



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 nicks • First name • Nationality
- Country of origin • Middle name • Surname
- Last name • Favourite clothes • Family name
- Marital status • Gender • Postcode
- Country of residence • Number of siblings

Social media nicks, Favourite clothes, 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 beard beautiful (un)attractive handsome overweight bald dental brace	curly well-built slim thin / skinny obese ugly freckles fat	dyed wavy blond / fair shoulder-length straight muscular well-dressed dark	wrinkles plump tattoo scar piercing moustache pretty of average height
<i>beard – hair, overweight – build, bald – hair, dental brace – distinguishing features</i>	<i>curly – hair, ugly – opinions about appearance, freckles – distinguishing features</i>	<i>muscular – build, well-dressed – opinions about appearance</i>	<i>plump – build, pretty – opinions about appearance, of average height – build</i>

gorgeous – wspaniały, piękny; plain – pospolity, nieatrakcyjny; scruffy – niechlujny; cute – uroczy

stocky – krępy; slender – smukły; chubby – pucułowaty, pulchny; shapely – zgrabny

redhead – osoba o rudych włosach; crew cut – fryzura na jeża; ginger – rude; fringe – grzywka; parting – przedziałek

mole – pieprzyk; birthmark – znamię; goatee – kozia bródka; pale – blade

Prepositional phrases

4 In your notebook, complete the text with the correct words.

I definitely take (1) after my mother. I look (2) like her, and even smile (3) in the same way. The only thing that makes me different (4) from my mum, except (5) for 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) to our father, especially when it comes (7) to his build. He is (8) as slim as our dad, and both are (9) of 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.

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

Which of these *(suggested answers)*

- 1 are parts of underwear? *tights, bra, pants*
- 2 are accessories? *gloves, scarf, cap, hat, necklace, handbag, ring, earring, tie, hairband, belt*
- 3 are usually worn outside in the winter? *jumper, coat, fleece, gloves, scarf, boots, sweatshirt*
- 4 are usually worn outside in the summer? *sandals, flip-flops, dress, T-shirt, shorts*
- 5 are usually worn to look smart? *shirt, suit, hat, high heels, dress, tie*

7 In your notebook, match the expressions with the pictures.

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



1B 2A 3E 4F 5C 6D

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

- 1 tartan – the other words describe materials used for making clothes
- 2 silk – the other words describe the cut of clothes
- 3 beige – the other words describe opinions about clothes
- 4 vest – the other words are parts of clothes

9 Work in pairs and describe in detail ...

- 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.

Students' own answers

Word formation

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

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

Confusing verbs

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

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

- 1

A: What are you going to wear to the party?

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

A: Oh! So, are we supposed to dress up?

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

A: Do you think this outfit suits me?

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

A: It may go 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 fit you. It's too small.

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

Cechy charakteru

- 12 In your notebook, 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

Positive: *sensitive (insensitive), kind (unkind), self-confident, honest (dishonest), tidy (untidy), sociable (unsociable), helpful (unhelpful), imaginative (unimaginative), modest, brave, patient (impatient), tolerant (intolerant), talkative, fun-loving*
Negative: *absent-minded, messy, naive, selfish, arrogant, stubborn, bossy, argumentative, cruel, mean, talkative*

- 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	• easygoing	• stupid
• noisy	• mature	• narrow-minded	• quiet
• stubborn	• shy	• hard-working	• rude

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

- 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.

Students' own answers

„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

Positive connotation: *determined, self-assured, frank, generous, ambitious, economical*
Negative connotation: *obstinate, self-important, blunt, extravagant, pushy, 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.

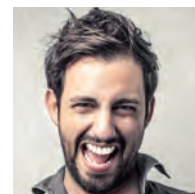
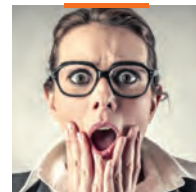
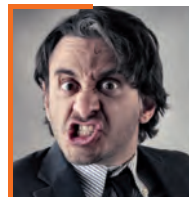
- 17 EXTENDED In your notebook, complete the sentences with the expressions in the box.

• 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 a couch potato.
- Pat never stops boasting about his successes. He's such a big-head.
- My best friend cracks a million jokes a minute. She's such a laugh.
- I can't stand Joe. He's such a pain in the neck, so fussy and argumentative.
- Why do you run away from you responsibilities? You're such a coward.
- Why do you have to be such a wet blanket? 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.



Students' own answers

- 19 Match the adjectives of similar meaning. Then use as many of them as possible to complete the sentences 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

(suggested answers)

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

- I'm really tired of/fed up with my neighbours. They are such noisy people.
- We were just thrilled when we learnt that we had won the main prize.
- When it rains, I always feel sad/miserable and I'm usually in a bad mood.
- Tests and exams always make me feel so nervous/anxious/worried that I can't stop biting my nails.
- My parents are always worried about me when I go somewhere on my own.
- I often get confused about/mixed-up with 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(s) me feel depressed.
- I get upset when .
- The last time I was really disappointed was .

Students' own answers

- 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

- When I found out I came first in the competition, I was absolutely **over the** moon. *happiness*
- My sister was really **down** in the dumps yesterday. I couldn't cheer her up at all. *sadness*
- Tina **burst into** tears when her boyfriend rang to cancel their date. *sadness*
- My father **hit the** roof when he realised I had taken the car without permission. *rage*
- I **went as** red **as a beetroot** when my mum showed my childhood photos to my friends. *embarrassment*
- Jack **went to** pieces when he learnt his fiancée was involved in a serious car accident. *sadness*

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

Students' own answers

- 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

Students' own answers

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

- The death penalty is illegal in most countries, so a life sentence is now the heaviest punishment you can get.
- Drug abuse is a very serious problem in this country. Many young people are addicted to all kinds of addictive substances.
- In some countries freedom of speech is still not guaranteed, so people can't openly express their opinions.
- The government are trying to do all they can to reduce the unemployment rate and provide people with job opportunities.
- A: Do you support any charities ?
 B: We sponsor the Red Cross.
- This politician has been involved in a big corruption scandal and accused of accepting bribes.
- Football clubs do their best to fight racism especially that they have so many players from African countries.
- Some countries have allowed euthanasia which is also called 'assisted suicide'.

Get started

- 1** Work in pairs and answer the questions.
- Do you think a person's mood can change when they put on different clothes?
 - Have you ever acted in a play? What do you think is difficult about pretending to be another person?
- Students' own answers*

Practise

- 2** Read the pairs of sentences and identify the different ways of saying the same thing.
- a I hardly ever go to the cinema.

b I don't often go to the cinema.
 - a I'm really impatient with people who don't listen.

b I get very irritated by people who don't listen.
 - a I'm really keen on rock music.

b I'm a great fan of rock music.
 - a My parents are very compatible.

b My parents are well-suited to each other.
- Students' own answers*

- 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. <i>True</i> (<i>I'm really quite shy ...</i>)
2	Kate mentions that Jack has a strong voice. <i>True</i> (<i>And the audience can always hear what you're saying too.</i>)
3	Kate isn't keen on going to the theatre. <i>False</i> (<i>I mean, I'm really into drama and watching plays on stage.</i>)
4	Kate would worry about being embarrassed on stage. <i>True</i> (<i>It must be very scary to be in front of lots of people! I'd hate to forget my words and get a red face.</i>)

- 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 zeszyte.

1	Zara is on stage for four hours every night in her new play. <i>False</i>
2	Zara's mother was generally unaware that her daughter dressed up in her clothes. <i>True</i>
3	Zara believes that wearing different clothes helps an actor play a part. <i>True</i>
4	Zara tries to imitate the facial expressions associated with different emotions. <i>False</i>
5	Zara feels that some actors lie about how they feel before a performance. <i>True</i>

Get lexical

- 5** In your notebook, complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.
- I need some good advice on what to wear today.
 - I need to go over my notes again before the exam.
 - My little sister has a bad habit of biting her nails. I hope she grows out of it soon!
 - How long does the play go on for?
 - Jenny wears trendy clothes and tries to make out that she's older than she really is.
 - I haven't seen her for ages!
 - My mum has an interest in costume design and she helps out with the school plays.
 - Looking after my brother really wears me out!

Get thinking and talking

- 6** Work in pairs and answer the questions.
- Do you think you need to have a certain personality to be an actor? Why (not)?
 - Is it good to pretend to be happy if you're feeling miserable? Why (not)?
- Students' own answers*

EXTENDED

Get started

- 1** Work in pairs and answer the questions.
- Do people usually know when you're lying? Can you tell when other people are? How?
 - Would you say that you are a very truthful person? Why (not)?
- Students' own answers*

Practise

- 2** 1.03 Listen to 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

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

EXTENDED

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

This person

A	is usually truthful but not through choice. 2
B	thinks one form of routine pretending is necessary. 3
C	was close to being persuaded to do something dangerous. 1
D	is unhappy about being lied to by anyone.
E	acknowledges that some people need to live a lie. 4

Get lexical

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?
- I'm glad you finally came in / to your senses!

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

- surly **4** • mischievous **2** • disconcerting **3**
- chirpy **1** • courteous **5**

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 very cheerful, high-spirited | 3 worrying |
| 2 very naughty | 4 rude and unfriendly |
| | 5 very polite |

Get thinking and talking

6 Work in pairs and answer the question.

- People lie about their age at different stages of their lives. Why? Is this OK in your opinion?
Students' own answers



Get started

1 Work in pairs. Look at the photographs and describe the clothes in the wardrobes, taking into consideration the types, colours, patterns, materials, and styles of clothing.

Students' own answers

2 Work in pairs and answer the questions.

1 Who do you think each of the wardrobes belongs to?

2 What can you say about each owner?

Students' own answers

Practise

3 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

Students' own answers

4 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.

No, heading B would not be a good summary of the paragraph above. The paragraph suggests teens have enough sense to choose wisely, not to blindly follow fashion.

- 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 **F**

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 **E**

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 **A**

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 **B**

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 with the words in the text.

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

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

- 1 Clothes are often the reflection of our personality. We are what we wear.
 2 Stella put on some chic clothes to stand out from the crowd at the party.
 3 People who smile are seen as more attractive. We just get attracted to cheerful individuals.
 4 We often look at clothes to form an opinion about someone.
 5 She liked to be seen as a normal girl, not a top model.



- 8 In your notebook, complete the sentences with either *dress* or *wear* in the correct form.

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


Students' own answers

EXTENDED

Get started

- 1 Work in pairs and answer the questions.
- Does the weather influence your mood? How?
 - Are moods contagious? Why (not)?
- Students' own answers*

Practise

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

In which paragraph does the author

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

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.

EXTENDED

Get lexical

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

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

Students' own answers

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



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

Get thinking and talking

- 5 Work in pairs and answer the questions.
- How do you deal with foul moods in you and in other people?
 - Are you good at controlling your emotions? What makes you say that?
- Students' own answers*

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?

Students' own answers



Practise

2 Read the sentences and decide which two verbs are grammatically incorrect in the context. Write the answers in your notebook.

- 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 **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 at	B on	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 buy
 B to buy
 C buying
- 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

Practise

- 1 Correct one mistake in each sentence. Write the answers in your notebook.
- I've been meaning telling you about our new arrangements, but I've forgotten.
 - They appear to enjoy the party. Just look at them dancing like crazy over there!
 - Do they allow to take any photo in this gallery?
 - I object people taking photos of me without asking!
- 1 ~~telling you to tell you~~ 3 ~~to take taking~~
 2 ~~to enjoy to be enjoying~~ 4 ~~object people I object to people~~

- 2  Uzupełnij zdania 1–5, wykorzystując podane w nawiasach 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 zeszycie. **Uwaga:** w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów, wliczając w to wyrazy już podane.

- I am not capable of dancing (*not / capable / dance*) to the rhythm.
- Being with Harry means putting up with (*mean / put*) his bad moods, which isn't easy.
- You seem to have enjoyed (*enjoy*) the party last night. You didn't come back until midnight.
- During the workshop we were made to share (*we / make / share*) our personal problems, which was awful.
- After we discussed recent fashion trends, we went on to talk (*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 zeszycie. **Uwaga:** w każdą lukę można wpisać od dwóch do pięciu wyrazów.

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

Get thinking and talking

- 4 Work in pairs and answer the question.
- What are the most popular forms of self-expression among your peers?
- Students' own answers*



Get started

- 1 Work in pairs. Describe the photograph and answer the questions.
- Why do you think the girls are so excited?
 - 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
 - Is there any celebrity you would like to meet? Why (not)?
- Students' own answers*

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 admire most 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.

(possible answers)

- 1 I've always dreamt of meeting Ryan Gosling face to face.
- 2 Elton John is famous for his work on fighting against the AIDS.
- 3 I have a lot of respect for Emma Watson, who has got involved in fighting for gender equality.
- 4 What I admire most in Meryl Streep is her strong personality.
- 5 I don't know why people behave so unnaturally when they see a celebrity.
- 6 I'm very impressed by Emma Stone's talent.

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 bullet points they refer to. There is one extra sentence.


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, **C**
- introduce the famous person and say why you are interested in him / her, **E**
- describe the impression this person made on you during a short conversation, **A**
- share the news on his / her future plans. **B**

- 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 sentences A–E. There is one extra sentence.

:: 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) C When I walked up, he invited me to join him and we started to talk.

(2) E Robert is a passionate person who shows everyone that you can make your dreams come true with hard work and determination. (3) A 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) D.

- 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.

Students' own answers

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 waszej krótkiej rozmowy.
- Napisz, dlaczego warto zapraszać znane osoby na tego typu akcje i zachęć czytelników do udziału w podobnej imprezie.

Students' own answers

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?

Students' own answers

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 przypuszczasz, że będą się później opalać.
 - 3 na pierwszym planie zdjęcia widać modnie ubranych nastolatków, którzy zachowują się tak, jakby pozowali do zdjęcia.
 - 4 w tle widzisz ludzi stojących w kolejce i myślisz, że oni mogą wybierać się na festiwal muzyczny.

(possible answers)

- 1 *In the picture, I can see a man wearing jeans and a T-shirt who looks really tired.*
- 2 *The picture is of/shows some tourists in a seaside town. They're wearing beach clothes, so I guess they're going to sunbathe later.*
- 3 *In the foreground of the picture, there are some teenagers who are wearing trendy clothes and look as if they're posing for the picture.*
- 4 *In the background, I can see a long queue of people, and I think that they might all be going to a music festival.*

Practise

- 3 **Describe the photograph.**

Think about:

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

Students' own answers



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



Uczeń A

- 1 Why are the women 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.

Students' own answers

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

Students' own answers

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 /'mæritəl 'steɪtəs/ stan cywilny
 middle name /'mɪdəl neɪm/ drugie imię
 nationality /,næʃjən'æləti/ narodowość
 occupation /,ɒkjə'peɪʃən/ zawód
 postcode /'pəʊst(k)kɒd/ kod pocztowy
 social media nick /'səʊʃ(ə)l 'miːdiə nɪk/ nick na portalach społecznościowych

Appearance / Wygląd zewnętrzny

General / Ogólne

(un)attractive /,(ʌ)nə'træktɪv/ (nie)atrakcyjny
 beautiful /'bjʊːtɪfəl/ piękny
 good-looking /,gʊd'lʊkɪŋ/ przystojny, ładny
 handsome /'hænsəm/ przystojny
 pretty /'prɪti/ ładny
 ugly /'ʌɡli/ brzydki
 well-dressed /,wel'drest/ ładnie ubrany
 cute /kjuːt/ czarujący, uroczy
 gorgeous /'gɔːdʒəs/ wspaniałe, piękne
 plain /pleɪn/ pospolite, nieatrakcyjne
 scruffy /'skrʌfi/ niechlujny

Build / Budowa ciała

fat /fæt/ gruby
 muscular /'mʌskjələ/ umięśniony
 obese /əʊ'biːs/ otyły
 of average / medium height /əv 'ævərɪdʒ, 'miːdiəm haɪt/ średniego wzrostu
 overweight /,əʊvə'weɪt/ z nadwagą
 plump /plʌmp/ puszysty
 slim /slɪm/ szczupły
 thin /skɪni/ chudy
 well-built /,wel'bɪlt/ dobrze zbudowany
 chubby /'tʃʌbi/ pucyfowaty, pulchny
 shapely /'ʃeɪpli/ zgrabny
 slender /'sleɪndə/ smukły, szczupły
 stocky /'stɒki/ krępy

Hair / Włosy

bald /bɔːld/łysy
 blond / fair /blɒnd; feə/ blond
 curly /'kɜːli/ kręcone
 dark /dɑːk/ ciemne
 dyed /daɪd/ farbowane
 shoulder-length /'ʃəʊldə'leŋθ/ do ramion
 straight /streɪt/ proste
 wavy /'weɪvi/ falowane
 crew cut /'kruː kʌt/ fryzura na jeża
 ginger /'dʒɪŋdʒə/ rude
 redhead /'redhed/ osoba o rudych włosach

Special features / Cechy charakterystyczne

beard /bɪəd/ broda
 dental brace /'dent(ə)l breɪs/ aparat na zęby
 freckles /'frek(ə)lz/ piegę
 moustache /məʊ'staːʃ/ wąsy
 piercing /'piəriŋg/ kolczyk
 scar /skɑː/ blizna
 tattoo /tə'tuː/ tatuaż

wrinkles /'rɪŋk(ə)lz/ zmarszczki
 birthmark /'bɜːθ,mɑːk/ 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 wɪθ '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 greɪt ɪm'preʃn ɒn 'sʌmbədi/ zrobić wspaniałe wrażenie na kimś
 make different from sb / sth /meɪk dɪfrənt frəm 'sʌmbədi, 'sʌmθɪŋ/ odróżnić 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 sb /rɪ'maɪnd 'sʌmbədi əv 'sʌmbədi/ przypominac kogoś z wyglądu
 similar to sb / sth /'sɪmɪlə tə 'sʌmbədi, 'sʌmθɪŋ/ podobny do kogoś/czegoś
 take after sb /teɪk 'ɑːftə 'sʌmbədi/ być podobnym do kogoś, odziedziczyć po kimś wyglądem

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/ buty na płaskim obcasie
 fleece /fliːs/ bluza polarowa
 flip-flops /flɪpfloʊps/ klapki, japonki
 gloves /glʌvz/ rękawiczki
 hairband /'heə'bænd/ opaska do włosów
 handbag /'hændbæg/ torebka
 hat /hæt/ kapelusz
 high heels /haɪ hiːlz/ buty na wysokim obcasie
 hoodie /'hʊdi/ bluza z kapturem
 jacket /'dʒækɪt/ kurtka, marynarka, żakiet
 jumper /'dʒʌmpə/ sweter
 leggings /'legɪŋz/ legginsy
 necklace /'nekləs/ naszyjnik
 pants /pænts/ majtki
 ring /rɪŋ/ pierścinek
 sandals /'sændlz/ sandały
 scarf /skɑːf/ szalik
 shirt /ʃɜːt/ koszula
 shorts /ʃɔːts/ szorty
 skirt /skɜːt/ spódnica
 slippers /'slɪpəz/ klapki
 socks /sɒks/ skarpety
 suit /suːt/ garnitur
 sweatshirt /'swetʃɜːt/ podkoszulka
 tie /taɪ/ krawat

tights /taɪts/ rajstopy
 tracksuit /'træk,suːt/ dres
 trainers /'treɪnəz/ obuwie sportowe
 T-shirt /'tiːʃɜːt/ koszulka, T-shirt
 trousers /'traʊzəz/ spodnie
 waistcoat /'weɪs(t),kəʊt/ 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/ w kratę
 velvet /'velvɪt/ aksamitny

Other / Inne

affordable /ə'fɔːdəb(ə)l/ niedrogi
 baggy /'bæɡi/ workowaty, luźny
 (un)comfortable /,(ʌ)n'kʌmfətəbl/ (nie)wygodny
 dress up /dres ʌp/ wystroić się
 (un)fashionable /,(ʌ)n'fæʃnəbl/ (nie)modny
 fit sb /fɪt 'sʌmbədi/ pasować
 get dressed / undressed /get drest, ʌn'drest/ ubierać / rozbierać się
 go with sth /gəʊ wɪθ 'sʌmθɪŋ/ pasować (o elementach ubrania)
 long-sleeved /'lɒŋ,sliːvd/ z długim rękawem
 match sth /mætʃ 'sʌmθɪŋ/ pasować do czegoś
 put on sth /pʊt ɒn 'sʌmθɪŋ/ założyć na siebie, ubrać się w coś
 running shoes /'rʌnɪŋʃuːz/ buty do biegania
 short-sleeved /'ʃɔːt,sliːvd/ z krótkim rękawem
 suit sb /suːt 'sʌmbədi/ pasować komuś (o ubraniu)
 try sth on /traɪ 'sʌmθɪŋ ɒn/ przymierzyć coś
 wear sth /weə 'sʌmθɪŋ/ mieć coś na sobie
 worn out /wɔːn aʊt/ znoszony
 beige /beɪʒ/ beżowy
 chic /ʃiːk/ elegancki
 close-fitting /,kləʊs'fɪtɪŋ/ obcisły, przylegający
 collar /'kɒlə/ kołnierz
 flared /fleəd/ rozszerzający się ku dołowi (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/ roztagarniony
 amusing /ə'mjuːzɪŋ/ zabawny
 argumentative /,ɑːgju'mentətɪv/ kłótlivy
 arrogant /'ærəɡənt/ arogancki
 bossy /'bɒsi/ apodyktyczny
 brave /breɪv/ odważny
 careful /'keəfəl/ ostrożny
 caring /'keərɪŋg/ troskliwy
 childish /'tʃɪldɪʃ/ dziecinny
 clever /'kleɪvə/ mądry
 cruel /'kruːəl/ okrutny, bezlitosny
 easygoing /'iːzi,gəʊɪŋg/ wyluzowany, opanowany
 fun-loving /'fʌn,lʌvɪŋg/ lubiący dobrą zabawę

hard-working /'hɑ:d,wɜ:kɪŋ/ pracowity
(un)helpful /('ʌn)'helpfəl/ (mało) pomocny
(dis)honest /('dis)'ɒnɪst/ (nie)uczciwy
(un)imaginative /('ʌn)'ɪmædʒɪnətɪv/ (mało) pomysłowy
(un)kind /('ʌn)'kaɪnd/ (nie)uprzejmy
lazy /'leɪzi/ leniwy
mature /mə'tʃʊə/ dojrzały
mean /mi:n/ skąpy, złośliwy
messy /'mesi/ bałaganiarski
modest /'mɒdɪst/ skromny
naive /naɪ'vi/ naiwny
narrow-minded /,nærəʊ'maɪndɪd/ ograniczony, o wąskich horyzontach
noisy /'nɔɪzi/ hałaśliwy
open-minded /,əʊpən'maɪndɪd/ otwarty
outgoing /'aʊtɡəʊɪŋ/ otwarty, towarzyski
(im)patient /('ɪm)'peɪjnt/ (nie)cierpliwy
polite /pə'laɪt/ uprzejmy
quiet /'kwaɪət/ cichy
rude /ru:d/ niegrzeczny
self-confident /,self'kɒnfɪdənt/ pewny siebie
self-conscious /,self'kɒnʃəs/ nieśmiały, samoświadomy
(un)selfish /('ʌn)'selfɪʃ/ (nie)samolubny
sensible /'sensəbl/ rozsądny
(in)sensitive /('ɪn)'sensətɪv/ (nie)wrażliwy
shy /ʃaɪ/ nieśmiały
sociable /'səʊʃəb(ə)l/ towarzyski
stubborn /'stʌbən/ uparty
stupid /'stju:pɪd/ głupi
talkative /'tɔ:kətɪv/ gadatliwy, rozmowny
(un)tidy /('ʌn)'taɪdi/ (nie)porządnym
(in)tolerant /('ɪn)'tɒlərənt/ (nie)tolerancyjny
ambitious /æm'bɪʃəs/ ambitny
big-head /'bɪɡ,hed/ zarozumialec
blunt /blʌnt/ obcesowy, bezpośredni
couch potato /kaʊtʃ pə'tetəʊ/ kanapowiec, leń
coward /'kaʊəd/ tchórz
determined /dɪ'tɜ:mɪnd/ zdeterminowany
economical /,i:kə'nɒmɪkl/ oszczędny
extravagant /ɪk'strævəɡənt/ ekstrawagancki, rozrzutny
frank /fræŋk/ szczery
generous /'dʒenərəs/ szczodry, hojny
laugh /lɑ:f/ śmieшек, dowcipniś
obstinate /'ɒbstɪnət/ zawzięty, uparty
pain in the neck /peɪn ɪn ðə nek/ utrapienie, bardzo irytująca osoba
pushy /'pʊʃi/ natarczywy, bezczelny
self-assured /,selfə'ʃʊəd/ pewny siebie
self-important /,selfɪm'pɔ:tnt/ zadufany w sobie
tight-fisted /,taɪt'fɪstɪd/ skąpy
wet blanket /wet 'blæŋkɪt/ malkontent/ malkontentka

Feelings and emotions / Uczucia i emocje

angry /'æŋɡri/ zły, rozgniewany
anxious /'æŋkʃəs/ zaniepokojony, zatroskany
be sick and tired /bi'sɪk ənd 'taɪəd/ mieć dość
concerned /kən'sɜ:nd/ zaniepokojony, zmartwiony
confused /kən'fju:zd/ zdezorientowany
cross /'krɒs/ rozgniewany
depressed /dɪ'prest/ zafamany, przybity
disappointed /,dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/ rozczarowany
embarrassed /ɪm'bærəst/ zawstydzony
envious /'enviəs/ zazdrosny, zawistny

excited /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ podekscytowany
exhausted /ɪɡ'zɔ:stɪd/ wyczerpany, zmęczony
fed up /'fed ʌp/ znudzony
furious /'fjʊəriəs/ rozgniewany, wściekły
happy /'hæpi/ szczęśliwy
horrified /'hɒrɪfaɪd/ przerażony
jealous /'dʒeləs/ zazdrosny
miserable /'mɪz(ə)rəbl/ przygnębiony
mixed up /'mɪkst ʌp/ zagubiony
nervous /'nɜ:vəs/ zdenerwowany
pleased /'pli:zd/ zadowolony
proud /praʊd/ dumny
sad /sæd/ smutny
scared /skeəd/ przestraszony
terrified /'terɪfaɪd/ przerażony
thrilled /θrɪld/ podekscytowany
tired /'taɪəd/ zmęczony
upset /ʌp'set/ przygnębiony, zaniepokojony
worried /'wʌrɪd/ zmartwiony
be down in the dumps /bi daʊn ɪn ðə dʌmps/ być w dołku, mieć chandrę
be over the moon /bi 'əʊvə ðə mu:n/ być wniebowziętym
burst into tears /bɜ:st 'ɪntə 'tiəz/ wybuchnąć płaczem
go red (as a beetroot) /ɡəʊ red (əz ə 'bi:tru:t)/ zaczerwienić się
go to pieces /ɡəʊ tə 'pi:sɪz/ rozkleić się
hit the roof /hɪt ðə ru:f/ wściec się

Interests / Zainteresowania

adore sth /ə'dɔ: 'sʌmθɪŋ/ uwielbiać coś
appeal to sb /ə'pi:l tə 'sʌmbədi/ podobać się komuś
be a fan of sth /bi ə fæn əv 'sʌmθɪŋ/ być fanem czegoś
be crazy / mad about sth /bi 'kreɪzi, məd ə'baʊt 'sʌmθɪŋ/ szaleć za czymś
be fond of sth /bi fɒnd əv 'sʌmθɪŋ/ lubić coś
be interested in sth /bi 'ɪntrəstɪd ɪn 'sʌmθɪŋ/ interesować się czymś
be into sth /bi 'ɪntə 'sʌmθɪŋ/ zajmować się czymś, interesować
be keen on sth /bi ki:n ɒn 'sʌmθɪŋ/ interesować się czymś, lubić coś robić
(not) be one's cup of tea /('nɒt) bi wʌnz kʌp əv ti:/ (nie) być czyjąś bajką
can't bear sth /kɑ:nt beə 'sʌmθɪŋ/ nie móc czegoś znieść
can't live without sth /kɑ:nt liv wɪðə'ʊt 'sʌmθɪŋ/ nie móc się obejść bez czegoś
can't stand sth /kɑ:nt stænd 'sʌmθɪŋ/ nie móc czegoś znieść
dislike sth /'dɪs'laɪk 'sʌmθɪŋ/ nie przepadać za czymś
enjoy sth /ɪn'dʒɔɪ 'sʌmθɪŋ/ lubić coś
get enjoyment from sth /get ɪn'dʒɔɪmənt frəm 'sʌmθɪŋ/ lubić coś, czerpać z czegoś przyjemność

Ethical problems / Problemy etyczne

charities /'tʃærɪtɪz/ organizacje charytatywne
corruption /kə'rʌpʃ(ə)n/ korupcja
death penalty /deθ 'penɪlti/ kara śmierci
drug abuse /'drʌɡ ə'bju:s/ zażywanie narkotyków
euthanasia /ju:θə'neɪzɪə/ eutanazja
freedom of speech /'fri:dəm əv spi:tʃ/ wolność słowa
racism /'reɪzɪzəm/ rasizm
unemployment /,ʌnɪm'plɔɪmənt/ bezrobocie

LISTENING

give advice on sth /ɡɪv əd'vaɪs ɒn 'sʌmθɪŋ/ doradzić w sprawie czegoś
go on for /ɡəʊ ɒn fɔ:/ trwać
go over one's notes /ɡəʊ ə'ʊvə wʌnz nəʊts/ przejrzeć notatki
grow out of sth /ɡrəʊ aʊt əv 'sʌmθɪŋ/ wyrosnąć z czegoś
have an interest in sth /həv ən 'ɪntrəst ɪn 'sʌmθɪŋ/ interesować się czymś
I haven't seen you for ages! /aɪ 'hævnt si:n ju: fɔ: 'eɪdʒɪz/ Tak dawno Cię nie widziałem / nie widziałam!
make impression /'meɪk ɪm'preɪʃ(ə)n/ sprawiać wrażenie
wear sb out /weə 'sʌmbədi aʊt/ wykończyć, zmęczyć kogoś
chirpy /'tʃɪ:pi/ radosny
come to one's senses /kʌm tə wʌnz 'sensɪz/ pójść po rozum do głowy
courteous /'kɜ:tiəs/ uprzejmy
disconcerting /,dɪskən'sɜ:ɪŋ/ niepokojący
fall for sth /fɔ:l fɔ: 'sʌmθɪŋ/ dać się nabrać na coś
mischievous /'mɪʃtɪvəs/ figlarny, złośliwy
rip off sb /rɪp ɒf 'sʌmbədi/ zedrzeć pieniądze z kogoś
see through sb /si: θru: 'sʌmbədi/ przejrzeć kogoś
surlly /'sɜ:li/ opryskliwy
take its toll on sth /teɪk ɪts təʊl ɒn 'sʌmθɪŋ/ zebrać żniwo, mieć konsekwencje
take sb in /teɪk 'sʌmbədi ɪn/ zwieść, nabrać
talk sb through sth /'tɔ:k 'sʌmbədi θru: 'sʌmθɪŋ/ wytłumaczyć krok po kroku

READING

be seen as more attractive /bi si:n əz mɔ:ɹ ə'træktɪv/ być odbieranym jako bardziej atrakcyjny
form an opinion about sth /fɔ:m ən ə'pɪnɪən ə'baʊt 'sʌmθɪŋ/ wyrobić sobie opinię na temat czegoś
project an image of oneself /prə'dʒekt ən 'ɪmɪdʒ əv wʌn'self/ wykreować swój wizerunek
reflection of one's personality /rɪ'flekʃ(ə)n əv 'əʊsə 'pɜ:seɪ'hæltɪ/ odzwierciedlenie naszej osobowości
stand out from the crowd /stænd aʊt frəm ðə kraʊd/ wyróżnić się z tłumu
below the belt /bi'ləʊ ðə belt/ „ponizej pasa”, niesprawiedliwy, okrutny, niemity
fit like a glove /fɪt laɪk ə ɡlʌv/ leżeć jak ulał
fly off the handle /flaɪ ɒf ðə 'hændl/ wpaść w szal
handle / tackle stress /'hændl, 'tækl stres/ radzić sobie ze stresem
keep their negative emotions at bay /ki:p ðeə 'negətɪv ɪ'məʊʃnz ət beɪ/ trzymać nerwy na wodzy
lead to sth /li:d tə 'sʌmθɪŋ/ doprowadzić do czegoś
pull one's socks up /pʊl wʌnz sɒks ʌp/ wziąć się w garść, zakasać rękawy
put one's thinking cap on /pʊt wʌnz 'θɪŋkɪŋ kæp ɒn/ zastanowić się, przemyśleć coś
take one's hat off to sb /teɪk wʌnz hæʊt ɒf tə 'sʌmbədi/ chylić czoła przed kimś, podziwiać
slip into an angry fit /slɪp 'ɪntə ən 'æŋɡri fi:t/ zdenerwować się
wear the trousers /weə ðə 'traʊzəz/ „nosić spodnie”, mieć decydujący głos



Miejsce zamieszkania

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



A, B, C, D, E, H

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 Use the words in the box in the correct form to translate the fragments in brackets. Write the answers in your notebook.

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

- 1 We live in a quiet neighbourhood (*sąsiedztwo*) in a newly-built housing estate (*osiedle*).
- 2 My bedsit (*kawalerka*), which is in the attic (*poddasze*), is quite small, but it overlooks (*wychodzi na*) a beautiful park.
- 3 My gran's flat is on the ground floor (*parter*), so she doesn't need to use the lift (*winda*).
- 4 My grandparents live in the suburbs (*przedmieścia*), in a lovely cottage with a perfectly-kept lawn (*trawnik*).
- 5 I dream of living in the countryside (*wieś*), where I'd have wonderful views (*widoki*) of the forests.

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

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

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

(possible answers)

kitchen: sink, dishwasher, oven, cupboard, cutlery, freezer, fridge, sponge, kettle

bedroom: sheets, duvet, pillows, chest of drawers, wardrobe, bookshelf

living room: fireplace, sofa, TV set, bookshelf

garden: gate, fence, hedge, path, patio

bathroom / toilet: washbasin, shower, towel, sponge

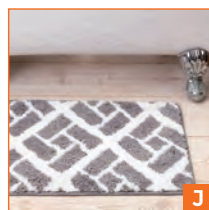
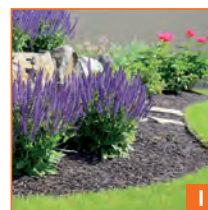
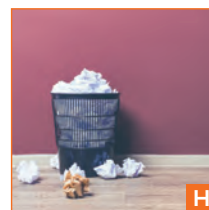
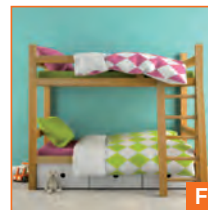
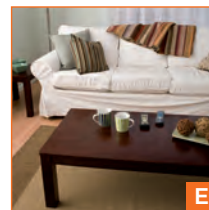
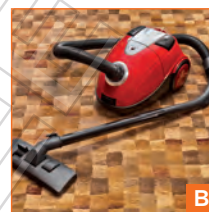
extra words: chimney (komin), roof (dach), lift (winda)

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 photographs. 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

A bedside table, B vacuum cleaner, C alarm clock, D solar panels, E coffee table, F bunk bed, G microwave oven, H rubbish bin, I flowerbed, J bath mat, K photo frame, L remote control



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

Students' own answers



8 EXTENDED Work in pairs. Explain the difference between the words in each pair 1–6.

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

- 1 stairs – a set of steps that allow you to go from one level of a building to another / steps – a set of stairs outside the building
 2 cushion – a cloth bag filled with something soft, used for making a seat more comfortable / pillow – a soft object on which you rest your head in bed
 3 oven – an equipment in a kitchen that you heat to cook food in / hob – the top part of a cooker that you put pans on
 4 carpet – a thick soft cover for a floor / rug – a small carpet
 5 radiator – a large metal object on a wall that is used for heating a room / heater – a piece of equipment used for making a place warm or for heating water
 6 shutters – covers that can be closed over the outside of a window / blinds – window covers inside

9 In your notebook, complete the email with the adjectives in the box.

- 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) old-fashioned furniture, like at Grandma's. It's also pretty (2) cluttered at the moment with lots of bits and pieces everywhere. However, it's in a (3) central location and it's quite (4) spacious, big enough for me anyway. I hope I'll manage to make it as (5) homely as possible, really cosy, and that I'll find some cheap, (6) second-hand furniture to replace the stuff that is here. It'll take some time before it's (7) fully-furnished and (8) fully-equipped 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 flat has a lot of **damp**, and it has such **tacky** furnishings. I don't know which is worse.

- 1 pokey – small and uncomfortable; musty – smelling unpleasant and not fresh
 2 stuffy – too warm and with an unpleasant smell because there is no fresh air; airless – with no fresh air
 3 dingy – dark, unpleasant and often dirty; run-down – in bad condition because no one has spent money on repairs
 4 damp – wet, often in an unpleasant way; tacky – cheap and of poor quality

11 Answer the questions.

Where you live, have you got

- 1 a mirror above a chest of drawers?
- 2 an armchair in the corner of your room?
- 3 place mats 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?

Students' own answers

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

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

(possible answers)

- utility room:** washing machine, sink
shed: gardening tools (spade, rake, trowel)
porch: flower pots, broom, rug
larder: jars, tins of food
lounge: sofa, TV set
loo: toilet paper, toilet brush
cellar: bikes, wood for the fireplace
loft: boxes with old clothes, ski boots, skis

Prace w domu

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

- 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 iron my shirt for tomorrow and hang out the washing on the balcony,
- 2 empty and load the dishwasher, and do the washing-up,
- 3 hoover the carpet and dust the shelves,
- 4 open all the windows and air the rooms,
- 5 sweep and mop the floor in the kitchen,
- 6 water the plants.

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

- 14 Read the names of the things in the box. 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

(possible answers)

washing-up liquid – washing up / doing the dishes;
cloth – wiping utensils; watering can – watering plants; dustpan and brush – sweeping the floor; broom – sweeping the floor;
ironing board – ironing your clothes; lawnmower – mowing the lawn; vacuum cleaner – hoovering / vacuuming the carpets

Collocations

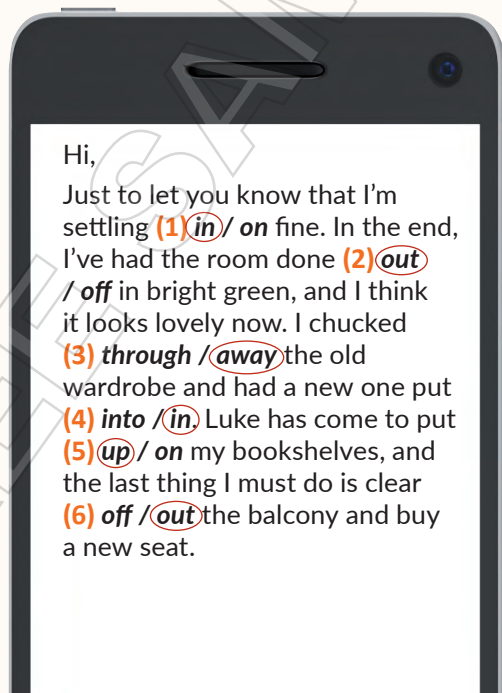
- 15 Choose the correct answers and write them in your notebook.

- 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 take B get 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 prepositions and write them in your notebook. Translate the phrasal verbs into Polish.

1 in; settle in – zadowolić się
2 out; do out – udekorować coś
3 away; chuck sth away – wyrzucić coś
4 in; put sth in – zainstalować coś, ustawić
5 up; put sth up – ustawić coś
6 out; clear sth out – uprzatnąć

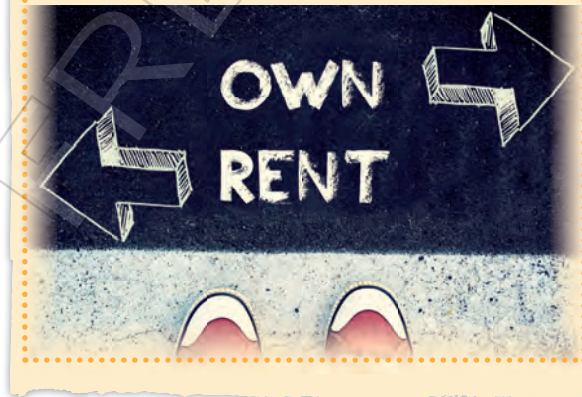


Wynajem, kupno i sprzedaż nieruchomości

- 17 In your notebook, complete words in the advert with the correct letters.

A flat to (1) l e t

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



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

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

(possible answers)

- Do I have to put down a deposit / a deposit down?
- Can I pay the rent in monthly instalments?
- How much notice should I give before vacating the place?
- Are there any other tenants there?
- How much do the bills come to every month?
- Are any other / any 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?

Students' own answers


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?

Students' own answers



Practise

2  1.05 Read the task. Think of phrases you could use when doing the things listed in bold. Then listen and choose the correct answer. Write it in your notebook.

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.

+ *Students' own answers*

3  1.06  Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi na temat łóżek stojących 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 businessperson who had an enjoyable hotel experience. 3
B	disobeyed a rule to check something. 2
C	explains how a health issue was solved. 4
D	gives advice on the best beds and mattresses for bad backs.
E	is a guide showing people round an exhibition. 1

Get lexical

4 Choose the correct prepositions 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 270.

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

Students' own answers

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 is having sleep problems?

Students' own answers

Practise



2  1.07 Read the task. Then listen 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.	

Insomnia affects many of our listeners ...; one simple rule could solve the problem and that is; Try it.

EXTENDED

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

Text 1 How could the text be titled?

- A *The history of the doll's house*
 B *A growing collection*
 C *Miniature worlds*

Text 2 What is the speaker doing?

- A Giving advice on sleeping.
 B Reviewing items for sale.
 C Advertising a product.

Text 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 words from the texts. Write the answers in your notebook.

- 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 270.

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

Get thinking and talking

- 6 Work in pairs and discuss the comments.

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

Students' own answers

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.

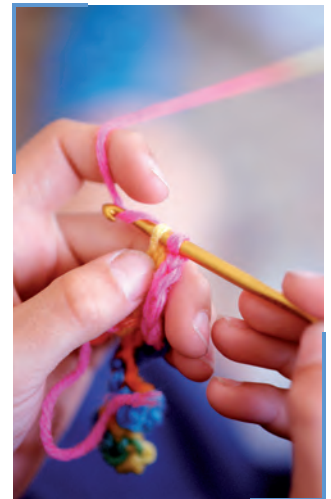
- 1 an igloo
 2 a houseboat
 3 the home of a celebrity of your choice
 4 the home of a famous artist from the past
 5 a haunted house

Students' own answers

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 Polish-born 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.

- 1 *A I don't really follow the news.*
B but when I hear something extraordinary, I always look it up.
C from the radio
 2 *A Agata wanted to give people some hope.*
B No direct mention of that.
C The best I've heard for some time.

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

Text 1



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.

Text 2

:: 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.

Text 3

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 residence (*reside*) is in Jurata.
 2 The inhabitants (*inhabit*) of this village are very proud of the place they live.
 3 We live in a very friendly neighbourhood (*neighbour*).
 4 The hotel was quite affordable (*afford*), so we stayed in it for a few days.
 5 My mum made our place seem really homely (*home*) with all these lights and pastel colours.

- 5 In your notebook, complete the phrases with *do* or *make* to form the collocations.

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

make a cup of tea, do your best, make a decision, make a mistake, make noise, do business with somebody, do an experiment, make money, do somebody a favour, make yourself feel at home, do research, make a good impression on somebody

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?
Students' own answers

EXTENDED

Get started

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

(possible answers)

soft furniture, cushions, pastel colours, curtains, candles, warm light, fireplace, blankets

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 fragmenty. Do każdej luki (1-4) dopasuj brakujący fragment (A-E), tak aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie. Uwaga: jeden fragment został podany 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) E 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) B 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) A 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

EXTENDED

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 |

1 become extremely popular 2 tolerate 3 include 4 family 5 chat 6 improve the mood

- 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 porozmawiać z nimi.
- Odkąd zaczęliśmy dzielić mieszkanie, muszę znosić twoje narzekania.
- Filiżanka dobrej, świeżo zaparzonej herbaty zawsze poprawia mi humor.

(possible answers)

- Hygge* has recently taken the world by storm.
- We must look after our nearest and dearest and at least sometimes have a good natter with them.
- Since we moved in together, I've had to endure your complaints.
- A cup of freshly-brewed tea always raises the spirits.

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?

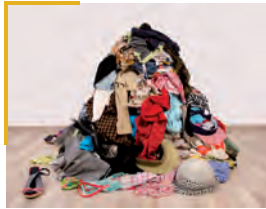
Students' own answers

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) C 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!

- I was feeling spoiled and really welcome within seconds of setting foot in a stranger's house.
- 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.
- 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.
- No sooner had I walked inside than I was moved by the hospitality of the lady, and the welcoming atmosphere of her flat.
- 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 started

- 1 Read the definitions of two new English words. Answer the questions.



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



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

- Do you have a floordrobe or chairrobe 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?

Students' own answers

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

1 *zepsuć sobie życie / zrobić bałagan*

2 *widny pokój / lekkostrawny posiłek*

3 *wziąć prysznic / deszcz*

4 *pozwól mi to zrobić / mieszkanie do wynajęcia*

5 *ostry nóż / inteligentny umysł*

6 *podwieźć kogoś / skorzystać z windy*

- 3 W zdaniach 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
- We can put the guests up in the bedroom. What do you do in your time?
A free B spare C leisure

- 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 the brain (6) fully, we become more responsible, and thus more organised.

1	A was used to	B got used to	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C used to
2	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A would	B could	C should
3	A have been looking	<input checked="" type="radio"/> B was looking	C had been looking
4	A tells	B clears	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C explains
5	A of	<input checked="" type="radio"/> B for	C to
6	A will develop	B must be developed	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C develops

- Knowing the multiplication is a must at school. My grandma asked me to lay the for tea.
A picture B table C room
- 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
- 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

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



Students' own answers

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

- 1 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
- 2 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
- 3 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
- 4 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
- 5 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.

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

(possible answers)

- 1 used to be quite messy / had a tendency to be quite messy / tended to be quite messy / I would leave a mess
- 2 wish I hadn't changed / I'd rather not have changed / If only I hadn't changed
- 3 All we wanted was to / What we wanted to do was to / Our only intention was to
- 4 are fed up with the mess / have had enough of the mess

EXTENDED

- 2 Wykorzystując podane wyrazy, uzupełnij zdania, tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Nie zmieniaj podanych fragmentów i formy podanych wyrazów. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie.

- 1 My brother will leave his clothes all over the bathroom floor! So annoying! **LEAVING**
My brother is always leaving his clothes on the bathroom floor!
- 2 It's pointless to tell Helen to get rid of the mess in her room. **USE**
It's no use telling Helen to get rid of the mess in her room.
- 3 My parents told me to do the washing-up for them. **MADE**
I was made to do the washing-up for my parents.
- 4 It was my first time in a five-star hotel. **STAYED**
It was the first time I had stayed in a five-star hotel.
- 5 The flat will be vacant by the time you come back. **MOVED**
I will have moved out 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.

- 1 It's about time you tidied your room (*posprzątał swój pokój*).
- 2 I was exhausted because I had been vacuuming since (*odkurzałem od*) early morning.
- 3 How long have you owned (*jestes właścielem*) this flat for?
- 4 I was just on the point/verge (*miałam właśnie wychodzić*) of leaving home when you rang.
- 5 This time next week I will be moving house (*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.

Students' own answers



Get started

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

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

(possible answers)

cosy, high-ceilinged, impractically furnished, painted white, looks cold, spacious, stylish decorations, tastefully furnished, well-lit

KNOW YOUR PHRASES

- On the one hand, the key advantage of living in a large room is that *it can take oversize pieces of furniture.*
- Another plus 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:

- z jednej strony pokój jest jasny i przestronny, z drugiej strony nie wygląda przytulnie.
- pokój jest praktycznieumeblowany, co jest jego kolejną zaletą.
- dotychczasową zaletą tego pokoju są stylowe dekoracje.
- poważną wadą tego pokoju jest fakt, że jest słabo oświetlony.

(possible answers)

1 On the one hand, the room is bright and spacious. On the other hand, it does not look cosy.

2 The room is practically furnished, which is its further advantage.

3 Additional benefits of this room are the stylish decorations.

4 One considerable drawback of the room is a small skylight, which makes the place badly-lit.

Practise

GET SMARTER

Aby rozprawka była spójna, poszczególne argumenty za lub przeciw postawionej tezie oraz uzasadnienie argumentów należy wprowadzać za pomocą odpowiednich spójników.

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) **1**, 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) **2**, 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) **3**, 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) **4**, 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) **5**, 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.

The advantages and disadvantages of studio flats.

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 1 • Last but not least 4
- On the negative side 3 • Secondly 2 • To sum up 5

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

but – however, so – consequently, due to – because of, because – due to the fact that, What is more – Furthermore, and thus – therefore, pros and cons - benefits and drawbacks, should – ought to

6 Przeczytaj polecenie i wypowiedz się na poniższy temat.

Coraz więcej osób decyduje się zamieszkać w małej miejscowości położonej 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.

Students' own answers

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)?

Students' own answers

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 the 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 propozycja sprawdziłaby się najlepiej, ponieważ pokazuje niezwykle miejsce.
 - 3 myślisz, że pierwszy plakat jest dużo lepszy niż pozostałe, ponieważ pokazuje korzyści z uczestnictwa w konkursie.
 - 4 nie wybierasz tego plakatu, ponieważ jego treść jest niejednoznaczna i ludzie mogliby nie zrozumieć przekazu.

(possible answers)

- 1 *I'd definitely go for the second poster, because it would appeal to more people.*
- 2 *In my opinion, the first option would work best, because it shows an unusual place.*
- 3 *I think the first option is much better than the remaining ones because it shows the benefits of taking part in the competition.*
- 4 *I'm not too keen on this option as it's a bit ambiguous and people might not understand the message.*

Practise

- 3** Read the 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.

1 NO MORE!

2

3

I'd go for the first picture 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.

Yes. The student chose the picture and justified the answer. He / she also justified why he / she rejected the remaining options.

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

Lokalne władze 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 PROUD OF YOUR GARDEN? ENTER OUR COMPETITION!
Details at www.prettygardens.co

2 This year's competition is waiting for your entry!
Contact us on prettygardens@mail.co

3 LOCAL GARDEN COMPETITION 2018 Edition
Closing Date: June 5
Learn more at www.prettygardens.co

- 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?

Students' own answers

VOCABULARY

The place where we live / Miejsce zamieszkania

attic /'ætɪk/ strych, poddasze
 bedsit /'bedsɪt/ kawalerka
 block of flats /blɒk əv flæts/ blok mieszkalny
 bungalow /'bʌŋɡələʊ/ dom parterowy, bungalow
 cottage /'kɒtɪdʒ/ domek wiejski
 countryside /'kʌntri,sɑɪd/ obszar wiejski
 detached house /dɪ'tætʃt haʊs/ dom jednorodzinny
 ground floor /graʊnd flɔː/ parter
 housing estate /'haʊzɪŋ ɪ'steɪt/ osiedle mieszkaniowe
 in a central location /ɪn ə ,sentrəl læʊ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ w centrum miasta
 lawn /lɔːn/ trawnik
 lift /lɪft/ winda
 neighbourhood /'neɪbə,hʊd/ sąsiedztwo, okolica
 overlook sth /,əʊvə'lʊk ,sʌmθɪŋ/ mieć widok na coś
 semi-detached house /,semɪdɪ'tætʃt haʊs/ bliźniak
 suburbs /sʌbɜːbz/ przedmieścia
 tenement house /'tenəmənt haʊs/ kamienica
 terraced house /'terəst haʊs/ dom szeregowy, segment
 view /vjuː/ widok
 amenities /ə'mɪ:nətɪz/ udogodnienia
 chalet /'ʃæleɪ/ domek letniskowy, chatka
 convenient /kən'veɪniənt/ dogodny
 easy to maintain /'iːzi tə meɪn'teɪn/ łatwy w utrzymaniu
 hustle and bustle /,hʌsl ən 'bʌsl/ zgłębienie
 in a rural area /ɪn ə ,rʊərəl 'eəriə/ w wiejskiej okolicy
 off the beaten track /,ɒf ðə bi:tən træk/ na uboczu
 resident /'rezɪdənt/ mieszkaniec/ mieszkanka
 surroundings /sə'reaʊndɪŋz/ otoczenie
 three-storey building /θriː 'stɔːri ,bɪldɪŋ/ trzypiętrowy budynek
 urban life /'ɜːbən laɪf/ życie w mieście
 within walking distance of /wɪðɪn 'wɔːkɪŋ ,dɪstəns əv/ w bliskiej odległości (możliwej do pokonania pieszo)
Home and house expressions / Wyrażenia ze słowami home i house
 broken home /'brɒkən həʊm/ niepełna rodzina
 family house /'fæməli haʊs/ dom rodzinny
 feel at home /fiːl ət həʊm/ czuć się jak u siebie
 home address /həʊm ə'dres/ adres zamieszkania
 home town /həʊm taʊn/ rodzina miejscowość
 leave home /liːv həʊm/ wyprowadzać się z domu rodzinnego
 move house /muːv haʊs/ przeprowadzać się
 old people's home /əʊld 'pi:p(ə)lz həʊm/ dom spokojnej starości

there's no place like home /ðeəz nəʊ pleɪs laɪk həʊm/ wszędzie dobrze, ale w domu najlepiej
 work from home /wɜːk frəm həʊm/ pracować z domu
Describing houses / Opis domu, pomieszczeń i ich wyposażenia
Rooms and parts of the house / Pomieszczenia i części domu
 balcony /'bælkəni/ balkon
 bathroom /'bɑːθ,rʊ:m/ łazienka
 bedroom /'bedru:m/ sypialnia
 chimney /'tʃɪmni/ komin
 fence /fens/ ogrodzenie
 flowerbed /'flaʊəbed/ grządka kwiatowa, rabatka
 garden /'gɑːdn/ ogród
 gate /geɪt/ brama
 hedge /hedʒ/ żywopłot
 kitchen /'kɪtʃən/ kuchnia
 living room /'lɪvɪŋ ru:m/ salon
 path /pɑːθ/ ścieżka
 patio /'pætiəʊ/ patio
 roof /ruːf/ dach
 toilet /'tɔɪlət/ toaleta, ubikacja
 cellar /'selə/ piwnica
 larder /'lɑːdə/ spiżarnia
 loft /lɒft/ strych
 loo /luː/ ubikacja
 lounge /laʊndʒ/ salon
 porch /pɔːtʃ/ ganek
 shed /ʃed/ szopa
 stairs /steəz/ schody
 steps /steps/ schodki, stopnie
 utility room /juː'tɪlɪti ru:m/ pralnia, pomieszczenie gospodarcze
Furniture and equipment / Meble i wyposażenie
 alarm clock /ə'lɑːm klɒk/ budzik
 armchair /'ɑːm,tʃeə/ fotel
 bath mat /'bɑːθ mæt/ dywanik łazienkowy
 bedside table /'bed,sɑɪd 'teɪbl/ stolik nocny
 blanket /'blæŋkɪt/ koc
 bookshelf /'bʊk,ʃelf/ półka na książki
 bunk bed /bʌŋk bed/ łóżko piętrowe
 candlestick /'kændl,stɪk/ świecznik
 carpet /'kɑːpɪt/ dywan
 chest of drawers /tʃest əv 'drɔːz/ komoda
 coffee table /'kɒfi 'teɪb(ə)l/ stolik kawowy, fawa
 cupboard /'kʌbəd/ szafka kuchenna
 curtains /'kɜːt(ə)nz/ zasłony
 cutlery /'kʌtləri/ sztućce
 dishwasher /'dɪʃ,wɒʃə/ zmywarka
 duvet /'duːvet/ kołdra
 fireplace /'faɪə,pleɪs/ kominek
 freezer /'friːzə/ zamrażarka
 fridge /frɪdʒ/ lodówka
 household appliances /'haʊs,həʊld ə'plɑːənsɪz/ sprzęt AGD
 kettle /'ketl/ czajnik
 microwave oven /'maɪkrə,weɪv 'ʌv(ə)n/ kuchenka mikrofalowa
 mirror /'mɪrə/ lustro
 mug /mʌg/ kubek
 oven /'ʌv(ə)n/ piekarnik

photo frame /'fəʊtəʊ freɪm/ ramka na zdjęcie
 pillow /'pɪləʊ/ poduszka
 place mat /'pleɪs mæt/ podkładka pod talerze
 remote control /rɪ'məʊt kən'trəʊl/ pilot
 rubbish bin /'rʌbɪʃ bɪn/ kosz na śmieci
 scales /skeɪlz/ waga
 sheet /ʃiːt/ prześcieradło
 shower /'ʃəʊə/ prysznic
 sink /sɪŋk/ zlew
 sofa /'səʊfə/ kanapa
 solar panels /'səʊlə 'pænlz/ panele słoneczne
 sponge /spʌndʒ/ gąbka
 towel /'taʊəl/ ręcznik
 TV set /tiː 'viː set/ telewizor
 vase /vɑːz/ wazon
 wardrobe /'wɔːdrəʊb/ szafa
 washbasin /'wɒʃ,beɪsn/ umywalka
 waterbed /'wɔːtə,bed/ łóżko wodne
 windowsill /'wɪndəʊ,sɪl/ parapet okienny
 blinds /blaɪndz/ żaluzje
 cushion /'kʊʃn/ poduszka dekoracyjna
 heater /'hiːtə/ grzejnik
 hob /hɒb/ płyta grzewcza
 radiator /'reɪdɪ,eɪtə/ kaloryfer
 rug /rʌg/ dywanik
 shutters /'ʃʌtəz/ okiennice
Describing a house / Opis domu
 cluttered /'klʌtəd/ zagracony
 comfy /'kʌmfɪ/ wygodny
 cosy /'kəʊzi/ przytulny
 fully-equipped /'fʊli ɪ'kwɪpt/ w pełni wyposażony
 fully-furnished /'fʊli 'fɜːnɪʃt/ w pełni umeblowany
 homely /'həʊmli/ przytulny
 old-fashioned /,əʊld'fæʃnd/ staromodny
 second-hand /,sekənd'hænd/ używany, z drugiej ręki
 spacious /'speɪʃəs/ przestronny
 tasteless /'teɪstləs/ bez gustu
 airless /'eələs/ duszny
 damp /dæmp/ wilgotny
 dingy /'dɪŋzi/ obskurny, ponury
 musty /'mʌsti/ zatęchły
 pokey /'pəʊki/ ciasny
 run-down /,rʌn'daʊn/ podupadły
 stuffy /'stʌfi/ duszny
 tacky /'tæki/ tandetny
Household jobs / Prace w domu
Chores / Obowiązki
 air a room /eə ə ru:m/ wietrzyć pokój
 clean and tidy /kliːn ənd 'taɪdi/ czysty
 do household chores /də 'haʊs,həʊld tʃɔːz/ wykonywać prace domowe
 do sth up /də 'sʌmθɪŋ ʌp/ odnawiać, remontować coś
 do the washing-up /də ðə 'wɒʃɪŋ ʌp/ zmywać naczynia
 dust the shelves /dʌst ðə ʃelvz/ wycierać kurz z półek
 empty the dishwasher /,emptɪ ðə 'dɪʃ,wɒʃə/ opróżniać zmywarkę
 get rid of sth /get rɪd əv 'sʌmθɪŋ/ pozbywać się czegoś

hang out the clothes /hæŋ əʊt ðə kləʊðz/ wieszac pranie
hoover the carpet /ˌhuːvə ðə ˈkɑːpɪt/ odkurzac dywan
iron the clothes /ˈaɪən ðə kləʊðz/ prasować ubrania
load the dishwasher /ləʊd ðə ˈdɪʃ,wɒʃə/ wkładać naczyńia do zmywarki
make your bed /meɪk jə bed/ ścielić łóżko
mop the floor /mɒp ðə flɔː/ wycierać podłogę mopem
open the windows /ˈəʊpən ðə ˌwɪndəʊz/ otwierać okna
sweep the floor /ˌswiːp ðə ˈflɔː/ zamiatać podłogę
tidy up /ˈtaɪdi ʌp/ sprzątać
water the plants /ˈwɔːtə ðə plɑːnts/ podlewać rośliny
chuck sth away /tʃʌk ˈsʌmθɪŋ ə weɪ/ wyrzucić coś
clear sth out /kliə ˈsʌmθɪŋ əʊt/ uprzątnąć coś, wyrzucić
do sth out /də ˈsʌmθɪŋ əʊt/ dekorować coś, sprzątać
put sth in /pʊt ˈsʌmθɪŋ ɪn/ instalować coś
put sth up /pʊt ˈsʌmθɪŋ ʌp/ stawiać coś, przymocowywać
settle in /ˈsetl(ə) ɪn/ zadomawiać się

Utensils / Narzędzia

broom /bruːm/ miotła
cloth /klɒθ/ ścierka
dustpan and brush /ˈdʌs(t)pæn ənd brʌʃ/ szufelka i zmiotka
ironing board /ˈaɪənɪŋ bɔːd/ deska do prasowania
lawnmower /ˈlɔːn,məʊə/ kosiarka
vacuum cleaner /ˈvækjuːm ˌkliːnə/ odkurzacz
washing-up liquid /ˌwɒʃɪŋ ˈlɪkwɪd/ płyn do mycia naczyń
watering can /ˈwɔːtərɪŋ kæn/ konewka

Rental, purchasing and selling property / Wynajem, kupno i sprzedaż nieruchomości

accommodation /əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃn/ zakwaterowanie
estate agent /ˈiːsteɪt ˌeɪdʒənt/ agentka nieruchomości
landlord / landlady /ˈlændˌlɔːd, ˈlændˌleɪdi/ właściciel/właścicielka, osoba wynajmująca komuś mieszkanie lub pokój
move in / out /ˌmuːv ˈɪn, ˈaʊt/ wprowadzać / wyprowadzać się
negotiate the rent /nɪˈɡəʊʃieɪt ðə rɛnt/ negocjować wysokość czynszu
own a flat /əʊn ə flæt/ mieć mieszkanie na własność
rent /rɛnt/ wynajmować, czynsz
take out a mortgage /teɪk əʊt ə ˈmɔːɡɪdʒ/ brać kredyt hipoteczny
to let /tə let/ do wynajęcia
come to /kʌm tuː/ osiągać (jakąś kwotę)
extra charge /ˈɛkstrə tʃɑːdʒ/ dodatkowa opłata
give notice /gɪv ˈnəʊtɪs/ powiadamiać
pay in monthly instalments /peɪ ɪn ˈmʌnθli ɪnˌstɔːlmənts/ płacić w miesięcznych ratach
put down a deposit /pʊt daʊn ə dɪˈpɒzɪt/ wpłacać zadek

tenant /ˈtenənt/ najemca, lokator/lokatorka
vacate a place /vəˈkeɪt ə ˌpleɪs/ zwalniać miejsce

LISTENING

encourage discussion /ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ dɪˌskʌʃ(ə)n/ sprowokować rozmowę
go so far as to say /gəʊ səʊ ˈfɑː əz tə seɪ/ pokusić się o stwierdzenie
look round /lʊk raʊnd/ rozglądać się
on display /ɒn dɪˈspleɪ/ na wystawie
put sb up /pʊt ˈsʌmbədi ʌp/ przenocować kogoś
rock-hard /rɒk hɑːd/ twardy jak kamień
small price to pay /smɔːl praɪs tə peɪ/ niewielka cena za
take aback /teɪk əˈbæk/ zbijać z tropu, zaskakiwać
thoroughly recommend /ˈθʊrəʊli ˌrekəˈmend/ polecać z całego serca
turn over /tɜːn ˈəʊvə/ przewracać się na drugi bok
unmade bed /ʌnˈmeɪd bed/ niepościelone łóżko
an array of sth /ən əˈreɪ əv ˌsʌmθɪŋ/ szeroki wybór, wachlarz czegoś
attired /əˈtaɪəd/ odziany
exquisitely dressed /ɪkˈskwɪzɪtli ˌdrest/ kunsztownie ubrany
glaringly obvious /ˌglɑːrɪŋli ˈɒbvɪəs/ jasne jak słońce
highly prized /ˈhaɪli praɪzd/ bardzo drogi
occupant /ˈɒkjʊpənt/ lokator/lokatorka
require /rɪˈkwaɪə/ wymagać
reveal /rɪˈviːl/ wyjawiać
sleep soundly /sliːp ˈsaʊndli/ głęboko spać
slightly wary /ˌslɑɪtli ˈweəri/ nieco nieufny

READING

affordable /əˈfɔːdəb(ə)l/ w przystępnej cenie, niedrogi
do an experiment /duː ən ɪkˈsperɪmənt/ przeprowadzać eksperyment
do business with sb /duː ˈbɪznəs wɪð ˌsʌmbədi/ robić interesy z kimś
do research /duː rɪˈsɜːtʃ/ przeprowadzać badania
do sb a favour /duː ˌsʌmbədi ə ˈfeɪvə/ wyświadczyc komuś przysługę
do your best /duː jə best/ starać się z całych sił
haunted house /ˈhɔːntɪd haʊs/ nawiedzony dom
houseboat /ˈhaʊs,bəʊt/ łódź mieszkalna
housewarming party /ˈhaʊs,wɔːmɪŋ pɑːti/ parapełówka
igloo /ˈɪɡluː/ igło
inhabitant /ɪnˈhæbɪtənt/ mieszkaniec/ mieszkanka
make a cup of tea /meɪk ə kʌp əv tiː/ przygotowywać filiżankę herbaty
make a decision /meɪk ə dɪˈsɪʒ(ə)n/ podjąć decyzję
make a good impression on sb /meɪk ə ɡʊd ɪmˈpreʃ(ə)n ɒn ˌsʌmbədi/ zrobić dobre wrażenie na kimś
make a mistake /meɪk ə mɪˈsteɪk/ popełnić błąd
make money /meɪk ˈmʌni/ zarabiać
make noise /meɪk nɔɪz/ hałasować

make yourself feel at home /meɪk jɔːˈself fiːl ət həʊm/ rozgościć się
residence /ˈrezɪdəns/ rezydencja
endure /ɪnˈdjʊə/ znosić, wytrzymywać
incorporate /ɪnˈkɔːpəreɪt/ zawierać
natter /ˈnætə/ rozmawiać, plotkować
nearest and dearest /ˈniːəst ənd ˈdiːəst/ najbliżsi
raise the spirits /reɪz ðə ˈspɪrɪts/ podnosić na duchu
take the world by storm /teɪk ðə wɜːld baɪ stɔːm/ zyskać ogromną popularność

WRITING

badly-lit / well-lit /ˈbædli ˌlɪt, wel ˌlɪt/ źle / dobrze oświetlony
high-ceilinged /haɪ ˈsiːlɪŋd/ o wysokim suficie
painted (white) /ˈpeɪntɪd (waɪt)/ pomalowany (na biało)
(im)practically furnished /(ɪm)ˈpræktɪk(ə)li ˌfɜːnɪʃt/ (nie)praktycznie umeblowany
rustic style /ˈrʌstɪk staɪl/ w stylu rustykalnym
stylish decorations /ˈstaɪlɪʃ ˌdekəˈreɪʃ(ə)nz/ stylowe dekoracje
tastefully furnished /ˈteɪstf(ə)li ˌfɜːnɪʃt/ gustownie umeblowany