

# Vocabulary 1

## 1

- change school \_\_\_\_\_
- take a gap year \_\_\_\_\_
- retire \_\_\_\_\_
- start your own business \_\_\_\_\_
- win an award \_\_\_\_\_
- go for a job interview \_\_\_\_\_
- move house \_\_\_\_\_
- have an accident \_\_\_\_\_
- make new friends \_\_\_\_\_
- drop out of university \_\_\_\_\_
- settle down \_\_\_\_\_
- get into trouble \_\_\_\_\_
- become rich \_\_\_\_\_
- go abroad \_\_\_\_\_

## 3

- 1 Are you bored of working for someone else? You should think about **starting your own business / winning an award**.
- 2 Tom **retired / had an accident** last year. He doesn't work so he's got more time to see his grandchildren.
- 3 My brother **moved house / got into trouble** from Leeds to London. He **dropped out / made new friends** quickly and he's even **settled down / won an award** with his new girlfriend.
- 4 Amy **had an accident / went abroad** yesterday – she broke her leg.
- 5 A few years ago, Mark **retired / got into trouble** because he bullied some other students. He needed a fresh start, so he **changed school / had an accident**.
- 6 Lucy **dropped out of university / moved house** because she didn't like studying maths. She **settled down / went for a job interview** last month and now she's working as a chef.
- 7 I **took a gap year / became rich** before I started university. I **retired / went abroad** and worked as a volunteer in a school in Africa.

# Reading 1

## 8

- 1 Johnny **was** / **wasn't** very happy when he was a child.
- 2 Johnny **did** / **didn't do** well at school.
- 3 Johnny **went** / **didn't go** to university.
- 4 Johnny **changed** / **didn't change** his job when he was younger.
- 5 Johnny **has got** / **hasn't got** two children.

## 9

- 1 Where does Johnny own houses?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 What happened after his parents got divorced?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Why did he leave school?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Who encouraged him to change his job?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Has Johnny won any awards?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 10

- 1 childhood \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2 stealing \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3 got divorced \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4 broke up \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5 advised \_\_\_\_\_
- a) separated, stopped being together
  - b) stopped being married
  - c) gave someone your opinion about the best thing to do
  - d) the years when you are a child
  - e) the crime of taking things without paying or without permission

# Grammar 1

## 1

He often <b>travels</b> to exotic locations.
He <b>doesn't make films</b> if he thinks they're boring.
<b>Do they live</b> in France? Yes, they <b>do</b> .                      No, they <b>don't</b> .

- a) We use present simple to talk about **habits and routines / actions happening now**.
- b) We **often / never** use adverbs of frequency (such as *always* and *usually*) with present simple.

## 2

- 1 what time / you / usually / go to sleep?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 you / ever / go cycling?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 you / sometimes / upload / pictures to Instagram?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 how often / you / get angry?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 how often / you / listen to music?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 5

### Did you know ...?

- Penelope Cruz (1) *was* (be) born in Spain in 1974.
- When she was younger she (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to be a ballet dancer, and she (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (study) ballet for nine years. Then she (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to become an actress.
- She (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (appear) in a pop video for the group Mecano when she (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) only 15.
- She (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) her first film in 1992 at the age of 17 and (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (become) famous as a result.
- She (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (win) an Oscar for Best Supporting Actress for the film *Vicky Cristina Barcelona* in 2008.
- She (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (start) going out with actor Javier Bardem in 2007 and they (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (get) married in 2010 and had a son in 2011 and a daughter in 2013.

# Grammar 2

## 7

- a) We use \_\_\_\_\_ to talk about past habits and states that are different from now.
- b) We cannot use \_\_\_\_\_ to talk about single finished actions in the past. We must use \_\_\_\_\_ for that.

## 8

Our lifestyles have changed a lot thanks to computers, the Internet and mobile phones. People (1) *used to look for* (look for) information in reference books such as encyclopaedias, but now they (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (use) the Internet. They (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (write) letters and communication (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) days or weeks, but now they (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (send) emails or text messages and communication (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) instant. 20 years ago, people (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) mobile phones, they (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (use) landlines or phone boxes. It's true that communication (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) easier and faster now, but people (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) more time talking face-to-face. Don't let technology stop you communicating!

## 9

1 people / use the Internet / 20 years ago?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 communication / be instant?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 people / send emails?

\_\_\_\_\_

4 people / make phone calls from phone boxes?

\_\_\_\_\_

## 10

2 a) When \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (move) to London?

b) I \_\_\_\_\_ (move) last year.

I \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Bolton before that.

3 a) Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on holiday when you were a child?

b) We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Devon in England every year.

I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) back last year and I really \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) it.

4 a) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a lot when you were a child?

b) Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (read)

lots of books! Actually, I still \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a lot now.

I usually \_\_\_\_\_ (read) at night before I go to sleep.

## Listening

### 12

1 Emma \_\_\_\_\_

4 Helen \_\_\_\_\_

2 Frank \_\_\_\_\_

5 Ivan \_\_\_\_\_

3 Gary \_\_\_\_\_

a) usually cycles twice a week

b) stopped working eight months ago

c) used to go out a lot but doesn't go out much now

d) used to go on holiday with her parents

e) started his own business last year

f) works in a bank

### 13

2 2.5 3 4 5 10 9 26 40

1 Frank is in his \_\_\_\_\_s and he bought a bike \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.

2 Gary is \_\_\_\_\_ years old and he finished university \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.

3 Helen had a baby \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.

The last time she did any art was \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.

4 Ivan has \_\_\_\_\_ grandchildren.

# Speaking

## 3

on the left    on the right    look  
looks like    in the middle    there are

This is a photo of me at the Venice Carnival. My friend Chris is standing (1) *on the left* and my cousin Daniela is (2) \_\_\_\_\_. I'm (3) \_\_\_\_\_. We're all wearing fancy dress costumes because it's Carnival. You can't tell, but Chris (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the actor Orlando Bloom – it's impossible to see under the mask. We all (5) \_\_\_\_\_ very serious, but we're having a great time! In the background (6) \_\_\_\_\_ some beautiful buildings.

## 5

- 1 a box / of / bottom / There's / the / the / photo / at / .  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 standing / John / is / next / table / the / to / .  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 on / right / Lucy / is / the / .  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 angry / He / looks / really / .  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 a dog / of / There's / in / photo / the / middle / the / .  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 6

- 1 X I can't see your sister in the photo.  
Y \_\_\_\_  
a) She looks like my sister.  
b) She's in the middle.  
c) Maria looks unhappy.
- 2 X \_\_\_\_  
Y Yeah, I think he looks like Ryan Gosling.  
a) I saw you with a handsome man yesterday.  
b) She's always serious.  
c) He used to change his job a lot.
- 3 X Which is your father's office?  
Y \_\_\_\_  
a) It's at the top of the page.  
b) He works alone.  
c) It's the one on the left.



## Vocabulary 2

### 1

- worry about \_\_\_\_\_  
depend on \_\_\_\_\_  
agree about \_\_\_\_\_  
listen to \_\_\_\_\_  
argue about \_\_\_\_\_  
talk to \_\_\_\_\_  
wait for \_\_\_\_\_  
argue with \_\_\_\_\_  
participate in \_\_\_\_\_  
look forward to \_\_\_\_\_  
dream about \_\_\_\_\_  
agree with \_\_\_\_\_

### 3

- 1 Who do you talk \_\_\_\_\_ when you have problems?
- 2 What music do you like listening \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 What do you dream \_\_\_\_\_ doing in the future?
- 4 Do you usually agree \_\_\_\_\_ your friends?
- 5 Do you often participate \_\_\_\_\_ activities in class?
- 6 Which things do you argue \_\_\_\_\_?
- 7 Do you worry \_\_\_\_\_ your marks at school?
- 8 Can your friends depend \_\_\_\_\_ you?

### 5

- 1 My brother and I have different opinions about everything. I often **argue with / argue about** him.
- 2 I'm at the train station. I'm **waiting for / looking forward to** a train.
- 3 Who's on the phone? Who are you **talking to / participating in**?
- 4 Pete is a nervous person. He **depends on / worries about** absolutely everything.

## Reading 2

### 8

- 1 Where does Aminata live now?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Where did she use to live?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What did Aminata think the USA would be like?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 What happened when Aminata started school?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Who did she miss when she moved to the USA?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Who helped her at school?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 What did Aminata start with her friends?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 What does she like about her new life?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar 3

### 11

- a) When question words (*who, what*) are the \_\_\_\_\_ of a question the verb forms are the same as in the affirmative.
- b) When question words (*who, what*) are the \_\_\_\_\_ of a question the verb forms are in the interrogative.

### 12

- 1 Who did Andy write to? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Who wrote to Andy? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Who did Chris write to? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Who wrote to Chris? \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Lisa wrote to him.
- b) Emma wrote to him.
- c) He wrote to Lisa.
- d) He wrote to Emma.

### 14

- 1 Tolkien wrote *The Hobbit*.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Penelope Cruz married **Javier Bardem**.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 **Penelope Cruz** married Javier Bardem.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The Chinese built **the Great Wall** over 2,000 years ago.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 **The Chinese** built the Great Wall over 2,000 years ago.  
\_\_\_\_\_



# Writing

## 1

1 What things are new in Magda's life?

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2 What questions does Magda ask Elena?

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3 Who is Elena for Magda?

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## 2

- a) Elena's family \_\_\_\_\_
- b) her teachers \_\_\_\_\_
- c) a concert \_\_\_\_\_
- d) learning the guitar \_\_\_\_\_
- e) doing a sport \_\_\_\_\_
- f) her new school \_\_\_\_\_

## 3

1 What have you done recently?

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2 I am looking forward to hearing all your news.

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3 How are you?

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4 Yours sincerely,

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## 4

1 doing / you / How / are / ?

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2 hear / can't / wait / I / to / you / from / !

---

3 now / Bye / for / ,

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4 to / have / What / you / been / up / ?

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5 else / What / new / is / ?

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## 5

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# Progress check

## 1

- 1 Dan and Mandy moved \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 They decided to start \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Mike made \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Kathy said that she wanted to take \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 They got \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) their own business.
  - b) a gap year before university.
  - c) house last year.
  - d) new friends after he changed school.
  - e) into trouble with the police.

## 2

- 1 agree \_\_\_\_\_ someone
- 2 talk \_\_\_\_\_ someone
- 3 look forward \_\_\_\_\_ something
- 4 dream \_\_\_\_\_ someone / something
- 5 depend \_\_\_\_\_ someone
- 6 participate \_\_\_\_\_ something

## 3

- 1 I **move / moved** to France three years ago.
- 2 I usually **go / went** cycling twice a week.
- 3 Last weekend I **go / went** shopping but I **don't buy / didn't buy** anything.
- 4 What **do / did** you usually do at the weekend?
- 5 Peter **gets / got** married last week.

## 4

- 1 I used to have long hair, \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Paul didn't use to like football, \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I used to be single, \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Peter used to live in Newcastle, \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 We didn't use to do much exercise, \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) but now he's a Manchester United fan.
  - b) but now I have short hair. I got it cut two years ago.
  - c) but he lives in Oxford now. He moved last year.
  - d) but now we often go cycling.
  - e) but now I'm married. I got married last year.

## 5

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (you / live) in a different town or city?  
Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in London, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Paris now. I \_\_\_\_\_ (move) here two months ago.

- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (Sue / like) vegetables? No, she \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) them, but now she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a vegetarian. She \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) eating meat last year.
- 3 What \_\_\_\_\_ (Tony / do) every Saturday? He \_\_\_\_\_ (go) swimming, but last year he \_\_\_\_\_ (start) playing football. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) swimming now.
- 4 Where \_\_\_\_\_ (they / work)? They \_\_\_\_\_ (work) at home now. They \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in an office, but they \_\_\_\_\_ (start) their own business earlier this year.
- 5 How often \_\_\_\_\_ (Kate / go) dancing? She \_\_\_\_\_ (go) dancing every Friday night, but she \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) very often now.

## 6

- 1 **Sally** went shopping with her friends.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Mike visited **the new museum**.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 **Mike** visited the new museum.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 **Jenny** saw Matt Damon's new film last week.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Jenny saw **Matt Damon's new film** last week.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 7

Nick (1) **wins / won** the lottery last month and now his life (2) **is / was** very different. Before, he (3) **gets up / got up** early, but now he usually (4) **gets up / got up** very late – yesterday he (5) **gets up / got up** at 12 o'clock! In his old life, he (6) **works / worked** very hard, but he (7) **doesn't work / didn't work** now. To get to work he (8) **takes / used to take** the bus, but last Saturday he (9) **buys / bought** a new car and now he (10) **travels / travelled** everywhere in his car. Nick (11) **doesn't have / didn't have** much money and he (12) **isn't / wasn't** very happy, but now it's a different story!

# Exam Practice – poziom podstawowy

**1**

to become rich to settle down  
to make new friends to break up  
to have a gap year to miss friends  
to start your own business to retire  
to go to a job interview to change school

A. education
B. relationships
C. employment

**3**

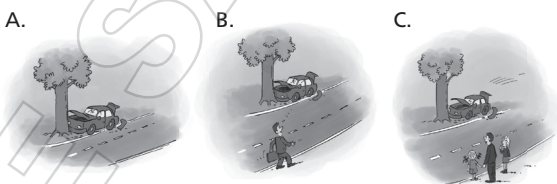
3.1. A. ... no one helped my sister before the ambulance arrived.   
B. ... only one man helped my sister before the ambulance arrived.

3.2. A. ... she wanted nothing from him.   
B. ... she didn't expect anything from him.

3.3. A. I hardly ever used to get into trouble when I was at school.   
B. I often got into trouble when I was at school.

**4**

4.1. How many people saw the accident?



4.2. The text is mainly about

- A. Mark's employment.
- B. Mark and Chloe's relationship.
- C. Chloe's accident.

**5**

5.1. Where are the people?



## ZADANIE EGZAMINACYJNE

**6**

6.1. Why is Mike late for school?



6.2. What are Carol's plans for the afternoon?



6.3. What is the speaker going to do after school?



6.4. Where is the girl?



6.5. The speaker is talking about

- A. her best friend from abroad.
- B. her gap year.
- C. her dream employer.

# Exam Practice – poziom rozszerzony

**1**

but then when until  
although because

- 1.1. I didn't learn to ride a bike \_\_\_\_\_ we moved house and started living in the countryside.
- 1.2. Jim and I used to argue a lot \_\_\_\_\_ we were young.
- 1.3. My brother dropped out of university \_\_\_\_\_ he's a successful businessman now.
- 1.4. Jeremy was a ballet dancer for 5 years and \_\_\_\_\_ he decided to be an actor.

**2**

2.1. \_\_\_\_ 2.2. \_\_\_\_ 2.3. \_\_\_\_

## ZADANIE EGZAMINACYJNE

**3**

3.1. \_\_\_\_ 3.2. \_\_\_\_ 3.3. \_\_\_\_ 3.4. \_\_\_\_

- A. Parents and children find it hard to agree with each other.
- B. Arguing may have a bad influence on your character when you get older.
- C. It's better to agree with people that you depend on.
- D. People often argue about unimportant matters.
- E. It's difficult to agree with people that you don't like.

**4**

after return home independent  
go abroad successful have an accident  
change school between  
drop out of university

These days, more and more young people decide to take a gap year 4.1. \_\_\_\_\_ secondary school and university. Some feel that they aren't ready to start studying straightaway, while others just want to 4.2. \_\_\_\_\_ and make some new friends. One of my sister's friends is thinking about going to Spain next year, and her parents are quite keen on the idea. My sister, Marta, isn't that lucky, though. She often talks to our parents about having a gap year, and they always argue about it. Mum says that she's afraid that Marta might 4.3. \_\_\_\_\_ and dad is worried about her future, especially going to university after having such a break. We both respect our parents' opinions, but they sometimes don't understand that young people today want to be more 4.4. \_\_\_\_\_ and get some real-life experience before they start university.

## ZADANIE EGZAMINACYJNE

**5**

- 5.1. Will Smith began his career as a musician. \_\_\_\_
- 5.2. He played in a few cinema films and then starred in a TV series. \_\_\_\_
- 5.3. Keanu Reeves got the part of Neo because he was better than Smith. \_\_\_\_
- 5.4. Smith has won two Oscar awards. \_\_\_\_

# Wordlist

## ŻYCIE RODZINNE I TOWARZYSKIE – okresy życia

become rich (phr)	/bɪˈkʌm ˈrɪtʃ/	wzbogacić się
change school (phr)	/tʃeɪndʒ ˈsku:l/	zmienić szkołę
childhood (n)	/'tʃaɪldˌhʊd/	dzieciństwo
drop out of university (phr)	/drɒp ˌaʊt əv juːnɪˈvɜː(r)səti/	rzucić studia (przestać uczęszczać)
go abroad (phr)	/gəʊ əˈbrɔːd/	wyjeżdżać za granicę
go for a job interview (phr)	/gəʊ fər ə ˈdʒɒb ɪntə(r)ˌvjuː/	iść na rozmowę o pracę
make new friends (phr)	/meɪk njuː ˈfrendz/	poznać nowych przyjaciół
move house (phr)	/muːv ˈhaʊs/	przeprowadzać się
retire (v)	/rɪˈtaɪə(r)/	przejsć na emeryturę
settle down (v)	/set(ə)l ˈdaʊn/	osiedlać się
start your own business (phr)	/stɑː(r)t ʃɜː əʊn ˈbɪznəs/	założyć własną firmę
take a gap year (phr)	/teɪk ə ˈɡæp jɪə(r)/	zrobić sobie rok przerwy między szkołą średnią a studiami

## ŻYCIE RODZINNE I TOWARZYSKIE – konflikty i problemy

agree about sth / with sb (v)	/əˈɡriː əˈbaʊt ˌsʌmθɪŋ/wɪð ˌsʌmbədi/	zgodzać się w czymś/ z kimś
argue about sth / with sb (v)	/'ɑː(r)ɡju əˈbaʊt ˌsʌmθɪŋ / wɪð ˌsʌmbədi/	kłócić się o coś/ z kimś
get divorced (phr)	/get dɪˈvɔː(r)st/	rozwiść się
get into trouble (phr)	/get ɪntə ˈtrʌb(ə)l/	pakować się w kłopoty
have an accident (phr)	/hæv ən ˈæksɪd(ə)nt/	mieć wypadek
insecure (adj)	/ɪnsɪˈkjʊə(r)/	niepewny siebie
listen to sb / sth (v)	/'lɪs(ə)n tə ˌsʌmbədi/ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	słuchać kogoś/czegoś
lonely (adj)	/'ləʊnli/	samotny
talk to sb (v)	/'tɔːk tə ˌsʌmbədi/	rozmawiać z kimś
upset (adj)	/ʌpˈset/	przygnębiony, zdenerwowany
worry about sb / sth (v)	/'wʌrɪ əˈbaʊt ˌsʌmbədi / ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	martwić się o kogoś/coś

## ŻYCIE SPOŁECZNE – konflikty i problemy społeczne

embrace (v)	/ɪmˈbreɪs/	zrozumieć
employment (n)	/ɪmˈplɔɪmənt/	zatrudnienie
disability (n)	/dɪsəˈbɪləti/	niepełnosprawność
diversity (n)	/daɪˈvɜː(r)səti/	różnorodność
evacuee (n)	/ɪˌvækjuːiː/	osoba ewakuowana
gender (n)	/'dʒendə(r)/	pleć
government (n)	/'gʌvə(r)nmənt/	rząd
ignorant (adj)	/'ɪgnərənt/	nieświadomy
independent (adj)	/'ɪndɪˈpendənt/	niezależny

minority (n)	/maɪˈnɒrəti/	mniejszość
race (n)	/reɪs/	rasa
treat (v)	/'tri:t/	traktować

## INNE

awful (adj)	/'ɔːf(ə)l/	okropny
background (n)	/'bækgraʊnd/	tło, dalszy plan
ballet dancer (n)	/'bæleɪˌdɑːnsə(r)/	tancerz baletowy, baletnica
break up (v)	/'breɪk ʌp/	rozpaść się
cycle (v)	/'saɪk(ə)l/	jeździć rowerem
declare (v)	/'dɪkleə(r)/	wypowiedzieć (np. wojnę)
depend on sb / sth (v)	/'dɪpend ɒn ˌsʌmbədi/ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	zależać od kogoś/czegoś, polegać na kimś
destination (n)	/'destɪˈneɪʃ(ə)n/	cel podróży
depart (v)	/'dɪpɑː(r)t/	wyruszać, odjeżdżać
dream about sth (v)	/'driːm əˈbaʊt ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	marzyć o czymś
encourage (v)	/'ɪnˌkʌrɪdʒ/	zachęcać
excuse (n)	/'ɪkskjʊːs/	wymówka
experience (n)	/'ɪksˈpɪəriəns/	przeżycie, doświadczenie
fame (n)	/'feɪm/	sława
fancy dress costume (n)	/'fænsi ˈdres ˌkɒstjuːm/	strój na bal kostiumowy
graphic design (n)	/'græfɪk dɪˈzajn/	grafika (kierunek studiów)
homesick (adj)	/'həʊmˌsɪk/	stęskniony za domem
host (n)	/'həʊst/	gospodarz
instant (adj)	/'ɪnstənt/	natychmiastowy
introduce oneself (v)	/'ɪntroʊˈdjuːs wʌnˌself/	przedstawiać się
landline (n)	/'lænd(ə)ˌlaɪn/	telefon stacjonarny
look forward to sth (phr)	/'lʊk ˈfɔː(r)wəd(r) tə ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	cieszyć się na myśl o czymś
manage (v)	/'mænɪdʒ/	radzić sobie
movement (n)	/'muːvmənt/	ruch
no doubt (phr)	/'nəʊ ˈdaʊt/	bez wątpliwości, niewątpliwie
participate in sth (v)	/'pɑː(r)tɪsɪpeɪt ɪn ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	brać udział w czymś
phone box (n)	/'fəʊn bɒks/	budka telefoniczna
recording contract (n)	/'rɪkɔː(r)dɪŋ ˌkɒntrækt/	kontrakt płytowy
reference book (n)	/'ref(ə)rəns bʊk/	publikacja encyklopedyczna
respect (v)	/'rɪspekt/	szanować
rural (adj)	/'rʊərəl/	wiejski
scissors (n)	/'sɪzə(r)z/	nożyczki
steal (v)	/'sti:l/	kraść
target (n)	/'tɑː(r)ɡɪt/	cel
wait for sb / sth (v)	/'weɪt fɜː(r) ˌsʌmbədi / ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	czekać na kogoś/coś
win an award (phr)	/'wɪn ən əˈwɔː(r)d/	wygrać nagrodę

## Functional language

### Describing a photo – opisywanie zdjęcia

- **On the left / right, there's a tree.** – Po prawej/lewej stronie znajduje się drzewo.
- **In the middle, you can see a monument.** – Pośrodku możemy zauważyć pomnik.
- **At the top / bottom, there are a lot of leaves.** – Na górze/dole jest dużo liści.
- **There is a boy at the bus stop.** – Na przystanku jest chłopiec.
- **There are lots of football fans at the stadium.** – Na stadionie jest wielu fanów piłki nożnej.
- **He / She looks sad.** – On/Ona wygląda na smutnego/smutną.
- **He / She looks like a serious person.** – On/Ona wygląda na poważną osobę.