Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Do każdej luki (1–4) dopasuj brakujący fragment (A–E), tak aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie. **Uwaga:** jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

When I think of cosiness, what springs to mind is *hygge*, the Danish lifestyle trend that is taking the world by storm. The term is pretty hard to define as it refers to more than one thing, and if you want me to be honest, it's probably fully understood only by the Danes themselves. (1)  Danes came up with the concept of *hygge* in response to the many cold and dark days they have to endure throughout the year. They decided that to break up the long and dull day they needed something extra to make them feel warm and contented. (2)  Here is how I experienced just that. I remember arriving in Denmark for the first time in my life and what struck me at the house where I was put up was *hygge*, although at the time I had no clue about what it was. I could feel it and smell it all around me. On my arrival, the host (a friend of a friend's) treated me to a cup of freshly brewed tea served in fine china, she lit an orange-scented candle, and gave me a warm fuzzy blanket to cover my knees. (3)  With time, I learnt more and more about this lifestyle philosophy, and began to understand that Danes just incorporate it into their

daily lives as something natural and it is not done to show off in front of the guests. Part and parcel of this ritual are also family meals, free time activities, and long baths.

So, Danes believe that it's essential to invite their nearest and dearest for a meal, have a natter about what's happening in each other's lives, and play a good old-fashioned board game afterwards.

(4)  In a nutshell, *hygge* is about enjoying little luxuries every day to create a sense of cosiness, comfort and friendship. Not a bad idea, I'd say!

A I was feeling spoiled and really welcome within seconds of setting foot in a stranger's house.

B As a result, this nation has acquired a true ability to celebrate the moment, promote a kind of *carpe diem* philosophy intended to raise their spirits.

C Equally important is to spend time outdoors so that one can enjoy the peace and quiet nature provides; therefore, bike rides do the job here.

D No sooner had I walked inside than I was moved by the hospitality of the lady, and the welcoming atmosphere of her flat.

E In general, it is connected with the idea of enjoying life's simple pleasures. However, some people consider it also to be 'an art of creating intimacy' both with friends and at home.

Get lexical

- 4 Find the following words and expressions in the text in exercise 3. Use the context to explain what they mean. Write the answers in your notebook.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 take the world by storm | 4 nearest and dearest |
| 2 endure | 5 natter |
| 3 incorporate | 6 raise the spirits |

- 5 In your notebook, translate the sentences into English. Use the expressions from exercise 4.

- Świat ostatnio oszalał na punkcie *hygge*.
- Musimy dbać o swoich najbliższych i chociaż od czasu do czasu pogadać z nimi.
- Odkąd zaczęliśmy dzielić mieszkanie, muszę znosić twoje narzekania.
- Filiżanka dobrej, świeżo zaparzonej herbaty zawsze poprawia mi humor.

Get thinking and talking

- 6 Work in pairs and answer the questions.

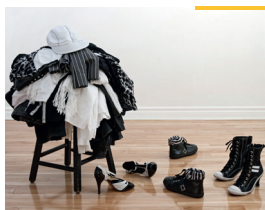
- What do you think of the idea of *hygge*?
- What may strike foreigners when they come to stay at a flat / house in Poland?

Get started

- 1 Read the definitions of these new English words. Then answer the questions.



floordrobe (noun)
/flɔːdrəʊb/ – piling clothes on the floor in place of a wardrobe or dresser



chairdrobe (noun)
/tʃeədrəʊb/ – piling clothes on a chair in place of a closet or dresser

- Do you have a floordrobe or chairdrobe in your room or are you a tidy person?
- Why do you think a lot of teenagers have a mess in their room?
- Should parents help teenagers tidy up their rooms or allow them to have a mess in them? Why do you think so?

Practise

- 2 Read the expressions. Work in pairs and say how the meaning of the underlined word changes depending on the context.

- make a mess in your life / make a mess in your room
- a light room / a light meal
- take a shower / forecast heavy showers across Poland
- let me do it / a flat to let
- a sharp knife / a sharp mind
- give somebody a lift / use the lift

- 3 W zadaniach 1–6 wybierz wyraz, który poprawnie uzupełnia luki w obydwu zdaniach. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie.

- From my point of ☐, parents should not criticise their children for having a mess in their rooms. My hotel room had a breathtaking ☐ over the sea.
A seeing B view C outlook
- George's ☐ is always a mess. My dad is trying to make ☐ for a vegetable garden in our backyard.
A house B space C room

- 3 We can put the guests up in the ☐ bedroom.

What do you do in your ☐ time?

A free B spare C leisure

- 4 Knowing the multiplication ☐ is a must at school.

My grandma asked me to lay the ☐ for tea.

A picture B table C room

- 5 The light was so ☐ that I had to turn it down.

Anna was an exceptionally ☐ child who did very well at school.

A bright B strong C sharp

- 6 I'll stay at my parents' until I find a ☐ of my own.

Spain is a great ☐ for a holiday.

A house B spot C place

- 4 Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie.

When I was a teenager, there was a chair in my bedroom where I (1) ☐ put my clothes on. My parents (2) ☐ always complain how messy the room was, and we even had serious arguments over it. Now, thirty years on as a parent myself, I've finally understood why I was so untidy! A week ago, while I (3) ☐ for something to read in the bookshop, I came across a book by Frances Jensen 'The Teenage Brain'. It (4) ☐ to parents the reasons for such behaviour. The secret lies in the teenage brain. The part of the brain responsible (5) ☐ organisation isn't fully developed, so the young person uses the better developed part which controls the area that looks for pleasure and reward. So, if the teenager has the choice, chat to friends or tidy up, the answer is obvious! However, there is some hope. As soon as when the brain (6) ☐ fully, we become more responsible, and thus more organised.

1	A was used to	B got used to	C used to
2	A would	B could	C should
3	A have been looking	B was looking	C had been looking
4	A tells	B clears	C explains
5	A of	B for	C to
6	A will develop	B must be developed	C develops

- 5 Look at the picture below. Work in pairs and say to what extent you think about the given aspects.



- 6 W zadaniach 1–5 spośród podanych odpowiedzi (A–C) wybierz tę, która może najlepiej zastąpić zaznaczony fragment. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie.

- Draw the curtains if you want to have a nap. Otherwise, it'll be too **bright** for you to fall asleep.

A noisy
B light
C hot
- I'm **terribly short of** money, so I could hardly afford to buy new furniture.

A have no
B have enough
C have a little
- The door handle came off, and it needs **fixing**. It'll take you a second to put it right.

A replacing
B repairing
C repainting
- It is **not necessary for you to** help me with the cooking.

A You can't
B You mustn't
C You don't have to
- Could you **put me up** for the weekend, please? The hotels are a bit too pricey.

A lend me some money
B offer me some accommodation
C find me somewhere else to stay

EXTENDED

Practise

- 1 In your notebook, rewrite the underlined part of the sentence in as many ways as you can. Make any necessary changes.

- When I was a child, I was quite messy.
- I regret changing the colour of my wallpaper.
- We just wanted to stay at home.
- My parents are tired of the mess in my younger sister's bedroom.

EXTENDED

- 2 Uzupełnij drugie zdanie z każdej pary, tak aby zachowało sens zdania wyjściowego, nie zmieniaj przy tym podanych początków i zakończeń zdań. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie. **Uwaga:** w każdą lukę możesz wpisać od dwóch do pięciu wyrazów.

- My brother will leave his clothes all over the bathroom floor! So annoying! **LEAVING**
My brother _____ his clothes on the bathroom floor.
- It's pointless to tell Helen to get rid of the mess in her room. **USE**
_____ Helen to get rid of the mess in her room.
- My parents told me to do the washing up for them. **MADE**
I _____ the washing up for my parents.
- It was my first time in a five-star hotel. **STAYED**
It was the first time _____ in a five-star hotel.
- The flat will be vacant by the time you come back. **MOVED**
I _____ of the flat by the time you come back.

- 3 Przetłumacz fragmenty podane w nawiasach na język angielski, tak aby otrzymać zdania logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie.

- It's about time you (posprzątał swój pokój) _____.
- I was exhausted because (odkurzałem od) _____ the morning.
- How long (jesteś właścielem) _____ this flat for?
- I (miałam właśnie wychodzić) _____ of leaving home when you rang.
- This time next week I (będę się przeprowadzać) _____. Keep your fingers crossed!

Get thinking and talking

- 4 Work in pairs and invent a multi-functional robot that would help you keep your room tidy. Design its functions and draw it if you can. Present it to the rest of the class and vote for the best idea.



Get started

1 Work in pairs. Which phrases in the box would you use to describe the room in the photo?

- badly-lit • cosy • high-ceilinged • impractically furnished • painted white • looks cold
- rustic style • spacious • stylish decorations
- tastefully furnished • well-lit

KNOW YOUR PHRASES

- The key advantage of a *spacious room* is that you *don't feel cramped*.
- The definite / major disadvantage / drawback is that *it can prove to be quite costly*.
- An additional benefit could be *the design*.
- A further argument against *living in the attic* is *the heat in the summer*.
- An argument for choosing an attic room is that *you can easily avoid being disturbed*.
- On the positive / negative side, *this kind of room is often well-lit / badly-lit*.
- One serious / considerable disadvantage of a large room is that *it takes ages to clean it*.
- On the other hand, there are some negative aspects of *living in an open-plan room* too.

Activate

2 Powiedz, że:

- 1 zdecydowanym minusem pokoju na poddaszu jest trudny dostęp do niego.
- 2 z jednej strony, pokój jest jasny i przestronny. Z drugiej strony, nie wygląda przytulnie.
- 3 pokój jest praktycznie umeblowany, co jest jego kolejną zaletą.
- 4 dodatkową korzyścią tego pokoju jest jego odizolowanie i dużo prywatności.
- 5 poważną wadą tego pokoju jest małe okno w dachu, co sprawia, że jest słabo oświetlony.

Practise

GET SMARTER

Aby rozprawka była spójna, poszczególne argumenty za lub przeciw tezie oraz uzasadnienie argumentów należy wprowadzać przez odpowiednie słowa łączące.

3 Read the text. What is the topic of the essay?

Studio flats, which combine a living area, sleeping area, and kitchen in one central room, have taken the world by storm. People who decide to live in a studio flat are amazed by the advantages it offers, **but** they soon experience some disadvantages too.

(1) **Firstly**, the main advantage of living in a studio flat is low cost. A small place is cheaper to heat and light, **so** utility bills will be affordable. (2) **Secondly**, the place is easy to clean and maintain **due to** little space for mess and dust. Finally, residents of mini-housing estates generate less rubbish as they think twice before buying something new.

(3) **Thirdly**, a studio flat is for one person only. Sharing it would be embarrassing **because** the place always looks like a bedroom. **What is more**, if you want to make a meal in your kitchen bay, the unpleasant smell of oil will stay for a long time in your living area.

(4) **Fourthly**, there is little storage space for things you use only seasonally. To solve the problem, you can rent an additional storage unit, **and thus** increase the cost of living.

(5) **Finally**, there are **pros and cons** of living in a studio flat. If you need a place only to sleep in, it looks like a perfect solution. But if you are thinking of having friends over or starting a family, you **should** look for a more convenient place on the real estate market.

4 In your notebook, complete the essay in exercise 3 with the phrases in the box. There is one extra phrase.

- As a consequence • Firstly • Last but not least
- On the negative side • Secondly • To sum up

5 In your notebook, replace the phrases in bold in the essay in exercises 3 with the phrases in the box where possible.

- benefits and drawbacks • because of
- consequently • due to the fact that
- furthermore • however • ought to • therefore

6 Przeczytaj zadanie egzaminacyjne. Wypowiedz się na poniższy temat.

Coraz więcej osób decyduje się zamieszkać w małej miejscowości w sąsiedztwie dużej metropolii. Napisz **rozprawkę**, w której przedstawisz **wady i zalety życia w mieście satelickim**.

Zapisz odpowiedź w zeszycie. Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 słów i spełniać wszystkie wymogi typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu.

Get started

1 Work in pairs and answer the questions.

- 1 Describe a pretty garden belonging to a friend or neighbour.
- 2 Would you like to look after a garden? Why (not)?

KNOW YOUR PHRASES

- I'd definitely go for the second picture / option / idea because *it's informative and entertaining at the same time*.
- In my opinion, the second option would work best / be most interesting *as it looks really enjoyable*.
- This option appeals to me most because *I think it's something everyone thinks about when they want to move house*.
- I think the second option is much better because *it conveys a brief and powerful message*.
- This is my least favourite option because *it doesn't really encourage anyone to sign in*.
- I don't think this option would work so well because *it's not very interesting visually*.
- I'm not too keen on this option as *it isn't something I'd find very useful*.

Activate

2 Powiedz, że:

- 1 zdecydowanie wybrałbyś/wybrałabyś drugi plakat, ponieważ przemawiałby do większej liczby osób.
- 2 twoim zdaniem, pierwsza opcja sprawdziłaby się najlepiej, ponieważ pokazuje niezwykle miejsce.
- 3 myślisz, że pierwsza opcja jest dużo lepsza niż pozostałe, ponieważ pokazuje korzyści z uczestnictwa w konkursie.
- 4 nie jesteś zwolennikiem/zwolenniczką tej opcji, ponieważ jest dość niejednoznaczna i ludzie mogliby nie zrozumieć przekazu.

Practise

3 Read the exam task and a student's answer. Decide whether the student completed the task and justify your opinion.

Together with your classmates you are preparing a campaign to stop some flats being built on a city park. Look at three pictures you are considering for a poster for the campaign.

- Choose the one that in your opinion is most suitable, and justify your choice.
- Justify why you reject the remaining options.

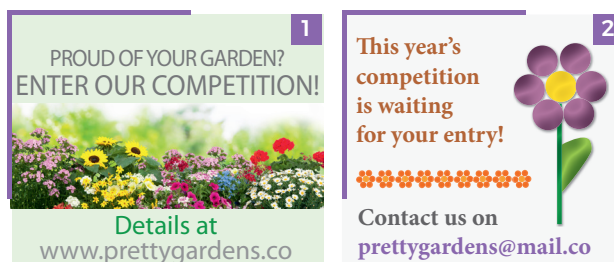


I'd go for the first because the message is very clear – we don't want any more buildings like this. It's direct and would have a strong impact. For me, the second picture doesn't say a lot. It's a pretty picture but it doesn't show what the changes might be like and I don't think many people would be affected by it. And the third picture, in my opinion, wouldn't work so well because it's a little complicated and you have to think carefully about what it is and what it means.

4 Pracujcie w parach. Popatrzcie na ilustracje i wykonajcie zadanie. Następnie odpowiedzcie na dwa pytania.

Lokalne władze w twojej dzielnicy organizują konkurs na najpiękniejszy ogród. Wraz z kolegami i koleżankami z klasy, pomagacie przygotować plakat, który ma promować ten konkurs. Masz do wyboru trzy projekty plakatów.

- Wybierz tę propozycję, która będzie, twoim zdaniem, najbardziej odpowiednia i uzasadnij swój wybór.
- Wyjaśnij, dlaczego odrzucasz pozostałe możliwości.



- 1 What are the advantages of living somewhere that has a garden?
- 2 What can individuals do to keep the green spaces in their areas attractive?

VOCABULARY

The place where we live / Miejsce zamieszkania

bedsit /'bedsɪt/ kawalerka do wynajęcia
 block of flats /'blɒk əv 'flæts/ blok mieszkalny
 bungalow /'bʌŋɡə,ləʊ/ dom parterowy, bungalow
 cottage /'kɒtɪdʒ/ domek wiejski
 countryside /'kʌntri,sʌɪd/ obszar wiejski
 detached house /dɪ'tætʃt 'həʊs/ dom jednorodzinny
 ground floor /graʊnd flɔ:(r)/ parter
 housing estate /'haʊzɪŋ ɪ,steɪt/ osiedle mieszkaniowe
 in central location /ɪn 'sentrəl ləʊ'seɪj(ə)n/ w centrum miasta
 lawn /lɔ:n/ trawnik
 lift /lɪft/ winda
 neighbourhood /'neɪbə,hʊd/ sąsiedztwo, okolica
 overlook sth /,əʊvə'lʊk 'sʌmθɪŋ/ mieć widok na coś
 semi-detached house /,semɪdɪ'tætʃt 'həʊs/ bliźniak
 suburbs /sʌbɜ:bz/ przedmieścia
 tenement house /'tenəmənt 'həʊs/ kamienica
 terraced house /,terəs 'həʊs/ dom szeregowy, segment
 view /vju:/ widok
 villa /'vɪlə/ willa
 amenities /ə'mɪ:nəti:z/ udogodnienia
 chalet /'ʃæleɪ/ domek letniskowy, chatka
 convenient /kən'vi:nɪənt/ dogodny
 easy to maintain /'i:zi tə meɪn'teɪn/ łatwy w utrzymaniu
 hustle and bustle /,hʌsl ən 'bʌsl/ zgiefk
 in a rural area /ɪn ə 'rʊərəl 'eəriə/ w wiejskiej okolicy
 off the beaten track /,ɒf ðə 'bi:tən 'træk/ na uboczu
 resident /'rezɪdənt/ mieszkaniac
 surroundings /sə'reaʊndɪŋ/ otoczenie
 three-storey building /'θri: stɔ:ri 'bɪldɪŋ/ trzypiętrowy budynek
 urban life /'ɜ:bən laɪf/ życie w mieście
 within walking distance of /wɪðɪn 'wɔ:kiŋ ,dɪstəns əv/ w zasięgu dojsia piechotą do
Home and house expressions /
Wyrażenia ze słowami home i house
 broken home /'brəʊkən həʊm/ rozbita rodzina
 family house /'fæməli 'həʊs/ dom rodzinny
 feel at home /fi:l ət həʊm/ czuć się jak u siebie
 home address /həʊm ə'dres/ adres zamieszkania
 home town /həʊm taʊn/ rodzinna miejscowość
 leave home /li:v həʊm/ wyprowadzać się z domu rodzinnego
 move house /mu:v 'həʊs/ przeprowadzać się
 old people's home /əʊld 'pi:p(ə)lz həʊm/ dom starców
 there's no place like home /ðeəz nəʊ 'pleɪs 'laɪk həʊm/ wszędzie dobrze, ale w domu najlepiej

work from home /'wɜ:k frəm həʊm/ pracować z domu
Describing houses / Opis domu, pomieszczeń i ich wyposażenia
Rooms and parts of the house / Pomieszczenia i części domu
 attic /'ætɪk/ strych, poddasze
 balcony /'bælkəni/ balkon
 bathroom /'bɑ:θ,ru:m/ łazienka
 bedroom /'bedru:m/ sypialnia
 chimney /'tʃɪmni/ komin
 fence /fens/ ogrodzenie
 flower bed /'flaʊə bed/ grządka kwiatowa, rabatka
 garden /'ɡɑ:dn/ ogród
 gate /geɪt/ brama
 hedge /hedʒ/ żywopłot
 kitchen /'kɪtʃən/ kuchnia
 lift /lɪft/ winda
 living room /'lɪvɪŋ ru:m/ salon
 path /pɑ:θ/ ścieżka
 patio /'pætiəʊ/ patio
 roof /ru:f/ dach
 toilet /'tɔɪlət/ toaleta, ubikacja
 windowsill /'wɪndəʊsɪl/ parapet okienny
 cellar /'se.lə/ piwnica
 larder /'lɑ:.də/ spiżarnia
 loft /lɒft/ strych
 loo /lu:/ ubikacja
 lounge /laʊndʒ/ salon
 porch /pɔ:tʃ/ ganek
 shed /ʃed/ szopa
 utility room /ju: 'ti:li:ti ru:m/ pralnia, pomieszczenie gospodarcze
 stairs /steəz/ schody
 steps /steps/ schodki, stopnie
Furniture and equipment / Meble i wyposażenie
 alarm clock /ə'lɑ:m klɒk/ budzik
 armchair /'ɑ:m,tʃeə/ fotel
 bath mat /bɑ:θ mæt/ dywanik łazienkowy
 bedside table /bedsaɪd 'teɪbl/ stolik nocny
 blanket /'blæŋkɪt/ koc
 bookshelf /'bʊk,ʃelf/ półka na książki
 bunk bed /bʌŋk bed/ łózko piętrowe
 candlestick /'kændlɪstɪk/ świecznik
 carpet /'kɑ:pɪt/ dywan
 chest of drawers /,tʃest əv 'drɔ:z/ komoda
 coffee table /'kɒfi 'teɪb(ə)l/ stolik kawowy, ława
 cupboard /'kʌbəd/ szafka kuchenna
 curtains /'kɜ:t(ə)nz/ zasłony
 cutlery /'kʌtləri/ sztućce
 dishwasher /'dɪʃ,wɒʃə/ zmywarka
 duvet /'du:veɪ/ kołdra
 electrical appliance /ɪ'lektrɪk(ə)l ə'plaɪəns/ urządzenie elektryczne
 fireplace /'faɪə,pleɪs/ kominek
 freezer /'fri:zə/ zamrażarka
 fridge /frɪdʒ/ lodówka
 household appliances /'haʊshəʊld ə'plaɪənsɪz/ sprzęt AGD
 kettle /'ketl/ czajnik
 microwave oven /'maɪkrəweɪv 'ʌv(ə)n/ kuchenka mikrofalowa
 mirror /'mɪrə/ lustro
 mug /mʌg/ kubek

oven /'ʌvən/ piekarnik
 photo frame /'fəʊtəʊ freɪm/ ramka na zdjęcie
 placemat /'pleɪsmæt/ podkładka pod talerze
 remote control /rɪ'məʊt kən'trəʊl/ pilot
 rubbish bin /'rʌbɪʃ bɪn/ kosz na śmieci
 scales /skeɪlz/ waga
 sheet /ʃi:t/ prześcieradło
 shower /'ʃaʊə/ prysznic
 sink /sɪŋk/ zlew
 sofa /'səʊfə/ kanapa
 solar panels /,səʊlə 'pænlz/ panele słoneczne
 sponge /spʌndʒ/ gąbka
 towel /'taʊəl/ ręcznik
 TV set /,ti: 'vi: set/ telewizor
 vase /va:z/ wazon
 wardrobe /'wɔ:drəʊb/ szafa
 washbasin /'wɒʃ,beɪsn/ umywalka
 waterbed /'wɔ:təbed/ łózko wodne
 blinds /blaɪndz/ żaluzje
 cushion /'kʊʃn/ poduszka dekoracyjna
 heater /'hi:tə/ grzejnik
 hob /hɒb/ płyta grzewcza
 pillow /'pɪləʊ/ poduszka
 radiator /'reɪdɪ,eɪtə/ kaloryfer
 rug /rʌg/ dywanik
 shutters /'ʃʌtəz/ okiennice
Describing a house / Opis domu
 cluttered /'klʌtəd/ zagracony
 comfy /'kʌmfɪ/ wygodny
 fully-equipped /fʊli 'i:kwɪpt/ w pełni wyposażony
 fully-furnished /fʊli 'fɜ:nɪʃt/ w pełniumeblowany
 homely /'həʊmli/ przytulny
 old-fashioned /əʊld 'fæʃnd/ staromodny
 second-hand /,sekənd 'hænd/ używany, z drugiej ręki
 spacious /'speɪʃəs/ przestronny
 tasteless /'teɪstləs/ bez gustu
 airless /'eə(r)ləs/ duszny
 damp /dæmp/ wilgotny
 dingy /'dɪndʒi/ obskurny, ponury
 musty /'mʌsti/ zatęchły
 pokey /'pəʊki/ ciasny
 run-down /rʌŋ,daʊn/ podupadły
 stuffy /'stʌfi/ duszny
 tacky /'tæki/ tandetny
Household jobs / Prace w domu
Chores / Obowiązki
 air a room /eə ə ru:m/ wietrzyć pokój
 do household chores /də 'haʊshəʊld tʃɔ:z/ wykonywać prace domowe
 do the washing up /də ðə 'wɒʃɪŋ ʌp/ zmywać naczynia
 do sth up /də 'sʌmθɪŋ ʌp/ odnawiać, remontować coś
 dust the shelves /dʌst ðə ʃelvz/ wycierać kurz z półek
 empty the dishwasher /,empti ðə 'dɪʃ,wɒʃə/ opróżniać zmywarkę
 get rid of sth /'get rɪd əv 'sʌmθɪŋ/ pozbyć się czegoś
 hang up the clothes /hæŋ ʌp ðə kləʊðz/ wieszać ubrania w szafie
 Hoover the carpet /,hu:və ðə 'kɑ:pɪt/ odkurzać dywan

iron the clothes /'aɪən ðə kləʊðz/ prasować ubrania
load the dishwasher /ləʊd ðə 'dɪʃwɒʃə/ wkładać naczynia do zmywarki
make your bed /'meɪk jə bed/ ścielić łóżko
mop the floor /mɒp ðə flɔː/ wycierać podłogę mopem
clean and tidy /kliːn ənd 'taɪdi/ czysty
open the windows /'əʊpən ðə 'wɪndəʊz/ otwierać okna
sweep the floor /,swiːp ðə 'flɔː/ zamyatać podłogę
tidy up /'taɪdi ʌp/ sprzątać
water the plants /'wɔːtə ðə plɑːnts/ podlewać rośliny
chuck sth away /tʃʌk 'sʌmθɪŋ ə'weɪ/ wyrzucać coś
clear sth out /klaɪə 'sʌmθɪŋ 'aʊt/ uprzątnąć coś, wyrzucić
do sth out /də 'sʌmθɪŋ 'aʊt/ udekorować coś, wysprzątać
put sth in /'pʊt 'sʌmθɪŋ ɪn/ instalować coś
put sth up /'pʊt 'sʌmθɪŋ ʌp/ stawiać coś, przymocowywać
settle in /'set(ə)l ɪn/ zadowolić się

Utensils / Narzędzia

broom /bruːm/ miotła
cloth /klɒθ/ ścierka
dustpan and brush /'dʌstpræn ənd brʌʃ/ szufelka i zmiotka
ironing board /'aɪənɪŋ bɔːd/ deska do prasowania
lawnmower /'lɔːn,məʊə/ kosiarka
vacuum cleaner /'vækjuːm 'kliːnə/ odkurzacz
washing-up liquid /,wɒʃɪŋ 'ʌp 'lɪkwɪd/ płyn do mycia naczyń

watering can /'wɔːtərɪŋ kæn/ konewka

Rental, purchasing and selling property

Wynajmowanie, kupowanie

i sprzedawanie nieruchomości

accommodation /ə,kəmə'deɪʃn/ zakwaterowanie
estate agent /'iːsteɪt ,eɪdʒənt/ agent nieruchomości
landlord / landlady /'lænd,lɔːd/ 'lænd,leɪdi/ właściciel(ka), osoba wynajmująca komuś mieszkanie lub pokój
move in / out /,muːv 'ɪn, 'aʊt/ wprowadzić się / wyprowadzić się
negotiate the rent /nɪ'ɡəʊʃieɪt ðə rent/ negocjować wysokość czynszu
own a flat /əʊn ə flæt/ mieć mieszkanie na własność
rent /'rent/ wynająć, czynsz
take out a mortgage /teɪk ,aʊt ə 'mɔːɡɪdʒ/ wziąć kredyt hipoteczny
to let /tə 'let/ do wynajęcia

come to /kʌm tuː/ osiągać (jakaś kwotę)
extra charge /'ekstrə tʃɑːdʒ/ dodatkowa opłata
give notice /gɪv 'nəʊtɪs/ powiadomić
pay in monthly instalments /peɪ ɪn 'mʌnθli ɪn'stɔːlmənts/ płacić w miesięcznych ratach
put down a deposit /'pʊt daʊn ə dɪ'pɒzɪt/ wpłacić zadatek
tenant /'tenənt/ najemca, lokator
vacate a place /və'keɪt ə 'pleɪs/ zwolnić miejsce

LISTENING

look round /lʊk 'raʊnd/ obejrzeć się za siebie
on display /ɒn dɪ'spleɪ/ na wystawie
put sb up /'pʊt 'sʌmbədi ʌp/ przenocować kogoś
rock-hard /rɒk hɑːd/ twardy jak kamień
small price to pay /smɔːl praɪs tə peɪ/ niewielka cena za
take aback /teɪk ə'bæk/ zbijać z tropu, zaskakiwać
thoroughly recommend /'θɒrəli ,rekə'mend/ polecać z całego serca
turn over /tɜːn 'əʊvə/ przewrócić się na drugi bok
unmade bed /ʌn'meɪd bed/ niepościelone łóżko
an array of sth /ən ə'reɪ əv 'sʌm.θɪŋ/ szeroki wybór, wachlarz czegoś
attired /ə'taɪəd/ odziany
exquisitely dressed /ɪk'skwɪzɪtli drest/ kunsztownie ubrany
glaringly obvious /glɑːrɪŋleɪ 'ɒbvɪəs/ jasne jak słońce
highly prized /'haɪli praɪzd/ bardzo drogi
occupant /'ɒkjʊpənt/ lokator
recall /rɪ'kɔːl/ przypominać sobie
require /rɪ'kwaɪə/ wymagać
reveal /rɪ'viːl/ wyjawiać
sleep soundly /sliːp 'saʊndli/ głęboko spać
slightly wary /'slɑɪtli 'weəri/ nieco nieufny

READING

affordable /ə'fɔːdəb(ə)l/ w przystępnej cenie, niedrogi
do an experiment /də ən ɪk'sperɪmənt/ przeprowadzać eksperyment
do business with sb /də 'bɪznəs wɪð 'sʌmbədi/ robić interesy z kimś
do research /də rɪ'sɜːtʃ/ przeprowadzać badania
do sb a favour /də 'sʌmwʌn ə 'feɪvə/ wyświadczyć komuś przysługę
do your best /də jə best/ starać się z całych sił
haunted house /'hɔːntɪd 'haʊs/ nawiedzony dom
houseboat /'haʊsbəʊt/ łódź mieszkalna
housewarming /'haʊs,wɔː(r)mɪŋ/ parapełówka
igloo /'ɪɡluː/ iglo
inhabitant /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/ mieszkaniec
make a cup of tea /'meɪk ə kʌp əv tiː/ przygotować filiżankę herbaty
make a decision /'meɪk ə dɪ'sɪʒ(ə)n/ podjąć decyzję
make a good impression on /'meɪk ə gʊd ɪm'preʃ(ə)n ɒn/ zrobić dobre wrażenie na
make a mistake /'meɪk ə mɪ'steɪk/ popełnić błąd
make money /'meɪk 'mʌni/ zarabiać
make noise /'meɪk nɔɪz/ hałasować
make yourself feel at home /'meɪk jɔː'self fiːl ət həʊm/ rozgościć się
residence /'rezɪdəns/ rezydencja
endure /ɪn'dʒə/ znosić, wytrzymywać
incorporate /ɪn'kɔːpəreɪt/ zawierać
natter /'nætə/ gadać, plotkować
nearest and dearest /'niərist ənd 'diəriːst/ najbliżsi

raise the spirits /reɪz ðə 'spɪrts/ podnosić na duchu
take the world by storm /teɪk ðə wɜːld baɪ stɔːm/ zyskać ogromną popularność

WRITING

(im)practically furnished /ɪm'præktɪk(ə)li 'fɜːnɪʃt/ (nie)praktycznie umeblowany
badly-lit / well-lit /'bædli lɪt, wel lɪt/ dobrze / źle oświetlony
high-ceilinged /haɪ'siːlɪŋd/ o wysokim suficie
painted white /'peɪntɪd waɪt/ pomalowany na biało
rustic style /'rʌstɪk staɪl/ w stylu rustykalnym
stylish decorations /'staɪlɪʃ ,dekə'reɪʃ(ə)nz/ stylowe dekoracje
tastefully furnished /'teɪstfəli 'fɜːnɪʃt/ gustownie umeblowany