

Piotr Wahl

Pages 1-312, the only author (excluding the cases indicated in the footnotes). From page 313 on - there are two authors: Piotr Wahl and a mysterious gentleman signed as AI[♠].

ENGLISH-30

Lingua Franca
Para-Synoptic Format
Volume One

Piotr Wahl

ENGLISH-30

Standard Southern British English (SSBE)

Starting point → 0/A1/A2/B1/B2¹

Level to be achieved → B2/C1/C2

Uniwersalny komunikacyjny kurs języka angielskiego



*Metoda na-uczenia się angielskiego stworzona na podstawie
40-letniego doświadczenia autora w na-uczaniu języków obcych²*



Kilka razy szybsza od metod tradycyjnych ('mainstreamowych')

A Universal Communicative [kəˈmjʊnɪkətɪv] Course of English



**A method for mastering English based on 40 years
of teaching (& learning) foreign languages by the author³**



Significantly faster than traditional mainstream methods

Szczecin 2026 (one of the series of editions⁴)

¹ Define your level (Placement Tests): 🎧 (0-1) <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening>

² *Prawdę mówiąc: 25 wieków*: Kelly, Louis G.; 1969; *25 Centuries of Language Teaching*; Newbury House Publishers, Rowley, Massachusetts.

³ *To tell the truth, rather 25 centuries*: Kelly, Louis G.; 1969; *25 Centuries of Language Teaching*; Newbury House Publishers, Rowley, Massachusetts. ...Teaching and making assimilate a foreign language.

⁴ This book is a description of a language, i.e. a living phenomenon; consequently, the description itself should be modified to the rhythm of language changes; and the descriptive methods evolve as well (at least they should).

THERE ARE FOUR BASIC SKILLS:

- (1) LISTENING (ABILITY TO UNDERSTAND SPOKEN TEXTS)
 - (2) SPEAKING (ABILITY TO SPEAK THE LANGUAGE, TO PRODUCE SPOKEN TEXTS)
 - (3) READING (ABILITY TO UNDERSTAND WRITTEN TEXTS)
 - (4) WRITING (ABILITY TO WRITE, TO PRODUCE WRITTEN TEXTS)
-

The very first two decisions to make:

- (1) Which accent to choose as the model to speak [SPEAKING]?
 - (2) Which accent to choose as the one(s) to understand [LISTENING]?
-

[SPEAKING]

As far as the first question is concerned, actually there are two accents to choose from:

- (a) British (SSBE)
 - (b) American
-

[LISTENING]

As far as the second question is concerned, the answer is: **all the native-speaker's accents.**

[1][⁵AI – PAGE 313 OF THIS BOOK] In the English language there is a wide variety of accents. The accent preferred here is the so-called «**Received Pronunciation**» («*Wymowa przyjęta*»), based on the dominant pronunciation heard in the South-East of England in the first half of the 20th century (typical of the older generation), mixed with the pronunciation of the educated native speakers of the first half of the 21st century (typical of the younger generation, born after 1989) living in the South of Britain. As a result there are two models: RP and **Modern (or Contemporary) RP** also known as **Standard Southern British English (SSBE)**.⁶

⁷(0-2) British vs American: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=84vxOIMtGQw> (14:44)

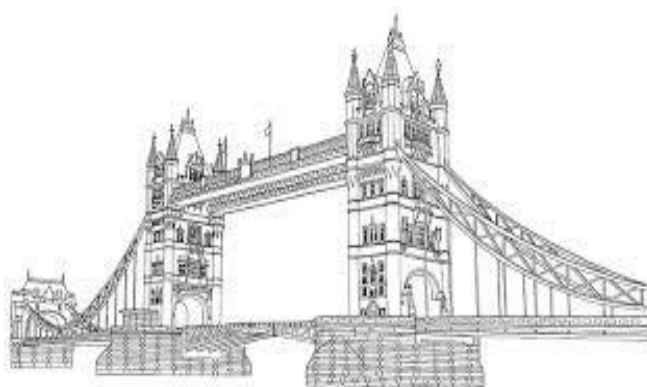
Najedź kursorem na podkreślony tekst po znaku  i kliknij.

Place the cursor on the underlined text that follows the sign  and click.

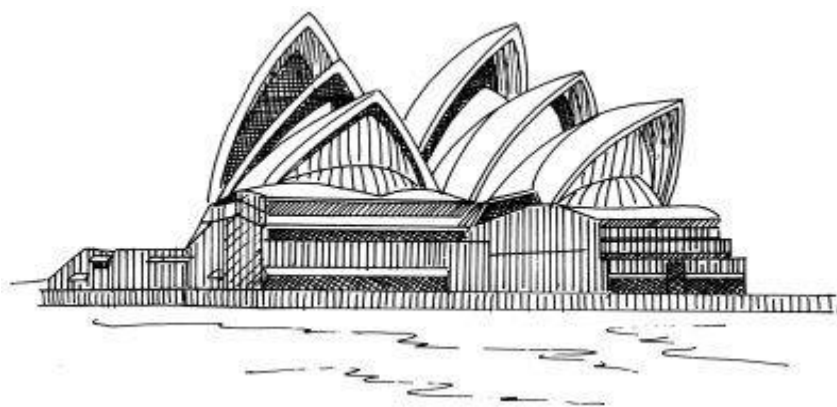
 ⁸(0-1) No standard:

<https://www.cambridge.org/elt/blog/2020/02/24/no-such-thing-as-standard-english/>

Pic. 0-1. Tower Bridge in London



Pic. 0-2. Statue of Liberty in New York, Liberty Enlightening the World (*La liberté éclairant le monde*)



Pic. 0-3. Opera House in Sydney

⁵ Symbol of Artificial Intelligence (AI) .

⁶ There is still one more option (lurking in the shadows): Globish
(<https://global-lingo.com/globish-a-language-of-international-business/> 01.01.2026).

⁷ Symbol of headphones  = a website address of a video film to watch.

⁸ Symbol of a computer  = a website address of a text to read.

*To my beloved wife, Lydia;
had it not been for her,
this book would not have appeared,
and neither would the whole Synoptic Package.*

Colour codes (in the multi-colour editions):

RED = ENGLISH (STRAIGHT FONT, ROMAN TYPE)

the language presented

the title language

GREEN = POLISH (ITALICS)

the language of instruction

(may be replaced by any other language)

BLUE = transcription [træn'skripʃn]/[tran'skripʃən]

[ENG] Table of Contents

[POL] *Spis treści* = [SPN] *Índice* = [GER] *Das Inhaltsverzeichnis*

{Kilka języków na raz, żeby pokazać, że – po pierwsze – na-u-ka języków może być zabawą oraz – po drugie – po to, żeby unaocznić, że wszystkie języki są podobne do siebie i jakoś spokrewnione.}

<Próba unaocznienia różnicy między komunikacją w ogóle a komunikacją językową: scenki, str. 300>

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⁹ The symbols/codes have been explained at the end of the book, page 298.

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WSTEP

前言

QIÁN YÁN

INTRODUCTION

POLISH = POLSKI: WPROWADZENIE[3][📖AI – STR 314 TEJ KSIĄŻKI] *Kliknij:* 📍 (0-3)<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hCNzhsBKTv0>

[5 kwietnia 2019]

*Głównym motywem, który skłonił autora do napisania tego podręcznika, była chęć stworzenia takiego narzędzia, by ludzie chcący nauczyć się angielskiego mogli opanować ten język tak szybko i tak efektywnie, jak to tylko możliwe. Większość materiałów do nauki języków obcych nie spełnia tego wymogu i jest tworzona tylko ze względów komercyjnych. W Europie wszyscy uczą się języka obcego, a liczba ludzi władających **biegle** jakimś językiem obcym wydaje się raczej statystycznie spadać.¹⁰*

«**ENGLISH-30**» zostało zrecenzowane przez ponad 40 lat doświadczenia autora w nauczaniu języków obcych oraz przez 20 lat używania pierwszej wersji tej książki.

«**ENGLISH-30**» jest **uniwersalnym** kursem języka angielskiego, gdyż może:

- być wykorzystywany zarówno przez **po-czątkującego**, jak i **średnio-zaawansowanego** (poziom wyjścia: 0/A1/A2/B1);
- służyć zarówno jako **jedyny lub wiodący podręcznik**, jak i jako **dodatkowe źródło**;
- służyć zarówno do pracy z **nauczycielem**, jak i **do samodzielnej nauki**.

«**ENGLISH-30**» jest kursem **komunikacyjnym** języka angielskiego; znaczy to, że po przerobieniu tego kursu uczeń / student powinien być w stanie poprawnie porozumieć się (komunikować się) po angielsku w zakresie większości sytuacji życiowych, a przynajmniej będzie w stanie **przetłumaczyć** każde zdanie z polskiego na angielski: słówek można nie znać, bo jest ich więcej niż milion, natomiast wszystkich schematów językowych jest tylko sto kilkadziesiąt, więc ich opanowanie jest stosunkowo łatwe. Schematy te są zamknięte w ◀klamrach dwóch trójkątów▶.

ANGIELSKI = ENGLISH: PREFACE[3][📖AI – P. 314 OF THIS BOOK] *Click:* 📍 (0-3)<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hCNzhsBKTv0>[April 5th, 2019]

The main reason behind writing the present textbook has been to create a tool thanks to which the people who want to learn – and master – English could do it in the most effective way. The majority of teaching materials produced nowadays are primarily commercial products; as a result the level of English in the people who have been learning it even for many years is rather going down than up.¹¹ This textbook has been devised so as to reverse this tendency.

«**ENGLISH-30**» has been reviewed and revised by the author's over 40-year experience in FLT¹² and by 20 years of testing the prototype of this book.

«**ENGLISH-30**» is a **universal** course of the English language as it may:

- be used both by a **beginner** and by an **intermediate** student (starting point may be 0/A1/A2/B1/B2);
- serve both as the **main textbook** and as an **additional source**;
- be used as a **teach-yourself book** or it may be done **with a teacher**.

«**ENGLISH-30**» is a **communicative** course of English, which means that after having done the book, the student should be able to communicate in most everyday situations in the correct and appropriate way, or at least should be able to **translate** any sentence from their own native language into English: you may not know some words as there are over a million of them but you should know all the sentence patterns as they amount to just over a hundred, so mastering them should be relatively easy. Sentence patterns are ◀closed between two triangles▶.

¹⁰ Z wyjątkiem – być może – krajów skandynawskich, gdzie dobry poziom znajomości języków obcych – szczególnie angielskiego – wydaje się być powszechny; i Chin.

¹¹ With the exception – probably – of the Scandinavian countries where a good command of English seems to be common; and of China.

¹² FLT = Foreign Language(s) Teaching.

«**ENGLISH-30**» miało w tytule liczbę **33**; była to liczba zagadnień, składających się na kompletną strukturę gramatyczną angielskiego. W obecnym wydaniu zmniejszono tę liczbę do 30.

Do tego trzeba dodać materiał zawarty w **ANEKSACH** oraz słownictwo (które rozszerzono do 500 słów z każdą kolejną **LEKCJĄ**). Założono, że do opanowania całego materiału zawartego w tym kursie potrzeba w trybie para-synoptycznym¹³ od 60 do 120 godzin (45-minutowych) spędzonych z nauczycielem, a kolejne 120-240 godzin trzeba spędzić na pracy indywidualnej.

Jednostką pojemności jest litr. Jednostką komunikacji językowej – czyli minimalną wypowiedzią niosącą samoistne znaczenie – jest **zdanie**. Mówienie w danym języku oznacza formułowanie ciągów zdań w tym języku; aby sformułować zdanie, potrzeba **wyrazów** oraz **reguł**, według których można te wyrazy łączyć w logiczne całości. Zbiór takich wyrazów to **leksyka języka**, a zbiór takich reguł – jego **gramatyka**. Gramatyka jest skończonym zbiorem reguł na tworzenie wspomnianych już **zdań-wzorców** ▶

i można ją stosunkowo szybko opanować; cała gramatyka języka angielskiego jest zawarta w **30 LEKCJACH** tego podręcznika, głównie w formie zdań wzorcowych. Po przerobieniu całego kursu, student powinien osiągnąć poziom B2 lub C1 (w zależności od ilości przerobionych ćwiczeń i wielkości opanowanego słownictwa).

Leksyka* jest olbrzymim zbiorem (w angielskim jest ponad milion wyrazów)¹⁴, składającym się z wielu podzbiorów, z których większość stale rośnie; gruntowne zapoznanie się z tym zbiorem jest procesem wieloletnim. Naukę należy rozpocząć od skończonych podzbiorów, takich jak zaimki, przyimki, spójniki, liczby, etc., oraz od słów najczęściej używanych. Należy się

The number **30** in the title of the book means there are **30 issues** which the student has to familiarise with. In the previous editions there were 33 issues. Additionally, the course includes nine **APPENDICES**, and a lexicon of 15,000 words (500 words per **LESSON**)¹⁵. It has been assumed that in order to assimilate the whole material included in this course it is necessary to spend 60-120 hours (45 minutes each) with a teacher in the para-synoptic mode¹⁶ and another 120-240 working 'at home' (off-line).

The unit of capacity is the litre, the unit of length – the metre; the unit of speech is the **clause**. To say something means to formulate some clauses; to formulate a clause you need words and rules to combine these words into appropriate clauses. The set of words is called the **lexicon** of the language, and the set of rules – its **grammar**. Grammar is a finite set of the rules to create a **finite number of the above-mentioned pattern clauses** ▶.

«**ENGLISH-30**» contains the whole English grammar that is necessary to formulate all possible clauses in English. After having done the whole course the student should achieve the level of B2 or C1 (depending on the number of the exercises done and on the size of the vocabulary learnt).

The English lexicon* is an enormous set containing over a million words; it is composed of many sub-sets; it takes years to memorise them. Yet, there are sub-sets that are finite (pronouns, prepositions, numbers, etc.), and they should be memorised first. Next the set of the most frequent words should be

¹³ Terminy 'synoptyczny' i 'para-synoptyczny' zostały omówione w innym miejscu. 'Para-synoptyczny' oznacza – w skrócie – przerabianie przez 30 kolejnych bloków najpierw Pasma A w kolejnych Lekcjach od 1 do 30; po czym kolejne 30 bloków poświęca się na Pasma B (znów od Lekcji 1 do 30, jednocześnie powtarzając Pasma A), i dotyczy tylko jednego języka. Para- z grec. παρά, przy / obok.

¹⁴ Niektóre słowniki zawierają taką właśnie liczbę haseł.

¹⁵ If you want to have a fluent command of a foreign language you need to know 30,000 words.

¹⁶ The terms 'synoptic' and 'para-synoptic' have been defined in another place. Para- of Greek παρά, next to.

raczej uczyć nie pojedynczych słów, ale fraz, tzn. słów wraz z ich kontekstem, czyli wraz z przymkami, **kolokacjami**, itd.

Po opanowaniu słownictwa i gramatyki, trzeba tak długo ćwiczyć kodowanie (= **mówienie i pisanie**) oraz dekodowanie (= **słuchanie i czytanie**), aż wykształci się **automatyzm** kodowania i dekodowania; czyli posługując się danym językiem nie będziemy myśleć o formie (jak powiedzieć?), tylko wyłącznie o treści (co powiedzieć?). Umiejętność posługiwania się językiem jest bowiem taką samą – tylko dużo bardziej skomplikowaną – umiejętnością jak umiejętność prowadzenia samochodu. Ale zanim osiągnie się **automatyzm**, uczący się języka obcego d-u-k-a, czyli powoli i żmudnie **tłumaczy** zdanie po zdaniu ze swojego języka ojczystego na język, którego się właśnie uczy.

«**ENGLISH-30**» został tak skomponowany, by proces dochodzenia do automatyzmu w posługiwaniu się językiem angielskim był jak najefektywniejszy, a na pewno uczy, jak przetłumaczyć wszystkie możliwe zdania z języka ojczystego na angielski.

Pierwsza **LEKCJA** przedstawia dźwięki języka angielskiego i ich transkrypcję; na końcu podręcznika znajduje się 9 **ANEKSÓW**, z których 3 są zamkniętymi podzbiorami leksykalnymi.

Każda **LEKCJA** ma dwa pasma – A i B – oraz zazwyczaj stały schemat:

1. **INPUT** → prezentacja materiału gramatycznego, często w formie tabel.
2. **EXAMPLES** → przykłady użycia wprowadzonego materiału.
3. **EXERCISES** → schematyczne ćwiczenia w celu zautomatyzowania formy; część z tych ćwiczeń została wyposażona w klucz, umieszczony na końcu książki.
4. **SPEECH** → przejście do swobodnego mówienia.
5. **SPEAKING** → monologi studentów.
6. **PRONUNCIATION** → prezentacja jakiegoś problemu fonetycznego oraz akcentów angielskich.
7. **EXTRA** → omówienie jakiejś dodatkowej kwestii (tylko w niektórych **LEKCIACH**).

learnt. Such a frequency set is to be found on the OALD website; it is an integral part of the present course.

When you have learnt the Grammar and the Lexicon of English, you should start to practise coding (**speaking & writing**) and decoding (**listening & reading**) until both things become **automatic**; i.e. until you stop thinking about the form (how to say), and concentrate exclusively on the contents (what to say). There is no big difference between the ability to use a language and the ability to drive a car; yet, the former is much more complicated than the latter. But, before you reach an **automatism** in a language, you keep **translating** from your native language.

«**ENGLISH-30**» has been so constructed as to make the process of reaching the automatism as fast as possible; undoubtedly, the course teaches the student to translate all possible clauses from their native language into English.

The first **LESSON** presents the sounds of the English language and their transcription; at the end of the book there are nine **APPENDICES**.

Each **LESSON** has two bands – A and B – and usually a fixed structure:

1. **INPUT** → the presentation of the grammatical material.
2. **EXAMPLES** → examples of how the input of the **LESSON** functions.
3. **EXERCISES** → exercises to automatise the form of the input; some of the exercises have been equipped with a key at the end of the book.
4. **SPEECH** → a transition to practical use of the input.
5. **SPEAKING** → students' monologues.
6. **PRONUNCIATION** → an additional input concerning the pronunciation and English accents.
7. **EXTRA** → an additional input (only in some **LESSONS**).

Struktura podręcznika wynika z przyjętych założeń teoretycznych dotyczących faz **przyswajania** języka. Są to następujące fazy:

- (1) Kognitywne, a więc świadome, zapoznanie się z jakimś ściśle określonym fragmentem języka (*input*).
- (2) Faza ćwiczeń morfologicznych; ćwiczenia morfologiczne mają wspomóc zapamiętanie formy wprowadzanego *inputu*.
- (3) Faza tłumaczeń z języka natywnego na język studiowany i odwrotnie.
- (4) Faza ograniczonego mówienia. Jest to najwyższy poziom, jaki większości studentom udaje się osiągnąć i ponad który nie są w stanie się przebić. Poziom ten określa się terminem 'intermediate plateau' (szklany sufit średnio-zaawansowania).
- (5) Faza intensywnego i analitycznego słuchania i czytania tekstów w języku studiowanym, a następnie pisanie (C1).
- (6) Osiągnięcie poziomu rodzimego (natywnego) użytkownika języka (C2).

Teksty angielskie są oddane drukiem **prostym**, a w wersji wielokolorowej dodatkowo fontem **czzerwonym**; polskie tłumaczenia są zawsze oddane drukiem pochyłym i w wersji wielokolorowej zielonym lub czarnym fontem; niebieskim fontem zapisuje się transkrypcję, zawsze w [nawiasach kwadratowych] i adresy internetowe. Ważniejsze informacje są **pogrubione**.

Integralną częścią kursu są filmiki YouTube (oznaczone 🎥) oraz teksty pisane wzięte z Internetu (oznaczone 🌐).

Integralnymi częściami podręcznika, które wnoszą dodatkową informację, są foldery:

- Słownictwo*,
- Czasowniki frazowe

oraz piosenki, filmy i opowiadania literackie. Można to rozszerzyć o artykuły prasowe pobierane na bieżąco z Internetu.

Na koniec wyjaśnienie: *lingua franca* w tytule oznacza język ponad-etniczny, umożliwiający komunikację między wieloma społecznościami używającymi różnych języków.

The structure of the book results from the theoretical assumptions concerning the phases of **assimilating** a language:

- (1) A conscious – i.e. cognitive – familiarisation with a fragment of the language.
- (2) Morphological exercises, i.e. the ones that are supposed to help memorise the form of the input.
- (3) The phase of translating from the native language into English.
- (4) Limited speaking, called 'the intermediate plateau' (B1), it is the glass ceiling that is the highest level for the majority of students; very few of them manage to get through it (B2) and pass to a higher level.
- (5) Intensive and analytical listening to and reading of original texts, and later writing (C1).
- (6) Achieving the native speaker's level or competence (C2).

The texts in English are rendered in straight print, in the multicoloured version additionally in red; the Polish translations are rendered in *italics*, and in the multicoloured version *in green* or *in black*. Internet addresses are in blue, and so are the transcriptions, additionally in [square brackets]. The more important fragments are in **bold**.

The integral part of the course are videos (marked 🎥) and written texts (marked 🌐) taken from the Internet.

An integral part of the book are additional files:

- Vocabulary*,
- Phrasal Verbs,

and songs, films, literary short stories and press materials from the Internet.

The last but not least: the term «lingua franca» in the title means a super-ethnic language which enables communication between various communities.

*[4][🎧 AI – PAGE 311] Vocabulary (10,000 items): Wiktionary:Frequency lists/English/Wikipedia (2016) - Wiktionary
= [https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Wiktionary:Frequency_lists/English/Wikipedia_\(2016\)#1-1000](https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Wiktionary:Frequency_lists/English/Wikipedia_(2016)#1-1000)

🔊 (0-4) Words to Transfer You from B2 to C1 (Click on Footnote 15 below)¹⁷

1. albeit <i>aczkolwiek</i>	6. flustered <i>zdeenerwowany</i>	13. maverick <i>indywidualista</i>	20. (thrice) <i>trzy razy</i>
2. budge <i>ruszyć</i>	7. galore <i>w bród</i>	14. nitpick <i>czepiać się</i>	21. utmost <i>najwyższy</i>
3. comeuppance = punishment	8. hullabaloo <i>rwetes</i>	15. ooze <i>sączyc się</i>	22. vie <i>rywalizować</i>
4. dodgy <i>podejrzany</i>	9. inkling <i>podejrzenie</i>	16. pussyfoot <i>kluczyć</i>	23. whim <i>kaprys</i>
5. egg on <i>namówić</i>	10. jaunt <i>wypad</i>	17. qualm <i>skrupuły</i>	24. xenomania
	11. knack <i>wprawa / dryg</i>	18. readily <i>chętnie</i>	25. yearn <i>pragnąć</i>
	12. leeway <i>pole manewru</i>	19. spark <i>iskra</i>	26. zigzag <i>zygzak</i>
- He finally agreed, **albeit** [ɔ:'bi:t]/[o:'bɪjt] reluctantly, to help us.
 - She pushed at the door but it wouldn't **budge**. • The dog refused to **budge**. • I heaved **DŹWIGNAĆ / CIAGNAĆ / CISNAĆ** with all my might but still couldn't budge it. • He won't **budge** an inch on the issue. • **Budge up** a bit!
 - I was glad to see that the bad guy got his **comeuppance** [kʌm'ʌpəns] at the end of the movie.
 - DISHONEST (1): He made a lot of money, using some very **dodgy** methods. • I don't want to get involved in anything **dodgy**. • DEFECTIVE (2): I can't play – I've got a **dodgy** knee. • The marriage has been distinctly **dodgy** for a long time. • RISKY (3): If you get into any **dodgy** situations, call me.
 - He hit the other boy again and again as his friends **egged** him on.
 - She arrived late, looking hot and **flustered** **ZDENERWOWANY**. FLURRIED [ˈflʌrɪd] / NERVOUS & CONFUSED
 - There will be games and prizes **galore**.
 - hullabaloo [ˌhʌləbəl'u:] / [...'ləw] = a lot of loud noise, esp. made by people who are annoyed or excited about sth
 - He had no **inkling** of what was going on. • The first **inkling** I had that something was wrong was when I found the front door wide open. SUSPICION
 - jaunt** = a short journey that you make for pleasure • excursion
 - SKILL / ABILITY (1): It's easy, once you've got the **knack**. • He's got a real **knack** for making money. • HABIT (2): She has the unfortunate **knack** of always saying the wrong thing.
 - How much **leeway** should parents give their children? FREEDOM
 - a **maverick** film director A PERSON WHO DOES NOT BEHAVE OR THINK LIKE EVERYONE ELSE, BUT WHO HAS INDEPENDENT, UNUSUAL OPINIONS **NIEKONWENCJONALNY / NIESZABLONOWY / NIESTEREOTYPOWY**
 - nitpicking** = THE HABIT OF FINDING SMALL MISTAKES IN SB'S WORK OR PAYING TOO MUCH ATTENTION TO SMALL DETAILS THAT ARE NOT IMPORTANT • **nitpicker**
 - WYCIKAĆ** (1): Blood **oozed** out of the wound. • an ugly swelling **oozing** with pus [pʌs] • The wound was **oozing** blood. • a plate of toast **oozing** butter • **WYDZIELAĆ / OBCIEKAĆ** (2): She walked into the party **oozing** confidence. • His voice **oozed** with sex appeal.
 - pussyfoot** = TO BE CAREFUL OR ANXIOUS ABOUT EXPRESSING YOUR OPINIONS IN CASE YOU UPSET SB
 - He had been working very hard so he had no **qualms** [kwa:mz] about taking a few days off. **WĄTLIWOŚCI / SKRUPUŁY** • [ka:m] calm
 - QUICKLY AND WITHOUT DIFFICULTY (1): All ingredients are **readily** available from your local shop. • WILLINGLY (2): Most people **readily** accept the need for laws.
 - a **spark** of hope • As a writer he seemed to lack creative **spark**. • the **sparks** of revolution • **Sparks** flew at the meeting. • The game suddenly **sparked** to life. • to **spark** a storm of protest • to **spark** a fire • The riots were **sparked off** by... [CAUSED]
 - thrice** (3x)
 - GREATEST [ADJ] (1): This is a matter of the **utmost** importance. • You should study the document with the **utmost** care. • THE GREATEST AMOUNT POSSIBLE [N] (2): Our resources are strained to the **utmost**. • He did his **utmost** to persuade me not to go.
 - COMPETE: She was surrounded by men all **vying** for her attention. • a row [ˈrəʊ]/[ˈrɔw] of restaurants [ˈrestɒnts] **vying** with each other for business • Screaming fans **vied** to get closer to their idol. idol [ˈaɪdl] • idle [aɪdl]/[ˈɑɪdl]
 - He was forced to pander [ˈpændə] **ULEGAĆ** to her every whim. • We bought the house **on a whim**. • My duties seem to change daily **at the whim** of the boss. • the **whims** of fashion • She hires and fires people **at whim**.
 - xenomania** [zenə- / zi:nəʊ-meɪniə] • mania = an extremely strong desire or enthusiasm for sth, CRAZE
 - The people **yearned** [ˈjɜ:nd]/[ˈjə:nd] for peace. • There was a **yearning** look in his eyes. • She **yearned** to escape from her office job. TO WANT STH VERY MUCH
 - The path [ˈpɑ:θ • US: ˈpæθ] descended the hill in a series [ˈsɪ:rɪz] of zigzags [ˈzɪgzægz]/[ˈzɪgzagz]. • a zigzag line/pattern • -gg- The narrow path zigzags up the hill.

¹⁷ 🔊 (0-4) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pZ0QuVtV4ZA> [March 30, 2019]

UŻYTE TERMINY, SKRÓTY I SYMBOLE = TERMS, ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS

Użyte terminy gramatyczne, skróty i inne informacje techniczne są zazwyczaj oddane **KAPITALIKAMI POGRUBIONYMI**.

The grammatical terms, abbreviations and other technical information are usually rendered in **BOLD SMALL CAPITAL LETTERS**.

- [ADJ] = adjective = *przymiotnik*
- [ADV] = adverb = *przysłówek*
- [BUT:] = this word is followed by an exception = *po tym słowie następuje wyjątek*
- [C] = countable (noun) = *rzeczownik policzalny*
- [ENG] = texts in the English language
- [GER] = texts in the German language
- [if-CLAUSE] = a subordinate clause starting with «if» = *zdanie podrzędne zaczynające się od słowa «jeżeli»*
- [IND] = indicative (mood) = *tryb oznajmujący*
- [INF] = infinitive without the participle «to» = *'goły' bezokolicznik*
- [ing-FORM] = gerund = *imiesłów czynny*
- [N] = noun = *rzeczownik*
- [OBJ] = object = *dopełnienie; w zdaniu «Adam loves Eve», «Eve» to dopełnienie (Object), a «Adam» to podmiot (Subject)*
- [PL] = plural = *liczba mnoga*
- [POL] = texts in the Polish language
- [PREP] = preposition = *przyimek*
- [PRON] = pronoun = *zaimek*
- [RP] = Received Pronunciation = *wymowa typowa dla płd.-wsch. Anglii (standard brytyjski)*
- [sb] = somebody = *ktoś*
- [SING] = singular = *liczba pojedyncza*
- [SPN] = texts in the Spanish language¹⁸
- [sth] = something = *coś*
- [SUB] = subject = *podmiot; w zdaniu «Eve loves Adam», «Eve» to podmiot (Subject), a «Adam» to dopełnienie (Object)*
- [SUBJ] = subjunctive = *coniunctivus (tryb koniunktywny / łączący)*
- [that-CLAUSE] = a subordinate clause starting with «that» = *zdanie podrzędne zaczynające się od słowa «że»*
- [to-INF] = to-infinitive = *bezokolicznik z partykułą (słówkiem) «to»*
- [U] = uncountable (noun) = *rzeczownik niepoliczalny*
- [UK] = a form typical of the United Kingdom = *forma językowa typowa dla Zjednoczonego Królestwa*
- [US] = a form typical of the United States of America = *forma językowa typowa dla standardu amerykańskiego*
- [V] = verb = *czasownik*
- [V_A] = anomalous verb = *czasownik nienormalny*
- [wh-WORD] = question word (when, what...) = *słowo pytajne (jak, gdzie, kiedy...)*
- [3. FORM] / [III] = the third form of the verb (past participle) = *trzecia forma czasownika (imiesłów bierny)*
- / = or (slash) = *albo*
- [...] = transcription usually in blue font and in square brackets = *transkrypcja wymowy zazwyczaj w niebieskim (granatowym) foncie i w nawiasie kwadratowym*
- (...) / {...} / <...> = additional information = *dodatkowa informacja*
- [Ø] = zero article = *brak artykułu (rodzajnika)*
- [ʔ] = glottal stop = *wybuch w gardle (głoska wybuchowa gardłowa)*

¹⁸ Czasami używa się innych języków, żeby unaocznić pogląd, że nauka języków obcych to przede wszystkim dobra zabawa (uwaga powtórzona po raz drugi: «Repetitio mater studiorum est»).

- → = this symbol has a few meanings (all of them quite obvious) = symbol ten ma kilka znaczeń (wszystkie dość oczywiste)
- 🎧 = symbol of headphones (podcasts, Internet recordings, Youtube films) = symbol słuchawek przed filmami internetowymi
- 📄 = texts taken from the Internet, e.g. exercises = teksty pobrane z Internetu, np. ćwiczenia

TERMINOLOGIA GRAMATYCZNA = GRAMMATICAL TERMINOLOGY

Czasownik = Verb

- bezokolicznik = infinitive, to-infinitive: to write...
- czasownik frazowy = phrasal verb: to write down... → **APPENDIX 6**
- czasownik nietranzytywny (nieprzechodni) = intransitive verb: to go...
- czasownik tranzytywny (przechodni) = transitive verb: to give...
- forma kauzatywna = causative form: I had my car repaired...
- forma osobowa czasownika = the finite form of the verb: (he) writes...
- participium bierne = 'trzecia forma' = past participle: written...
- participium czynne = ing-FORM: writing...
- strona bierna = passive voice: Letters are written...
- strona czynna = active voice: He writes letters...

Rzeczownik = Noun

- policzalny = countable: books, shoes...
- niepoliczalny = uncountable: milk, information, furniture, news...
- liczba mnoga = plural: books...
- mianownik = nominative ['nɒmɪnətɪv]/['nɒmɪnətɪv]: John is...
- dopełniacz = genitive: John's, of John...
- biernik = accusative: give it...
- celownik = dative ['dɛɪtɪv]/['dɛɪtɪv]: give him...
- saksoński dopełniacz = Saxon Genitive: John's book...
- rodzajnik = article: the, a... → **LESSON 10**

Przymiotnik = Adjective

- stopniowanie = comparison: more intelligent, the most intelligent...
- przymiotnik absolutny = absolute adjective: perfect...
- przymiotnik atrybutywny = attributive [ə'trɪbjətɪv]=[ə'trɪbjətɪv] adjective: living...
- przymiotnik predykatywny = predicative [prɪ'dɪkətɪv; US: 'predɪkətɪv] adjective: alive...

Zaimek (za imię / rzeczownik, czyli rzeczownika nie ma) = Pronoun → **APPENDIX 4**

- zaimki osobowe = personal pronouns: I, you, he, him, us...
- zaimki dzierżawcze = possessive pronouns: mine, yours, ours...
- zaimki wskazujące = demonstrative pronouns: this, these...
- zaimki pytajne = interrogative pronouns
- zaimki nieokreślone = indefinite pronouns
- zaimki zwrotne = reciprocal [rɪ'sɪprəkl]/[rɪ'sɪprəkəl] pronouns: each other, one another...

Przyimek = Preposition → **APPENDIX 3**

- above, along, at, in, into, under, with, within...

Określnik = Determiner

- słowo stojące przed rzeczownikiem = a word that is used before a noun:
1. rodzajnik = article: the, a...
 2. przymiotnik dzierżawczy = possessive adjective (possessives): my, your, our...
 3. przymiotnik wskazujący = demonstrative adjective (demonstratives): this, these...
 4. kwantyfikator = quantifiers: all, many, three...

Spójnik = Conjunction → **APPENDIX 5**

- because, in spite of, when, whereas, while...

Zdanie proste = (Simple) Clause

- podmiot = subject: Eve gave Adam an apple.
- dopełnienie = object: Eve gave an apple [OBJECT 1] to Adam [OBJECT 2]. 1 – DIRECT OBJECT (BIERNIK: CO?) 2 – INDIRECT OBJECT (CELOWNIK: komu?)
- okolicznik czasu = adverbial of time
- porządek zdania prostego: I (a) saw (2) him (3) accidentally (4) in the garden (5) yesterday (6).

FONETYKA (WYMOWA)

语音学 (发音)¹⁹

Yǔ Yīn Xué (Fā Yīn)²⁰

PHO-NE-TICS (PRO-NUN-CI-ATION)

IPA: [fəˈne.tɪks]

[prəˌnʌn.sɪˈeɪ.ʃən]

CUBE: [fəˈne.tɪks]

[prəˌnʌn.sɪjˈej.ʃən]

¹⁹ 漢字; hàn zì → Chinese characters / signs (Chinese writing / Chinese pictograms).

²⁰ 漢語拼音; hàn yǔ pīnyīn → Pinyin (the Chinese transcription of the Chinese characters).

• ʌ • ɑ: • e = ε • ɜ: = ə • ə • æ = a • i: = Ij • I • ɒ = ɔ • ɔ: = o: • ʊ = e • u: = ʉw • ʊə = o: • Iə = I: • eə = ε: • eɪ = εj

Lesson One: Pronunciation & Transcription

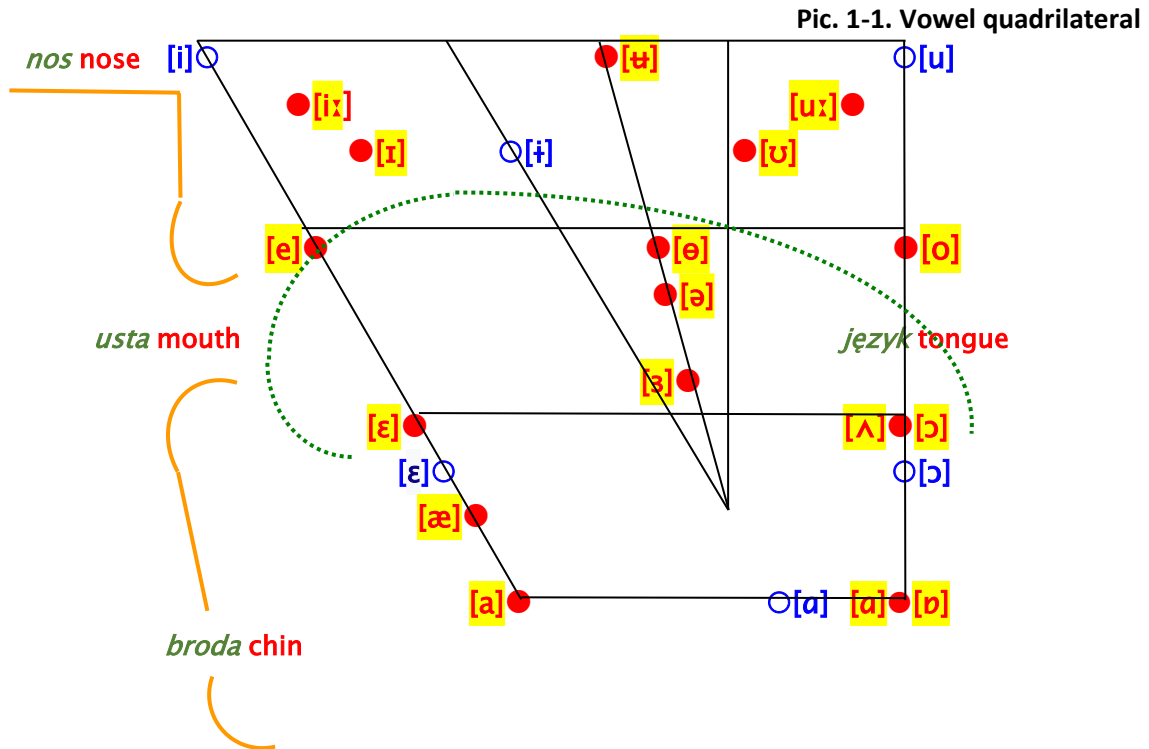
Band 1A

The sounds of the English language

(Modern or Contemporary RP also known as Standard Southern British English, SSBE)

Vowels

(English – red, Polish – blue; left – unrounded, right – rounded)



13 Vowels & 7 Diphthongs & 2 Semi-Vowels (22) CUBE Transcription Symbols

Short vowels (7):

BENEATH THERE ARE SEVEN SHORT VOWELS.

- 1) [ʌ] SHORT UNROUNDED <O> (WHILE PRONOUNCING POLISH <O> UNROUND YOUR LIPS) **cut**
FORMER, I.E. IPA SYMBOL: (THE SAME) [ʌ]
- 2) [ə] SCHWA (YOUR TONGUE COMPLETELY RELAXED) **a letter**
FORMER, I.E. IPA SYMBOL: (THE SAME) [ə]
- 3) [ɪ] SHORT <i> (STH BETWEEN POLISH <i> AND <y>) **sit**
FORMER, I.E. IPA SYMBOL: (THE SAME) [ɪ]
- 4) [ɛ] SHORT <E> = POLISH <E> **best**
FORMER, I.E. IPA SYMBOL: [e] → CHAIN CHANGE (cf. Pic 1-2): MORE OPEN
- 5) [ɔ] SHORT <O> = POLISH <O> **often**
FORMER, I.E. IPA SYMBOL: [ɒ] → CHAIN CHANGE (cf. Pic 1-2): MORE CLOSED
- 6) [a] SHORT FRONT <A> **bad**
FORMER, I.E. IPA SYMBOL: [æ] → CHAIN CHANGE (cf. Pic 1-2): MORE OPEN
- 7) [ə] MIDDLE LOWER SHORT <U>, RATHER PECULIAR <U> **foot**
FORMER, I.E. IPA SYMBOL: [ʊ] → CHAIN CHANGE (cf. Pic 1-2): MORE CENTRAL
❖ (1-1) [Close-mid central rounded vowel - Wikipedia](#)

[ʊ] MIDDLE UPPER <U> ALWAYS IN DIPHTHONG [ʊw], RATHER PECULIAR <U> ???

FORMER, I.E. IPA SYMBOL: [u] → CHAIN CHANGE (cf. Pic 1-2): MORE MIDDLE

❖ (1-2) Close central rounded vowel - Wikipedia

Long vowels (6):

IF YOU GEMINATE A SOUND (A CONSONANT OR A VOWEL) YOU DOUBLE IT. BENEATH THERE ARE SIX GEMINATED (OR ELONGATED [ɪjɒŋɛjtd]) VOWELS. POLISH <pana (ksiązka)> & <panna (Julcia)>. **LINKING <R>**: starring [stá:ɾɪŋ]; purring [pó:ɾɪŋ]; scoring [skó:ɾɪŋ], hearing [hí:ɾɪŋ], caring [ké:ɾɪŋ], curing [kjó:ɾɪŋ] (IN NON-RHOTIC ACCENTS).

- 1) **[ɑ:]** ELONGATED BACK <A> car

FORMER, I.E. IPA SYMBOL: (THE SAME) [ɑ:]

- 2) **[ə:]** ANGRY ELONGATED <E> purr

FORMER, I.E. IPA SYMBOL: [ɜ:] → CHAIN CHANGE (cf. Pic 1-2): MORE CLOSED

- 3) **[o:]** ELONGATED CLOSED <O> port [po:t]

FORMER, I.E. IPA SYMBOL: [ɔ:] → CHAIN CHANGE (cf. Pic 1-2): MORE CLOSED

[o:] ELONGATED CLOSED <O> cure [kjo:]

FORMER, I.E. IPA SYMBOL: [ʊə], A DIPHTHONG

- 4) **[ə:]** ELONGATED **[ə]** jury [dʒé:ɾɪj]; furious [fjé:ɾɪjəs]

A NEW SYMBOL, FORMER, I.E. IPA SYMBOL: [ʊə], A DIPHTHONG

- 5) **[ɪ:]** ELONGATED **[ɪ]** hear

A NEW SYMBOL, FORMER, I.E. IPA SYMBOL: [ɪə], A DIPHTHONG

- 6) **[ɛ:]** ELONGATED <E> = POLISH <E> ELONGATED care

A NEW SYMBOL, FORMER, I.E. IPA SYMBOL: [eə], A DIPHTHONG

Diphthongs (7):

DIPHTHONGS MAY BE FOLLOWED BY ANOTHER VOWEL (m j ʊw z ɪj ə m / r ʊw ɪ n / k éj ɔ s / v ój ɪ dʒ / p áw ɪ m / l áj ə n / f l áw ə). THE PHENOMENON OF **PRE-L BREAKING** OCCURS ONLY AFTER DIPHTHONGS (f ɪj ə l / f ʊw ə l / f éj ə l / f ój ə l / f áw ə l / f áj ə l / f áw ə l).

- 1) **[ʊw]** fool

FORMER, I.E. IPA SYMBOL: [u:] WAS INCORRECT, THE SOUND REPRESENTED BY THIS SYMBOL HAD NEVER BEEN A LONG VOWEL, IT HAD ALWAYS BEEN AND STILL IS A DIPHTHONG INSTEAD.

- 2) **[ɪj]** feel

FORMER, I.E. IPA SYMBOL: [ɪ:] WAS INCORRECT, THE SOUND REPRESENTED BY THIS SYMBOL HAD NEVER BEEN A LONG VOWEL, IT HAD ALWAYS BEEN AND STILL IS A DIPHTHONG INSTEAD.

- 3) **[aw]** foul

FORMER, I.E. IPA SYMBOL: [aʊ] WAS INCORRECT, IN A DIPHTHONG ONE ELEMENT HAS TO BE A SEMI-VOWEL, WHICH IS SYMBOLISED BY [w] AND NOT BY [ʊ].

- 4) **[əw]** foal

FORMER, I.E. IPA SYMBOL: [əʊ] WAS INCORRECT, IN A DIPHTHONG ONE ELEMENT HAS TO BE A SEMI-VOWEL, WHICH IS SYMBOLISED BY [w] AND NOT BY [ʊ].

- 5) **[aj]** file

FORMER, I.E. IPA SYMBOL: [aɪ] WAS INCORRECT, IN A DIPHTHONG ONE ELEMENT HAS TO BE A SEMI-VOWEL, WHICH IS SYMBOLISED BY [j] AND NOT BY [ɪ]. ADDITIONALLY [a] HAS CHANGED INTO [ɑ].

- 6) **[ej]** fail

FORMER, I.E. IPA SYMBOL: [eɪ] WAS INCORRECT, IN A DIPHTHONG ONE ELEMENT HAS TO BE A SEMI-VOWEL, WHICH IS SYMBOLISED BY [j] AND NOT BY [ɪ]. ADDITIONALLY [e] HAS CHANGED INTO [ɛ].

- 7) **[oj]** foil

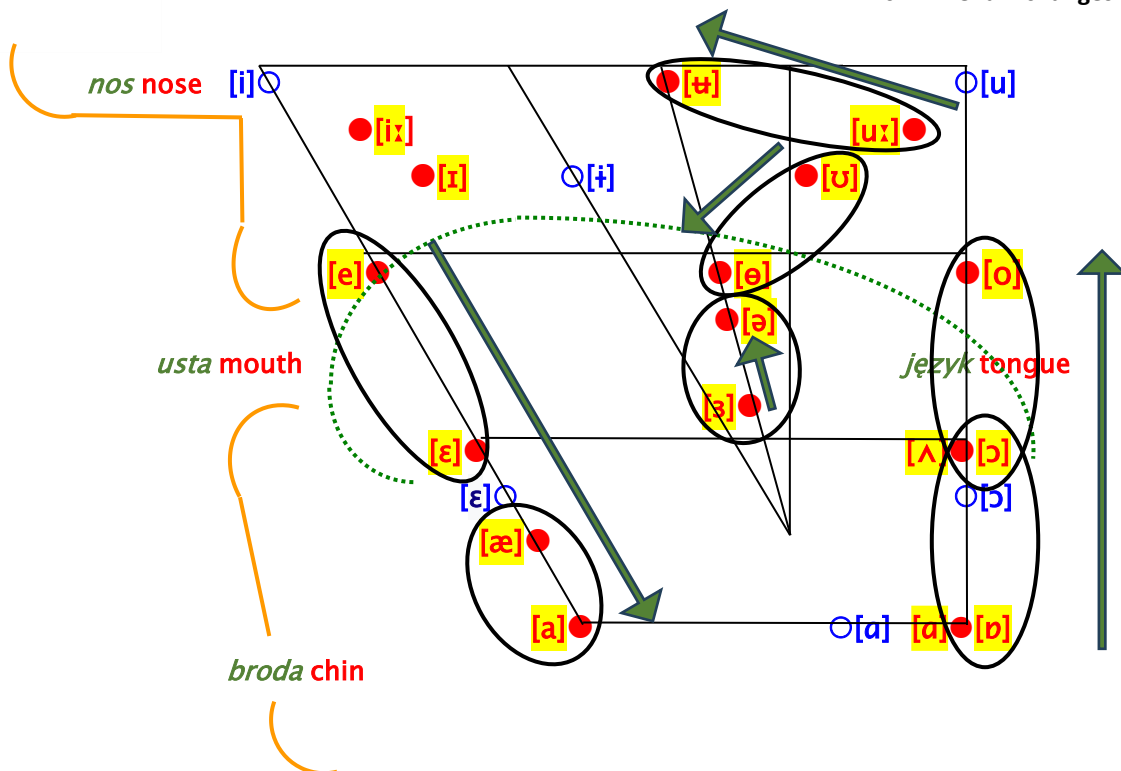
FORMER, I.E. IPA SYMBOL: [ɔɪ] WAS INCORRECT, IN A DIPHTHONG ONE ELEMENT HAS TO BE A SEMI-VOWEL, WHICH IS SYMBOLISED BY [j] AND NOT BY [ɪ]. ADDITIONALLY [ɔ] HAS CHANGED INTO [o].

Semi-Vowels (2):

- 1) **[w]** wet

- 2) **[j]** yet

Pic. 1-2. Chain changes



TAB. 1-1. VOWELS + SEMI-VOWELS + DIPHTHONGS

Polish	French	Portug.	English	
<a> [a]: pan	[a]: paner	[a] lado	1. [a]*	☛ (1-3) Open front unrounded vowel - Wikipedia hat [hát] ▪ bad [bád] ▪ pad [pád] ▪ map [máp] ▪ carry [kárɪj] ▪ plaid [plád]...
-	-	-	[æ]>[a]	
<au> autor	-	-	2. [aw]	foul [fáwl] ▪ out [áwt] ▪ brown [bráwn] ▪ thou [ðáw] ▪ thou [θáw] (=thousand)...
-	-	-	[aʊ]	
-	[ɑ] las	-	3. [ɑ]**	☛ (1-4) Open back unrounded vowel - Wikipedia car [ká:] ▪ bar [bá:] ▪ tomato [təmə:təw] ▪ aunt [á:nt] ▪ clerk [klá:k] ▪ heart [há:t]...
-	-	-	[ɑ:]	
<aj> fajka	-	-	4. [aj]	fine [fájn] ▪ buy [báj]
-	-	-	[aɪ]	
-	-	[e] pane	-	*[a] JEST BARDZIEJ OTWARTE NIŻ [æ]...
-	-	[ɛ] lã	-	**[ɑ:] JEST BARDZIEJ TYLNE NIŻ [a], I DŁUŻSZE...
-	[ã] lance	-	-	

☛ (1-5) [CONTRASTING /ɛ/ AND /a/ \(the vowels of DRESS and TRAP\)](#)

☛ (1-6) [Why do Some People Pronounce 'Off' as 'Awf'? | The LOT-CLOTH and TRAP-BATH Splits](#)

TAB. 1-2. VOWELS + SEMI-VOWELS + DIPHTHONGS

Polish	French	Portug.	English	
<e> [ɛ]: len	[ɛ]: peigne	[ɛ]: pele	5. [ɛ]*	☛ (1-7) Open-mid front unrounded vowel - Wikipedia pen [pén] ▪ men [mén] ▪ head [héd] ▪ ate [ét] ▪ any [énɪj] ▪ many [ménɪj] ▪ Thames [témz] ▪ says [séj] ▪ said [séɪ] ▪ leopard [lɛpəd]...
-	-	-	[e]>[ɛ]	
-	-	-	-	dare [dé:] ▪ pair [pé:] ▪ bear [bé:] ▪ parent [pé:rənt] ▪ there [ðé:] ▪ their [ðé:] ▪ prayer [pré:] ▪ scarce [ské:s] ▪ area [é:riə] ▪ canary [kəné:ri:]...
-	-	-	6. [ɛ:]**	pay [péj] ▪ chamber [tʃéjmbə] ▪ hasten [héjsən] ▪ gaol [dʒéj] ▪ gauge [géjɔ:]...
-	-	-	[eə]	
-	-	-	-	

TAB. 1-3. VOWELS + SEMI-VOWELS + DIPHTHONGS

TAB. 1-4. VOWELS + SEMI-VOWELS + DIPHTHONGS

Polish	French	Portug	English	
<i> [i]	[i]	[i]	15. [ɪ]	☞ (1-12) Near-close near-front unrounded vowel - Wikipedia sit [sít]...
			16. [ɪː]	serious [síːrɪəs] ▪ queer [kwíː] ▪ merely [míːlɪ] ▪ material [mətíːrɪəl] ▪ weir [wíː] ▪ weird [wíːd]...
			17. [j]	university [jéwnɪvɛːsətɪ]...
<i/j> [j]	[j]	[j]	18. [ɪj]	seat [síjt]...
<pij> <π>				
<v> [ɨ]	-	[ɨ]		

TAB. 1-5. VOWELS + SEMI-VOWELS + DIPHTHONGS

Polish	French	Portug	English	
<u> [u]	[u]	[u]	[ʊ]	☞ (1-13) Close central rounded vowel - Wikipedia
<bułka>	-	-	19. [ʍ]	rude [réwd] ▪ food [fúwd] ▪ neuter [njúwtə] ▪ view [vjúw]
<puka>	-	-	[u:]> [ʍ]	soup [súwp] ▪ blue [blúw] ▪ canoe [kənúw] ▪ bouquet [bəwkéj]...
-	-	-	-	-
<u> [u]	[u]	[u]	20. [ə]	☞ (1-14) Close-mid central rounded vowel - Wikipedia
-	-	-	-	put [pét] ▪ bullet [bólɪt] ▪ good [géd] ▪ could [kéd]
-	-	-	[ʊ]> [ə]	-
-	-	-	21. [ə:]	jury [dʒé:rɪj] ▪ furious [fjé:rɪjəs]...
<u/t> [w]	[w]	[w]	22. [w]	window [wíndəw]...

☞ (1-15) [Why some say CHUBE and some say TOOB](#)

Consonants (22)

CUBE Transcription Symbols = IPA Transcription Symbols

TAB. 1-6. CONSONANTS

1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	[ð]	<i>głoska słaba, język tuż za górnymi zębami, „w” ze słabym wydmuchem</i>	th	this, brother, with	
☞ (1-16) Voiced dental fricative - Wikipedia					
2.	[θ]	<i>mocna, język tuż za górnymi zębami, „f” wymówione z silnym wydmuchem</i>	th	think, author, mouth	
☞ (1-17) Voiceless dental fricative - Wikipedia					
3.	[ŋ]	<i>jak w pol. słowach: ręka [rɛŋka], kangur</i>	ng, n	sing, stronger	IN POLISH WORD <ręka>
☞ (1-18) Voiced velar nasal - Wikipedia					
4.	[z]	<i>lekko sepleniące „z”, język do dziąseł, słabe</i>	z, zz, s	zoo, jazz, nose, was, is, as, miser [ˈmazə]→[ˈmajzə] <i>skąpiec</i> ; dismal [ˈdɪzml] <i>ponury</i>	NEARLY POLISH <z>
☞ (1-19) Voiced alveolar fricative - Wikipedia					
5.	[s]	<i>lekko sepleniące „s”, język do dziąseł, mocne</i>	s, se, ss, c, sc	sit, cease, loose, class, cellar, science; BUT: scissors, possess, hussar [hʊˈzɑ:]→[həˈzɑ:] <i>huzar</i> ; dissolve [dɪˈzɒlv]→[dɪˈzɒlv]	NEARLY POLISH <s>
☞ (1-20) Voiceless alveolar fricative - Wikipedia					
6.	[ʒ]	<i>słabe „ż”, warszawskie, miękkie</i>	si, s, ge	invasion, treasure, usual, beige [beɪz]→[beɪʒ]; BUT: seizure [siːzə]→[sɪʒə] <i>przejęcie</i>	NEARLY POLISH <ż> [ʒ]: Voiced retroflex fricative - Wikipedia
☞ (1-21) Voiced postalveolar fricative - Wikipedia					
7.	[ʃ]	<i>mocne „sz”, warszawskie, miękkie</i>	sh, si, ci, sci, ti, ssi, s, ss, ch	shell, Asia [eɪʃ]→[ejʒə], gracious, conscious, station, sure [ʃʊə/ʃɔ:]→[jo:], champagne, machine; BUT: schedule [ˈʃɛdʒəwl] <i>harmonogram</i> ; anxious [ˈæŋkɪəs]	NEARLY POLISH <sz> [ʃ]: Voiceless retroflex fricative - Wikipedia
☞ (1-22) Voiceless postalveolar fricative - Wikipedia					
8.	[dʒ]	<i>słabe „dz”, warszawskie, miękkie</i>	j, g, dg	jump, age, bridge; BUT: soldier, Norwich [ˈnɔrɪdʒ]→[ˈnɔrɪʃ]; sandwich [ˈsænwɪdʒ]→[ˈsanwɪdʒ]	NEARLY POLISH <dż> [dʒ]: Voiced retroflex affricate - Wikipedia
			du	due [dju:]> dżów	BRAS.PORT. <de> [dʒɪ]
☞ (1-23) Voiced postalveolar affricate - Wikipedia					
9.	[tʃ]	<i>mocne „cz”, warszawskie, miękkie</i>	ch, tch, t, c	church, watch, nature, concerto	NEARLY POLISH <cz> [tʃ]: Voiceless retroflex affricate - Wikipedia
			tu	tube [tju:]> tjówb	BRAS.PORT. <te> [tʃɪ]
☞ (1-24) Voiceless postalveolar affricate - Wikipedia					

10.	[ɪ]	przed samogłoskami – polskie „i” inne pozycje – teatralne „i”	ɪ, ɪɪ	▪ feeling, oily, really [ɪ] ▪ feel, tell, will she? [t]	THERE ARE TWO ENG. <l's>; ONE IS POLISH
11.	[r]	(1) jedno uderzenie języka; (2) bardziej podobne do pol. „ż” niż „r”; (3) po „b”, „d”, „t” dość specyficzny dźwięk; wymawiane tylko przed samogłoską [RP]	r, rr	▪ sorry ▪ raw ▪ bread	THERE ARE THREE ENGLISH <r's>; NONE IS POLISH
12.	[h]	słabiej niż polskie „h”	h, wh	hot, who	WEAK POLISH <h>
☞ (1-25) Voiceless glottal fricative - Wikipedia					
13.	[p]	mocne, na początku wyrazu z przydechem	p, pp	paper, happy	ASPIRATED
14.	[k]	mocne, na początku wyrazu z przydechem	k, c	car, kettle	ASPIRATED
15.	[t]	mocne, na początku wyrazu z przydechem + koniec języka dotyka górných dziąseł	t, tt, ed	test, notice, better, passed, walked; BUT: thyme, Thomas, Theresa [tə'ri:zə] → [tə'rɪzə], Anthony [UK: 'æntəni] → ['æntənɪ]	ALVEOLAR + ASPIRATED
☞ (1-26) Voiceless dental and alveolar plosives - Wikipedia					
16.	[d]	słabe, koniec języka dotyka górných dziąseł	d, dd, ed	did, add, stayed	ALVEOLAR
☞ (1-27) Voiced dental and alveolar plosives - Wikipedia					
17.	[n]	koniec języka dotyka górných dziąseł	n, nn, gn	nine, inn, gnaw [nɔ:] → [no:] obgryzać; sign	ALVEOLAR
☞ (1-28) Voiced dental and alveolar nasals - Wikipedia					
18.	[b]	słabe, jak polskie „b”	b, bb	bed, hobby	WEAK POLISH
19.	[g]	słabe, jak polskie „g”	g, gg	gate, egg	WEAK POLISH <g>
20.	[f]	jak polskie „f”, mocne	f, ff, ph, gh	fine, offer, photo, laugh; BUT: lieutenant [lef'tenənt] → [lɛf'tenənt]	STRONG POLISH <f>
21.	[m]	jak polskie „m”, słabe	m, mm	man, summer	WEAK POLISH <m>
22.	[v]	jak polskie „w”, słabe	v	vivid; BUT: of [əv], Stephen [sti:vən] → [stɪvən]	WEAK POLISH <w>

☞ (1-29): Szczecin wiki → <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Szczecin>: Szczecin ['ʃtʃɛtɕɪn] ['ʃ tʃ æ – t s i n]

☞ (1-30): IPA for Polish → <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA/Polish>

☞ (1-31): IPA → https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Phonetic_Alphabet

☞ (1-32): [IPA - The Sound of English](#)

EXERCISES: VOWELS SAMOGŁOSKI

Exercise I.

1. [ʌ] [ʌ] → up – club – love – does [dʌz] – son – plug – much – bug *pluskwa* – run
2. [ɑ:] [ɑ:] → car – star – are – art – arm – cart – march – bark – harm
3. [ɛ] [ɛ] → set – head – pen – beg – left – tent – bell – tell
4. [ɜ:] [ɜ:] → err – earn – sir – germ [dʒɜ:m] *zarazek* – heard – bird – turn – hurt – search
5. [ə] [ə] → along – effort – china [tʃaɪnə] – teacher – colour [kʌlə] – centre – atom ['atəm]
6. [æ] [æ] → add – ass – sat – pan – bag – man – pack – land – lass *dziewczę*
7. [ɪ] [ɪ] → eat – tea – see – ease [ɪz] – deep – sheep – leave [li:v] – beat – deed *czyn*
8. [ɪ] [ɪ] → it – is – dip *zanurzać* – ship – live [li:v] – bit – hit – lid *pokrywka* – did
9. [ɒ] [ɒ] → pot *garnek* – odd – top – sob *tkać* – knock – soft – cost – cot *łódeczko* – dock
10. [o:] [o:] → or – bore – store – short – cork – caught [ko:t] – dawn [do:n] – stalk [sto:k]
11. [ʊ] [ʊ] → foot – stood – book – took – bush – push – put – should [ʃəd]/[ʃəd]
12. [u:] [u:] → room – two – who – blue – school – few – dew [dʒu:] – tune [tju:] – news [nju:] – Tuesday [tʃu:zdeɪ] – Tudor [tʃu:dwə] – duty [dʒu:ti]

II. [ɪ] – i] eat – it ease – is leave – live beat – bit lead – lid deed – did feel – fill least – list sheep – ship	III. [a – ɛ] <u>CONTRASTING /ɛ/ AND /a/ (the vowels of DRESS and TRAP)</u> sat – set bad – bed had – head man – men lass – less pack – peck <i>dziobać</i> bag – beg land – lend sand – send	
IV. [ʌ – ɑɪ] cup – carp some – psalm [sa:m] <i>pąk</i> bud – bard hut – heart cut – cart done – darn <i>cerować</i> <i>cisza</i> hush – harsh <i>ostrzy</i>	V. [o: – ɔ] stalk – stock pork – pock <i>dzioby</i> dawn – don caught – cot <i>sznur</i> cord – cod <i>dorsz</i> cork – cock short – shot	
VI. [ɛ – i] set – sit led – lid ten – tin beg – big left – lift tent – tint <i>odcień</i> sex – six	VII. [ɔ – ɑ:] <i>łóżeczko</i> cot – cart hot – heart <i>wykładowca</i> don – darn dock – dark lock – lark <i>skowronek</i> lost – last box – barks	VIII. [ʌw – ɵ] <i>gruchał</i> cooed – could <i>zalecał się</i> wooed – would <i>podkuł</i> shoed – should Luke – look fool – full pool – pull

13. [ɪ]: mere [mɪ:] – tear [tɪ:]/[tɛ:] – fear – pierce – beard – ear – beer – weir *jaz / tama*
14. [ɛ:] [eə]: dare [dɛ:], pair [pe:], bear [be:], parent ['pe:ərənt]; there [ðɛ:], wear [we:], prayer [pre:], scarce [skeɪs], area ['eəriə] → ['e:riə], canary [kə'neəri] → [kə'ne:ri], Aaron ['eərə(ə)n] → ['e:ərən] • mayor [meə/mɛə] → [mɛ:/mejə]
15. [o:/ɵ:] [ʊə]:
[o:] tour [tʊə] → [tɔ:]; pure [pjʊə] → [pjɔ:]; poor [pʊə] → [pɔ:]
[ɵ:] jury [dʒʊəri] → [dʒɵ:ri]; furious [fjɵ:riəs]; during [dʒɵ:riŋ]; endure [ɪn'dʒɵ:]; lure [lɵ:]

Diphthongs:

- [aj] [aɪ]: high – why – ice – light – ride – time – style – pry *wtrącać się* – buy – tide
- [ej] [eɪ]: pay – day – say – age – gate – raid – taste – fate – rain – main – eight – lace – ate
- [oj] [ɔɪ]: toy – boy – point – coin – oil – toil *mozolić się / trud*
- [aw] [aʊ]: bough *konar* – sow *maciora* – cow – how – loud – vow *przysięga* – brow *czoło / brew / grań* – foul *plugawy* – fowl *drób / ptactwo* – howl *wycie* – owl
- [əw] [əʊ]: owe – foe *wróg* – sew – foam – float – own – bone – woke – boast

Diphthongs+

- [aj+ə] [aɪə]: fire [f aj+ə], choir ['kw aj+ə], iron ['aj+ə n] • irony ['ajrənɪ]
- [ej+ə] [eɪə]: prayer [pr ej+ə] [one that prays]; survivor [səv 'ej+ə]
- [oj+ə] [ɔɪə]: moiety ['m oj+ə tɪj] *połówka* ['mɔɪəti]
- [aw+ə] [aʊə]: tower [t aw+ə], flour [fl aw+ə] • our [ɑ:/aʊə] → [ɑ:]
- [əw+ɪ] [əʊɪ]: poet ['p əw+ɪ t], poem ['p əw+ɪ m], owing ['əw+ɪ ŋ]

EXERCISES: CONSONANTS SPÓŁGŁOSKI

XVI. [h] & [j]

[h]: heat – hill – hat – hard – hot – huge – behave – perhaps

[j]: few [fju:] → [fjɛw] – onion ['ʌnjən] – yes – year ['jɪ:] – unit ['jɛwnɪt] – Europe ['jo:rɒp]

● due [dju:] → [dʒʊw] – suit [sju:t] → [sʊwt]

XVII. [t] & [d] & [n]

[t]: test – notice – better – passed – walked – thyme – Thomas – Theresa [tə'ri:zə] → [tə'rɪzə] – twenty – net

[d]: down – deny – duty – idiot – tedious *nudny* – did – lady – daddy – rubbed – stayed

[n]: nine – inn – inner – sign

XVIII. [s] & [z]

[s]: sick – essence – sit – speak – this – bus – bricks – persist – also

[z]: zoo – zest *zapaf* – zone – disease – deserve – as – is – was – has – his

XIX. [ʃ] & [ʒ]

[ʃ]: she – show – short – ash – dish – conscious – anxious

[ʒ]: rouge – beige – leisure – treasure – decision – garage ['gara:ʒ]

XX. [tʃ] & [dʒ]

[tʃ]: chop – cheap – each – catch – lunch – match

[dʒ]: gin – joke – gesture ['dʒɛstʃə] – large – soldier – judge

XXI. [l]

1. lead – let – lamp

2. seal – will – shall – call – dull – field – film – help – salt – dolls – pulse – bulge *wypukłość* – eagle – travel – awful

XXII. [r]

read – raw – road – rash *wysypka* – correct – arrange – thorough – era ['ɪərə] → ['ɪ:rə] – carry – break – draw – dry – green

XXIII. [ŋ]

ping *brzęk* – sing – bang – sung – pink – sink – bank – sunk – anchor – ankle – rankle (continue to be remembered with anger *boleć*) – tinkle *dzwonić* – anger – angle – wrangle *zatarg / spierać się*

XXIV. [θ]

thick – thin – thank – thing – mouth – worth – nothing – author – three – thrash *balanga / pobić* – throb *pulsowanie* – thrift *oszczędność*

XXV. [ð]

they – those – there – clothe – breathe – bathe – teething – clothing

XXVI. Zapisz transkrypcję następujące frazy. Transcribe the following phrases (Klucz w: Appendix 7):

1. one of these streets
2. leave them to me
3. tell your friend
4. get the bed ready
5. that's a bad man
6. half past
7. dust and mud
8. it's much harder
9. too good to be true
10. name the day
11. my wife and I
12. I'll write it in my diary

XXVII. Przeczytaj i zapisz ortograficznie. Write the following phrases.

1. [raʊnd ðə taʊn] [rawnd ðə tawn]
2. [ðə kaʊz ə ɔt] [ðə kawz ə awt]
3. [hi: ʃaʊtɪd aʊt laʊd] [hɪj ʃawtɪd awt lawd]
4. [gəʊ hæʊm] [gəw həwm]
5. [aɪ dəʊn̩t nəʊ] [aj dəwn̩t nəw]
6. [ɪn ˈhə haʊs] [ɪn ˈhə haws]
7. [ɪz henri hɪə?] [ɪz henrɪj hɪ:ʔ]
8. [ju: nju: ɪt] [jəw njəw ɪt]
9. [hɪj dɪd ɪt]
10. [səm sɔ:sɪz] [səm so:sɪz]

XXVIII. Przeczytaj i zapisz transkrypcyjnie (Klucz key – page 218). Transcribe the following words.

1. colon → [?]	10. nausea → [?]
2. appetite → [?]	11. shove → [?]
3. Trojan → [?]	12. cobalt → [?]
4. cement → [?]	13. enamel → [?] <i>emalia / szkliwo</i>
5. lapel → [?]	14. brooch → [?]
6. coarse – course → [?]	15. caricature → [?]
7. anxiety → [?]	16. dandelion → [?] <i>mlec</i>
8. sewing → [?]	17. posthumous → [?] <i>pośmiertny</i>
9. luxuriate → [?] <i>rozkoszować się</i>	

Band 1B

THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE – PRESENTATION:

- 🔊 (1-5) <http://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/english/features/pronunciation>
- 🔊 (1-6) <http://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/english/features/pronunciation/introduction>
- 🔊 (1-7) Ćwiczenia fonetyczne: <http://triproenglish.com/b1/>
- 🔊 (1-8) City names: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nFZcLPJpUjY>
- 🔊 (1-9) Advanced-Interm.: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wepDmkG4MeU> (10:00)
- 🔊 (1-10) To sound like a Brit: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zUB33bp1FRc> (12:38)
- 🔊 (1-11) To sound more native: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4ZMARmu0cz4> (9:41)
- 🔊 (1-12) IPA-1: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vzsQkX4fD8> (10:30)
- 🔊 (1-13) IPA-2: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IVe2wCskJl0> (8:08)

Videos on Accents (🔊):

Accents-1: Generally – Lesson 6

Accents-2: (1) **Australian**  – Lesson 9 >>> **Dundee**.

Accents-3: (2) **Norfolk (Norwich)**  – Lesson 10 (in App 7, page 222)

Accents-4: (3) **Liverpool**  – Lesson 11 [🔊 (1-14): [10 Films That Every Scouser Has To See - The Guide Liverpool](#)]

Accents-5: (4) **London**  – Lesson 12 >>> (Cockney) **EastEnders**

Accents-6: (5) **Birmingham (West Midlands)**  – Lesson 13 >>> **Peaky Blinders** (Cillian Murphy):

🔊 (1-15): [Cillian Murphy breaks down the rise of Tommy Shelby | Peaky Blinders - BBC - YouTube](#)

🔊 (1-16): [Cillian Murphy Auditioned to Play Batman for Christopher Nolan - YouTube](#)

We interviewed Cillian Murphy at the Fitzpatrick Castle Hotel in Killiney, Co. Dublin, Ireland about his most iconic characters. Watch as he breaks down his roles in '28 Days Later,' 'Batman Begins,' 'The Dark Knight,' 'The Dark Knight Rises,' 'Inception,' 'Dunkirk,' 'Disco Pigs,' 'The Wind that Shakes the Barley,' 'Peaky Blinders,' 'Breakfast on Pluto' and 'Sunshine.'

🔊 (1-17): [Cillian Murphy Breaks Down His Most Iconic Characters | GQ - YouTube](#)

Wymowa Cillian ['kɪlɪən]: 🔊 (1-18): [YouTube Cillian Murphy speaking Irish accent - Szukaj w Google](#)

Accents-7: (6) **Yorkshire (Bradford)**  – Lesson 14

Accents-8: (7) **Belfast (Northern Irish)**  – Lesson 15

Accents-9: (8) **Edinburgh**  – Lesson 16

Accents-10: (9) **Scottish**  – Lesson 17 >>> **Rob Roy** (Liam Neeson, born in Ballymena [bæli'mi:nə] → [balɪ'mɪjən], Northern Ireland on 7 June 1952)

Accents-11: (10) **Newcastle (Tyne-side)**  – Lesson 18

Accents-12: (11) **Bristol**  – Lesson 19

Accents-13: (12) **Welsh**  – Lesson 20

Accents-14: (13) **Irish**  – Lesson 21

>>> (Dublin) **Mrs Brown's Boys** (Brendan O'Carroll): 🔊 (1-19): [Mrs Brown's Boys – Dublin Accent](#)

>>> **Veronica Guerin** (Cate Blanchett [ˈblæntʃət] → [ˈblantʃət]) >>> *Oświadczyń po irlandzku.*

Accents-15: (14) **New Zealand**  – Lesson 22

Accents-16: (15) **Canadian**  – Lesson 23

Accents-17: (16) **Jamaican**  – Lesson 24

Accents-18: (17) **South African**  – Lesson 25

Accents-19: (18) **Indian**  – Lesson 26

Accents-20: (19) **Manchester**  – Lesson 27

Accents-21: (20) **American**  – Lesson 28 (In Appendix 7, p. 260 – more on American accents)

Accents-22: (21) Maltese  – Lesson 29

Accents-23: (22) Nigerian  – Lesson 30

Accents-24: British-Australian-American – Lesson 30

Accents-25: British Accents – Lesson 30

(INPUT) EXTRA-1: QUESTION WORDS (WH-WORDS)

TAB. 1-7. WH-WORDS

QUESTION WORDS (wh-WORDS) = SŁOWA PYTAJNE (kiedy, gdzie...)	
Who...? [hu:→hɹw] <i>kto</i>	How...? [haʊ→haw] <i>jak</i>
Who... for? [hu: fɔ:→hɹw fɔ:/fə] <i>dla kogo</i>	Why...? [waɪ→waj] <i>dlaczego</i> • Because... <i>ponieważ</i>
Who... with? [...wɪð] <i>z kim</i>	What...? [wɒt→wɔt] <i>co</i>
Whom...? [hu:m→hɹwm] <i>komu</i>	What... like? [wɒt laɪk→wɔt laɪk] <i>jaki</i>
When...? [wen→wɛn] <i>kiedy</i>	Whose...? [hu:z→hɹwz] <i>czyj</i>
Where...? [weə→we:] <i>gdzie</i>	Which...? [wɪtʃ] <i>który</i>

wh-WORDS

🔊 (1-33) Pronunciation by Gideon: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g0qShxkuS7Q> (23:27)

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & IDIOMS (marked ●) – 1

▷ **All that glitters is not gold.** [ɔ:l ðæt glɪtəz ɪz nɒt gəʊld] → [o:l ðæt glɪtəz ɪz nɒt gəʊld] *Nie wszystko złoto, co się świeci.*

- ²¹ **hit the jackpot** *wygrać główną nagrodę na loterii*: This is the first competition in which I've hit the jackpot.
- **cash cow** *kura znosząca złote jajka*: He's got a shop; it's a real cash cow.
- **be in the red** *mieć deficyt na koncie*
- **buy a pig in a poke** [a poke = a bag] *kupić kota w worku*
- **save for a rainy day** *oszczędzać na czarną godzinę*
- **nest egg** *oszczędności*
- **the bread and butter** *środki utrzymania*
- **chicken feed** *psie pieniądze*
- **be a lame duck** *być ofiarą losu*
- **on a shoestring** *za niewielkie pieniądze*
- **suit every pocket** *być na każdą kieszeń*

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE FIRST 500 WORDS AND THE FIRST 10 PHRASAL VERBS & FILAKPHVs-1+31

²¹ The idioms marked with ● in this Section (the last one in each Unit, entitled «Proverbs & Idioms») have been taken from: (1) Bero, J. et al.; 2019. (2) Seidl, J. & McMordie, W.; 1978.

CZASOWNIKI NIENORMALNE

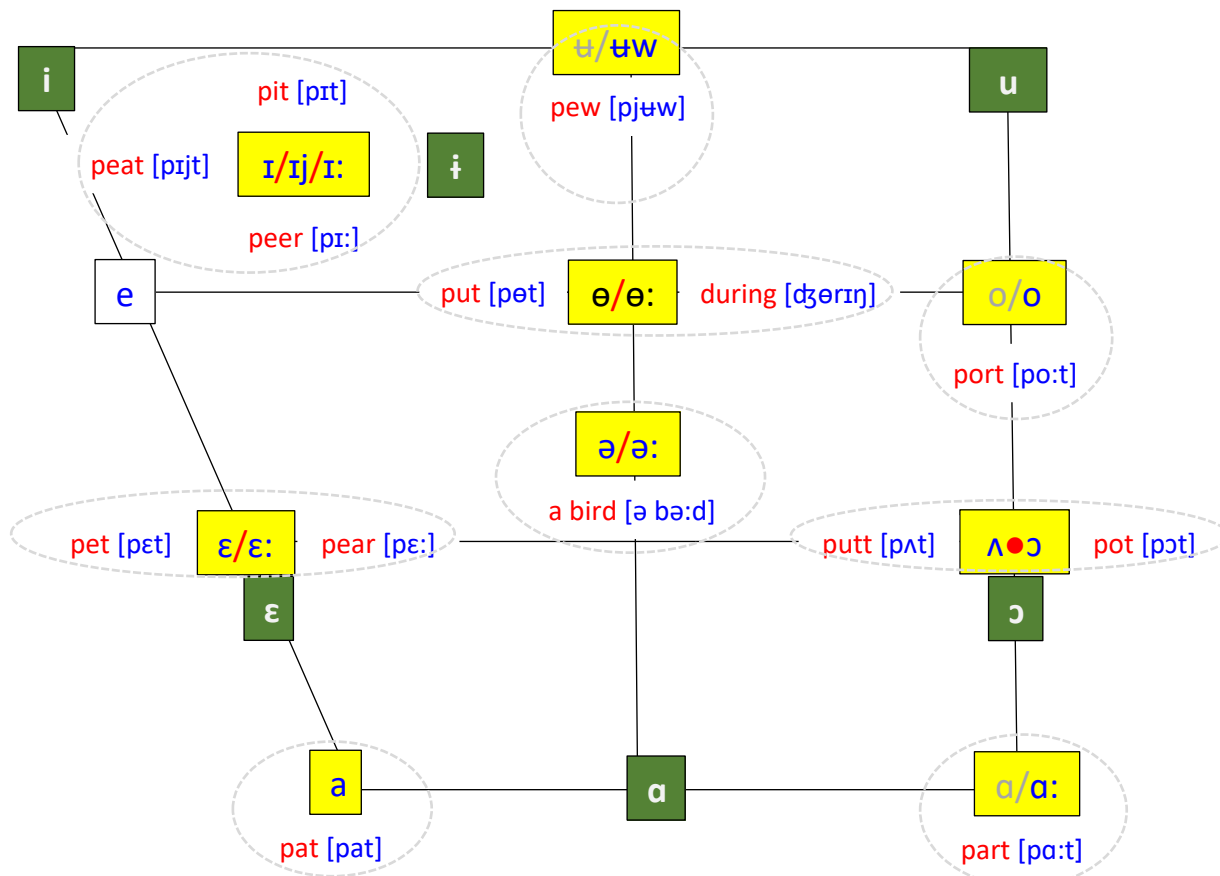


ANOMALOUS VERBS

THE CUBE SYSTEM OF THE ENGLISH VOWELS

Yellow = English vowels: ε ● e: ● a ● ɪ ● i: ● ɪj ● o ● ɔ ● Λ ● ə ● ə: ● ɑ ● ɑ: ● e ● e: ● ʊw

Green = Polish vowels: i ● i ● u ● ɔ ● ε



IPA vowel chart with audio - Wikipedia =
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPA_vowel_chart_with_audio

pit = jama/dół/podziurawić/pestka... ● **pew** = ławka kościelna: have/take a pew = klapnij sobie ● **peat** = torf ●
peer = równy/rówieśnik ● **putt** = odbicie piłki po ziemi/uderzyć/odbić piłkę

Vocabulary 1a²² (Transcription: page 219; recordings in the cloud, Preston)

abrupt <i>opryskliwy</i>	cynical <i>cyniczny (sceptyczny)</i>	meek <i>łagodny</i>
affable <i>przyjemny</i>	defiant <i>krnąbrny</i>	meticulous <i>dokładny</i>
aloof <i>zdystansowany</i>	devious <i>prebiegły</i>	obnoxious <i>przykry</i>
animated <i>ożywiony</i>	gregarious <i>towarzyski</i>	obstinate <i>zawzięty</i>
apologetic <i>skruszony</i>	grumpy <i>marudny</i>	perceptive <i>spozstrzegawczy</i>
condescending <i>protekcjonalny</i>	gullible <i>łatwowierny</i>	prudent <i>rozsądny</i>
belligerent <i>napastliwy</i>	impartial <i>bezzstronny</i>	pushover <i>popychadło</i>
cantankerous <i>zrędlivy</i>	impish <i>psotny</i>	pushy <i>natrętny</i>
cheeky <i>bezczelny</i>	insolent <i>bezczelny</i>	resilient <i>wytrzymały</i>
conscientious <i>sumienny</i>	lecherous <i>rozpustny</i>	resourceful <i>pomysłowy</i>

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english-polish/>
<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/english>

To be continued on page 36...

²² Based on: Edwins, Andy & Imiela, Joanna; 2022, *Angielski w tłumaczeniach. Słownictwo. Poziom C1-C2*; Preston Publishing, Warszawa. Ten przypis dotyczy wszystkich sekcji <Vocabulary> na końcu poszczególnych jednostek.

(2) Lesson Two: to Be (Anomalous Verbs – A)

Band 2A

🔊 (2-1) Introduction – to be: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rJC_tm28EoA (2:01)

INPUT (A): TO BE = BYĆ

Tab. 2-1. TO BE – PRESENT

The Present Simple Tense Czas teraźniejszy	
I am [aɪ æm] → [aj am] (Ja) jestem	I'm a boy [aɪ m ə bɔɪ] → [ajm ə bɔj] Jestem chłopcem.
you are [ju: ɑ:] → [jɛw ɑ:] (Ty) jesteś	you're a boy [ju rə bɔɪ] → [jo: rə bɔj] (Ty) jesteś chłopcem.
he is [hi: ɪz] → [hɪj ɪz] (On) jest	he's a boy [(h)i:z ə bɔɪ] → [(h)ɪjz ə bɔj] (On) jest chłopcem.
she is [ʃi: ɪz] → [ʃɪj ɪz] (Ona) jest	she's a girl [ʃi:z ə ɡɜ:l] → [ʃɪjz ə ɡə:l] (Ona) jest dziewczynką.
it is [ɪt ɪz] to (rzecz/zwierzę o nieokreślonej płci) jest	it's a toy [ɪts ə tɔɪ] → [ɪts ə tɔj] To jest zabawka.
we are [wi: ɑ:] → [wɪj ɑ:] (My) jesteśmy	we're here [wɪə hɪə] → [wɪ: hɪ:] (My) jesteśmy tutaj.
you are [ju: ɑ:] → [jɛw ɑ:] (Wy) jesteście	you're busy [jʊ ə bɪzi] → [jo: bɪzɪ] Jesteście zajęci / zajęte.
they are [ðeɪ ɑ:] → [ðej ɑ:] (Oni / One) są. (On lub ona) jest	they're boys [ðeə bɔɪz] → [ðej: bɔjz] {there [ðej:] • their [ðej:]} (Oni) są chłopcami.
Am I tall? Czy...	I'm not busy.
Are you interested?	You're not (= You aren't) short. [jɛw ɑ:nt]
Is he there?	He's not (= He isn't) intelligent. [(h)i: ɪznt] → [(h)ɪj ɪzənt]
Is she beautiful?	She's not (= She isn't) my wife.
Is it interesting?	It's not (= It isn't) funny.
Are we hungry?	We're not (= We aren't) Russian.
Are you Polish?	You're not (= You aren't) clever.
Are they lazy?	They're not [ðej: not] (= They aren't) fat.

◀ If anyone arrives late they'll have to wait outside. ▶

Jeżeli ktoś przyjdzie spóźniony, to będzie musiał czekać na zewnątrz.

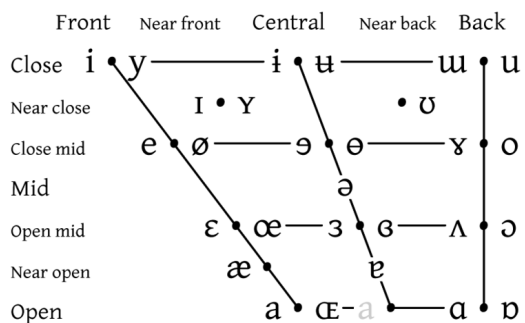
Tab. 2-2. TO BE – PAST

The Past Simple Tense Czas przeszły	
I was [aɪ wɒz] → [aj wɒz] ja byłem / byłam	I wasn't [aɪ wɒznt] → [aj wɒzənt]
You were [ju wɜ:] → [jɛw wə:/wə]	You weren't [jʊ wɜ:nt] (⇔ went [went]) → [jɛw wə:nt]
He / She / It was	He / She / It wasn't [(h)i/ʃi/ɪt wɒznt] → [(h)ɪj/ʃɪj/ɪt wɒzənt]
We were	We weren't [wi wɜ:nt] → [wɪj wə:nt]
You were	You weren't [jʊ wɜ:nt] → [jɛw wə:nt]
They were	They weren't [ðeɪ wɜ:nt] → [ðej wə:nt]

◀ If anyone calls, ask their number so I can call them back. ▶

Jeżeli ktoś zadzwoni, poproś go o jego numer, żebym mógł do niego oddzwonić.

VOWELS



Vowels at right & left of bullets are rounded & unrounded.

EXAMPLES = SPEECH

1. I'm Peter. *Jestem Piotr.*
 2. Are you Colonel Wilson? [kɜ:nl] *Czy pan jest pułkownikiem Wilsonem?*
 3. What's your name? *Jak się nazywasz? Jak się pan / pani nazywa? • Jak wy się nazywacie?*
[W MIEJSCE ELEMENTU PODKREŚLONEGO →] **first name** imię • **surname** nazwisko • **job** zawód • **hobby** hobby
 4. It was (terribly) hot. *Było (strasznie) gorąco.*
 5. It's a pity. *To szkoda.*
 6. It's a lovely day, isn't it? *Piękny dzień, nieprawdaż?*
 7. What time is it? *Która jest godzina?*
 8. What's the time? *Która jest godzina?*
 9. What time was it? *Która była godzina?*
 10. It was about four o'clock. *Było około czwartej.* → **one** pierwszej • **two** drugiej • **three** • **five** • **six** • **seven**
 11. [QUESTION:] What's time? *Czym jest czas?*
[A POSSIBLE ANSWER: I am not philosophically minded. *Nie jestem w nastroju filozoficznym.*]
 12. How old is he? *Ile on ma lat?*
 13. He is twenty-seven. *On ma 27 lat.* → **thirteen** • **fourteen** • **fifteen** • **sixteen** • **seventeen** • **eighteen**
 14. Is she in Oxford? *Czy ona jest w Oksfordzie?*
 15. Be careful! *Uważaj! • Uważajcie!*
 16. Don't be jealous [of your brother's success]. *Nie bądź zazdrosny/a.* • **ALBO:** *Nie bądźcie zazdrośni/zazdrosne.*
 17. He's a doctor. *On jest doktorem.*
 18. How much is that dress? *Ile kosztuje ta sukienka? ...your mobile?*
 19. How much was it? *Ile to kosztowało?*
 20. The blankets were of soft wool. *Koce były z miękkiej wełny.* ...Espadrilles ['espædrɪlz]/['espadrɪlz], what are they made of? ...of strong cloth with a sole made of rope.
 21. Where [wɛ:] were [wə:/wə] you yesterday? *Gdzie byłeś / byłaś / byliście / byłyście? • Gdzie byli panowie?*
 22. What are you? *Kim pan / pani jest? • Kim ty jesteś z zawodu?*
 23. Who are you? *Kim pan / pani jest? • Kim ty jesteś z nazwiska (i imienia)?*
 24. What is your wife like? *Jaka jest twoja / pana żona?*
 25. The party is after work. *Przyjęcie jest po pracy. ...When...?*
 26. She is from Italy. *Ona jest z Włoch. Where... from?*
 27. I am of average height. *Mam przeciętny wzrost. • Jestem przeciętnego...*
 28. What height [haɪt] are you of?
 29. What date ['deɪt] is it today [tə'deɪ]? *Jaką mamy dzisiaj datę?*
 30. Today is Monday, the first of February. *Dziś jest poniedziałek, pierwszego lutego.*
 31. Twice two is four. *Dwa razy dwa jest cztery.*
 32. Three and three is six. *Trzy dodać trzy to sześć.*
-
33. Two is company; three's a crowd. *Dwóch / dwoje / dwie to towarzystwo; trzy to tłum.*
 34. It's as if he never listens to a word I say. *Jest tak jakby on nigdy nie słuchał ani jednego mojego słowa.*
-
35. There are two people waiting outside. *Na zewnątrz czekają jeszcze dwie osoby.*
 36. Has there been an accident? *Czy był wypadek?*
 37. I don't want there to be any misunderstanding. *Nie chcę, by były tu jakiekolwiek nieporozumienia.*
 38. There seemed to be no doubt about it. *Wydawało się, że nie ma co do tego żadnej wątpliwości.*
 39. Suddenly there was a loud bang. *Nagle dał się słyszeć głośny huk.*
 40. Once upon a time there was a princess [prɪn'ses]. *Pewnego razu była księżniczka.* prince ['prɪns]
 41. And God said, Let there be light: there was light. *I Bóg rzekł: „Niech będzie światło” i zrobiło się światło.*
 42. There you are! *I've been looking for you everywhere. A, tu jesteś! Wszędzie cię szukałam.*

EXERCISES

☞(2-1) <http://www.angprofi.pl/lekcja-trzecia/to-be.html>

☞(2-2) http://sciaga.pl/tekst/77543-78-czasownik_to_be

TRANSLATE (A)

1. Jeżeli ktoś zadzwoni, poproś go o jego numer, żebym mógł do niego oddzwonić. *Si alguien llama, pídele su número para que pueda devolverle la llamada.*
2. Jeżeli ktoś przyjdzie spóźniony, to będzie musiał czekać na zewnątrz. *Si alguien llega tarde, tendrá que esperar afuera.*
3. Na zewnątrz czekają jeszcze dwie osoby. *Dos personas más están esperando afuera.*
4. Która jest godzina? *¿Qué horas es?*

5. *Jaka jest twoja / pana żona? ¿Cómo es tu/su esposa?*
6. *Dziś jest poniedziałek, pierwszego lutego. Hoy es lunes, el primero/uno de febrero.*
7. *Mam przeciętny wzrost. Tengo una estatura media. Soy de estatura media.*
8. *Czy był wypadek? ¿Hubo un accidente?*
9. *Nie chcę, by były tu jakiegokolwiek nieporozumienia. No quiero que haya malentendidos aquí.*

🔊 **SPEAKING (2A-1) & (POSSIBLY) WRITING: Your personal background? [STUDENTS PREPARE MONOLOGUES]**

Say something about yourself? First name, surname. Place and date of birth. Parents (age, profession, where are they from...). Siblings.

[🔊 (2-2): [Speak English Fluently - 5 Steps to Improve Your English Fluency - Bing video](#)]

🔊 **SPEAKING (2A-2) & (POSSIBLY) WRITING: Holidays?**

Band 2B

🔊 **SPEAKING (2B-1&2): The best day of my/your life? & Shopping?**

INPUT (B): TO BE = BYĆ

🔊 **the be-all and end-all** = the most important part / all that matters

Not everybody agreed that winning was 🔊 **the be-all and end-all**. *Nie wszyscy się zgadzali, że najważniejsze jest zwycięstwo.*

Her career is 🔊 **the be-all and end-all** of her existence.

🔊 **Be that as it may** (= Despite that), you have to do some work. *Pomimo to, musisz trochę popracować.*

🔊 **mother-to-be** pregnant woman *kobieta w ciąży*

🔊 **be a dead loss** być do niczego

🔊 **be all fingers and thumbs** mieć dwie lewe ręce

🔊 **be coming up roses** iść jak z płatka

🔊 **be on first name terms with sb** być po imieniu

🔊 **be on the go** być w ruchu / być załatvanym

🔊 **be over the moon** nie posiadać się ze szczęścia

◀ to be + to-INFINITIVE ▶

🔊 (2-3) <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/formy-wyrazania-przyszlosci/to-be-to>

43. **I am to inform you...** *Mam cię poinformować...*
44. **You are to report to the police.** *Masz się zgłosić na policję.*
45. **They are to be married.** *Mają się pobrać.*
46. Each participant **was to pay their own expenses.** *Każdy uczestnik miał zapłacić za swoje własne wydatki.*
47. The book **was not to be found.** *Książka miała się już nigdy nie odnaleźć.*
48. He **was never to see his wife again.** *On nie miał już nigdy zobaczyć swojej żony.*
49. **If I were to refuse they'd be very annoyed.** *Jak bym miał odmówić, to byłoby bardzo wkurzeni.*

◀ to be about + to-INFINITIVE ▶

50. He **was about to** kill her.

◀ to be + being ▶

51. **He's being naughty.** *On jest (w tej chwili) niegrzeczny.*
→ amusing • awful • boring • brave • careful • careless • childish • difficult • foolish • funny • greedy
52. **He's being a baby.** *Zachowuje się (w tej chwili) jak dziecko.*
→ a bore • a brute • a bully • a coward • a fool • an idiot • a liar • a nuisance • a snob • a threat • a worry

◀ to be + ingFORM ▶

CONTINUOUS TENSES (ACTIVE VOICE) → **LESSONS 12, 15, 17, 18**

53. He's writing a letter.
54. He was writing a letter.
55. He'll be writing a letter.

◀to be + III FORM▶

PASSIVE VOICE + SIMPLE TENSES → LESSON 22

56. It is repaired.
 57. It was repaired.
 58. It'll be repaired.

◀to be + being + III FORM▶

PASSIVE VOICE + CONTINUOUS TENSES → LESSON 22

59. It is being repaired.
 60. It was being repaired.
 61. It'll be being repaired.

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH (B) [key: page 219]

1. *Kariera jest dla niej wszystkim. Para ella no hay nada más que su carrera.*
2. *Mają się pobrać. Están a punto de casarse.*
3. *On nie miał już nigdy zobaczyć swojej żony. Nunca volvería a ver a su esposa.*
4. *Robisz się trudny. Estás siendo difícil.*
5. *Zachowujesz się jak tchórz. Estás siendo una cobarde.*
6. *Mój samochód był reperowany. Se reparaba mi coche.*
7. *Mówię teraz po angielsku. Estoy hablando inglés ahora.*

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & IDIOMS (marked ● or ○) – 2

▷ **All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.** (It means that without time off from work, a person becomes both bored and boring.) = *Od samej pracy człowiek tylko głupieje.*

● Stop picking on me all the time. You always ['o:lweɪz] want **to find a quarrel in a straw**. *Prześiać się mnie czepiać. Zawsze chcesz znaleźć dziurę w całym.*

● Maybe he's not very conscientious [kən'ʃjənʃəs], but he's **quick on the uptake**. *Może nie jest bardzo sumienny, ale jest niezwykle bystry.*

● I doubt whether she will ever forgive him. **He cut her to the quick**. *Dotknął ją do żywego.*

● She went abroad **on the quiet**. *Wyjechała za granicę w sekrecie.*

● His career can be described as a typical **from rags to riches** story. *Jego kariera może być opisana jako typowa historia od pacybuta do milionera.*

● He is putting some money aside **for a rainy day**. *Odkłada trochę pieniędzy na czarną godzinę.*

● It's raining **cats and dogs**. *We'll have to cancel our barbecue.*

● It's **perishing** again. I hate this climate. *Znowu jest zimno jak diabli. Nie cierpię tego klimatu.*

● This is really **muggy** weather. It feels like a tropical rainforest. *Jest naprawdę parno...*

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 500 WORDS AND 10 PHRASAL VERBS & FILAKPHVS-2+32

Vocabulary 1b	Vocabulary 2: House (images)	
ruthless <i>bezlitosny</i>	bannister <i>poręcz</i>	gutter <i>rynna</i>
scornful <i>pogardliwy</i>	bird feeder <i>karmnik</i>	high security door <i>drzwi antywłamaniowe</i>
self-effacing <i>skromny</i>	close off <i>odłączyć</i>	hinge <i>zawias</i>
sluggish <i>ślamazarny</i>	coat rack <i>wieszak</i>	hob <i>plyta kuchenna</i>
tenacious <i>nieustępliwy</i>	curtain rod <i>karnisz</i>	lampshade <i>abażur</i>
treacherous <i>zdradziecki</i>	door handle <i>klamka</i>	net curtain <i>firanka</i>
unscrupulous <i>bez skrupułów</i>	doorframe <i>futryna</i>	pantry/larder <i>spizarnia</i>
wayward <i>niesforny</i>	dormer window <i>lukarna</i> ²³	peephole <i>judasz</i>
whimsical <i>kapryśny</i>	dustpan <i>szufelka</i>	pillowcase <i>poszewka</i>
vehement <i>zaciekły</i>	extractor hood <i>okap kuchenny</i>	shower cubicle <i>kabina prysznicowa</i>
zealous <i>zgorzałaty</i>	flip <i>przewrócić na drugą stronę</i>	studio apartment <i>kawalerka</i>

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english-polish/>
<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/english>

To be continued on page 40...

²³ French 'lucarne', okno dachowe.

(3) Lesson Three: to Have (Anomalous Verbs – B)

Band 3A

🔊 (3-1) 'I Have Nothing', subtitles: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-zLGNf5eKQY> (Whitney H.)
(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3JWtaaS7LdU>)

INPUT (A): TO HAVE = MIEĆ

Tab. 3-1. TO HAVE – PRESENT

The Present Simple Tense Czas teraźniejszy	
I have [aɪ hæv] → [aj hav] (Ja) mam you have ty masz / pan / pani ma he has [hi hæz] on ma she has ona ma it has we have my mamy you have wy macie / państwo / panowie mają... they have oni / one mają	I've got a car [aɪv got] → [ajv got]. Mam samochód. You've got a house. Wy macie / państwo / panowie... He's got a brother [hi:z got] → [hiɪz got]. On ma brata. She's got a sister. Ona ma siostrę. It's got something. We've got money. Mamy pieniądze. You've got power. Macie moc / władzę. They've got a cat. Mają kota.
Have I (got) the book? / Do I have the book? Have you (got) a match? / Do you have...? Czy... Has he (got) a son? / Does he have...? Czy... Has she (got) a daughter? / Does she have...? Has it (got) the right number? / Does it have...? Have we (got) the guts to do it? / Do we have...? Have you (got) any children? / Do you have...? Have they (got) a baby? / Do they have...?	I haven't (got) a boat. / I don't have a boat. Nie... You haven't (got) a husband. / You don't have... He hasn't (got) a bike. / He doesn't have... She hasn't (got) a lamp. / She doesn't have... It hasn't (got) to happen. / It doesn't have... We haven't (got) a pen. / We don't have... You haven't (got) a dog. / You don't have... They haven't (got) a pet. / They don't have...

Tab. 3-2. TO HAVE – PAST

The Past Simple Tense Czas przeszły		
I had... (Ja) miałem / miałam You had... [hæd] → [had] miałeś / miałaś He had... on miał... We had... my mieliśmy... You had... mieliście... They had... mieli / miały...	Did I have a car? Czy ja miałem... Did you have a car? Czy ty... Did he have a car? Czy on... Did we have a car? Czy my... Did you have a car? Czy wy... Did they have a car? Czy one / oni...	No, I didn't (have a car). Nie, nie... No, you didn't (have a car). No, he didn't (have a car). No, we didn't (have a car). No, you didn't (have a car). No, they didn't (have a car).

🔊 (3-2) have (Polish): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=00UFx8VgTqo>

EXAMPLES = SPEECH

- She has nice eyes. *Ma ładne oczy.* What colour are her eyes?
- Have you got a car? *Czy masz / macie samochód?*
- I don't have that much money **on me**. *Nie mam tyle pieniędzy przy sobie.* How much money do you have?
- She's got a BA in English. *Ma licencjat z filologii angielskiej.*
- Do you have any doubts [daʊts] → [daʊts] about it? *Czy masz jakieś wątpliwości w związku z tym?*
- We had no regrets at all. *W ogóle niczego nie żałowaliśmy / żałowałyśmy.*
- He's got a front tooth missing. *Brak mu jednego zęba z przodu.* Have you got a front tooth missing? ...any...
- Surely she didn't have the nerve to say that to him? *Chyba nie miała dość odwagi, by mu to powiedzieć?*
- You have no alternative. *Nie masz / macie alternatywy.*
- It's nice to have an excuse. *wymówkę • usprawiedliwienie*
- I have a lot of sympathy with them. *Mam dla nich dużo współczucia.* Do you feel sympathy for refugees / the old / the poor?
- They have one daughter. *Mają jedną córkę.* How many daughters...?
- I have loads of friends. *Mam mnóstwo przyjaciół.*
- How many patients does a doctor normally have a day? *Ilu pacjentów doktor zazwyczaj przyjmuje dziennie?*
- I have no opinion to give. *Nie mam żadnej opinii do wydania.* Do you have any opinion to give?
- I had a boring afternoon. *Miałem / Miałam nudne popołudnie.*
- I have with me Professor Wilson, who I hope will help explain this. *Jest ze mną Profesor Wilson, który jak sądzę, pomoże w wyjaśnieniu tej kwestii.*

18. Can we have something to **wipe our hands on** please? ...do wytarcia (naszych) rąk (o to)...
19. I was having difficulty in staying awake. *Miałam dużą trudność, by nie zasnąć.*
20. Let's have a celebration. *Uczcijmy to!*
21. The children are having a party. *Dzieci mają właśnie przyjęcie.*
22. He had a headache every night **from his job**. *Miał ból głowy co wieczór z powodu swojej pracy. Do you sometimes have a headache?*
23. I had a little **operation on my spine**. *Miałem / Miałam małą operację na kręgosłup.*
-
24. **I kept telling** him you were French but **he wouldn't have it**. *Ciągle mu powtarzałem, że jesteś Francuzem, ale on nie chciał uwierzyć.*
25. I'm afraid **this old vacuum cleaner has had it**. *Obawiam się, że ten odkurzacz już się do niczego nie nadaje.*
26. **Rumour has it** that we'll have a new manager soon. *Chodzą plotki, że wkrótce będziemy mieć nowego...*

■ have = drink / eat / smoke

27. **At least** have dinner with me. [= eat] *Przynajmniej zjedz ze mną obiad (kolację).*
28. **What did you have for breakfast?** [= eat] *Co zjadłeś na śniadanie?*
29. I **had** a large whisky • whiskey. [= drink] *Wypiłem dużą/e whisky.*
30. I **had** a cigarette while I was waiting. [= smoke] *Wypaliłem papierosa, kiedy czekałem.*

■ have = receive

31. I had a letter from him yesterday. *Miałem / Miałam wczoraj list od niego. When did you last have a letter?*
32. Can I have the bill, please? *Poproszę rachunek!*

■ have = permit

33. I won't have that kind of behaviour in my house. *Nie pozwolę na tego typu zachowanie w moim...*
34. I'm sick of your rudeness – I won't have it any longer. *Mam dość twojego chamstwa. Nie będę tego dużej akceptował. • chamstwo = loudness / boorishness [bʊərɪʃnɪs] → [bo:ɪʃnəs]*

◀ have + a + INFINITIVE ▶

(swim/wash/shower/bath)

35. I had a little **stroll** round the garden this morning. *Miałem mały spacer po ogrodzie rankiem.*
36. **Go and have a look**. *Idź i popatrz. → bath kąpać się • read czytać • try próbować • drink pić • think...*

◀ have + to-INFINITIVE ▶

(MUSIEĆ)

37. I **have to do it**. *Muszę to zrobić.*
38. I **have got to do it**. *Muszę to zrobić.*
39. I **don't have to do it**. = I don't need to do it. *Nie muszę tego robić.*
40. I **haven't (got) to do it**. = I needn't do it. *Nie muszę tego robić.*

EXERCISES

☐(3-1) <http://pl.bab.la/koniugacja/angielski/have>

☐(3-2) <http://www.astra28.eu/1-1.html>

TRANSLATE

- Mam mnóstwo przyjaciół. Tengo muchos amigos.*
- Miałam dużą trudność, by nie zasnąć. Tenía muchas dificultades para mantenerme despierto.*
- Co zjadłeś na śniadanie? ¿Qué desayunaste?*
- Miałem mały spacer po ogrodzie rankiem. Tuve un pequeño paseo por el jardín por la mañana.*
- Obawiam się, że ten odkurzacz już się do niczego nie nadaje. Me temo que esta aspiradora ya no sirve para nada.*
- Mam dość twojego chamstwa. Nie będę tego dużej akceptował. Estoy cansado de tu grosería. No voy a aceptarlo más.*

🗨️ SPEAKING (3A): Your studies? & Why is being lazy not always a bad thing?

[is laziness a sin - Wyszukaj \(bing.com\)](#)

Band 3B

🗣️ SPEAKING (3B): Benefits of Yoga? & Advertising?

INPUT (B): TO HAVE = MIEĆ

◀ have + sb (=OBJECT) + INFINITIVE ▶

TO TELL / ARRANGE FOR SB TO DO STH FOR YOU

41. **Have the next patient come in now please, nurse.** *Siostra, proszę wpuścić następnego pacjenta.*
42. **I can't imagine what he'll have you believe next.** *Nie mogę sobie wyobrazić, w co on ci każe wierzyć następnym razem.* Do you want to have me believe you'll never be absent from any classes?
43. **I'll have you know that I'm a qualified engineer.** *Udowodnię ci, że jestem wykwalifikowanym inżynierem.* Do you want to have me know that you're a good student?
44. **If you want, I'll have someone collect it for you.** *Jeżeli chcesz, załatwię kogoś, by ci to przyniósł.* Do you want me to have someone teach you English?

◀ have + sb/sth (=OBJECT) + ing-FORM ▶

TO EXPERIENCE THE EFFECTS OF SB'S ACTIONS

45. **We have orders coming in from all over the world.** Where do you have orders coming from?
46. **I'll have you speaking English in six months.** *Jeszcze zobaczę, jak będziesz mówić po angielsku po 6...* Do you think it's possible that I'll have you speaking English fluently in several months?
47. **Don't shout! You'll have the neighbours complaining.** *Nie krzycz! Zobaczysz, że sąsiedzi złożą na nas skargę.* What may happen if you shout too much?
48. **I won't have those kids running all over my flower beds.** *Nie pozwolę, by te dzieciaki biegały po moich...*
49. **We have salesmen calling every day.** *Codziennie nawiedzają nas domokrądcy.*
50. **Guy'll have it working in no time.** *Guy to natychmiast naprawi.* Can you have this computer working better?
51. **The film soon had us crying.** *Bardzo szybko wzruszyliśmy się do łez na tym filmie.* Do you like the films that soon have you crying?

◀ have + sb/sth (=OBJECT) + III FORM ▶

52. She had her bag **stolen**. *Ukradli jej torebkę.* What was stolen? I was robbed of all my money.
53. **We're having our car repaired.** *Naprawiają nam samochód.*

◀ to have + III FORM ▶

PERFECT TENSES (ACTIVE VOICE)

54. I have written a letter.
55. I had written a letter.
56. I'll have written a letter.

◀ to have + been + ingFORM ▶

PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES (ACTIVE VOICE)

57. He has been writing letters.
58. He had been writing letters.
59. He'll have been writing letters.

◀ to have + been + III FORM ▶

PASSIVE VOICE + PERFECT TENSES

60. It has been written.
61. It had been written.
62. It'll have been written.

TRANSLATE

- Nie mogę sobie wyobrazić, w co on ci każe wierzyć następnym razem.*
- Guy to natychmiast naprawi.*
- Ukradli jej torebkę.*
- Nie byłem w Hiszpanii.*
- Idź i popatrz.*

EXTRA-2: HAD BETTER (not) + INFINITIVE

had better/best do sth (used to tell sb what you think they should do):

- You'd better go to the doctor about your cough.
- We'd better leave now or we'll miss the bus.
- You'd better not do it again.
- PERSON A: I'll give you back the money tomorrow. PERSON B: You'd better!

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & IDIOMS (marked ● or ○) – 3 (If there's no space here, see Appendix 7.)

▷ **A bad workman always blames his tools.** *Zły tanecznicy zawadza rąbek u spódnicy.*

● **to have a bee in one's bonnet about sth** *mieć bzika na punkcie czegoś*

● **to have a big head** *zadziierać nosa*

● **to have a card up one's sleeve** *mieć asa w rękawie*

● **to have a face as long as a fiddle** *spuścić nos na kwintę*

● **to have a foot in both camps** *działać na dwa fronty*

● **to have a hand in sth** *maczać w czymś palce*

● **to have a tantrum** *mieć napad złości*

● **to have bigger fish to fry** *mieć inne ważniejsze sprawy*

● **to have cold feet** *mieć stracha*

● **to have itchy feet** *nie móc wytrzymać długo w jednym miejscu*

● **to have one for the road** *strzemienny*

● **to have one's heart in one's mouth** *mieć duszę na ramieniu*

● **to have one's own way** *postawić na swoim*

● **to have sb over a barrel** *nie zostawić komuś wyboru*

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 500 WORDS AND 10 PHRASAL VERBS & FILAKPHVs-3+33

Vocabulary 3: Housework	Vocabulary 4: Fun	Vocabulary 5a: Body
air <i>wietrzyć</i>	big wheel <i>diabelski młyn</i>	abdominal <i>brzuszny</i>
awning <i>zadaszenie</i>	blind man's buff <i>ciuciubabka</i>	artery <i>tętnica</i>
bleach <i>wybielać</i>	bouncy castle <i>nadmuchiwany...</i>	atrium <i>przedsionek</i>
chore <i>praca</i>	candyfloss <i>wata cukrowa</i>	bile <i>żółć</i>
cleaning rota <i>plan sprzątnia</i>	hide and seek <i>chowany</i>	blood vessel <i>naczynie krwionośne</i>
clog up <i>zatkać się</i>	hopscotch <i>gra w klasy</i>	clavicle <i>obojczyk</i>
deep cleaning <i>gruntowne sprzątnie</i>	mould <i>foremka</i>	digestive juices <i>soki trawienne</i>
descale <i>odkamuścić</i>	roundabout <i>karuzela</i>	duodenum <i>dwunastnica</i>
disaster area <i>pobojowisko</i>	sandpit <i>piaskownica</i>	earlobe <i>płatki ucha</i>
flower bed <i>grządką</i>	scooter <i>hulajnoga</i>	forearm <i>przedramię</i>
hoe <i>motyka</i>	seesaw <i>huśtawka</i>	gall bladder <i>pęcherzyk żółciowy</i>
hoover/vacuum <i>odkurzacz</i>	shovel <i>łopatka</i>	groin <i>pachwina</i>
insulation <i>izolacja</i>	skating rink <i>lodowisko</i>	hard/soft palate <i>podniebienie</i>
leak <i>przeciek</i>	skipping rope <i>skakanka</i>	iris <i>tęczówka</i>
loft <i>strych</i>	slide <i>zjeżdżalnia</i>	jaw <i>szczeka</i>
masonry <i>murarstwo</i>	sprinkler <i>zraszacz</i>	large/small intestine <i>jelito</i>
overflow <i>zalewać</i>	stilts <i>szczudła</i>	larynx <i>krtani</i>
pigsty <i>chlew</i>	swing <i>huśtawka</i>	limb <i>kończyna</i>
plunger <i>przepychacz do rur</i>	tag/tig <i>berek</i>	lobe <i>płat (płuca / mózgu)</i>
rake <i>grabie</i>	rocking horse <i>koń na biegunach</i>	mandible <i>żuchwa</i>
refurbishment <i>odnowienie</i>	cuddly <i>pluszowy</i>	melatonin <i>melatonina</i>
rewiring <i>wymiana przewodów elektr.</i>	it's swings and roundabouts =	nape <i>kark</i>
rinse <i>optukać</i>	= <i>są plusy i minusy</i>	optic nerve <i>nerw wzrokowy</i>
scourer <i>gąbka</i>		oral cavity <i>jama ustna</i>
scrub <i>szorować</i>		ovary <i>jajnik</i>
shed <i>szopa</i>		pancreas <i>trzustka</i>

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english-polish/>
<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/english>

To be continued on page 50...

(4) Lesson Four: Anomalous Verbs – C

Band 4A

🔊 (4-1) Braxton: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZhZwLcO2-A>**INPUT (A1): CAN • COULD = MÓC / UMIEĆ (1) • MIEĆ POZWOLENIE (2) • BYĆ PRAWDOPODOBNYM (3)**

Tab. 4-1. CAN – COULD

The Present Simple Tense <i>Czas teraźniejszy</i>	The Past Simple / Potential <i>Czas przeszły / tryb przypuszczający</i>
I/you/he... can (swim). [kæn]/[kn]/[kn] mogę / umiem / wolno mi... Can I/you/he... (swim)? I/you/he... can't/cannot (swim). [UK: kɑ:n(t); US: kæn(t)]	I/you/he... could (swim) mogłem / mógłbym Could I/you/he... (swim)? [kʊd]/[kəd] →[kəd] I/you/he... couldn't (swim). [kʊdʰn(t)] →[kədnt]
<móc> BEZOKOLICZNIK	1. to be able to-INF być zdolnym do czegoś, umieć coś, być w stanie coś (z)robić 2. to be allowed to-INF mieć pozwolenie na robienie czegoś 3. to be likely to-INF być prawdopodobnym, że coś się zdarzy

«can» nie jest bezokolicznikiem. To forma osobowa.

Bezokolicznik czasownika «can» to trzy formy.

EXAMPLES

- You can borrow this pen if you want **to**. [POZWOLENIE] Możesz sobie pożyczyć ten długopis, jeżeli chcesz.
- Can I light the fire? **(I'm cold)**. Czy mogę rozpaść ogień? **Zimno mi**.
- What can I do for you? Czym mogę służyć?
- Can you tell me the time? Czy możesz / może pan / pani mi powiedzieć, która jest godzina?
- Can you do me **a favour**? Czy możesz mi wyświadczyć **przysługę**?
- Can't we talk about it? Czy nie moglibyśmy o tym porozmawiać? Czybyśmy nie mogli o tym porozmawiać?
- Can't you (keep your voice down) please?** Czy możesz mówić ciszej?
- This cannot be **the whole story**. To nie może być cała historia.
- I can't remember** where I put it. Nie pamiętam, gdzie to położyłem / położyłam.
- Can you speak French? Czy **umiesz** mówić po francusku? **umieć** = to be able to...
- I can see / hear...** Widzę / słyszę... → ...can feel / hear / see / smell / taste...
- I can understand...** Rozumiem...
- We can ill [only with difficulty / scarcely] afford the time or money for a holiday **nie móc sobie pozwolić**
- I can't help thinking... Nie mogę przestać myśleć...
- It can't be helped. Nie ma na to rady.
- can** [NOUN] puszka / kanister
- carry the **can** wziąć na siebie winę
- open up a can of worms otworzyć puszkę Pandory

SPEECH (TEACHER ASKS STUDENTS QUESTIONS OR STUDENTS TALK AMONG THEMSELVES)

- Can you **ski**? Czy umiesz jeździć na nartach?
→swim • play chess • play tennis • play the guitar • sing • speak a foreign language
- Can't you come to see me tomorrow? Czy możesz jutro mnie odwiedzić?
- Can **dogs** swim? Czy pies umie pływać? →cats • mice • cows • horses
- Can / Could you lend me some money? Czy możesz / mógłbyś pożyczyć mi trochę pieniędzy?
- Why can't you be nice? Dlaczego nie możesz być miły / miła?
- What can you do? Co umiesz robić?

INPUT (A2): MAY, MIGHT = MIEĆ POZWOLENIE (2) • BYĆ PRAWDOPODOBNYM (3)

Tab. 4-2. MAY – MIGHT	Czas teraźniejszy	Czas przeszły / tryb przypuszczający
I/you/he... may (come)	mogę / wolno mi...	I/you/he... might (come) mogłem / wolno mi było...
May I/you/he (come in)?	[meɪ]→[meɪ]	Might I/you/he (come in)? [maɪt]→[maɪt]
I/he/we mayn't...	[meɪnt]→[meɪnt] HARDLY EVER USED	I/he/we mightn't... [maɪtʰnt]→[maɪtʰnt]
<móc> BEZOKOLICZNIK	1. ∅ 2. to be allowed to-INF mieć pozwolenie na robienie czegoś 3. to be likely to-INF być prawdopodobnym, że coś się zdarzy	

🔊 (4-2) Mr Kuczynski: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tj_c2UfMSks🔊 (4-3) may – can: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TNEw2NREReg>

EXAMPLES = SPEECH

1. These tablets may cause sleepiness. • What may some tablets cause? *tabletki / tablica pamiętkowa / tablet (minikomputer) / kostka (mydła)*
2. May I ask you a question?
3. We may never know the truth. • And what is (the) truth?
- 4 (4-1): https://philosophynow.org/issues/86/What_Is_Truth
4. In (the) future, it may be possible to do it.
5. We'd better not interfere [ɪntəfɪ:] – she mayn't like it.
6. This may or may not be true.
7. I think we may have a problem.
8. We should **calm down** so that we may begin to discuss the situation rationally [rʌʃnəlɪz].
9. May I **help myself** to some more food? ♀ (4-4): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4JEgZhry5n0>
10. How may I help you? *Jak mogę pomóc?*
11. May I help you? *Czy mogę pomóc?*
12. He may take my car.
13. May I have a word with you please?
14. Building a new children's home will cost a lot of money, but **◀be that as it may▶** there is an urgent need for the **facility**. • facility = buildings / services / equipment (for a particular purpose) / a special feature / a place... • She has a facility for languages.
15. May I invite you gentlemen for a drink?
16. Ann may know his address.
17. May you live to be a hundred. *Obyś...* [I'm dreaming Of A White Christmas--by--Bing Crosby-- - Bing video]
18. Come what may. *Niech się dzieje, co chce. / Cokolwiek się stanie. / Cokolwiek by się działo.* = [RUS] Будь, что будет. = [UKR] Що б не сталося.
19. May God bless you! *Niech cię Bóg błogosławi!* = [UKR] Нехай Бог благословить вас! = [RUS] Да благословит вас Бог!
20. May you be happy! *Obyś był szczęśliwy!* = [UKR] Нехай ти будеш щасливий! = [RUS] Пусть вы будете счастливы!

EXERCISES

can

- ♂ (4-2) <http://www.englishpage.com/modals/can.html>
 ♂ (4-3) https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/verbs-modals_can_1.htm
 ♂ (4-4) <http://www.agendaweb.org/verbs/can-exercises.html>
 ♂ (4-5) <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=5488>

may

- ♂ (4-6) <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/english-grammar/verbs/modal-verbs/may-might-may-have-and-might-have>
 ♂ (4-7) <http://www.englishpage.com/modals/may.html>
 ♂ (4-8) <http://www.agendaweb.org/verbs/modals-may-might-exercises.html>
 ♂ (4-9) <http://www.autoenglish.org/gr.may.i.htm>

🔥 **SPEAKING (4A):** Your professional plans? & Is it possible to eliminate poverty in every country in the world?

Band 4B

🔥 **SPEAKING (4B):** If I had a superpower...? & Television?

EXERCISES

- ♂ (4-10) <http://www.stgeorges.co.uk/online-english/english-grammar-exercise-for-advanced-levels>
 ♂ (4-11) <https://test-english.com/grammar-points/b1/can-could-be-able-to/>
 ♂ (4-12) <https://speakspeak.com/english-grammar-exercises/intermediate/modal-verbs-for-past-probability-must-have-cant-have-couldnt-have-may-have>

INPUT (B1): CAN • COULD = MÓC / UMIEĆ (1) • MIEĆ POZWOLENIE (2) • BYĆ PRAWDOPODOBNYM (3)

19. **Her can-do attitude** is what made her our choice for the job. *Jej pozytywna postawa zdecydowała o tym, że(śmy) ją wybrali(śmy) do tej pracy.* What made her our choice for the job?
20. You can't be serious! *No chyba nie mówisz tego poważnie!* What can they be doing?
21. Where can she have put it?

INPUT (B2): MAY • MIGHT = MIEĆ POZWOLENIE (2) • BYĆ PRAWDOPODOBNYM (3)

21. Long may the peace continue.
22. May the rest of your married life be as happy as the first ten years have been.
23. What, may I ask, was the point of repeating the tests? *Jaki, jeśli mogę spytać, był sens...*
24. I may be overreacting to the letter, but I still think we should let the police see it.
25. There is a need for more resources ◀so that all children may▶ have a decent education. *Jest potrzeba większych zasobów, by wszystkie dzieci miały właściwą edukację.*

INPUT (B3): USED TO-INF [ju:st tu/tə] ≈ WOULD [NIE NA POCZĄTKU HISTORII • NIE Z CZASOWNIKAMI STANU]

(CZASOWNIK STANU, N.P.: 'kochać' • CZASOWNIK AKCJI, N.P.: 'biegać')

used użyłem / użyłam, użyłeś... (SIMPLE PAST of «to use» używać) [ju:zd]

I/you/he... used to (smoke a lot). Did I/you/he... use to (smoke a lot)?
 I/you/he... **didn't use** to (smoke a lot). = ... **usen't** [ju:snt]... = ...**usedn't** [ju:snt]...

◀SUBJECT + used to do (OBJECT)▶TYLKO → **robiłem** (CZASOWNIK NIEDOKONANY)**◀SUBJECT + did (OBJECT)▶**ALBO → **zrobiłem** (CZASOWNIK DOKONANY) ALBO → **robiłem** (CZASOWNIK NIEDOKONANY)**I used to get up very early.** *Dawniej wstawałem bardzo wcześnie.***I am used to getting up very early.** *Przyzwyczajony jestem do bardzo wczesnego wstawania.***◀SUBJECT + to be + used to doing (ingFORM)▶****EXAMPLES**

1. She used to live with her parents. *(Dawniej) mieszkała ze swoimi rodzicami. Did you use to live...?*
2. You used to live in Glasgow, didn't you? *Mieszkałeś w Glasgow, nieprawdaż? [ˈglɑ:zgəʊ]*
3. Did you use to smoke? *Czy ty dawniej paliłeś / paliłaś papierosy?*
4. I used not to like him. *(Dawniej) go nie lubiłem / lubiłam.*
5. He didn't use to speak to me. *(Dawniej) ze mną nie rozmawiał.*
6. She used to like cats but one attacked her and she doesn't any more. *(Dawniej) lubiła koty, ale kiedy jeden...*
7. You don't come and see me like you used (to). *Już nie odwiedzasz mnie, jak dawniej.*
8. He did use to work there, didn't he? *On tu dawniej pracował, nieprawdaż?*
9. Used you to work in banking? *Czy ty kiedyś pracowałeś w bankowości? Did you use to study in another university?*
10. He came here. *On tu przyjechał (?). / On tu przyjeżdżał (?).*
11. He used to come here. *On tu przyjeżdżał.*
12. He had a drink. *On wypił (jednego drinka).*
13. He drank. *On pił (dużo?). / On wypił (dużo?).*
14. He used to drink. *On pijał / pił (dużo).*
15. In the past, children used to read (= would read) more books than now.
16. My father used to get (= would get) back home late.
17. When I was younger, I used to run (= would run) 10 kilometres every day.

🔊 (4-5) used to: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I9CZ-nj9joM>**SPEECH**

1. Did you use to work more?
2. Did you use to have many friends?

EXERCISES

- 🖨️ (4-13) <http://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/usedto.html>
 🖨️ (4-14) <http://pl.talkenglish.com/lessondetails.aspx?ALID=2011>
 🖨️ (4-15) <http://www.agendaweb.org/verbs/to-be-used-to.html>
 🖨️ (4-16) <http://speakspeak.com/english-grammar-exercises/intermediate/used-to-be-used-to-get-used-to>

ACTION VERBS: When I was a boy, I **used to swim** in the river nearby. = When I was a boy, I **would swim** in the river nearby.STATE VERBS: I **used to know** the people who lived in my block. ~~I would know the people...~~

Used to UŻYWAMY Z CZASOWNIKAMI STATYCZNYMI (STATIVE VERB). NATOMIAST **would** NIE UŻYWAMY Z CZASOWNIKAMI STATYCZNYMI. CZASOWNIKI STATYCZNE TO TAKIE, KTÓRE WYRAŻAJĄ PEWIEN STAN I SIĘ NIE ZMIENIAJĄ – PRZYKŁADOWO: believe, feel, have, know, like, think, need.

I used to feel sad when I watched Titanic.

~~I would feel sad when I watched Titanic.~~

People used to think the Earth is flat.

~~People would think the Earth is flat.~~

WITH AN ADVERBIAL OF TIME: When I was younger, I **used to visit** people who lived in my block. = When I was younger, I **would visit** people who lived in my block.

ABY UŻYĆ **would** DO MÓWIENIA O PRZESZŁOŚCI NALEŻY NAJPIERW OKREŚLIĆ W ZDANIU, ŻE COŚ DZIAŁO SIĘ W PRZESZŁOŚCI. NIE MOŻNA UŻYĆ **would** BEZ USTALENIA RAM CZASOWYCH, GDYŻ **would** MOŻEMY TEŻ UŻYĆ DO MÓWIENIA O TERAŹNIEJSZOŚCI, ALE WTEDY **would** UŻYJEMY W INNYM ZNACZENIU. NATOMIAST **used to** NIE WYMAGA OKREŚLENIA, ŻE COŚ DZIAŁO SIĘ W PRZESZŁOŚCI – SAMO UŻYCIE **used to** OZNACZA SYTUACJĘ Z PRZESZŁOŚCI.

Whenever grandma came over, we would bake cookies.

I used to bake cookies with grandma.

~~I would bake cookies with grandma.~~

We used to go to church every Sunday.

~~We would go to church every Sunday.~~

When I was a child, we would go to church every Sunday.

WAŻNE JEST TEŻ, ABY RAMY CZASOWE POJAWIŁY SIĘ W ZDANIU PRZED CZASOWNIKIEM **would**.

~~We would go to church every Sunday when I was a child.~~

When I was a child, I used to live in Boston. ~~When I was a child, I would live in Boston.~~

NAWET JEŚLI OKREŚLIMY, ŻE COŚ DZIEJE SIĘ W PRZESZŁOŚCI TO NIE MOŻEMY UŻYĆ **would** W TYM ZDANIU, GDYŻ „MIESZKAĆ W BOSTONIE” TO SYTUACJA, A NIE CZYNNOŚĆ.

THE MAIN DIFFERENCE BETWEEN 'would' AND 'used to' IS THAT 'would' TALKS ABOUT PAST HABITS THAT HAPPENED DURING A SPECIFIC TIME-FRAME AND 'used to' TALKS ABOUT PAST HABITS WITHOUT A SPECIFIC TIME FRAME.

https://elt.oup.com/student/solutions/upperint/grammar/grammar_02_012e?cc=pl&sellLanguage=pl

PRONUNCIATION (1): ELISION (A)²⁴

- WITHIN A SINGLE SYLLABLE
 - (1) elision of [t] in [ntʃ]: **lunch** [lʌntʃ] → [lʌnʃ] (less commonly);
 - (2) elision of [d] in [ndʒ]: **strange** [streɪndʒ] → [streɪnʒ] (less commonly);
 - (3) elision of [p] in [mps] / [mpt]: **jumped** [dʒʌmpt] → [dʒʌmt] (less commonly);
 - (4) elision of [t] in [nts]: **pants** [pænts] → [pæns] (less commonly);
 - (5) elision of [k] in [ŋks] / [ŋkt]: **lynx** ryś [lɪŋks] → [lɪŋs] (less commonly).
- AT SYLLABLE BOUNDARIES
 - (1) [t] may be elided in [ft] / [st]: **next_question** [nekst...] → [neks_k...];
 - (2) less commonly [t] may be elided in [pt] / [kt] / [tʃt] / [θt] / [ʃt];
 - (3) [d] may be elided in [ld] / [nd]: **stand_clear** [stænd...] → [stæn_k...];
 - (4) less commonly [d] may be elided in [bd] / [gd] / [dʒd] / [vd] / [ɔd];
 - (5) [t] is sometimes elided in the contracted negative ...n't: **didn't** [dɪdnt] → [dɪdn]
- OTHER TYPES OF ELISION
 - (1) elision of [ə] followed by [l] or [r] + a weak vowel: **camera** ['kæməɹə] → ['kæmrə] • **mother and father** [mʌðərən'fɑ:ðə] → [mʌðr'n'fɑ:ðə]
 - (2) elision of [ə] in the first syllable of a word followed by [l] or [r]: **terrific** [tə'rɪfɪk] → ['trɪfɪk] • **collide** [kə'laɪd] → ['klaɪd]
 - (3) **police** [pə'li:s] → [pli:s]
 - (4) **postman** ['pəʊstmən] → ['pəʊsmən] = natural pronunciation

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & IDIOMS (marked ●) – 4 (If there's no space here, see Appendix 7.)

▷ **Barking dogs seldom bite.** Szczekające psy... Have you ever been bitten by a dog? Stop biting your nails!

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 500 WORDS AND 10 PHRASAL VERBS & FILAKPHVs-4+34

²⁴ Based on: Longman Pronunciation Dictionary, p. 240.

(5) Lesson Five: Anomalous Verbs – D

Band 5A

🔊 (5-1) Mild swearing: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RBhjYrudzf4>

🔊 (5-2) 10 'up' PhVs: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xya8vp0yswc> (9:13)

INPUT (A1): OUGHT TO-INF = MIEĆ POWINNOŚĆ (= SHOULD)

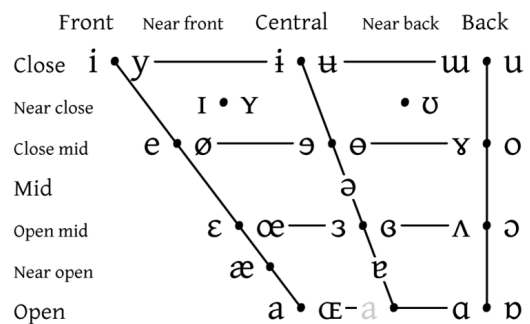
I/you/he... ought to (do it). [ɔ:t]→[o:t] Powinienem / powinnam / (on) powinien... to zrobić.

Ought I/you/he... to (do it)? Czy ja / ty...?

I/you/he... oughtn't to (do it). [ɔ:tnt]→[o:tənt] Nie powinienem / powinnam / powinieneś / powinnaś...

I ought to have gone →[gɒn] to school yesterday. Powinienem **był** pójść wczoraj do szkoły.

VOWELS



Vowels at right & left of bullets are rounded & unrounded.

◀ought to have done▶

EXAMPLES

1. Somebody ought to do something **about it**. *Ktoś powinien coś **w związku z tym** zrobić.*
2. She ought to see the doctor. *Powinna pójść do lekarza.*
3. He ought to know better. *Powinien lepiej wiedzieć.*
4. I really oughtn't to be surprised. *Naprawdę nie powinienem się dziwić.*
5. That ought to interest you. *To powinno cię zainteresować.*
6. It ought to be quite easy. *To powinno być dość łatwe.*
7. We ought to be getting ready now. *Powinniśmy się już szykować.*
8. He ought to be at home by seven o'clock. *Powinien być w domu przed siódmą.*

SPEECH

1. Oughtn't you to go and see a doctor?
2. Oughtn't you to learn more?
3. What ought to be changed in our firm?
4. Ought nurses to earn more?

INPUT (A2): SHALL, SHOULD (SHALL + NOT = SHAN'T)²⁵

- I/we shall (see it). Shall I/we (see it)? I/we shan't (see it). [ʃa:n(t); us: ʃænt]
- Shall I/we (do it)? [ʃ(ə)l]→[ʃal/ʃəl]
- I/you/he... should (do it). = ...ought to... [ʃʊd]→[ʃəd]
- Should I/you/he... (do it)? = Ought I/you/he... to (do it)?
- I/you/he... shouldn't (do it). = I/you/he... oughtn't to (do it).

EXAMPLES = SPEECH

1. Shall I open the window? *Mam otworzyć okno?*
2. If you do that one more time, I shall be very cross. *Jeżeli zrobisz to jeszcze raz, będę bardzo zły / zła.*
3. I shall never forget you. *Nigdy cię nie zapomnę.*
4. Shall we be able **◀to get this finished▶** today, do you think? *Czy uda się nam to dziś skończyć?*
5. I'm afraid I shall not be able to come to your party. *Obawiam się, że nie będę mógł przyjść na twoją imprezę.*
6. I shall hope to hear from you again soon. *Mam nadzieję, że wkrótce się odezwiesz.*

²⁵ «Will» and «would» will be treated in other LESSONS.

7. We shall (= intend to) let you know as soon as there's any news. *Powiadomimy cię, jak tylko będę...*
8. We shall overcome [title of a song by various people including Pete Seeger, used in the civil rights movement in the 1960s]. *Wygramy!* {Seeger (or Seager / Seger) ['si:gə]}
9. ◀**Shall we (INFINITIVE)**▶ go out for dinner tonight? ◀**A może byśmy**▶ się gdzieś dziś wieczór wybrali na miasto?
10. What shall we do about this broken window? *I co zrobimy z tym rozbitym oknem?*
11. He says he won't apologise but I say he **shall**! [SPEAKER'S WILL] *Mówi, że nie będzie przeproszał, ale ja...*
12. If Peter ◀**is caught stealing**▶ again he **shall** be punished. [THREAT] *Jeżeli złapie się Piotra, jak kradnie ponownie...*
13. If you are a good girl you **shall** have an ice-cream. [PROMISE] *Jak będziesz grzeczna, to dostaniesz lody.*
14. You **shall** not **have your own way**, and **that's final**! [PROHIBITION] *Nie postawisz na swoim, i basta!*
15. Should I change anything in my personality? *Czy powinienem coś zmienić w mojej osobowości?*
16. Shouldn't you be more polite? *Czy nie mógłbyś być grzeczniejszy?*
17. Who should be the president of our company? *Kto powinien być prezesem naszej firmy?*
18. You should be **ashamed of** yourself. *Powinieneś wstydzić się za siebie.*
19. Crimes should be punished. *Przestępstwa powinny być karane.*
20. Where should I meet you tonight? *Gdzie cię spotkam dziś wieczór?*
21. Should I turn the light on? *Czy mam włączyć światło?*
22. That tooth should be extracted at once. *Ten ząb trzeba natychmiast usunąć.*
23. Why should I be **angry with** you? *Dlaczego miałbym być zły na ciebie?*

◀should have done▶

INPUT (A3): MUST = TO HAVE TO = MUSIEĆ

🔊 (5-3) must: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4yTFChKllmw>

- ❖ I/you/he... **must** (work). = I/you/we/they **have** (got) **to** (work). • He/she/it **has** (got) **to** (work).
 - ❖ **Must** I/you/he...? = **Have** I/you/we/they (got) **to** (work)? • **Has** he/she/it (got) **to** (work)? = **Do** I/you/we/they **have to** (work)? **Does** he/she/it **have to** (work)? **Need** you...? **Do** you **need to**...?
 - ❖ I/you/we/they **haven't** (got) **to** (work). • He/she/it **hasn't** (got) **to** (work) = I/you/we/they **don't have to** (work). He/she/it **doesn't have to** (work). **I needn't... I don't need to...**
 - ❖ I/you/he/we/they **mustn't** (smoke). *Nie wolno mi/tobie... (palić).*
- must** [KONIECZNOŚĆ]
PRZESZŁOŚĆ He had to do it. *Musiał to zrobić (nie miał wyboru).*
ZAPRZECZENIE I **mustn't** [= **ZABRONIONE**] *lub* I **needn't** [= **NIE JEST KONIECZNE**]. You **needn't** have worried (= it was not necessary for you to worry, but you did.)
must [PRAWDOPODOBIENSTWO] → **LESSON 21**
PRZESZŁOŚĆ He **must** have done it. *Chyba to zrobił.*
ZAPRZECZENIE He **can't** be [TERAŻNIEJSZOŚĆ]. He **can't / couldn't** have been [PRZESZŁOŚĆ].

EXAMPLES

1. You **must** learn **to remain calm**. *Musisz nauczyć się zachowywać spokój.*
2. You **mustn't** worry about me. *Nie wolno ci się o mnie martwić.*
3. You **mustn't tease me like that**, Mary. *Nie wolno ci drażnić mnie w ten sposób, Mario.*
4. Things **must** change. *(Niektóre) rzeczy muszą się zmienić.*
5. I **must** go and make a phone call. *Muszę iść i zadzwonić.*
6. You **must** come round for **a meal** some time. *Musisz zajść kiedyś i coś przekąsić.*
7. I **don't** know why you **must** always **fuss** so much. *Nie wiem, dlaczego musisz ciągle narzekać / zrzędzić.*
8. You **must** be **very fond of** her. {to be fond of sb/sth = *lubić kogoś/coś*}
9. It **must** be **pretty** depressing. {pretty = (1) *dość* • (2) *ładny*}
10. You **mustn't** smoke here. *Tutaj nie wolno palić.*

SPEECH

1. Do you **have to** learn English?
2. Does your wife **have to** work?
3. Do your children **have to** go to school?
4. **Must** you talk so much?
5. Did you **have to** go to school?
6. What **must** a man do to be happy?

ANOMALOUS VERBS:

1. **TO BE** (am, is, are, was, were, been, being);
2. **TO HAVE** (have, has, had, having);
3. **TO DO** (do, does, did, done, doing);
4. **(to) need**;
5. **must**;
6. **can** (could);

What do these verbs have in common?

7. **may** (might);
8. **used to**;
9. **ought to**;
10. **shall** (should);
11. **dare**;
12. **will** (would).

EXERCISES

- ought to** 📖(5-1) <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/ought-to>
 📖(5-2) <http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/330-modals-advice1.htm>
- shall** 📖(5-3) <http://www.englishpage.com/modals/shall.html>
 📖(5-4) <http://www.talkenglish.com/grammar/auxiliary-verbs-will-would-shall-should.aspx>
- must** 📖(5-5) <http://www.englishpage.com/modals/must.html>
 📖(5-6) <https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/verbs-modals-have-to-must-not-2.htm>

🔊 **SPEAKING (5A): Women should rule the world? & The Internet should be free for everybody?**

1. 📖(5-7) Women should rule the world: [Everyone Benefits from More Women in Power - Our World \(unu.edu\)](https://ourworld.unu.edu/en/everyone-benefits-from-more-women-in-power) = <https://ourworld.unu.edu/en/everyone-benefits-from-more-women-in-power>
2. 📺(5-4) Women should rule the world: [Women Should Rule the World - YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RTEgl8NFpK0) = <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RTEgl8NFpK0>
3. 📖(5-8) Women should rule the world: [Why Women Should Rule The World \(youngisthan.in\)](https://www.youngisthan.in/humour/why-women-should-rule-the-world/9966) = <https://www.youngisthan.in/humour/why-women-should-rule-the-world/9966>
4. 📺(5-5) Women should rule the world: [Video Bing](https://www.bing.com/videos/riverview/relatedvideo?q=You+Tube+Women+should+rule+the+world&mid=1CDF0B7C83BD0FCE90721CDF0B7C83BD0FCE9072&FORM=VIRE) = <https://www.bing.com/videos/riverview/relatedvideo?q=You+Tube+Women+should+rule+the+world&mid=1CDF0B7C83BD0FCE90721CDF0B7C83BD0FCE9072&FORM=VIRE>
5. 📖(5-10) Women should rule the world: [If women ruled the world, would it be so different? From differentialism to a focus on ideology – OxPol](https://blog.politics.ox.ac.uk/women-ruled-world-different-differentialism-focus-ideology/) = <https://blog.politics.ox.ac.uk/women-ruled-world-different-differentialism-focus-ideology/>
6. 📺(5-6) Women should rule the world: [Women Are the Ones \(Who Should Rule the World\) - YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9ZUTV4uTohk) = <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9ZUTV4uTohk>
7. 📖(5-11) Women should rule the world: [What if women ruled the world? | Performance art | The Guardian](https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2017/jul/05/what-if-women-ruled-the-world) = <https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2017/jul/05/what-if-women-ruled-the-world>
8. 📺(5-7) Women should rule the world: [Video Bing](https://www.bing.com/videos/riverview/relatedvideo?q=You+Tube+Women+should+rule+the+world&mid=DDb76C2CD372019B2945DDb76C2CD372019B2945&FORM=VIRE) = <https://www.bing.com/videos/riverview/relatedvideo?q=You+Tube+Women+should+rule+the+world&mid=DDb76C2CD372019B2945DDb76C2CD372019B2945&FORM=VIRE>

Band 5B🔊 **SPEAKING (5B): Should we explore outer space? & Do you have close friends?****EXERCISES**

- 📖(5-12) <http://www.englishpage.com/modals/oughtto.html>
 📖(5-13) <http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/ought-to>
 📖(5-14) http://angielski.na6.pl/should_vs_ought_to_cwiczenia
 📖(5-15) <http://www.talkenglish.com/grammar/auxiliary-verbs-will-would-shall-should.aspx>
 📖(5-16) <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=2786>
 📖(5-17) <http://www.agendaweb.org/verbs/modals-must-have-to-exercises.html>

INPUT (B1): OUGHT TO-INF = MIEĆ POWINNOŚĆ (= SHOULD)

9. **He ought to be out of jail by now.** *Chyba już wyszedł z więzienia (do teraz).*
10. **It's getting late; I think I ought to go if you don't mind.** *Robi się późno; myślę, że powinienem pójść, jeżeli nie masz nic przeciwko.*

INPUT (B2): SHALL • SHOULD (SHALL + NOT = SHAN'T)

24. **How the hell should I know?** *Skąd do cholery miałbym (to) wiedzieć?*
25. **Why should he have said it if he didn't mean it?** *Dlaczego miałby to powiedzieć, jeżeli nie chciał tego?*
26. **I shouldn't (= I advise you not to) let it worry you.** *Radzę ci, byś się nie martwił.*

27. I should like a whisky before I go to bed. *Napiłbym się whisky, zanim pójde spać.*
 28. I was just **getting off the bus** when **who should I see but** my old school friend Peter. *Wychodziłem właśnie z autobusu, kiedy – jak myślicie – kogo spotykam: mojego starego przyjaciela ze szkoły Piotra.*
 29. It's odd that she should think I would want to see her again. *To dziwne, że ona myśli, że chciałbym ją...*

INPUT (B3): DARE [deə(r)] → [de:(r)] = MIEĆ ŚMIAŁOŚĆ, ŚMIEĆ

dared / durst • daren't • he dare + INF • I daren't / don't dare speak to him.

Don't dare come here again! *Nie waż się...* • Nobody dared ask him that. *Nikt nie ośmielił się...*

He didn't dare (to) come. • I wonder how he dares (to) say such things. *...jak śmie...*

He will dare any danger. *Odważy się na wszystko...*

There is something, dare I say, a little unusual about him. *...jeżeli mogę tak powiedzieć...*

He didn't dare (to) say what he thought. *Nie śmiał...* • They daren't ask for any more money.

She dared not breathe a word of it to anybody. *Nie ośmieliła się...*

Some of the older boys had dared him to do it. *...podpuścili go...*

He dared me to jump from the tower. *...podpuścił mnie...*

🔊 (5-8) dare:

https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=YouTube+modal+verb+dare&qsn&msbsrank=0_0_0&sp=-1&pq=youtube+modal+verb+dare&sc=0-23&sk=&cvid=5DA4FBADEB7E4C5CB0E1F4F738AFF125&ru=%2fsearch%3fq%3dYouTube%2bmodal%2bverb%2bdare%26qs%3dn%26form%3dQBRE%26msbsrank%3d0_0_0%26sp%3d-1%26pg%3dyoutube%2bmodal%2bverb%2bdare%26sc%3d0-23%26sk%3d%26cvid%3d5DA4FBADEB7E4C5CB0E1F4F738AFF125&view=detail&mmscn=vwrc&mid=6A0725207F35DD7964506A0725207F35DD796450&FORM=WRVORC

PRONUNCIATION (2): BREAKING²⁶

WHEN A VOWEL IS FOLLOWED IN THE SAME SYLLABLE

BY [ɪ] OR [r] (ONLY IN AMERICAN ENGLISH).

A GLIDE SOUND (*pótsamogłoska*) [ə]* MAY DEVELOP BEFORE THE LIQUID. THE VOWEL THUS BECOMES A DIPHTHONG AND IS SAID TO UNDERGO BREAKING {*feel* ['fi:l] → ['fi:əl]}.

PRE-L BREAKING: [i:] → [ɪj] / [eɪ] → [ej] / [aɪ] → [aj] / [ɔɪ] → [oj] + [ɪ]: **mail** [meɪ-ə-l] → [mej-ə-l], **oil** [ɔɪ-ə-l] → [oj-ə-l], **pile** [paɪ-ə-l] → [poj-ə-l], **file** [faɪ-ə-l] → [faj-ə-l]

PRE-R BREAKING: [ɪr] → [ɪər]: **fear** [fɪər]

🔊 (5-9) Pre-l Breaking – American English Phonetics (ruhosting.nl) =

<https://americanphonetics.ruhosting.nl/course/12-sonorants/12-3-3pre-l-breaking/>

*The schwa sound [ə]:

[Schwa /ə/ - a Pronunciation Guide to the Most Common Vowel Sound. \(pronunciationstudio.com\) =](http://Schwa /ə/ - a Pronunciation Guide to the Most Common Vowel Sound. (pronunciationstudio.com) =)

<https://pronunciationstudio.com/sch>

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & IDIOMS (marked ● or ○) – 5 (If there's no space here, see Appendix 7.)

▷ **Beauty is skin deep.** *Piękno jest rzeczą powierzchowną.* • *plytki* = shallow: Is beauty deep or shallow?

● How deep is beauty?

● by the skin of one's teeth *ledwie, ledwie / o mały włos*

● Near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin. *Blizsza ciątu koszula (niż sukmana).* [...nɪ:rər ɪz maj skɪn]

● soaked to the skin *przemoczony do suchej nitki*

● keep one's eyes skinned for sb/sth *wyglądać czegoś*

● skin sb alive *obdzierać kogoś żywcem ze skóry*

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 500 WORDS AND 10 PHRASAL VERBS & FILAKPHVs-5+35

²⁶ Based on: *Longman Pronunciation Dictionary*, p. 91.

MORFOLOGIA:
PRZYMOTNIKI,
RZECZOWNIKI, LICZEBNIKI



MORPHOLOGY:
ADJECTIVES, NOUNS,
NUMERALS

<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/english>

Vocabulary 5b: Body	Vocabulary 6: Emotions	Vocabulary 7: Relations
pineal gland <i>szyszynka</i> pituitary gland <i>przysadka mózg.</i> pupil <i>źrenica</i> spinal cord <i>rdzeń kręgowy</i> spleen <i>śledziona</i> temple <i>skroń</i> tendon <i>ścięgno</i> testicle <i>jądro</i> uterus <i>macica</i> womb <i>łono</i> ventricle <i>komora</i> vermiform appendix <i>wyrostek</i> vertebra <i>kręę</i> vocal cords <i>struny głosowe</i> forehead <i>czoło</i> skull <i>czaszka</i> nipple <i>brodawka sutkowa</i> navel <i>pępek</i> pubis <i>wzgórek łonowy</i> penis <i>prącie</i> knee <i>kolano</i> armpit <i>pacha</i> thorax <i>klatka piersiowa</i> scrotum <i>moszna</i> shoulder blade <i>łopatka</i> elbow <i>łokieć</i> wrist <i>nadgarstek</i> thigh <i>udo</i> calf <i>łydka</i> neck <i>szyja</i> back <i>plecy</i> trunk <i>tyłów</i> hip <i>biodro</i> loin <i>łędźwie</i> buttock <i>pośladek</i> cheek <i>policzek</i> vulva <i>pochwa</i> ankle <i>kostka</i> heel <i>pięta</i> muscles <i>mięśnie</i> femur <i>kość udowa</i> ribs <i>żebra</i> lungs <i>płuca</i>	acrimonious [...mɛwɪnjəs] <i>zajadły</i> astonish [əstʌnɪʃ] <i>zdumiewać</i> bashful [bʌʃfəl] <i>nieśmiały</i> beam <i>rozpromienić się</i> be complacent [kəmˈplɛsənt] <i>samozadowolenie</i> boisterous [bɔɪstərəs] <i>niesforny</i> bristle at [brɪsəl] <i>zjeżyć się</i> captivating <i>urzekający</i> confound <i>wprawić w zakłopotanie</i> despair <i>rozpacz</i> distraught <i>zrozpaczony</i> downcast <i>przygnębiony</i> dumbfounded [dʌmfʌwndɪd] <i>oniemiały</i> effervescent [ɛfəvɛsənt] <i>energiczny</i> elated [ɪlɛɪtɪd] <i>przeszczęśliwy</i> enticing [ɪntɛɪsɪŋ] <i>kuszący</i> exuberant [ɪgzjʊwbərənt] <i>energetyczny</i> flatter <i>pochlebiać</i> flip out <i>wściec się</i> flustered <i>zdenewrowany</i> gnaw at [nɔ:ɪ] <i>dręczyć</i> grief-stricken <i>pogrążony w żalu</i> infatuation <i>zauroczenie</i> laid-back <i>wyluzowany</i> mischievous [mɪsɪtʃɪvəs] <i>psotny</i> mortified <i>speszony</i> nerve-(w)racking <i>denerwujący</i> perplexed <i>dezorientowany</i> petrified <i>ze strachu</i> put sb's foot in it <i>faux pas</i> rapturous [ræptʃərəs] <i>pełen zapału</i> reciprocate [rɪsɪprəkeɪt] <i>odwzajemnić</i> startle <i>zaskoczyć</i> subdued <i>przygaszony</i> sulky <i>nadąsany</i> taken aback <i>zdziwiony</i> thunderstruck <i>w wielkim szoku</i> trepidation <i>lęk</i> uplift <i>podnieść na duchu</i> withdrawn <i>wycofany</i> vivacious [vɪvɛɪʃəs] <i>pełen życia</i> vulnerable <i>bezbronny</i>	acquaintance adolescent ancestor blood relative be born and bred bond <i>więź</i> broken home <i>rozbity dom</i> child neglect <i>zaniedbanie</i> common-law wife <i>konkubina</i> dependant/dependent descendant <i>potomek</i> distant relative domestic <i>domowa awantura</i> drift apart dump up <i>rzucić kogoś</i> emulate [ɛmjələɪt] <i>naśladować</i> extended family <i>dalsza...</i> family man family reunion <i>zjazd rodzinny</i> formative gang up on <i>zmówić się przeciw</i> have sth in common hit it off with sb <i>polubić się</i> indigenous [ɪndɪdʒɪnəs] <i>rdzenny</i> inseparable the locals mistress [mɪstrəs] <i>kochanka</i> mollycoddle <i>rozpieszczać</i> not be on speaking terms overprotective patch sth up <i>naprawić</i> pop the question <i>oświadczyć się</i> poverty-stricken <i>zubożały</i> rocky relationship <i>burzliwy...</i> run in the family <i>typowy dla...</i> settle down <i>ustatkować się</i> spinster <i>stara panna</i> split up <i>rozstać się</i> spouse unrequited love [ʌnrɪkwáɪtɪd] <i>nieodwzajemniona miłość</i> upbringing well-adjusted [ədʒʌstɪd]

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english-polish/>

To be continued on page 54...

(6) Lesson Six: Numerals

Band 6A

🔊 (6-1) Count on me (song): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yc6T9iY9SQU>

🔊 (6-2) Accents-1: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nDdRHHWHzwR4> (British Accents in general, 24:05)

INPUT (A): NUMERALS = LICZEBNIKI

Tab. 6-1. LICZEBNIKI GŁÓWNE (jeden, dwa, trzy...) = CARDINAL NUMBERS

1 = one	14 = fourteen	50 = fifty
2 = two	15 = fifteen	60 = sixty
3 = three	16 = sixteen	70 = seventy
4 = four	17 = seventeen	80 = eighty
5 = five	18 = eighteen	90 = ninety
6 = six	19 = nineteen	100 = a hundred
7 = seven	20 = twenty	200 = two hundred
8 = eight	21 = twenty-one	1000 = a thousand
9 = nine	22 = twenty-two	2000 = two thousand
10 = ten	23 = twenty-three	1,000,000 = a million
11 = eleven	24 = twenty-four...	2,000,000 = two million [no PLURAL]
12 = twelve	30 = thirty	1,000,000,000 = a billion (= a thousand million)
13 = thirteen	40 = forty	2,000,000,000 = two billion [no PLURAL]

LICZEBNIKI PORZĄDKOWE (pierwszy, drugi...)

1st = (the) **first**
 2nd = (the) **second**
 3rd = (the) **third**
 4th = (the) **fourth**
 5th = (the) **fifth**

7th = (the) **seventh**
 12th = (the) **twelfth** ['twel(f)θ]
 21st = (the) **twenty-first**
 20th = (the) **twentieth** ['twentɪəθ] → ['twentjəθ]
 30th = (the) **thirtieth**

■ GENERALLY GENERALNIE

...hundred **and**...

101 = a hundred **and** one

121 = a hundred **and** twenty-one

999 = nine hundred **and** ninety-nine

668 = **UK**: six hundred **and** sixty-eight = **US**: six hundred sixty-eight [IN NUMBERS OVER 100]

1,001 or 1001 [four figures] = a thousand and one, but: **11,000** [MORE THAN FOUR FIGURES]

1121 = one thousand one hundred **and** twenty-one

9,999 = nine thousand nine hundred **and** ninety-nine

1,000 – 1,900: 1,100 = «eleven hundred» rather than «one thousand one hundred»

12,875 = twelve thousand eight hundred (and) seventy-five

George **IV** = George **the Fourth**

■ CLOCK Która godzina?

What time is it? It is four o'clock.

05:10 = It is 10 (minutes) past 5 (o'clock).

05:40 = It is twenty to six.

10:30 = It is half past ten.

09:00 = **nine hundred hours**

09:03 = **nine oh three hours**

09:10 = nine ten

09:15 = nine fifteen

09:30 = nine thirty

09:45 = nine forty-five

21:00 = **twenty-one hundred hours**

21:03 = **twenty-one oh three**

21:10 = twenty-one ten

21:15 = twenty-one fifteen

21:36 = twenty-one thirty-six

21:45 = twenty-one forty-five

am = *ante meridiem* • pm = *post meridiem*

an hour • a minute • a second • a quarter (of an hour)...

today week = a week from today

■ MATHEMATICS Mate-ma-tyka

75.234 = seventy-five, point, two, three, four *siedemdziesiąt pięć, dwieście trzydzieści cztery tysiączne*
 = the **equals** sign

2 + 2 = 4:

2 and 2 = 2 plus 2 = equal(s) 4

2 and 2 is / are four

2 and 2 make(s) 4

9 – 3 = 6:

9 minus 3 equals 6

9 take away 3 equals 6

3 from 9 equals / is / makes 6

9 x 3 = 27:

9 multiplied by 3 equals 27

9 times 3 is 27

3 nines / nine threes are 27

9 / 3 = 3:

9 divided by / over 3 equals 3

3 into nine is / goes 3

■ PRECENTAGE *Procent*

3.5% = three and a half per cent = three point five per cent

■ DATES *Daty*

Pompey ['pɒmpi] → ['pɒmpɪj] died in 48 BC (us: B.C.) (before Christ).

Tiberius [taɪ'brɪəriəs] → [taɪ'br:riəs] died in AD (us: A.D.) 37 (*Anno Domini* [ænəʊ 'domɪnaɪ] → [anəʊ 'dɒmɪnaɪ]).

1900 = nineteen hundred

(19)01 – (19)12 → **TWO FORMS**: 1901 = nineteen hundred and one / nineteen-(oh)-one

1906 = nineteen oh six

1066 = ten sixty-six

1917 = nineteen seventeen

2,000 = the year two thousand

What's the date today? The 10th of July.**■ TEMPERATURE** *Temperatura*

-20° = twenty degrees below zero • 9°C = nine degrees Celsius ['selsiəs] → ['selsɪjəs]. (Celsius = centigrade)

32°F = 0°C • 70°F = 20°C • 85°F = 30°C • 212°F = 100°C

■ SPORTS *Sporty*

Hull 6, Leeds 0 = Hull six, Leeds nil / nothing; Becker (tennis player) leads by two sets to love* (2–0).

*love = zero in tennis, squash, etc., from the French word «l'œuf» [lœf] (≈[lav])

■ TELEPHONE (BANK ACCOUNTS, INSURANCE NUMBERS, ETC.) *Telefon (rachunek bankowy, numer ubezpieczenia...)*

(91) 33 333 333 = [THE FIRST GROUP IS USUALLY THE DIALING CODE FOR A PARTICULAR PLACE AND IS OFTEN IN BRACKETS; TELEPHONE NUMBERS ARE WRITTEN WITH GAPS]

33 033 333 → ['O' IS USUALLY PRONOUNCED «oh»] • 01 339 4867 = oh one, double three (= three three) nine, four eight six seven • 6222 = six two double two; 2222 = double two double two

SPEECH

- How old are you? <i>Ile masz lat?</i> - How old is your brother? - How much is it? <i>Ile to kosztuje?</i> - How many people are there in this room? - How many rooms are there in this building? - How many days are there in a week? - How many months are there in a year? - How much money do you have on you? - How much do you earn? <i>zarabiać</i>	- What time is it? <i>Która godzina?</i> - What time do you finish work on Friday? - How many brothers do you have? - How much is four multiplied by four? [x = MULTIPLICATION • TIMES] - How much is ten divided by two? [: = DIVISION] - How much is ten and five? [+ = ADDITION • PLUS] - How much is ten subtracted from twenty? [- = SUBTRACTION • MINUS]

EXERCISES

[Students look for exercises on the Internet on their own]

PRONUNCIATION (3): ELISION (B) (= WYRZUCENIE, NIEWYMÓWIENIE) GŁOSKI**WITHIN ONE SYLLABLE** *W RAMACH JEDNEJ SYLABY*

- [ntʃ] >> [nʃ] → **lunch** [lʌntʃ] >> [lʌnʃ]
- [ndʒ] >> [nʒ] → **strange** [streɪndʒ] >> [streɪnʒ]
- [mpt] >> [mt] → **jumped** [dʒʌmpt] >> [dʒʌmt]
- [mps] >> [ms] → **jumps** [dʒʌmps] >> [dʒʌms]
- [nts] >> [ns] → **pants** [pænts] >> [pæns]
- [ŋks] >> [ŋs] → **punks** [pʌŋks] >> [pʌŋs]
- [ŋkt] >> [ŋt] → **junked** [dʒʌŋkt] >> [dʒʌŋt]

🔊 (6-3) Elision-1: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c1l4HRaCMdw>🔊 (6-4) Elision-2: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aSfHb4Qx2hc>🔊 (6-5) Elision-3: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hmJdadTCKEI>**AT SYLLABLE BOUNDARIES** *NA GRANICY SYLAB: NASTĘPNA SYLABA – TEGO SAMEGO SŁOWA LUB NASTĘPNEGO – OD SPÓŁGŁOSKI (C)*

- [~t-C]IN[ft-C]&[st-C]&[pt-C]&[kt-C]&[tʃt-C]&[θt-C]&[ft-C]→**Nex(t)_question** [neks_kwestʃn]
- [~d-C]IN[ld-C]&[nd-C]&[bd-C]&[gd-C]&[dʒd-C]&[vd-C]&[ðd-C]&[zd-C]&[md-C]&[ŋd-C]→

Stand_firm [stæn_fɜ:m] (to refuse to move back / to change your opinions)

10. ~n't [~nt] >> [n] → **I didn't)_know** [aɪ dɪdn_nəʊ]

🗣️ **SPEAKING (6A):** Paperbacks vs e-books? & The right diet?

Band 6B

🗣️ **SPEAKING (6B):** The country of your dreams? & Health?

Which country would you like to live or visit? What do you know about that country? Is life there similar to the one in our country?

INPUT (B1): IDIOMS WITH NUMBERS

One

all in one *w jednym / jednocześnie*
 be at one with sb/sth *zgadzać się*
 for one thing *po pierwsze*
 one and all *wszyscy*
 one-off (opportunity) *jedna niepowtarzalna okazja*
 one of these days *wkrótce / niebawem*
 one of those days *pechowy dzień*
 the last but one *przedostatni*

Two

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. *Lepszy wróbel w garści niż gołąb na dachu.*
 be in two minds about doing sth *wahać się*
 in two shakes *zaraz*
 not care two hoots about... *mieć coś w nosie*
 no two ways about it *bez dwóch zdań*
 the lesser of two evils *mniej zło*
 thick as two short planks *głupi jak but*

Four

on all fours *na czworakach*
 the fourth estate *czwarta władza (prasa)*
 these four walls *cztery ściany*

📖 (6-1) <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arithmetic>

📖 (6-2) 'Half five', 'half seven', 'half ten'... what does it mean in British English? (jakubmarian.com)

[nt] > [n]

punch (dziurkacz ▪ cios pięścią) ▪ **pinch** (szczypnąć) ▪ **clinch** (uścisk ▪ przesądzić)

[ndʒ] > [nʒ]

pungent (ostrzy ▪ zjadliwy) ▪ **lounge** ▪ **binge** (szał ▪ popijawa)

[nts] > [ns]

ants ▪ **cants** (hipokryzja ▪ gwara) ▪ **fronts**

[ŋks] > [ŋs]

banks ▪ **bunks** (koja ▪ ucieczka) ▪ **funks** (tchórz) ▪ **punctuate**

INPUT (B2): GEOMETRY

1. What's the name of the polygon with three angles and three sides?
2. What's the name of the plane figure mentioned in question 1 whose two of its three sides are the same length?
3. What's the name of the plane figure mentioned in question 1 whose three sides are all the same length?
4. How may the area of the plane figure mentioned in question 1 be calculated?
5. What's the name of the plane figure with all four sides equal and four right angles?
6. How may the area of the plane figure mentioned in question 5 be calculated?
7. What's the name of a rhombus with all angles equal?

8. What's the name of a closed flat curve every point of which is equidistant from the centre?
9. What's the name of the distance between any point of the figure mentioned in question 8 and its centre?
10. What's the name of a line segment whose endpoints lie on the figure mentioned in question 8?
11. What's the name of a line segment whose endpoints lie on the figure mentioned in question 8 and that passes through the centre?
12. What's the area enclosed by the figure mentioned in question 8?

MAYBE IT IS TIME TO REVISE THE SPELLING & THE NATO ALPHABET? [p. 265-266]

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & IDIOMS (marked ●) – 6 (If there's no space here, see Appendix 7.)

▷ **A creaking gate hangs long(er).** *Chorowici często żyją dłużej niż zdrowi.*

● **It's on me. = It's on my shout.** *Ja stawiam.*

● **downbeat** *pesymistyczny*

● **upbeat** *optymistyczny*: Remember, when they come through that door in two minutes, be upbeat about everything now and for the foreseeable future. Got it?

● **the lights are on but there's nobody home** *mózg może i tam jest, ale nie pracuje*: Poor Brenda! Nice person and all that, but when you talk to her for more than 30 seconds you realise that the lights are on but there's nobody home.

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 500 WORDS AND 10 PHRASAL VERBS & FILAKPHVS-6+36

Vocabulary 8: Accessories	Vocabulary 9a: Work	Vocabulary 9b: Work
ashtray	axe sb <i>pozbyć się kogoś</i>	9-to-5 job
beads [b ɪ d z] <i>koralki</i>	blackleg <i>łamistrąk</i>	notice <i>wypowiedzenie</i>
bobby pin <i>wsuwka</i>	broker <i>pośrednik</i>	on the dole
bookmark <i>zakładka</i>	capacity <i>funkcja, stanowisko</i>	perk
brooch	close sth down	proofreader
buckle	conveyor belt	redundancy
clip-on <i>klips</i>	counterpart	redundancy package <i>odprawa</i>
compact <i>puderniczka</i>	dead-end job	shop floor <i>hala</i>
cuticle pusher <i>odpychacz</i>	dismissal / discharge	skeleton crew
cuticle trimmer	downsize <i>redukować etaty</i>	step down <i>ustąpić</i>
earbuds <i>śluchawki douszne</i>	ear defenders	successor
nail file	executive	talk shop
hair rollers <i>wałki</i>	expense account	temp <i>pracownik tymczasowy</i>
jackknife <i>scyzoryk</i>	fiddle the books	trainee
key ring <i>breloczek</i>	fill in for sb <i>zastępować kogoś</i>	trainee judge <i>aplikant</i>
lip liner <i>konturówka</i>	fringe benefits	turnover <i>rotacja</i>
lubricant eye drops	golden handshake	vacabcy
nail clippers	gross <i>brutto</i>	venture <i>przedsięwzięcie</i>
pendant	holiday entitlement <i>wymiar</i>	vocation
pumice stone <i>pumeks</i>	indefatigable	workforce
safety pin <i>agrafka</i>	interpreter	workload <i>obciążenie pracą</i>
sequin <i>cekin</i>	job-share	
smelling strip <i>pasek, blotter</i>	lay sb off <i>zwolnić kogoś</i>	
straightening iron <i>prostownica</i>	maternity leave	
Swiss army knife	merger <i>fuzja</i>	
tweezers <i>pęseta</i>	moonlight <i>dorabiać</i>	
Velcro <i>rzep</i>	net	

To be continued on page 58...

(7) Lesson Seven: Comparison

Band 7A

🔊 (7-1) Six mistakes: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=12aAL6mdfDo>

INPUT (A): COMPARISON = STOPNIOWANIE

Tab. 7-1. STOPNIOWANIE = COMPARISON

I. WYRAZY TRZYSYLABOWE+	beau-ti-ful → more beautiful than... → (the) most beautiful in-te-res-ting → more interesting than... → (the) most interesting
II. WYRAZY JEDNOSYLABOWE	● tall → taller → (the) tallest ; small → smaller than... → (the) smallest ... ● [ONE VOWEL + CONSONANT] → [ONE VOWEL + CONSONANT + THE SAME CONSONANT]: big → bigger → (the) biggest ; fat → fatter than... → (the) fattest ... (great – greater) ● [CONSONANT + y] → dry → drier than... → (the) driest ... BUT (WYJĄTKI): shy → shyer → (the) shyest ... [VOWEL + y]: grey → greyer → (the) greyest ; MORE: fey [unreal/strange], gay.
III. WYRAZY DWUSYLABOWE	● [CONSONANT + y]: pre-tty → pre-tt ier than... → (the) pre-tt iest ; MORE: ti-dy, bu-sy, dir-ty, ear-ly, ea-sy, emp-ty, fu-nny, hea-vy, rea-dy, slee-py... ● SOME ADJECTIVES CAN FORM THEIR COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES EITHER WITH -er AND -est OR WITH more AND most/least : narrow, clever, common, gentle, simple, pleasant, handsome, happy, quiet, shallow, stupid, tired, uncommon, unhappy...
IV. STOPNIOWANIE NIEREGULARNE	little → less than... → (the) least much / many → more than... → (the) most good / well → better than... → (the) best bad / badly → worse than... → (the) worst

C = CONSONANT spółgłoska • V = VOWEL samogłoska

funny, funnier [fʌnɪjə], (the) funniest [fʌnɪjəst] • a funny story (amusing) • The party was enjoyable. (The party was great fun; ~~funny~~) • The funny thing is it never happened again after that. (strange / peculiar) • Funny ha ha or funny peculiar? • I feel a bit funny today – I don't think I'll go to work.

narrow, narrower, (the) narrowest

clever, cleverer, (the) cleverest • YOU CAN ALSO USE **more clever** AND **most clever**

common, commoner, (the) commonest • **more common** AND **most common** ARE MORE FREQUENT

gentle, gentler, (the) gentlest

simple, simpler, (the) simplest • YOU CAN ALSO USE **more simple** AND **most simple**

pleasant, pleasanter, (the) pleasantest • **more pleasant** AND **most pleasant** ARE MORE COMMON

handsome, handsomer, (the) handsomest • **more handsome** AND **most handsome** ARE MORE COMMON

happy, happier, (the) happiest

quiet, quieter, (the) quietest

shallow, shallower, (the) shallowest

stupid, stupider, stupidest • **more stupid** AND **most stupid** ARE ALSO COMMON

EXAMPLES

1. He is shorter than me (I am).
2. He is the shortest of all the boys I've known.
3. She is more intelligent than her sister.
4. She is the most intelligent girl in her class.
5. I've got less money than my brother.
6. to a lesser degree / extent
7. the lesser of two evils
8. Which is (the) longer?

EXERCISES

I. Put the right form.

1. The (fast) time for the 100 metres is just under 10 seconds.
2. The Pan-American Highway is the (long) road in the world.
3. The Beatles were the (successful) pop group **ever**.
4. Is English the (useful) language to learn?

5. The Queen must be the (rich) woman in England.

II. Put the right form.

There are lots of hotels in the harbour city of Szczecin. You get a (wide) choice than in most places. The Radisson is the (famous) because it belongs to an international chain. It's also one of the (modern). The Neptune is a(n) (old) and (private) hotel. It's also (quiet) than the Radisson. The Radisson is the (expensive) hotel in town, and it's (popular) with businesspeople than with tourists. Personally, I can't think of anything (exciting) than a big modern hotel.

dive **deep** ... *głęboko* (Still waters run deep) ↔ **deeply** regret / rooted / divided / held (beliefs / views) ●

głęboko... breathe / sigh / sleep / think **deeply**

go **direct** *bezpośrednio* ↔ I'll come **directly**. *zaraz*

go **easy** (work less hard: You should go easy, you're getting tired) ● take it **easy** ● **Easy** come, **easy** go. *łatwo przyszło, łatwo poszło* ↔ win **easily** *zwytyczyć łatwo*

fall **flat**: All my funny stories fell completely flat. (lying at full length) ↔ **flatly** refuse

travel **free** (without cost or payment) ↔ **freely** admit (willingly / readily) ● water flowed **freely** from the pipe (without any obstruction) ● speak **freely** (in an open manner)

John hit him **full** in the face (exactly / directly) ● as you know **full** well (very) ● **full** house (theatre / cinema... with all its seats occupied) ↔ **fully**-fledged

full [ADVERB] = directly: She looked him **full** in the face.

work **hard** ↔ **hardly** any food

aim **high**: She's aiming high (=hoping to be very successful) in her exams. An eagle circled **high** overhead. She never got very **high** in the company. His desk was piled **high** with papers. ↔ think **highly** of you

just finished ↔ deal **justly** with

arrive **last** ↔ **Lastly**, I think...

arrive **late** ↔ **Lately** I've seen...

go **near** ↔ **nearly** finished

be sitting **pretty** = to be in a good situation esp when others are not ↔ smile **prettily**

sleep / live **rough** = live/sleep outdoors, usu because you have no home and no money ↔ **roughly** twenty

10 am **sharp** ↔ speak **sharply**

stop **short** = before the time expected ● go/run short of sth = not enough ↔ see you **shortly** (= soon)

going **strong** = to continue to be...: My grandmother is 90 and still going strong. ↔ **strongly** feel

open **wide** ↔ **widely** believed

📖(7-1) <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/pl/grammar/british-grammar/using-adjectives-and-adverbs>

📖(7-2) <https://www.grammarbook.com/grammar/adjAdv.asp>

Tab. 7-2. **ADVERBS**

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB = ADJECTIVE + ly
beautiful	beautiful ly ['bjʊ:təflɪ] → ['bjəwtəfəlɪ]
easy	eas ily
good	w ell
bad	bad ly
little	litt le
fast	fas t

SPEECH

- Who is the youngest in your family? *Kto jest najmłodszy w twojej rodzinie?*
- Is your brother older than you? → younger • more intelligent • less intelligent
- Which is the longest river in the world / in Poland?
- Is the Vistula shorter than the Danube?
- Which is the highest mountain in the world / in Poland? Is Mount Everest higher than Rysy?
- Is a cat faster than a mouse?
- Do you work more than your wife? Do you earn less than your wife / father / boyfriend?

📖(7-2) Weak_Forms-1: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=31-xVBwGNDY>

📖(7-3) Weak_Forms-2: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2l0GuRgRIKw>

📖(7-4) Weak_Forms-3: (8) **WEAK FORMS: Why You Don't Sound Like a Native...? - YouTube**

📖(7-3) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e0dJWfQHf8Y>

📖(7-4) <https://www.playosmo.com/en/numbers/>

📖(7-5) <https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/vocabulary/numbers/cardinal>

[5][AI – PAGE 312] PRONUNCIATION (4): WEAK FORMS (A) = FORMY SŁABE (A)**Tab. 7-3. WEAK FORMS (A)**

NO	WORD	MOCNA	WEAK FORMS	EXAMPLES
1.	am	[æm]	[əm] • [m]	I'm Peter.
2.	is	[ɪz]	VD + [z]; VS + [s]	He's not here. • It's my car.
3.	are	[ɑ:(r)]	[ə] + C • [ər] + V	We're students. • You're ugly.
4.	was	[wɒz]	[wəz]	It was yesterday.
5.	were	[wɜ:(r)]	[wə] + C • [wər] + V	They were here. • They were at home.
6.	be	[bi:]	[bi]	I'll be late.
7.	been	[bi:n]	[bɪn]	Where've you been?
8.	have	[hæv]	[həv] • C + [əv] • V + [v]	Must've gone. • I've got a car.
9.	has	[hæz]	[həz] • [əz] • VD + [z] • VS + [s]	She's gone away. • It's got a garden.
10.	had	[həd]	[həd] • C + [əd] • V + [d]	We'd seen her.
11.	can	[kæn]	[kən] • [kn] • [kɪ] + [k] OR [g]	I can go. • He can count. • I can sing.
12.	could	[kʊd]	[kəd]	They could make it.
13.	shall	[ʃæl]	[ʃəl] • [ʃl] • [ʃ]	Where shall we go?
14.	should	[ʃʊd]	[ʃəd] • [ʃd]	I should've done it.
15.	will	[wɪl]	[l]	I'll come tomorrow.
16.	would	[wʊd]	C + [əd] • V + [d]	I'd like to go. • What (woul)d you like?
17.	do	[du:]	[dʊ] • [də] • [d] + you	How do you do?
18.	does	[dʌz]	[dəz]	Does he understand?
19.	must	[mʌst]	[məst] • [məs]	I must go.

V = VOWEL SAMOGŁOSKA • VD = VOICED DŹWIĘCZNA • VS = VOICELESS BEZDŹWIĘCZNA • C = CONSONANT SPÓŁGŁOSKA

🗣️ SPEAKING (7A): My favourite fictional character?

People commonly confuse fictional ['fɪkʃənəl] and fictitious [fɪk'tɪʃəs] because they are similar in many ways. Both terms refer to something that is not real, but the difference lies in **how they are created**. Fictional refers to something that is imagined or made up, while fictitious is something that is deliberately false or invented.²⁷

And: [Fictional vs. Fictitious - Rephrasely](#)

& My top-three travel destinations?**Band 7B****🗣️ SPEAKING (7B): What's your hobby? & Should age discrimination be a criminal offence?**

What do you like doing in your spare time? Do you practise any sports? Cinema? Theatre? Dancing?

PRONUNCIATION (5): COMPOUNDS AND PHRASES²⁸

- A TWO-ELEMENT **COMPOUND** IS TYPICALLY PRONOUNCED WITH EARLY STRESS: THAT IS TO SAY, ITS FIRST ELEMENT HAS MORE STRESS THAN ITS SECOND.
 'bedtime ['bed taɪm]
 'blockbuster ['blɒk bʌstə] hit (sth very successful, esp a very successful book or film) • bomba burzqca • niezbity argument • osoba przebojowa
 'Christmas card
 'visitors' book
 'music lessons
 'beauty contest
- ON THE OTHER HAND, A TWO-ELEMENT **PHRASE** IS TYPICALLY PRONOUNCED WITH LATE STRESS: THAT IS TO SAY, ITS SECOND WORD HAS MORE STRESS THAN ITS FIRST.
 next 'time
 typed 'cards
 several 'books
 weekly 'lessons

²⁷ [What's the difference between fictional and fictitious? - Wyszukaj \(bing.com\)](#) (May 12, 2023).

²⁸ Based on: *Longman Pronunciation Dictionary*, p. 150.

3. SOMETIMES A **COMPOUND** HAS A DIFFERENT MEANING FROM THE CORRESPONDING **PHRASE**.
 a 'darkroom (COMPOUND: *ciemnia*) ↔ a dark 'room (PHRASE: *ciemny pokój*)
 a 'yellowhammer (COMPOUND: *trznadź*) ↔ a yellow 'hammer (PHRASE: *żółty młotek*)
 a 'moving van (COMPOUND: *samochód do przeprowadzek*) ↔ a moving 'van (PHRASE: *poruszający się samochód*)
4. SOME EXPRESSIONS, WHICH ARE GRAMMATICALLY COMPOUNDS, ARE NEVERTHELESS PRONOUNCED WITH LATE STRESS, AS IF THEY WERE PHRASES. ONE GROUP OF EXPRESSIONS OF THIS TYPE COMPRISES THOSE WHERE THE FIRST ELEMENT NAMES THE MATERIAL OR INGREDIENT OUT OF WHICH A THING IS MADE.
 a rubber 'duck
 paper 'plates
 cheese 'sandwiches ['sænwɪdʒɪz 54%; 'sænwɪtʃɪz 47%] → ['sanwɪdʒɪz]
 apple 'crumble *szarlotka z kruszonką*
 a pork 'pie *wieprzowina zapiekana w cieście*
 NOTE, HOWEVER, THAT EXPRESSIONS INVOLVING cake, juice, water TAKE EARLY STRESS.
 'almond cake ['ɑ:mænd] *migdał*
 'orange juice
 'barley water *napój z gotowanego ziarna jęczmienia z sokiem pomarańczowym lub cytrynowym*
5. IN NAMES OF THOROUGHFARES {['θʌrəfeɪz] → ['θʌrəfeɪz] *droga, arteria*}, NOTE THAT ALL TAKE LATE STRESS, EXCEPT street, WHICH TAKES EARLY STRESS
 Melrose 'Road
 Lavender 'Crescent
 Oxford 'Circus
 King's 'Avenue
 but: 'Gower Street ['gəʊə] → ['gaw-ə]

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & IDIOMS (marked ●) – 7 (If there's no space here, see Appendix 7.)

▷ Give a dog a bad name and hang him. = It's very difficult to lose a bad reputation, even if it's unjustified.
 besmirch → [bəs'mɜ:tʃ] sb's name *szargać*
 'brand name *nazwa firmowa*
 call sb all the names under the sun *wyzywać kogoś od najgorszych*

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 500 WORDS AND 10 PHRASAL VERBS & FILAKPHVS-7+37

Vocabulary 10a: Verbs	Vocabulary 10b: Verbs	Vocabulary 11a: Animals
account for	determine	abdomen <i>odwłok</i>
acknowledge	differentiate	alligator
address sth	diminish	anteater <i>mrówkojad</i>
advocate [á d v ə k ɛ j t]	disclose	baboon <i>pawian</i>
assemble	divert	badger <i>borsuk</i>
attribute	drag	spruce bark beetle <i>drukarz</i>
be comprised of	emerge	beak <i>dziób</i>
befall sb <i>przytrafić się komuś</i>	emphasise	boa constrictor
can't abide	endorse	breeder <i>hodowca</i>
clarify	establish	bumblebee <i>trzmieć</i>
coincide	facilitate	carnivorous
commence	favour	caterpillar <i>gąsienica</i>
compile	forgo <i>zrzekać się</i>	claws
concede	forsake <i>porzucić</i>	domesticate
constitute	grasp	dragonfly <i>ważka</i>
constrain	hinder <i>utrudniać</i>	elk <i>łoś</i>
contribute	imply <i>insynuować</i>	falcon <i>sokół</i>
convey	incur <i>wywołać</i>	frogspawn <i>skrzek</i>
dazzle	project sth <i>prezentować</i>	graze <i>paść się</i>
derive	interfere <i>wtrącać się</i>	gregarious <i>stadny</i>

To be continued on page 66...

(8) Lesson Eight: Uncountable Nouns

Band 8A

🔊 (8-1) Five mistakes: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0Tjo4Wo6xRY>🔊 (8-2) 7 Insane Grammar Rules: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=34O33fbAVfU> (16:39)**INPUT (A): UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS = RZECZOWNIKI NIEPOLICZALNE**

Countable C	Polski	Tab. 8-1. UNCOUNTABLES Uncountable U
a friend	jeden.....trochę	some milk
I have some friends.	kilku (trochę).....trochę	I have some milk.
Do you have any friends?	jakiś.....trochę	Do you have any milk?
I don't have any friends.	żadnych, żadnego	I don't have any milk.
I have no friends.	żadnych, żadnego	I have no milk.
many friends	dużo	much milk
a lot of friends	dużo, mnóstwo	a lot of milk
How many friends?	ile?	How much milk?
more friends	więcej	more milk
the most friends	najwięcej	the most milk
a few friends	kilku.....trochę	a little milk
few friends	mało	little milk
fewer friends	mniej	less milk
the fewest friends	najmniej	the least milk

UNCOUNTABLES (U) Niepoliczalne

- **Masa** → bread, cream, gold, tea, water, glass, wood, wine, soap...
- **Abstrakt** → beauty, horror, knowledge, work, hope, help, death...
- **Dziwne** → information, advice, news, furniture, baggage/luggage, hair, accommodation, evidence, fruit, garbage, permission...

a piece of ... / an item of ...

EXAMPLESHe ate a whole **chicken**. [c] – Would you like some **chicken**? [u]I had a boiled **egg** for breakfast. [c] – There's **egg** on your tie. [u]I broke a **glass** this morning. [c] – **Glass** is made from sand and lime. [u] *wapno (lima, limeta, lipa)*I picked up a **stone**. [c] – We used **stone** to build our walls. [u]The North Sea produces oil. – ... **a** light oil.This region produces wine. – ... **an** excellent wine.This factory produces cloth. – ... **a** traditional cloth.This box is made of wood. – ... **a** rare wood.

I'd like some ice.

Have you got any chocolate?

Can I have some bread, please?

We need some paper.

Buy me some soap, please.

Buy me some milk, please.

We need some jam.

Have you got any matches?

I've got some tea.

Buy some toothpaste.

Add a little water.

Add a little salt.

I've drunk a little tea.

Add a little soda.

I can see a little smoke.

a cube of ice *kostka lodu***a bar of** *tabliczka czekolady***a slice of** *kromka chleba***a sheet of** *kartka papieru***a bar of** *kostka mydła***a bottle of****a jar of****a box of****a pot of****a tube of****a drop of****a pinch of** *szczypta***a sip of****a splash of****a wisp of** *of hair/grass* *kosmyk* • **of smoke** *wstęga*

a roll of paper *rolka papieru*
 a slice of meat *plasterek mięsa*
 a mug of cocoa *kubek z kakao*
 a bit of advice *jedna rada*
 a branch of knowledge *dziedzina...*
 a fit of anger *atak złości*
 a piece of research *badanie*
 a band of soldiers *grupa żołnierzy*

a bouquet of flowers *bukiet kwiatów*
 a circle of friends *grupa przyjaciół*
 a clump of trees *grupa drzew*
 a deck of cards *talia kart*
 a drove / herd of cattle *stado bydła*
 a horde of children *grupa dzieci*
 a school of fish *ławica ryb*
 ...

A pair of (para...):

boots ...butów
 braces ...szelek
 glasses ...okularów
 knickers majtki
 pants majtki/spodnie

pliers szczypce
 pyjamas / pajamas
 scissors
 shears nożyce
 shoes

shorts
 skates
 skis
 slippers kapcie
 socks

stockings pończochy
 tights rajstopy
 tongs szczypce
 trousers
 ...

EXERCISES

- 📖 (8-1) <https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/nouns-countable-un.htm>
 📖 (8-2) <https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/nouns-countable-un.htm>
 📖 (8-3) <http://www.englishpage.com/mini-tutorials/countable-uncountable-nouns.htm>
 📖 (8-4) <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=3246>
 📖 (8-5) <http://angielski-online.pl/cwiczenia-pliki/a-lub-nic.htm>
 📖 (8-6) http://www.agendaweb.org/grammar/countable_uncountable-exercises.html

PRONUNCIATION (6): WEAK FORMS (B)

Tab. 8-2. WEAK FORMS (B)

NO	WORD	MOCNA	WEAK FORMS	EXAMPLES
1.	at	[æt]	[ət]	at home
2.	for	[fɔ:(r)]	[fə] + C ● [fər] + V ● [fr] + V	for you ● for_it
3.	from	[frɒm]	[frəm] ● [frm]	from Poland
4.	of	[ɒv]	[əv] ● [ə] + C	the heart of the matter ● cuppa
5.	to	[tu:]	[tə] + V ● [tə] + C	to go
6.	till	[tɪl]	[tɪ]	till tomorrow
7.	and	[ænd]	[ənd] ● [ən] ● [nd] ● [n]	bread and butter ● three and five
8.	as	[æz]	[əz]	not as good
9.	but	[bʌt]	[bət]	but it's impossible
10.	or	[ɔ:(r)]	[ə] + C ● [ər] + V	you or me ● ten or_eight
11.	than	[ðæn]	[ðən] ● [ðn]	less than that
12.	that	[ðæt]	[ðət]	the man that has just come
13.	who	[hu:]	[u:] → [ʍw]	the man who has just come
14.	you	[ju:]	[jʊ] ● [jə]	don't you know?
15.	he	[hi:]	[i:] → [ɪj]	and he will
16.	his	[hɪz]	[ɪz]	all his books
17.	him	[hɪm]	[ɪm]	don't tell him
18.	them	[ðem]	[ðm]	don't tell them
19.	her	[hɜ:(r)]	[hə(r)] ● [ɜ:(r)] ● [ə(r)]	I don't like her. ● Take her_out.

V = Vowel *samogłoska*; C = Consonant *spółgłoska*

🔊 (8-3) **Weak_Forms-3:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TZG16-BOcvo>

🗣️ **SPEAKING (8A):** Lessons to learn from sports? & Should laptops be allowed in classrooms?

Band 8B

🗣️ **SPEAKING (8B):** Fast food or slow food? & Are single-sex school more effective than co-ed schools?

TRANSLATE

- Mam dla ciebie trzy rady.
- Kupiłem właśnie dwa meble.

3. *Mam mniej znaczków niż ty w mojej kolekcji.*
4. *To bardzo ważna informacja.*
5. *Kto ma najwięcej przyjaciół?*
6. *A kto ma najmniej nieprzyjaciół?*
7. *talia kart*
8. *kromka chleba*

Few or less?²⁹

Correctly, «**fewer**» applies to things that can be counted, and «**less**» to quantities and abstractions: «**less opportunity**»; «**less beer and fewer cigarettes**». But the rule cannot be stated so simply. «**Less**» is correct with either 'numbers' that give the size of a quantity, or the word «number»: «**less than six weeks (ie a length of time)**»; «**less than 50 pounds (ie a sum of money)**»; «**The number of people was less than usual**»; but «**Fewer than 50 people came**». There is an increasing tendency for «**less**» to replace «**fewer**» even with countable plurals: «**more pay, less hours**»; «**emerging from the mêlée with less wounds than his brothers (Alan Sillitoe)**»...

The adjectives «**few, fewer**» do not correctly accompany either 'number' that give the size of a quantity or the word 'number'. Write «**less (not «fewer») than six weeks (ie a length of time)**»; «**less (not «fewer») than 50 pounds (ie a sum of money)**»; «**The number of people was less (not «fewer») than usual**»; «**They arrived in smaller (not fewer) numbers than we expected**»; but «**fewer than 50 people**»...

News «is» or «are»?

🔊 (8-3): «News is» or «news are» – singular or plural? (jakubmarian.com) = <https://jakubmarian.com/news-is-vs-news-are-jeans-is-vs-jeans-are-etc-in-english/>

PRONUNCIATION (7): COMPRESSION³⁰

SOMETIMES A SEQUENCE OF SOUNDS IN ENGLISH HAS TWO POSSIBLE PRONUNCIATIONS: EITHER AS TWO SEPARATE SYLLABLES OR COMPRESSED INTO A SINGLE SYLLABLE.

lenient ['li:n i_ənt] = ['li:n-i-ənt] and COMPRESSED FORM ['li:n-jənt] *wyrozumiały / łagodny* → ['lɪnjənt]

diagram ['daɪ_ə græm] = ['daɪ-ə-græm] and COMPRESSED FORM ['daə-græm] → ['dajəgram]

maddening ['mædʒn_ɪŋ] = ['mæd-ən-ɪŋ] and COMPRESSED FORM ['mæd-nɪŋ] → ['madnɪŋ]

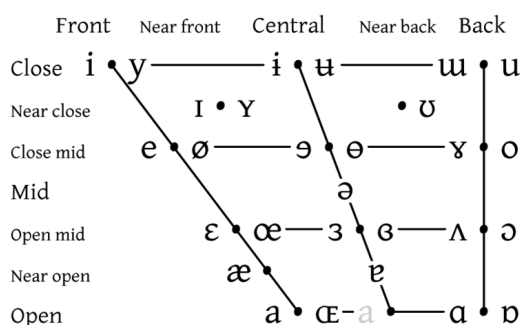
proprietary [prə'praɪ_ət_əri] = [prə-'praɪ-ət-ər-i] and COMPRESSED FORMS [prə 'praɪ-ətr-i], [prə 'praɪ-ət-ər-i], [prə 'praɪ-ər-i] *firmowy / stanowiący własność* → [prə 'prajətrɪj]

national ['næʃn_əl] = ['næf-n-əl] or ['næf-ən-əl] or ['næf-ən-l] and COMPRESSED FORMS ['næf-nəl] or ['næf-nl] → ['næf-nəl]

obligatory [ə'bɪgət(ə)ri] / [ə bɪ g ə t r i j]

secretary ['sekɹət(ə)ri] / [s ɛ k r ə t r i j]

VOWELS



Vowels at right & left of bullets are rounded & unrounded.

PHONETIC CHANGES WHEN SYLLABLES ARE COMPRESSED:

- (1) i > j • u > w: **influence** ['ɪn flu_əns] > ['ɪn flwəns] → ['ɪn flwəns]
- (2) an optional vowel is omitted: **nowadays** ['naʊ_ə-deɪz] > ['naə-deɪz] → ['nawədeɪz]
- (3) i: > ɪə • u: > ʊə • i: > ɪ • u: > ʊ: **agreeable** [ə 'gri: _əb ə] > [ə 'grɪəb ə] (only GB) → [ə 'grɪəbəl]

²⁹ Greenbaum, S.; Whitcut, J.; 1989; *Guide to English Usage*; Longman, printed in Hong Kong; p. 411-412, 277.

³⁰ Based on: *Longman Pronunciation Dictionary*, p. 152.

EXTRA-3: had better/best (do sth) = used to tell sb what you think they should do

- You'd better go to the doctor about your cough.
- We'd better leave now or we'll miss the bus.
- You'd better not do it again.
- A: I'll give you back the money tomorrow. B: You'd better!

EXTRA-4: would rather (than) = would prefer to

- She'd rather die than give a speech.
- Do you want to come with us? No, I'd rather not.
- Would you rather walk or take the bus?
- A: Do you mind if I smoke? B: Well, I'd rather you didn't.

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & **IDIOMS** (marked ● or ○) – 8 (If there's no space here, see Appendix 7.)

▷ **If a thing is worth doing, it is worth doing well.** *Jeżeli coś warto zrobić, to warto to zrobić dobrze.*

○ **I hope you didn't offer him a drink. He's (on the wagon).** *On jest abstynentem.* [be/go on the wagon wagon = to not drink alcohol, either for a short time or permanently]

○ **Let's throw (an un)birthday party tomorrow.** *Zorganizujmy jutro przyjęcie bez okazji.*

to throw doubt on the verdict ▪ to throw the blame on someone ▪ He threw the question back at me (= expected me to answer it myself) ▪ to throw a party = (informal) to give a party

○ **That was an excellent question. You (touched the spot).** *To było doskonałe pytanie. Trafiałeś w sedno.*

○ **Why is she so unhappy? Well, she (is carrying a torch for him).** *Dlaczego ona jest tak nieszczęśliwa? Cóż, kocha się w nim bez wzajemności.* [to be in love with sb, esp sb who does not love you in return]

○ **apple-pie order** [in perfect order]

○ **a big shot** [an important person]

○ **a close shave** [a narrow escape from danger]

○ **a dark horse** [who competes successfully against another although little is known about him]

○ **double Dutch** [...that you cannot understand] ▪ **Dutch courage** [after alcohol] ▪ **Dutch treat**

○ **a henpecked husband**

○ **an old maid**

○ **a stag party**

○ **take-home**

○ **a vicious circle**

○ **a bone of contention**

○ **a wet blanket** [discourages others / prevents them from enjoying anything; a person who is not enthusiastic about anything and who stops other people from enjoying themselves]

○ **a working knowledge**

○ **a pack of lies**

○ **a stay-at-home person**

● **eat like a horse** *jeść dużo*

● **eat sb out of house and home** *wyjeść komuś zawartość lodówki*: Does your aunt have to stay another week? She's eating us out of house and home!

● **real jam** *palce lizać*: Your chicken soup is real jam.

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 500 WORDS AND 10 PHRASAL VERBS & FILAKPHVs-8+38

(9) Lesson nine: Nouns + Pronouns

Band 9A

🔊 (9-1) Accents-2a: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QVgiG7_Ey9k (Australian-1; 3:11, coach)

🔊 (9-2) Accents-2b: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZnioDeQNlxQ> (Australian-2; 7:16, 3 varieties)

🔊 (9-3) Accents-2c: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dG0v9tZStAk> (Australian-3; 3:51, slang)

INPUT (A): NOUNS & PERSONAL PRONOUNS = RZECZOWNIKI & ZAIMKI OSOBOWE**COUNTABLE VS UNCOUNTABLE (→ LESSON 8)**

- **Experience** IS UNCOUNTABLE, BUT WE CAN REFER TO **an experience** TO MEAN AN EVENT WHICH CONTRIBUTES TO **experience**: They want someone with **experience** [U] for this job. I had **a strange experience** [C] the other day.
- A FEW COUNTABLE NOUNS ARE ABSTRACT: **a hope, an idea, a nuisance, a remark, a situation...**
- NORMALLY UNCOUNTABLE, BUT IF WE REFER TO PARTICULAR VARIETY THEY BECOME COUNTABLE: **an excellent wine, a light oil...**
- DRINKS – UNCOUNTABLE: **Beer** → [br:] / **coffee** → ['kɒfɪ] / **tea** → [ti] is expensive these days. BUT: **A beer / One beer, please. Two teas and four coffees, please.**
- SPECIFIC – COUNTABLE [C] ↔ GENERAL – UNCOUNTABLE [U]:
 - A good education [C] is expensive. ↔ Education [U] should be free.
 - a light [C] ↔ light [U]; a noise [C] ↔ noise [U]; a classical education [C] ↔ education [U]...
 - a good knowledge of English [C] ↔ knowledge [U]...

PLURAL

- day – days • dog – dogs [dogz] → ['dɒgz] {docks [dɒks] → ['dɒks]} • house [haʊs] – houses [haʊzɪz]
- tomato – tomatoes • brush – brushes • box – boxes • church – churches • kiss – kisses • BUT:
 - ABBREVIATIONS: dynamo – dynamos • kilo – kilos • photo – photos
 - ITALIAN MUSICAL TERMS: piano – pianos
 - PROPER NOUNS: Eskimo – Eskimos • Filipino – Filipinos
- **CONSONANT** + y + [PL] = -ies: baby – babies • country – countries • lady – ladies
- **f(e) + [PL] = ves**: loaf – loaves • wife – wives • wolf – wolves • half – halves • knife – knives • leaf – leaves • life – lives • shelf – shelves • thief – thieves • calf – calves *cielę / tydka* • elf – elves • self – selves • BUT: **handkerchiefs** ['hæŋkətʃɪfs] or ['hæŋkətʃi:fs] or ['hæŋkətʃɪfs] or ['hæŋkətʃɪfs] → **handkerchieves** [-vz] *chustka do nosa* • (only) roofs
- foot – feet • mouse – mice • woman – women • man – men • tooth – teeth
- **SING = PL**: deer – deer • sheep – sheep
- **COLLECTIVE NOUNS**: team • family
- **N + v [PL]**: clothes • (the) police [!!!] • pyjamas • trousers • glasses • scissors
- **SING**: news • mumps
- **GREEK/LATIN**: crisis → ['kraɪsɪs] – crises → ['kraɪsɪsɪz] • phenomenon – phenomena • oasis [əʊ'eɪsɪs] → [əʊ'eɪsɪsɪz] – oases [əʊ'eɪsɪz] → [əʊ'eɪsɪzɪz] • radius ['reɪdɪəs] → ['reɪdɪjəs] – radii ['reɪdɪɪ] → ['reɪdɪjɪz]
- Watch your p's and q's ("mind your manners", "mind your language", "be on your best behaviour")
- the **1990s** or the **1990's** • VIPs or VIP's
- He is a Vietnamese [SING]. The Vietnamese are noted for their cookery [PL].

Tab. 9-1. this – these – that – those

CLOSENESS → NUMBER ↓	near/close here <i>tutaj</i>	far there <i>tam</i>
SING	This	That
PL	These	Those

SAXON GENITIVE

- a man's job • the people's choice • the butcher's (shop) • Russia's experts
- a girls' school • the students' hostel • the Smiths' car
- Pythagoras' [paɪ'θæɡərəsɪz] Theorem ['θɪərəm] → ['θɪjərəm] • Archimedes' [ɑ:kɪ'mi:di:z] Principle / Law
- Mr Jones' house / Mr Jones's house
- a glider's wings = the wings of a glider • the train's heating system = the heating system of the train
- a week's holiday • today's paper • ten minutes' break • in two years' time
- ten dollars' worth • a winter's day = a winter day • the keys of the car = the car keys
- a friend of my father's • a play of Shakespeare's • this son of mine • a friend of yours

WRITTEN FORMS	[SPOKEN FORMS]	(THE MINORITY FORMS ARE GIVEN IN PARENTHESES)
Burns' (Burns's) poem	['bɜ:nɪz]	(['bɜ:nɪ])
Dickens' (Dickens's) novels	['dɪkɪnɪz]	(['dɪkɪnɪ])
Jones' (Jones's) car	['dʒəʊnɪz]	(['dʒəʊnɪ]) ³¹

Tab. 9-2. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

OSOBA LICZBA	1	2	3	4	5
	SUBJECT	OBJECT	PRZYMIOTNIK DZIERŻ.	ZAIMEK DZIERŻ.	ZAIMEK EMFATYCZNY
1. SING	I	me	my	mine	myself
2. SING	you	you	your	yours	yourself
3. SING	he	him	his	his	himself
3. SING	she	[(h)ə] her	[(h)ə] her	hers	herself
3. SING	it	it	its	its	itself
1. PL	we	[əs] us	our	ours	ourselves
2. PL	you	[jə] you	your	yours	yourselves
3. PL	they	[(ð)em] them	[ðeə] their	theirs	themselves

EXAMPLES

- I cut **myself**. • John and Mary blamed **themselves** for the accident. • John and Mary blamed **each other**. • He spoke to **himself**.
- The windows are dirty; I must wash **them**. • If you see **her**, tell **her** I need **her**.
- It's** 8 o'clock. • **It's** time to leave. • **It's** Tuesday. • **It** rains a lot. • **It's** 20 miles to London. • **It** takes 10 minutes to get to work.
- It's** pleasant to lie in the sun.
- Have a biscuit. I've had **one**.
- Have you got **any** sugar? Can you lend me **some** please? Sorry, I haven't got **any**.

EXERCISES

Nouns

- (9-1): <http://www.gingersoftware.com/content/grammar-rules/nouns/>
 (9-2): <http://study.com/academy/lesson/what-are-nouns-definition-types-examples.html>
 (9-3): <http://www.english-grammar-revolution.com/what-is-a-noun.html>
 (9-4): <http://www.tlumaczenia-angielski.info/angielski/nouns-tests.htm>
 (9-5): <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/758>
 (9-6): <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/754>

Pronouns

- (9-7): <http://www.gingersoftware.com/content/grammar-rules/pronouns-2/>
 (9-8): <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/english-grammar/pronouns>
 (9-9): <https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/pronouns>
 (9-10): <http://www.edufind.com/english-grammar/pronouns/>
 (9-11): <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/860>
 (9-12): <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/865>
 (9-13): <http://www.my-english.edu.pl/index.php?id=71>

PRONUNCIATION (8): ASSIMILATION (A)

UPODOBNIENIE (JEDNEJ GŁOSKI DO DRUGIEJ, NASTĘPUJĄCEJ PO NIEJ) PRZY SZYBKIM MÓWIENIU

[s / z] + [j / ʃ] & [t / d] + [j]

- [s] + [j] = [ʃ] → **this_unit...** [ðɪs ju:nɪt] → [ðɪʃ ju:nɪt] [...sz ju...]
- [s] + [ʃ] = [ʃ] → **this_shape...** [ðɪs ʃeɪp] → [ðɪʃ ʃeɪp] [...sz sze...]
- [z] + [j] = [ʒ] → **as_you see...** [æz ju: 'si:] → [æʒ ju:ə 'si:] [eż ju...]
- [z] + [ʃ] = [ʒ] → **these_shoes...** [ði:z fu:z] → [ði:ʒ fu:z] [...ż sz...]
- [t] + [j] = [tʃ] → **let_you out...** [let ju: aʊt] → [letʃ ju:ə aʊt] [...cz ju...]
- [d] + [j] = [dʒ] → **would_you...** [wʊd ju:] → [wʊdʒ ju:ə] [tudz je]

(9-4) Assimilation-1: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IkzUgTT5byE> (2:57, excellent English)

(9-5) Assimilation-2: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ekQLw1pLxCA> (1:54)

³¹ Quirk, R. et al.; 1990; p. 320.

EXERCISE – Read:

1. [s] + [j] = [ʃ (j)]: this_unit • this_yacht • this_year
2. [s] + [ʃ] = [ʃʃ]: this_show • this_shot • this_shop
3. [z] + [j] = [ʒ (j)]: these_units • these_youths • these_yuppies*
4. [z] + [ʃ] = [ʒʃ]: these_shops • these_shorts • these_shirts
5. [t] + [j] = [tʃ]: let_your_dogs_out • I_want_you
6. [d] + [j] = [dʒ]: did_you_see • did_your_wife_see

*A young professional person who lives in a city and earns a lot of money that they spend on expensive and fashionable things; yuppify.

🗣️ **SPEAKING (9A):** Should schools teach sign language?

📺 (9-6): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v1desDduz5M> & My top-three movie stars?

Band 9B

🗣️ **SPEAKING (9B):** Your favourite film? & Should schools do away with uniforms?

PLURAL
LEVEL C-1

aquarium → [ə'kwɛ:ɹjəm] – aquaria → [ə'kwɛ:ɹjə]

analysis – analyses

appendix – 1. appendixes → [ə'pendɪksɪz] *wyrostek robaczkowy*; 2. appendices / appendixes *suplement*

appendix *suplement* – appendices [ə'pendɪsɪ:z] → [ə'pendɪsɪz]

bacterium [bæk'tɛəriəm] → [bæk'tɛ:ɹjəm] – bacteria → [bæk'tɛ:ɹjə]

basis – bases

bureau ['bjʊərəʊ] → ['bjɜ:rəw] – [PL] bureaux ['bjʊərəʊ] → ['bjɜ:rəw(z)] / bureaus ['bjʊərəʊz] → ['bjɜ:rəwz]

codex → ['kəwdɛks] *rekopis* – codices ['kəʊdɪsɪ:z] → ['kəwdɪsɪz]

corps [kɔ:] → [ko:] *korpus* – [PL] corps [kɔ:z] → [ko:z]

corpus → [ko:pəs] *zbiór dzieł* – corpora → [ko:pərə]

crisis – crises

criterion – criteria

curriculum *program zajęć* – curricula

diagnosis – diagnoses

faux-pas [fəʊ'pɑ:] → [fəw'pɑ:] – [PL] faux-pas [fəʊ'pɑ:z] → [fəw'pɑ:z]

hypothesis – hypotheses

index – [PL] 1. indexes *spis alfabetyczny w książce*; 2. indices / indexes *wskaźnik matematyczny*

index *wskaźnik matematyczny* – indices

kibbutz – kibbutzim

larva – larvae ['lɑ:vi:] → ['lɑ:vɪ]

nucleus ['nju:kliəs] → ['njɜwklɪjəs] *jądro* – nuclei ['nju:kliəɪ] → ['njɜwklɪjəɪ]

phenomenon – phenomena

précis ['preɪsɪ:] → ['preɪsɪ] *streszczenie / zarys* – [PL] précis ['preɪsɪ:z] → ['preɪsɪz]

stimulus *bodziec* – stimuli

thesis – theses

a breakdown – breakdowns

a grown-up – grown-ups

a take-off – take-offs *start (samolotu); parodia*

 a passer-by – passers-by

 a man-of-war – men-of-war *okręt wojenny*

 a sister-in-law – sisters-in-law

a woman doctor – women doctors

a manservant – menservants

PRONUNCIATION (9): ASSIMILATION (B)
EXERCISE – Read:

1. ten mice • seven masters • ten matches
2. ten bombs • seven boats • ten birds
3. ten guys • seven gardens • ten gates

4. ten cars • seven keys • ten kisses
5. good morning • good man • good meat
6. good boys • good boat • good body
7. red pen • red pants • red pipe
8. bad guns • bad group • bad guide
9. eight boats • eight birds • eight bubbles
10. eight cars • eight keys • eight kisses

Tab. 9-3. ASSIMILATION

UPODOBNIENIE (JEDNEJ GŁOSKI DO DRUGIEJ, NASTĘPUJĄCEJ PO NIEJ)

1. TEN MEN	[ten_men]	[n] + [m] = [m m]	→ [tem_men]	[n>m]
2. DOWNBEAT	[daʊn_bi:t]	[n] + [b] = [m b]	→ [daʊm_bi:t]	[n>m]
3. FINE GRADE	[faɪn_greɪd]	[n] + [g] = [ŋ g]	→ [faɪn_greɪd]	[n>ŋ]
4. INCREDIBLE	[ɪn_ˈkredəbl]	[n] + [k] = [ŋ k]	→ [ɪn_ˈkredəbl]	[n>ŋ]
5. ADMIT	[əd_ˈmɪt]	[d] + [m] = [b m]	→ [əb_ˈmɪt]	[d>b]
6. GOOD-BYE	[ɡʊd_baɪ]	[d] + [b] = [b b]	→ [ɡʊb_baɪ]	[d>b]
7. RED PAINT	[red_ˈpeɪnt]	[d] + [p] = [b p]	→ [reb_ˈpeɪnt]	[d>b]
8. BAD GUYS	[bæd_gaɪz]	[d] + [g] = [g g]	→ [bæg_gaɪz]	[d>g]
9. EIGHT BOYS	[eɪt_bɔɪz]	[t] + [b] = [p b] or [ʔ b]	→ [eɪp_bɔɪz] / [eɪʔ_bɔɪz]	[t>p]
10. I DON'T CARE	[aɪ dəʊnt_keə]	[t] + [k] = [kk] or [ʔk]	→ [əʊŋk_keə] / [əʊnʔ_keə]	[t>k]

downbeat = akcentowana miara taktu; struty, pesymistyczny; powściągliwy.

[n / d / t] (DZIAŁSŁOWE) • [m / p / b] (WARGOWE) • [k & g] (TYLNOPODNIĘBIENIOWE)

PRONUNCIATION (10): GEMINATES³² ['dʒemɪnɪts / ...nɪts]

this set [ðɪs 'set] > [ðɪ 's:et]

ten names [ten 'neɪmz] > [te 'n:eɪmz]

big game [bɪɡ 'geɪm] > [br 'g:eɪm]

that time [ðæt 'taɪm] > [ðæ 't:aɪm] OR [ðæ 'ʔt:aɪm]

BUT (AFFRICATES [æfrɪkəts]): rich choice ONLY [rɪʃ 'tʃɔɪs] AND orange juice ONLY [ɒrɪndʒ 'dʒu:s]

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & IDIOMS (marked ● or ○) – 9 (If there's no space here, see Appendix 7.)

▷ **Out of sight, out of mind.** = If you do not see someone or something frequently, you will forget about it.● **be bitten by the bug** złapać bakcyli: I was bitten by the tennis bug the first time I played, and I haven't stopped since then.● **have a thing about sth** mieć do czegoś słabość: I have a thing about books and I can't stop buying them.

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 500 WORDS AND 10 PHRASAL VERBS & FILAKPHVS-9+39

Vocabulary 11b: Animals	Vocabulary 11c: Animals	Vocabulary 12a: Plants
heron <i>czapla</i>	muzzle <i>pysk</i>	alder <i>olcha</i>
hibernate [h ə ɪ b ə n eɪ t]	otter <i>wydra</i>	bark <i>kora</i>
hind limb [h ə ɪ n d l ɪ m]	ox <i>wół</i>	barley <i>jęczmień</i>
hoof	pedigree [p é d ɪ g r ɪ j] <i>rasowy</i>	beech <i>buk</i> {beach}
hornet <i>szerszeń</i>	pine marten <i>kuna leśna</i>	blooming <i>kwitnący</i>
hummingbird <i>koliber</i>	plumage [pl ʊ w m ɪ dʒ] <i>upierzenie</i>	carnation <i>goździk</i>
louse <i>wesz</i>	raccoon [r ə k ʊ w n] <i> szop</i>	clover [k l ə w v ə] <i>koniczyna</i>
lynx <i>ryś</i>	rattlesnake <i>grzechotnik</i>	conifer [k ó n ɪ f ə] <i>drzewo iglaste</i>
macaw [m ə k ó:] <i>ara</i>	raven <i>kruk</i>	dandelion <i>mniszek lekarski</i>
marmot <i>świstak</i>	rodent [r ə w d ə n t] <i>gryzoń</i>	deciduous tree <i>liściaste drzewo</i>
praying mantis <i>modliszka</i>	tadpole <i>kijanka</i>	[d ə s ɪ dʒ ʊ w ə s] <i>elm wiąz</i>
mink <i>norka</i>	tick <i>kleszcz</i>	flower bud <i>pączek</i>
mollusc [m ó l ə s k] <i>mięczak</i>	venom <i>jad</i>	foliage [f ə w l ɪ j ɪ dʒ] <i>listowie</i>
monitor lizard <i>waran</i>	vulture <i>sęp</i>	foxglove <i>naparstnica</i>
moth <i>ćma</i>	weasel <i>łasica</i>	germinate <i>kiełkować</i>

To be continued on page 72...

³² Based on: Longman Pronunciation Dictionary, p. 221.

(10) Lesson Ten: Articles

Band 10A

🔊 (10-1) Articles-1: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CvUovAi9eQU>

🔊 (10-2) Articles-2: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zmR_CYJrz8o

🔊 (10-3) Articles-3: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vlip6eSfuGs>

🔊 (10-4) Articles-4: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zZau_dttRY

INPUT (A): ARTICLES-1 = RODZAJNIKI-1 (ARTYKUŁY) (Articles-2: Band 10B↓)

Tab. 10-1. ARTICLES – FORMS

COUNTABLES [C]	KOMENTARZ	UNCOUNTABLES [U]
A book is... (<u>an</u> eye • <u>an</u> arm)	NIEOKREŚLONE L. POJEDYNCZA	Ø Milk is... Some milk is...
Books are... Some books are...	NIEOKREŚLONE L. MNOGA	nie występuje w liczbie mnogiej
...any books...	NIEOKREŚLONY W PYTANIACH I ZAPRZECZENIACH	...any milk...
The book is... The books are...	OKREŚLONY (NIEZALEŻNIE, CZY W LICZBIE MNOGIEJ CZY POJEDYNCZEJ)	The milk is...

DEFINITE ARTICLE THE

- the X that = *taki X, który...* → Have you seen **the** dog (= *naszego psa*)? Put **the** flowers into the vase [*va:z*] (*te, które trzymasz w ręce*).
- A(n) X...; **the** X... → I've seen **a** beautiful girl. **The** girl was... *Zobaczyłem piękną dziewczynę. Dziewczyna ta...*
- A(n) X...; **the** Y (Y is included in the X)... → He has **a** nice house; **the** garden is enormous.
- the** X of... → **the** height of Mont Blanc... [mɔ̃ / mɔm blɔ̃ / blɔ̃] → [mɔn blɔ̃]
- the** same / only / sole / next / last → **the** same girl • **the** sole requirement
- the** ADJ + N → **the** Suez Canal • **the** National Gallery • **the** Ford Foundation • **the** English Channel • **the** Washington Post • **the** American Civil War • **the** British Broadcasting Corporation...
- the** N of... → **the** House of Commons • **the** District of Columbia...
- the** + ADJ → **the** poor • **the** rich...
- SUPERLATIVE → **the** tallest...
- LICZEBNIK PORZĄDKOWY → **the** first...
- JEDYNY → **the** Prime Minister • **the** North Pole • **the** sky • **the** Renaissance...
- WSZYSTKIE ELEMENTY DANEJ KLASY → **the** working class • **the** aristocracy • **the** Germans...
- NARODOWOŚCI W LICZBIE MNOGIEJ → **the** Germans • **the** English...
- INSTYTUCJE SPOŁECZNE → **the** theatre / **the** cinema • **the** radio • **the** television • **the** press • **the** news...
- TRANSPORT I KOMUNIKACJA → take **the** / **a** bus • take **the** / **a** train • The letter will be in **the** post (RP) / **the** mail (us) tomorrow.
- CZĘŚCI CIAŁA → John banged himself on **the** forehead [fó: h ε d]. • Everyone gave me a pat on **the** back. • I shook him by **the** hand / ...shook **his** hand. • My father complains of a pain in **the** / **his** hip.
- PRZEDSTAWICIEL KLASY → **The** dog is a nice animal.
- GRAĆ NA INSTRUMENCIE → play **the** guitar...
- HOTELE, RESTAURACJE, TEATRY, OPERY, MUZEA, BIBLIOTEKI, SZPITALA (TE, KTÓRE NIE MAJĄ Ø SAXON GENITIVE) → **the** Globe • **the** British Museum...
- TYTUŁY GAZET → **The** Economist; BUT: Ø Time • Ø Punch • Ø New Scientist...
- WYJĄTKI W NAZWACH WŁASNYCH (WSZYSTKIE ANGIELSKIE DZIENNIKI) → **the** Kremlin • **the** Pentagon • **the** Knesset • **the** Koran • **the** Bible • **the** Partenon • **The** Guardian • **The** Times...
- NAZWY GEOGRAFICZNE (REGULARNIE): GRUPY WYSP, ŁANCUCHY GÓRSKIE, RZĘKI, MORZA, OCEANY, KANAŁY SZTUCZNE → **the** Canaries • **the** Alps • **the** Danube • **the** Atlantic • **the** Panama Canal...
- WYJĄTKI W NAZWACH GEOGRAFICZNYCH → **the** Auvergne • **the** Hague • **the** Saar • **the** Sahara • **the** Punjab • **the** Ruhr • **the** Argentine / Ø Argentina • **the** Congo / Ø Zaire • **the**/Ø Sudan • **the**/Ø Crimea [krai'miə] → [kroj'miə] • **the**/Ø Ukraine • **the**/Ø Sinai ['sainai] • **the**/Ø Yemen...
- Did you mean **the** Richard Burton, **the** actor?
- If you get into difficulties, Monica is **the** person to ask.
- the** Beatles • **the** Jesuits...
- This new increase in fares won't please **the** public.

INDEFINITE ARTICLE A/AN [+ C SING RZECZOWNIK POLICZALNY W LICZBIE POJEDYNCZEJ]

1. **A X...; the X** → I've seen **a** beautiful girl; **the** girl was...
2. **a = one** → **a** hundred
3. **A(n) + N = Ø + ADJ** → He is **an** Austrian / **a** catholic. = He is Austrian / catholic. • He's **(a)** Catholic / **(a)** Socialist.
4. **PRZED RZECZOWNIKIEM W ORZECZENIU IMIENNYM** → I'm **a** teacher.
3. **PO as** → as **a** / Ø lecturer
4. **JAKIKOLWIEK / KAŻDY (PRZEDSTAWICIEL KLASY)** → The best way to learn **a** language is to live among its speakers. • **A** woman is **a** woman.
5. **NA / W JEDNOSTCE** → Twice **a** week. • 40 km **an** hour.
6. **JEDNOSTKA** → **a** coffee
7. **have a VERB** → have **a** look • need **a** wash
8. **half / rather / such / what / many / as / how / so / too + a** → Many **a** small firm has been created recently.
9. **This is a very good coffee.**
10. **It's a Dickens novel.**
11. **A Mr Wingate phoned and left a message for you.**

EXERCISE (Key, p. 223)

a / an / the

... South Tyrol [tɪ'rəʊl] → [tɪ'rəʊl]/[tə'rəʊl]/[tɪrəl] region is ... good choice for those who cross from Hull or Harwich to ... Netherlands, with ... fast train or motorway routes through Germany and Austria, and no need for ... long slog down through France. To ... east of ... A22 **autostrada** south of the Brenner Pass, ... wide, sunny Val Badia sits beneath ... imposing Dolomites summits.

... popular winter sports area, in ... summer it offers ... dreamy walking and cycling routes, including in ... two natural parks – Fanes-Senes-Braies and Puez Odle. ... Dairy and fruit farming is as important as ... tourism here, and there is plenty of ... farm accommodation – self-catering and otherwise. ... valley's cute villages offer ... added interest of ... insight into ... little-known Ladin culture. While much of ... South Tyrol is bilingual German/Italian, here there's ... third tongue, Ladin – evolved from ... vernacular Latin – and ... ancient traditions most visible in ... intricate woodcarvings. [The Guardian, July 5, 2002] [tɪ'rəʊl]

EXERCISES

❏(10-1): <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/english-grammar/determiners-and-quantifiers/definite-article>

❏(10-2): <http://englishpage.com/articles/index.htm>

❏(10-3): <http://www.edufind.com/english-grammar/definite-article/>

❏(10-4): <http://study.com/academy/lesson/what-are-articles-in-english-grammar-definition-use-examples.html>

❏(10-5): <http://esl.fis.edu/grammar/rules/article.htm>

❏(10-6): <http://www.focus.olsztyn.pl/gramatyka-cwiczenia-articles.html>

❏(10-7): <http://meetenglish.pl/materials/cwiczenia/gramatyka/73-articles-aanthe>

❏(10-8): http://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises_list/artikel.htm

❏(10-9): <http://znamangielski.com/articles-cwiczenia.html>

❏(10-10): <http://online-learning-english.com/pl-gramatyka-cwiczenia-articles.html>

❏(10-11): http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar-exercise-articles.php

Article TEST (!!!) ❏(10-12): **Free English Articles (A, An, The) Tests** (englishteststore.net) =

= ❏(10-13): https://englishteststore.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=58&Itemid=453

🗣️ **SPEAKING (10A):** Why books are better than their movies? & Which subject in your school you dislike the most?

Band 10B

🗣️ **SPEAKING (10B):** Should we be afraid of China? [China - The World Factbook \(cia.gov\)](http://cia.gov)

& What has been your biggest success so far?

👂 (10-5) Improve your listening: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W59AbI7kcp0>

👂 (10-6) Article: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qPqziqV8lew> (21:48, Gideon)

INPUT (B1): ARTICLES-2 = RODZAJNIKI-2 (↑ Articles-1: Band 10A • Articles-3: 10B, p. 70 ↓)

ZERO ARTICLE Ø !!!

1. **DLA OPISANIA CAŁEJ KLASY** → Tigers are Ø dangerous animals.

2. **PRZED RZECZOWNIKAMI NIEPOLICZALNYMI, GDY SĄ NIEZDEFINIOWANE I CHODZI O CAŁĄ KLASĘ, A NIE O PEWNĄ CZĘŚĆ** → I've always preferred ☐ coffee to ☐ tea. • This coat is made of ☐ leather.
3. **PRZED RZECZOWNIKAMI NIEPOLICZALNYMI NIEZDEFINIOWANYMI** → ☐ Hydrogen is lighter than ☐ oxygen. • ☐ Research [rɪsəːʃ] shows that... *Badania pokazują, że...*
4. **PRZED RZECZOWNIKAMI ABSTRAKCYJNYMI NIEZDEFINIOWANYMI** → ☐ Theory must go hand in hand with ☐ practice.
5. **KIEDY W KONSTRUKCJI IMIENNEJ CZŁON RZECZOWNIKOWY OZNACZA JEDYNĄ ROLĘ** → John is ☐ captain of the team. • Mr Biden is now ☐ President of the United States of America.
6. **PO SŁOWIE turn, KIEDY OZNACZA ONO „stać się, zostać”** → She turned ☐ teacher eventually. *W końcu została...*
7. **PO SŁOWIE as** → as a / ☐ teacher... *jako nauczyciel / nauczycielka...*
8. **ŚWIĘTA, MIESIĄCE, DNI TYGODNIA, KONTYNETY, KRAJE, MIASTA, JEZIORA, SZCZYT GÓRSKIE**
9. **PRZED SKRÓTOWCAMI CZYTANYMI JAKO JEDNO SŁOWO** → ☐ Unesco • ☐ NATO
10. **PO FRAZACH** → the post of ☐... • the position of ☐... • the role of ☐...
11. **W NIEOFICJALNYCH NOTATKACH I SZYBKIEJ KORESPONDENCJI HANDLOWEJ (FAKS, TELEKS...)**
12. **W OFICJALNYCH FORMULARZACH**
13. **PRZED INSTYTUCJAMI SPOŁECZNYMI** → be in / go to ☐ town / ☐ bed / ☐ hospital / ☐ prison / ☐ jail • come / go / leave ☐ home • be (at) ☐ home • feel at ☐ home • be at / go to ☐ school / ☐ sea • be in / at ☐ church / ☐ college • go to ☐ church / ☐ college...
14. **PRZED ŚRODKAMI TRANSPORTU I KOMUNIKACJI** → travel / leave / come / go by ☐ bicycle / ☐ bus / ☐ car / ☐ boat / ☐ train / ☐ plane • communicate by ☐ radio / ☐ telephone / ☐ telex / ☐ post / ☐ mail / ☐ satellite...
15. **PORY DNIA I NOCY W WYRAŻENIACH** → at ☐ dawn / ☐ daybreak • when ☐ day breaks... • at ☐ sunrise / ☐ sunset • at / around ☐ noon / ☐ midnight...
16. **PORY ROKU (the / ☐)** → The / ☐ winter is coming • in the / ☐ spring / summer / autumn / fall...
17. **PRZED POSIŁKAMI** → stay for / have / before / after / at / for ☐ breakfast / ☐ brunch / ☐ cocktails / ☐ tea / ☐ lunch / ☐ dinner / ☐ supper • BUT: We had a nice lunch, just two of us.
18. **PRZED CHOROBYMI** → ☐ anaemia • ☐ appendicitis [əpendɪ'taɪtɪs] *zapalenie wyrostka robaczkowego* • ☐ diabetes [daɪə'bi:tɪz] *cukrzyca* • ☐ influenza • ☐ pneumonia • BUT: the / ☐ flu • the / ☐ measles *odra* • the / ☐ mumps *świnka* • the / ☐ chicken pox *ospa wietrzna* • the / ☐ hiccups • the bends *choroba kesonowa* • the jitters *trema / trzęsionka* • the / a bellyache • a cold (BUT: catch ☐ cold) • a fever • a temperature • a headache • inne -ache:
 - **GDY OKREŚLAJĄ STAN** → Nuts give me ☐ toothache.
 - **GDY OKREŚLAJĄ POJEDYNCZY BÓL LUB ATAK** → {[US] a} lub {[RP] the / ☐}: On and off she suffers from a stomachache [US]. • ...from the / ☐ stomachache [RP].
19. **FRAZY PARALELNE** → ☐ arm in ☐ arm • ☐ face to ☐ face • ☐ day by ☐ day • ☐ eye to ☐ eye • from ☐ father to ☐ son • ☐ husband and ☐ wife • from the / ☐ right to the / ☐ left • both the / ☐ ..., and the / ☐ ... • neither the / ☐ ..., nor the / ☐ ...
20. **☐ YX** → the X of Y → ☐ European history → the history of Europe...
21. **IDIOMY** → on ☐ foot • in ☐ turn • out of ☐ step: She was out of step with her colleagues. • on ☐ top of... • by ☐ way of... *tytułem / przez / dla...* • take ☐ advantage of... • set ☐ fire to... • get ☐ word of... = get to know...

EXERCISES (Key, p. 225)

I. a / an / ☐

1. My friend is ... photographer; let's ask him for ... advice about colour films.
2. ... travel agent would give you ... information about ... hotels.
3. Do you take ... sugar in ... tea?
4. I live in ... village.
5. I have to buy ... furniture.

II. the / ☐

1. ... youngest boy has just started going to ... school.
2. ... darkness doesn't worry ... cats; ... cats can see in ... dark.
3. ... furniture in this room isn't nice.
4. ... boys will be ... boys.
5. I like ... milk.

III. a / an / the / ☐

1. There was ... knock on ... door. I opened it and found ... big dark woman in ... yellow overcoat and ... paper cap. She said she was ... employee of ... gas company and had come to read ... meter.
2. There has been ... murder here. Where is ... body? There isn't ... body. Then how do you know there has been ... murder?

3. I'll tell you ... story about ... Pole, ... German and ... Russian. You must have heard ... stories about ... Poles, ... Germans and ... Russians before and they were probably all ... same. But mine is not ... typical story. In my story ... Pole is hard-working, ... German is romantic and ... Russian is teetotal. As you see it's ... fantastic story and I hope you'll listen with ... pleasure.

INPUT (B2): ARTICLES-3 = RODZAJNIKI-3³³ (↑ Articles-1 & Articles-2 ● Examples 26-40: pages 75-76 ↓)

- (1) **a** pound or two = one or two pounds
- (2) **an** hour ago ● **an** honours degree
- (3) **a** European car ● **a** UNESCO official
- (4) **an** MP ● **an** PR accent
- (5) He would be **the** [ði:] man for the job. ● You don't mean **the** [ði:] Professor Hart?
- (6) **A** [ej] Mr Johnson came to see you last night.
- (7) PARALLEL STRUCTURES: Ø Man or Ø boy, I don't like him.
- (8) VOCATIVES ['vɒkətɪv]: Look here, Ø man!
- (9) **the** boys and **(the)** girls... ● **the** radios, **(the)** tape recorders, and **(the)** television sets in this store... ● **a** knife, **(a)** fork, and **(a)** spoon...
- (10) Vote for **whichever** proposal you think most favorable. ● For **whatever** reason, don't be late again. ● **Whosever** idea this may be, I don't like it.
- (11) «**some**» WITH COUNT NOUNS, ESP TEMPORAL NOUNS: **Some** day he will get his scholarship.
- (12) «**some**» MEANING «**a certain**»: **Some** odd person asked for you on the phone.
- (13) «**any**»: I will consider **any offer** / **any offers**.
- (14) «**all / both / half**»: **all (of) the** students ● **both (of) his** eyes ● **half (of) the** time ● **Both (the)** students were excellent. [= The two students were excellent.]
- (15) «**all**»: **All** students were accepted. ● **All the** students were accepted. ● **All of the** students were accepted. ● **The** students were **all** accepted. ● **All** were accepted. ● **All of them** were accepted. ● They were **all** accepted.
- (16) «**man**»: **All men** are created equal. BUT: **All the men** in the mine wore helmets. ● **All (the) men** must leave their coats here, but **(the) women** may take theirs with them.
- (17) **all (the)** day / morning / week = **the whole** day / morning / week ● IN NEGATIVE SENTENCES – ONLY THE ZERO FORM: I haven't seen him all Ø day. ● WITH INDEFINITE REFERENCE, ONLY «whole»: I spent **a whole** morning studying the script. I spent **the whole** morning studying the script.
- (18) **all the** family / way / story = **the whole** family / way / story
- (19) **the last two** pages = the last and penultimate page of a book ↔ **the two last** pages = the last page in each of two books
- (20) his faults were **many** / **few**
- (21) **many a good student**
- (22) THERE IS A TENDENCY TO USE «less» (INSTEAD OF «fewer») AND «least» (INSTEAD OF «fewest») ALSO WITH COUNT NOUNS: You've made **less mistakes** than last time. THIS USAGE IS HOWEVER CONDEMNED. «No less than» IS MORE GENERALLY ACCEPTED: **No less than** fifty people were killed in the accident.

[Fewer vs. Less: Correct Usage Guide | Merriam-Webster](#)

- (23) We've got bags of time. ● She's got **stacks of** / **heaps of** / **loads of** money. ● They have **umpteen** jazz records.
- (24) **A German** is a good musician. ● **Germans** are good musicians. ● **The Germans** are good musicians. ● **The German** is a good musician.
- (25) **The** roses are beautiful. [SAID IN A GARDEN] ● Have you visited the castle? [SAID IN A GIVEN TOWN]

🔊 (10-7) Articles: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=27biY40mdV0&ab_channel=AccurateEnglish

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & **IDIOMS** (marked ● or ○) – 10 (If there's no space here, see Appendix 7.)

- ▷ **Never look a gift horse in the mouth.** *Nie zaglądaj darowanemu koniowi w zęby.*
 ▷ **It's no use crying over spilt milk.** *Nie ma sensu płakać nad rozlanym mlekiem.*

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 500 WORDS AND 10 PHRASAL VERBS & FILAKPHVS-10+40

³³ Quirk, R. et al.; 1990; *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*; Longman; London and New York; pp. 253-266.

MORFOLOGIA:

CZASY



MORPHOLOGY:

TENSES

Vocabulary 12b: Plants	Vocabulary 13: Geography	Vocabulary 14: Environment
grove <i>zagajnik</i> husk <i>tupina</i> hydrangea [hajdréjndʒə] <i>hortensja</i> ivy <i>bluszcz</i> lichen [láj kən] <i>porosty</i> lilac [láj lək] <i>bez</i> lily of the valley <i>konwalia</i> maple [m éj p ə l] <i>klon</i> moisture moss pansy <i>bratek</i> peel <i>skórka</i> pollinate [p ó l ɪ n ej t] <i>zapylać</i> poplar tree <i>topola</i> reed <i>trzcina</i> sapling <i>sadzonka</i> sow sprout <i>kiełek</i> stalk <i>żdźbło / łodyga</i> stone <i>pestka</i> sycamore tree violet <i>fiolatek</i> wither yucca	aquatic <i>wodny</i> babbling <i>pluskający</i> black ice <i>gołoledź</i> brook <i>strumyk</i> cape <i>przylądek</i> circumnavigate cloudburst <i>oberwanie chmury</i> coral reef <i>rafa koralowa</i> crest <i>grań</i> dormant <i>uśpiony</i> drizzle <i>mżawka</i> dune Earth's crust <i>skorupa</i> ebb <i>odpływ</i> estuary evaporate glazed frost <i>oblodzenie</i> gulf hemisphere hillock <i>pagórek</i> humid limestone <i>skała wapienna</i> marsh <i>mokradło</i> mountain slope mountain torrent <i>potok</i> plain <i>nizina</i> palteau pole precipitation <i>opady</i> prime meridian <i>południk zero</i> rime <i>szadź</i> sedimentary rocks <i>osadowe</i> seismic wave shale gas <i>gas łupkowy</i> sleet <i>deszcz ze śniegiem</i> soil solstice <i>przesilenie</i> spring <i>źródło</i> strait <i>cieśnina</i> summit terrestrial trench <i>rów</i> tropic <i>zwrotnik</i> vernal equinox <i>równonoc wiosenna</i>	captive breeding <i>hodowla w niewoli</i> [k ɑ: s í n ə dʒ ə n] carcinogen <i>subs. rakotwórcza</i> clearcutting <i>karczowanie</i> corrosive <i>żrący</i> decay <i>gnić</i> deforestation desertification <i>pustynnienie</i> developing country diluted <i>rozcieńczony</i> disposable <i>jednorazowy</i> dump <i>wyrzucić</i> evaporation extinction <i>wyginiecie</i> fertilisation fossil fuel <i>paliwo kopalne</i> greenbelt groundwater habitat hazardous waste <i>niebezpieczne odpady</i> herbicide incineration <i>spopielenie</i> landfill <i>wysypisko śmieci</i> leach <i>wyłupić</i> log <i>kłoda</i> mains water <i>sieć wodociągowa</i> nitric acid nonbiodegradable octane rating <i>liczba oktanowa</i> oil slick <i>plama oleju na wodzie</i> poaching <i>łusownictwo</i> produce <i>produkty rolne</i> reforestation renewable residual chemicals <i>pozostałości</i> smokestack <i>komin fabryczny</i> spillage <i>wyciek</i> sulphur dioxide temperate forest <i>umiarkowane</i> unleaded petrol water purification plant water shortage wildlife

To be continued on page 88...

(11) Lesson Eleven: Present Simple

Band 11A

🔊 (11-1) **Accents-3:** https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R_C4PDSfQJA (Liverpool, 6:51)🔊 (11-2) **Accents-3:** (6) [Learn English with Sir Paul McCartney | Scouse Accent - YouTube](#) (11:34, P McCarthy)**INPUT (A): PRESENT SIMPLE = CZAS TERAŹNIEJSZY PROSTY**Tab. 11-1. **PRESENT SIMPLE**

I write	Do I write?	I don't write	Czas teraźniejszy prosty (ogólny) – coś się dzieje często, zazwyczaj, w ogóle; niekoniecznie w danej chwili.
You write	Do you write?	You don't write	
He writes	Does he write?	He doesn't write	
We write	Do we write?	We don't write	
You write	Do you write?	You don't write	
They write	Do they write?	They don't write	

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY (AOF) {How often?} Przysłówki częstotliwości: always, sometimes, often, usually, rarely, seldom: ◀**SUBJECT + AOF + VERB**▶, e.g. I **often** go to the cinema. Często chodzę do kina.

- works ['wɜ:ks] → k + s [ks] → KOŃCOWY DŹWIĘK – BEZDŹWIĘCZNY/**MOCNY (FORTIS)**: SPÓŁGŁOSKI BEZDŹWIĘCZNE [f, k, p, t, θ]: stops, writes, baths,...
- loves ['lʌvz] → v + s [vz] → KOŃCOWY DŹWIĘK – DŹWIĘCZNY/**SŁABY (LENIS)**: SAMOGŁOSKI + SPÓŁGŁOSKI DŹWIĘCZNE [e/ε • ɑ: • i:/ɪj • u/ʊ • ɒ/ɔ • ɔ:/o: • ɜ:/ə: • ɪ • ʊ/θ • ʌ • b • d • g • v • ð • l • m • n • r • ŋ]: ends, lives, hangs, cries, learns, bathes, spells, swims,...
- finishes ['fɪnɪʃz] → sh + s [ɪz] → KOŃCOWY DŹWIĘK W POSTACI: [s, ks, z, ʃ, tʃ, dʒ, ʒ]: kisses, mixes, brushes, ...

EXAMPLES

- Summer follows spring. [GENERAL TRUTHS] Po wiosnie następuje lato.
- My sister wears glasses. [She may not be wearing them now.] Moja siostra nosi okulary.
- I get up at 5.30. [HABITUAL ACTIONS] Wstaję (zazwyczaj) o 5:30.
- How often do you wash your hair? Jak często myjesz włosy?
- I go to church on Sundays. Chodzę do kościoła co niedzielę.
- It rains in winter. Zimą pada deszcz. [ə'sjɛwm] [sə'pəwz]
- I hope / assume / suppose / promise everything will be all right. [VERBS THAT HAVE NO ing-FORMS]
- The exhibition opens on January 1st and closes on January 31st. [TIMETABLE FUTURE] Wystawę otwierają...
- We leave tomorrow at 12:30 and arrive at 18:10. [TIMETABLE FUTURE] Wyjeżdżamy jutro o 12:30, a...
- When you open the door a light goes on. Kiedy otwierasz te drzwi, zapala się światło.
- What does that notice say? It says, 'No parking'. Co jest tu napisane? Jest napisane: „Parkowanie zabronione”.

EXERCISES**I. The Present Simple – 3 person SING (s)**

They wish to speak to you. (he)
 Buses pass my house every hour.
 They help their father. (he)
 They worry too much. (he)
 Do you like boiled eggs? (he)
 Elephants never forget.
 I use a computer. (she)

II. A. Question. B. Negation.

You know the answer.
 He loves her.
 He trusts you.
 The children like sweets.
 You remember the address.
 Their dogs bark all night.
 She refuses to discuss it.

SPEECH

- Do you like this girl • ice-cream • tennis...? Czy lubisz tę dziewczynę • lody • tenis...?
- Where does your mother • husband work? Gdzie twoja matka • twój mąż pracuje?
- Do you speak English • Polish • Russian?
- Does your mother speak French?
- What do you do (for a living)?
- Do you understand? Rozumiesz?
- Where do you live? Gdzie mieszkasz?
- Where do you work? Gdzie pracujesz?
- What language...? Jakim językiem...?
- Do you sleep well? Dobrze śpisz?

11. Do you eat much? *Dużo jadasz?*
12. Do you love your...? *Kochasz swoją...?*
13. Does he / she love you?
14. Do you watch television a lot?
15. Why don't you want to...?
16. Do you clean your teeth every day?
17. How often do you go to the cinema?
18. Do you smoke? Does he / she...?
19. Do you have a computer at home?
20. Do you often use it? *Czy często go używasz?*

EXERCISES

📖 (11-1) <http://www.angielski.nauczaj.com/czasy-terazniejsze/present-simple.php>

📖 (11-2) <http://www.e-ang.pl/1,Present-Simple-Budowa.html>

📖 (11-3) http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/present_simple

📖 (11-4) <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/882>

📖 (11-5) <http://znamangielski.com/present-simple-exercises.html>

EXTRA-5: DAYS, MONTHS & SEASONS OF THE YEAR = DNI, MIESIĄCE I PORY ROKU

Tab. 11-1. DAYS • MONTHS • SEASONS

❖ DAYS dni	❖ MONTHS & SEASONS OF THE YEAR			
Days of the week: Monday ['mʌndɪ/-di]	Winter	December	June	Summer
Tuesday ['tju:zdeɪ/-di] → ['tʃwɜ:zdeɪ]	<i>zima</i>	January	July	<i>lato</i>
Wednesday ['wenzdeɪ/-di]		February	August	
Thursday ['θɜ:zdeɪ/-di]	Spring	March	September	Autumn (GB)
Weekend = Friday + Saturday + Sunday	<i>wiosna</i>	April	October	['ɔ:təm]
['fraɪdeɪ/-di] ['sæteɪdeɪ/-di] ['sʌndeɪ/-di]		May	November	Fall (US)

EXAMPLES

🗣️ (11-3): Where the names of the days of the week come from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4aEsu3EU88k>

What date is it today? ...tomorrow? • ... (was) yesterday? • *Którego dziś mamy? ...mieliśmy wczoraj?*

Today is November 1st, 2021.

two days ago *dwa dni temu* • in three weeks *za trzy tygodnie* • the day after tomorrow *pojutrze*

once / twice / three times / four times a week / a year = *jeden / dwa / trzy / cztery razy na tydzień / na rok*

on Monday *w...* • at Christmas *na Boże Narodzenie* • at night *nocą* • during → [dʒə:rɪŋ] *the day w ciągu dnia*

I'm seeing him **Monday**. *Będę się z nim widział w poniedziałek* [EVERYDAY SPEECH, INSTEAD OF *w mowie potocznej zamiast ...on / this / next Monday w ten / następny poniedziałek*]

SPEECH

1. How often is there a **leap year**? *Jak często jest rok przestępny (2024/2028/2032)?* Every four years...
2. What day were you born on?

🗣️ (11-4): <http://www.dayofbirth.co.uk/> *W jakim dniu się urodziłeś / urodziłaś?*

3. What date is it today / tomorrow? *Którego mamy dzisiaj / jutro?*
4. What date was it yesterday? *Którego mieliśmy wczoraj?*
5. When were you born? *Kiedy się urodziłeś / urodziłaś?*

EXTRA-6: TRANSITIVE & INTRANSITIVE VERBS [🗣️ (11-5): [Transitive vs. Intransitive Verbs - Bing video](#)]

VERBS WHICH ARE ALWAYS TRANSITIVE PRZECHODNIE (PO CZASOWNIKACH PRZECHODNICH ZAWSZE STOI JAKIEŚ DOPEŁNIENIE):

afford... → I can't afford a new dress. *Nie mogę sobie pozwolić na nową sukienkę.*

allow... → I allowed her to bully me. *Pozwalałem jej na pomiatanie sobą.* I was allowed to enter. *Pozwolono mi...*

blame... *obwiniać / potępiać* • **bring...** *przynieść* • **contain...** *zawierać* • **deny...** *zaprzeczać* • **enjoy...** *lubić / korzystać z czegoś* • **examine...** *egzaminować / badać* • **excuse...** *wybaczyc / usprawiedliwić* • **fetch...** *iść i przynieść* • **fix...** *ustalić / naprawić* • **get...** *dostać* • **greet...** *pozdrowić* • **have...** *mieć* • **hit...** *uderzyć / trafić* • **inform...** *poinformować* • **interest...** *zainteresować* • **let...** *pozwolić* • **like...** *lubić* • **love...** *kochać* • **make...** *robić*

• **mean...** *oznaczać* • **name...** *nazywać* • **need...** *potrzebować* • **omit...** *pominąć* • **owe...** *zawdzięczać / być winnym* • **prefer...** *woleć* • **prove...** *udowodnić* • **put...** *położyć* • **question...** *przepytywać / kwestionować* •

remind... *przypomnieć* • **rent...** *wynajmować* • **wrap...** *zapakować / zawinąć...*

VERBS WHICH ARE ALWAYS INTRANSITIVE NIEPRZECHODNIE:

- **faint** *zastąpić / zemdleć* → She **fainted from** loss of blood. *Zastąpiła z powodu utraty krwi.*
- **hesitate** → I **hesitate to make a judgement.** *Waham się, czy wydać opinię.*
- **lie** (lied) *kłamać* → He **lied his way into the job**. *Nakłamał i dostał tę pracę.*
- **lie** (lay – lain) *leżeć* → The village **lies** (20 km west of) the city. *Wieś leży 20 km na zachód od miasta.*
- **occur** *nastąpić / pojawić się* → It **occurs to me that** she is wrong. *Wydaje mi się, że ona się myli.*
- **sneeze** *kichać* → This proposal is **(not to be sneezed at)**. *To jest propozycja nie do pogardzenia.*
- **pause** *przerwać / zrobić przerwę* • **rain** *padać (deszcz)* • **remain** *pozostać* • **sleep** *spać...*

🔊 (11-6): [Transitive and Intransitive Verbs - YouTube](#)

🗣️ SPEAKING (11A): Money? & Which is the best season of the year?

Is money the most important thing in life?

Band 11B

🗣️ SPEAKING (11B): Your favourite book? & Who has been the most influential person in your life?

Do you have a favourite book? The title, the author. The plot. What is it about? The main characters. What do you know about the author?

INPUT (B1): PRESENT SIMPLE = CZAS TERAŹNIEJSZY PROSTY

STH REPEATED: I **walk** my dog three times a day. • On weekdays, I **have** lunch at school.

IMMUTABILITY OF THE SITUATION: The plane **lands** in Paris at 7 pm tonight. • The Summer holidays **start** at the end of June. • The train for London **departs** from platform five. Please go and wait there. • The afternoon session **begins** at 3 pm. • The shop **opens** at 9 am and **closes** at 6 pm.

STH INDEPENDENT FROM MY WILL: The patient is really happy because he **goes** home tomorrow.

TRANSLATE

1. *Często chodzę do kina.*
2. *To jest propozycja nie do pogardzenia.*
3. *Nakłamał i dostał tę pracę.*
4. *Wydaje mi się, że ona się myli.*
5. *Zastąpiła z powodu utraty krwi.*
6. *Pozwalałem jej na pomiatanie sobą.*
7. *Jak zarabiasz na życie?*
8. *Wieś leży 20 km na zachód od miasta.*

PRONUNCIATION (11): NEUTRALISATION³⁴

[i] = [i:] or [ɪ]. THE TRADITIONAL RP FORM IS [ɪ]. BUT IN FACT SOME SPEAKERS USE [i:], SOME USE [ɪ], SOME USE STH INTERMEDIATE OR INDETERMINATE, AND SOME FLUCTUATE BETWEEN THE TWO POSSIBILITIES.

- 1) AT THE END OF A WORD: **happy** ['hæp i] → ['hap ɪ] • **valley** ['væl i] • **babies** ['beɪb ɪz] → ['beɪbɪz]
 - 2) IN THE MIDDLE OF A WORD: **radiation** ['reɪd i ɪəʃ ən] → ['reɪdɪ ɪʃən] • **glorious** ['glɔ:r i əs] → ['glɔ:r ɪjəs]
- [u] = [u:] or [ʊ]
- 3) **stimulate** ['stɪm ju lert] • also: ['stɪm jə lert]

INPUT (B2): ARTICLES-4 = RODZAJNIKI-4³⁵ (↑ Examples 1-25: pages 70 • Examples 41-62: pages 83-84 ↓)

- (26) **the** Prime Minister • **the** last war • **the** Pope • **the** President • **the** North Pole • **the** Equator • **the** moon • **the** sea • **the** sky • **the** stars • **the** universe • **the** cosmos • **the** zenith ['zenɪθ] • **the** nadir ['neɪdɪə] • **the** Renaissance • **the** Greek gods • **the** Republic • **the** Church • **the** working class • **the** aristocracy • **the** Romans • **the** masses • **the** Italians • **the** earth
- (27) down to Ø earth • **The** space ship returned to Ø earth this morning.
- (28) Alec bought a new bicycle but found that **the** frame was scratched. • I lent Bill a valuable book, but when he returned it, **the** cover was filthy, and **the** pages were torn.

³⁴ Based on: Longman Pronunciation Dictionary, p. 476.

³⁵ Quirk, R. et al.; 1990; A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language; Longman; London and New York; pp. 266-278.

- (29) SPORADIC REFERENCE (INSTITUTIONS OF HUMAN SOCIETY): My sister goes to the theatre every month. ● OTHERS: **the** news / **the** radio / **the** television / the paper(s) / **the** press / **the** post / **the** mail / **the** bus / **the** train / **the** telephone: Did you hear **the ten o'clock news**? ● What's in **the paper(s)** this evening? ● What's on **the radio** this evening? ● What's on **(the) television** this evening? ● Mary took **the bus** / **the train** to London. ALSO: A BUS / A TRAIN ● He promised that the letters would be in **the post** / **the mail** this evening. ● There is a vase of flowers on **the television (set)**. ↔ There's an interesting play on **(the) television**.
- (30) **the** best / **the** first / **the** same / **the** only / **the** next... BUT: He was **Ø** best man at the wedding. ● He won **Ø** first prize.
- (31) BODY PARTS: Mary banged herself **on the forehead**. ● They pulled her **by the hair**. Everyone gave us a pat **on the back**. Don't keep digging me **in the ribs**. ● I shook him **by the hand** / I shook his hand. ● My mother complains of a pain in **the** / **her** hip. ● The wanted man has a scar on **the** / **his** left cheek. ● Many patients in the hospital suffered from a disease of **the** liver. ● It will improve your tennis if you keep **the** back straight when you serve. ● Have you broken **your** arm? ↔ ~~Have you broken **the** arm?~~ ● She throws the ball with her left hand. ↔ She throws the ball with the left hand. = She is left-handed. ● They seized him by **the** throat / **the** beard / **the** collar.
- (32) her duties **as (a)** hostess ● my appointment **as (a)** lecturer ● Jung **as (a)** thinker
- (33) Maureen is **(the)** captain of the team. ● John F. Kennedy was **(the)** President of the United States in 1961. ● As **(the)** chairman of the committee, I declare this meeting closed. ● They've appointed Fred **(the)** treasurer, and no doubt he will soon become **(the)** secretary.
- (34) Jenny started out as a music student before she turned **Ø** linguist. ● After declining the post of **Ø** Secretary of State, he nevertheless found himself taking on the role of unofficial adviser to the / **Ø** President.
- (35) DETERMINERS (the, your...) ARE FREQUENTLY OMITTED IN OFFICIAL FORMS: Please send the stipulated items, viz: (i) **Ø** birth certificate, (ii) **Ø** passport, (iii) **Ø** correct fee.
- (36) be on / off **(the)** stage ● at **(the)** court [royal palace] ● in **(the)** court [law court] ● The case was settled out of **Ø** court. ● take sb to **Ø** court
- (37) be at / go to **(the)** university [BRE]. ↔ be at / go to **the** university [AME]. ● He is in **the** hospital [AME].
- (38) travel / leave / come / go by **Ø** bicycle ● by **Ø** bus ● by **Ø** car ● by **Ø** boat ● by **Ø** train ● by **Ø** plane
- (39) take **the** bicycle ● be on **the** bus ● prefer **the** car ● choose **the** boat ● take **a/the** train
- (40) communicate by **Ø** radio ● by **Ø** telephone ● by **Ø** post / mail ● by **Ø** satellite

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & IDIOMS (marked ● or ○) – 11 (If there's no space here, see Appendix 7.)

▷ **Don't put all your eggs in one basket.** *Nie kładź wszystkich jajek do jednego koszyka.*

○ How can they be together? It is **above my head / above my understanding**. ...**przekracza moje zdolności pojmowania.**

○ She is a kind of person who likes **to air her knowledge** at parties. ...**lubi się popisywać swoją wiedzą...**

○ He cannot even lift it. **Let alone** carry it upstairs. ...**nie wspominając już o wniesieniu tego na górę.**

○ When it comes to money, my father is just **a babe in the woods**. ...**mój ojciec jest naiwny jak dziecko.**

● **have a guilty conscience** *mieć nieczyste sumienie*

● **back-burner issue** *problem drugoplanowy*: Lack of shoes is a back-burner issue. First of all I need a dress.

● **be out of one's depth** *nie rozumieć czegoś / być ponad czyjeś możliwości*: This new technology is too complicated for me. I feel like I'm out of my depth.

● **make a virtue of necessity** *robić dobrą minę do złej gry*: I know you don't want to be here, but just try and make a virtue of necessity and be nice to the guests.

● **ball and chain** *kula u nogi*: When I was little, I was like a ball and chain to my sister. She had to take care of me all the time.

● **be between the devil and the deep blue sea** *znaleźć się między młotem a kowadłem*: I don't know what's worse, angry wife or angry mother-in-law. I feel like I'm between the devil and the deep blue sea.

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 500 WORDS AND 10 PHRASAL VERBS & FILAKPHVS-11+41

(12) Lesson Twelve: Present Continuous

Band 12A

- 🔊 (12-1) **Accents-4a:** https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s11qimvTdJ8&t=50s&ab_channel=LetThemTalkTV
- 🔊 (12-2) **Accents-4b:** The Story of Cockney: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l6NFxlm1JV4> (35:20)³⁶
- 🔊 (12-3) **Accents-4c:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s11qimvTdJ8> (12:55)
- 🔊 (12-4) **Accents-4d:** (81) Learn English with Adele | Cockney vs Received Pronunciation - YouTube (16:01)
- 📖 (12-1) [The ultimate guide to Cockney rhyming slang | Education | The Guardian](#)

INPUT (A): PRESENT CONTINUOUS / PROGRESSIVE = CZAS TERAŹNIEJSZY CIĄGŁY

Tab. 12-1. PRESENT CONTINUOUS / PROGRESSIVE

I am You are He is We are You are They are	writing sleeping speaking	Czas teraźniejszy progresywny – coś się dzieje teraz, w tym momencie, jest w trakcie (w progresji) dziania się.

now, at the moment

hit – hitting • run – running • stop – stopping
admit – admitting
travel – travelling [us: traveling]
canoe → [kə'nəʊ] + ing = canoeing → [kə'nəʊɪŋ]

(JEŻELI NA KOŃCU SŁOWA POJEDYNCZĄ SPÓŁGŁOSKĄ POPRZEDZONA JEST POJEDYNCZĄ SAMOGŁOSKĄ I NA OSTATNIĄ SYLABĘ PADA AKCENT, TO PRZY DODAWANIU KOŃCÓWEK – NP. -ing – TRZEBA ZDWOIĆ OSTATNIĄ SPÓŁGŁOSKĘ)

I am a teacher.
You are lazy.
She is beautiful.
Is she beautiful?
How are you?
Why are they so angry?

(ZDANIA W CZASIE **PRESENT CONTINUOUS** BUDUJE SIĘ TAK SAMO, JAK CZASOWNIK **to be**, TRZEBA TYLKO DODAĆ DRUGI CZASOWNIK WRAZ Z -ing)

EXAMPLES

- It is raining. *Pada deszcz.*
- Are you listening to me? *Słuchasz mnie?*
- What's your daughter doing now? [TEMPORARY SITUATIONS] *Co twoja córka teraz robi? ¿Qué tu hija está haciendo ahora?*
- They aren't paying attention. *Nie uważają.*
- What is she talking about? *O czym ona mówi? ¿De qué está hablando ella?*
- I am not wearing a coat as it isn't cold. *Nie mam na sobie płaszcza, bo nie jest zimno.*
- Why are you sitting at my desk? *Dlaczego siedzisz przy moim biurku?*
- I am reading a play by Shaw. *Czytam (właśnie) sztukę teatralną napisaną przez Shawa.*

[PLANNED / ARRANGED FUTURE]

- We're spending next winter in Australia. *Spędzamy następną zimę w Australii.*
- I am meeting Peter tonight. He is taking me to the theatre. *Spotykam się z Piotrem dziś wieczór. Zabiera mnie do teatru.*
- Are you doing anything tomorrow afternoon? Yes, I am playing tennis with Ann. *Czy jutro po południu robisz coś ważnego? Tak, gram w tenisa z Anią.*

[REPEATED ACTIONS]

- She's always helping people. *Zawsze pomaga ludziom.*
- Our burglar alarm is forever GOING OFF (for no reason). *Nasz alarm przeciwwłamaniowy ciągle się włącza bez przyczyny.*

³⁶ [A LONDONER Explains How to Speak COCKNEY \(London accent\) - YouTube](#)

EXERCISES

I. The Present Continuous.

1. She (not work), she (swim) in the river.
2. He (teach) the boy to ride.
3. Why Ann (not wear) her new dress?
4. What Tom (do) now? He (clean) his shoes.
5. What you (read) now? I (read) a newspaper.
6. Why you (type) so fast? You (make) a lot of mistakes.

II. Present Simple or the Present Continuous?

1. You can't see Tom now; he (have) a bath.
2. He usually (drink) coffee but today he (drink) tea.
3. Ann (make) a dress for herself at the moment. She (make) all her own clothes.
4. I (wear) my sunglasses today because the sun is very strong.
5. The kettle (boil) now. Shall I make the tea?
6. Why you (put) on your coat? I (go) for a walk. You (come) with me? Yes, I'd love to come. You (mind) if I bring my dog?

SPEECH

1. What language are you speaking (now)? *W jakim języku teraz mówisz?*
2. What is she looking at? *Na co (się) ona patrzy?*
3. What are you waiting for? *Na co czekasz?*
4. What is she doing? *Co ona robi?*
5. What book are you reading? *Jaką książkę (teraz) czytasz?*
6. What / Who are you thinking about? *O czym / kim (teraz) myślisz?*
7. Where are you going after the classes? *Dokąd idziesz po zajęciach?*
8. What are you doing tomorrow? *Co robisz jutro?*
9. Is it raining / snowing now? *Czy teraz pada deszcz / śnieg?*
10. Who are you talking to? *Do kogo mówisz?*
11. What are you talking about? *O czym mówisz?*

EXERCISES

- 🖨️ (12-2) <http://www.angielski.nauczaj.com/czasy-terazniejsze/present-continuous.php>
- 🖨️ (12-3) <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/present-continuous>
- 🖨️ (12-4) <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/891>
- 🖨️ (12-5) http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/present_continuous

🗣️ SPEAKING (12A): Why should every citizen vote? & What are the biggest problems your city faces?

Band 12B

🗣️ SPEAKING (12B): Fear of Missing Out (FOMO³⁷): Is it real or not? & What is your dream job?

🗣️ SPEAKING (12B): Music: What music do you listen to? Who is your favourite singer?

INPUT (B1): PRESENT CONTINUOUS / PROGRESSIVE = CZAS TERAŹNIEJSZY CIĄGŁY

SOME OTHER FUNCTIONS:

IF THERE IS A CHANGE, THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE IS PREFERRED: More and more students **are spending** Christmas at home. ● Summers **are becoming** drier and drier.

NOT NECESSARILY IRRITATION: Her husband is so hard-working. He **is always doing** sth around the house. [He's IN THE PROCESS OF DOING IT.] ● I **am always meeting** him on the bus. [SURPRISE] ● Her husband **is always working**. [NO OTHER INFO: THE LISTENER DOESN'T KNOW WHETHER THE SPEAKER LIKES THE FACT OR NOT.]

SOME OTHER MEANING: My brother **is seeing** a strange girl, so my father is worried. [DATING] ● Are you seeing her tonight? [MEETING]

³⁷ Fear of missing out (FOMO) is the feeling of apprehension that one is either not in the know about or missing out on information, events, experiences, or life decisions that could make one's life better. FOMO is also associated with a fear of regret, which may lead to concerns that one might miss an opportunity for social interaction, a novel experience, a memorable event, profitable investment, or the comfort of loved ones. It is characterized by a desire to stay continually connected with what others are doing, and can be described as the fear that deciding not to participate is the wrong choice.

BE BEING: Julia **is being** very nice today. What does she want? ● I **am being** absent-minded today. I don't know what's happening.

DIFFERENCE:

Mr Brown **is writing** a book on Polish pronouns. [OBVIOUS MEANING] ↔ Mr Brown **writes** a book on Polish pronouns. [= HE WRITES JUST ONE BOOK ALL HIS LIFE AND PROBABLY HE WILL NEVER FINISH IT.]

Are you ready? The taxi **is coming** in five minutes. ↔ Are you ready? The train **leaves** in five minutes.

The plane is delayed, but **is landing** soon. [AN EXCEPTIONAL SITUATION] ↔ The plane **lands** soon. [ACCORDING TO THE TIMETABLE]

I think it's OK. ↔ I am thinking (about) how to do it.

I'm **looking** at that girl. ↔ It **looks** like everyone is happy.

I am not going to eat it. It **smells** strange. ↔ I **am smelling** the flower, but I can't **smell** anything. What does it **smell** of? [WĄCHAM TEN KWIAT, ALE NIC NIE CZUJĘ. JAK ON PACHNIE.]

The orange **feels** very soft. It must be rotten inside. ↔ I **am feeling** the orange to see if it is still good.

INPUT (B2): IMPERATIVE = TRYB ROZKAZUJĄCY

- ◀Go home!▶ ▶Don't take it!▶
- ▶Let him / her / them go!▶ ▶Don't let him / her / them go!▶
- ▶Let's (= Let us) learn more!▶ ▶Don't let's do it!▶ ▶Let's not do it!▶
- ▶Let me tell you something!▶

EXTRA-7: QUESTIONS (REVISION)

Tab. 12-2. QUESTIONS

(Wh-)	V _a (ANOMALOUS <i>nienormalny</i>)	SUBJECT	VERB	...	?
What	can/could		read		
Who	may/might		sleep		
Whom	be (are/am/is/was/were)		work		
Why	must	I	go		
When	have (have/has/had)	you/we/they	think		
Where	will/would	she/he/it	give		
Whose	shall/should	Peter	walk		
How	do/does/did	the girls	watch		
	ought to	everybody	eat		
	need	your mother	close		
	dare		open		
	used to		write		

TRANSLATE

1. *Nie idźmy tam!*
2. *Niech ona mu tego nie mówi!*
3. *Z kim rozmawiasz przez telefon?*
4. *Nasz alarm przeciwłamaniowy ciągle się włącza bez przyczyny.*
5. *Jestem zadowolonym człowiekiem.*
6. *To jest żywe stworzenie.*

EXTRA-8: PREDICATIVE AND ATTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVES

I'm ill. [PREDICATIVE ADJECTIVE; PRZYMIOTNIK PO CZASOWNIKU]



a sick man [ATTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVE; PRZYMIOTNIK PRZED RZECZOWNIKIEM]

PREDICATIVE (ONLY) ADJECTIVE:

- ill (BUT IT MAY BE USED ATTRIBUTIVELY: an ill omen, an ill wind);
- [HERE well IS AN ADJECTIVE] well (= in good health [ADJECTIVE]) ↔ unwell (= not in good health [ADJECTIVE]); [BUT HERE well IS AN ADVERB] well *dobrze*;
- asleep, awake, afloat, afraid, alight, alive;
- glad, content, pleased, sorry, upset;
- far, near (BUT THEY MAY BE USED ATTRIBUTIVELY: the Far East / the Near East).

EXTRA-9: COLLOCATIONS🔊 (12-5): [Video Bing](#) =<https://www.bing.com/videos/riverview/relatedvideo?q=you%20tube%20intrusive%20r&mid=97492B5FBE30329DF7AB97492B5FBE30329DF7AB&ajaxhist=0>A COLLOCATION = WORDS THAT GO TOGETHER WELL ([FRN] *DES MOTS QUI VONT TRÈS BIEN ENSEMBLE*).

THERE ARE VARIOUS TYPES OF COLLOCATIONS:

● **ADJECTIVE + NOUN:**heavy rain *rześisty / obfity / ulewny deszcz*high winds *silny wiatr*civil war *wojna domowa*● **VERB + NOUN (OBJECT):**make a decision *podjąć decyzję*● **ADVERB + ADJECTIVE:**perfectly obvious *całkowicie oczywisty*● **ANY OTHER COMBINATIONS OF TWO OR MORE WORDS** (SUCH COMBINATIONS ARE NOT USUALLY CONSIDERED TO BE COLLOCATIONS),
E.G.:package of lies *stek kłamstw* [NOUN + of + NOUN]This idea appeals to me. *Ta idea mi się podoba.* [NOUN (SUBJECT) + VERB]a question about sth *pytanie dotyczące czegoś* [WORD + PREPOSITION]in answer to sb's question *w odpowiedzi na czyjeś pytanie* [PHRASE]🔊 (12-6): [Video Bing](#) =<https://www.bing.com/videos/riverview/relatedvideo?q=you%20tube%20intrusive%20r&mid=0C450FE1E3CDA891AE6F0C450FE1E3CDA891AE6F&ajaxhist=0>**PRONUNCIATION (12): R LIAISON**³⁸ [lɪ'eɪzn] → [lɪ'ejzɒn]🔊 (12-7): [Pronunciation: The intrusive /r/ - Bing video](#) (3:50): 'R' + VOWEL = [R]: YOU'RE A BOY. YOU'RE NICE. =<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=you+tube+intrusive+r&view=detail&mid=F3B7FC0725FA3C0854BAF3B7FC0725FA3C0854BA&FORM=VIRE>🔊 (12-8): [Video Bing](#) =<https://www.bing.com/videos/riverview/relatedvideo?&q=you+tube+intrusive+r&mid=4B0B04C3684F911859604B0B04C3684F91185960&FORM=VRDGAR>🔊 (12-9) The Intrusive /r/, /j/, /w/: [Video Bing](#) =<https://www.bing.com/videos/riverview/relatedvideo?&q=you+tube+intrusive+r&mid=5EF03AB15E84C9628C005EF03AB15E84C9628C00&FORM=VRDGAR>

IN BRÉ (RP) AND OTHER NON-RHOTIC ACCENTS (IN GENAM [r] IS ALWAYS PRESENT):

1) THE LINKING (SEPARATING) [r]: far [fa:] > far away [fa:r ə'weɪ] • far out [fa:r 'aʊt]

IN BRÉ (RP) AND OTHER NON-RHOTIC ACCENTS (IN GENAM [r] IS ALWAYS ABSENT):

2) THE INTRUSIVE [r]: comma [kɒm ə] → [kɒm ə] > put a comma in [pʊt ə 'kɒm ə r ɪn] → [pʊt ə 'kɒm ə r ɪn] • thaw [θɔ:] → [θɔ:r] odwilż > thaw out [θɔ:r aʊt] → [θɔ:r aʊt] rozmrozić • thawing [θɔ: 'rɪŋ] → [θɔ:rɪŋ]

🔊 (12-10): [Video Bing](#) =<https://www.bing.com/videos/riverview/relatedvideo?&q=you+tube+intrusive+r&mid=9FA56782DA4C446D4CE59FA56782DA4C446D4CE5&FORM=VRDGAR>**PROVERBS** (marked ▷) & **IDIOMS** (marked ● or ○) – 12 (If there's no space here, see Appendix 7.)▷ **The early bird catches the worm.** (If you wake up and get to work early, you will succeed.) *Kto rano wstaje, temu Pan Bóg daje.*

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 500 WORDS AND 10 PHRASAL VERBS & FILAKPHVS-12+42

³⁸ Based on: *Longman Pronunciation Dictionary*, p. 578.

(13) Lesson Thirteen: Simple Past

Band 13A

🔊 (13-1) **Accents-5a:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n85OGN5M-Ng> (Birmingham, 9:58)

🔊 (13-2) **Accents-5b:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2IGckWsXvJ8> (Birmingham)

🔊 (13-3) **Accents-5c:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z9L6P-WMKKw> (Birmingham)

🔊 (13-3) **Accents-5d. Learn English with Movies:**

<https://www.bing.com/videos/riverview/relatedvideo?&q=YouTube+Learn+English+with+Movies+Peaky+Blinders&&mid=D9E17F61C617D AC78487D9E17F61C617DAC78487&&FORM=VRDGAR>

INPUT (A): SIMPLE PAST = CZAS PRZESZŁY PROSTY

Tab. 13-1. SIMPLE PAST

REGULAR VERBS:	IRREGULAR VERBS:	
I – II – III	I – II – III	Czas przeszły prosty
... - ...ed - ...ed [+t / +d / +ɪd]	... - ? - ?	(historyczny, narracyjny) –
[ft • kt • pt • st • ft • tft • ɒt]	cut – cut – cut	coś się zdarzyło w jakimś
work – worked – worked [...k+t]	cast – cast – cast	konkretnym, oznaczonym
love – loved – loved [...v+d]	leave – left – left	momencie (punkcie)
end – ended – ended [...d+ɪd]	meet – met – met	przeszłości lub zdarzało się
stop – stopped – stopped	run – ran – run	w jakimś konkretnym,
travel – travelled – travelled	eat – ate – eaten	oznaczonym odcinku czasu
carry – carried – carried	see – saw – seen	przeszłego, nieważne czy
try – tried – tried	speak – spoke – spoken	zdarzyło się raz, czy
		zdarzało się więcej razy.
	I worked all day yesterday. Did you work yesterday? No, I didn't (work yesterday). Yes, I did (work yesterday). Didn't you work yesterday?	I wrote a letter two days ago. Did you write a letter? What did you write? Who did you write the letter to? Who wrote this letter?

EXAMPLES

- I met him yesterday. *Spotkałem / Spotkałam go wczoraj.*
- Pasteur died in 1895. *Pasteur zmarł w 1895 roku.*
- When did you meet him? *Kiedy go spotkałeś / spotkałaś / spotkaliście / pan spotkał / pani spotkała / państwo spotkali / panowie spotkali / panie spotkały?*
- The train was ten minutes late. *Pociąg spóźnił się 10 minut.*
- How did you get your present job? *Jak dostałeś swoją obecną pracę?*
- I bought this car in Montreal. *Kupiłem ten samochód w Montrealu.*
- My grandmother once saw Queen Victoria. *Moja babcia raz widziała Królową Wiktorię.*
- He always carried an umbrella. *Zawsze nosił parasolkę.*
- I wondered if you could give me a lift. [POLITENESS] *Zastanawiam się, czy mógłbyś mnie podwieźć?*
- Jimmy punched me in the stomach. [IMMEDIATE PAST] *Jimmy walnął mnie w brzuch.*
- Did the telephone ring? [IMMEDIATE PAST] *Czy telefon dzwonił?*
- I smoked forty cigarettes a day till I gave up. [PAST HABITS] *Pałiłem / Pałiłam 40 papierosów na dzień, zanim rzuciłem / rzuciłam.*
- I played football every day when I was a boy. *Grywałem w piłkę nożną codziennie, kiedy byłem chłopcem.*

EXERCISES

I. Simple Past.

- I go to work by bus.
- I meet her on Tuesdays.
- He always wears black.
- I make cakes every week.
- She gets up at 6.30.
- He understands me.
- She speaks slowly.

II. A. Question. B. Negative.

- She saw your brother.
- He slept till 10.00.

3. She thought about it.
4. The police caught the thief.
5. His son wrote a novel.
6. He lost his wallet.
7. She sold the car.

SPEECH

1. What school did you finish? *Jaką szkołę skończyłeś / skończyłaś / pan skończył / pani skończyła...?*
2. When did you get married? *Kiedy ożeniłeś się / wyszłaś za mąż?*
3. When did you start this course? *Kiedy rozpocząłeś ten kurs?*
4. When did you have your first child? *Kiedy miałeś / miałaś swoje pierwsze dziecko?*
5. Where did you live before coming here? *Gdzie mieszkają / mieszkacie / mieszkaliście / mieszkał pan / mieszkała pani / mieszkali(ście) państwo przed przybyciem tutaj?*
6. When did you first see me? *Kiedy po raz pierwszy mnie zobaczyłeś / zobaczyłaś...?*
7. Why did you start this course? *Dlaczego zacząłeś... ten kurs?*
8. How old were you when you first made love? *Ile miałeś / miałaś lat, jak pierwszy raz się kochałeś / kochałaś?*
9. Did you have many friends at school? *Miałeś / Miałas wielu przyjaciół w szkole?*
10. Did you learn much at school? *Dużo się (na)uczyłeś / (na)uczyłaś w szkole?*

EXERCISES

- 🖨 (13-1) <http://www.angielski.nauczaj.com/czasy-przeszle/past-simple.php>
- 🖨 (13-2) <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/past-simple>
- 🖨 (13-3) <http://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/simplepast.html>
- 🖨 (13-4) http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/past_simple
- 🖨 (13-5) <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/797>
- 🖨 (13-6): <http://www.focus.olsztyn.pl/gramatyka-cwiczenia-simple-past.html>

🗣 SPEAKING (13A): Should exams be banned?

& If you could have dinner with anyone, who would that person be?

Band 13B

🗣 SPEAKING (13B): The purpose of life

[Queen - The Show Must Go On \(with lyrics\) – In memory of Freddie Mercury - Bing video](#)

What are we living for? What's the purpose of life? Is it money?

& Should internet access be limited?

INPUT (B1): SIMPLE PAST = CZAS PRZESZŁY PROSTY

A SERIES OF TWO OR MORE ACTIVITIES: He **opened** the envelope, **read** the letter, and **threw** it in the bin.

OBVIOUS: My boyfriend is back home now. He **worked** in London for three years. ● He **worked** in a coal mine for many years, but never **complained** that the work **was** too hard. [↔ He has worked in a coal mine for many years, but never complains that the work is too hard.] ● When we were children, our mother **shouted** at us.

SEQUENCE OF TENSES: When I met my friend in the street yesterday, he said he **didn't have** much time to talk to me.

🗣 (13-4) Idioms: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dfFMIDhkDpk> (8:18) ✓✓✓

EXTRA-10: ADJECTIVES AFTER NOUNS

Attorney [ə'tɜ:nɪ] **General** UK: *prokurator generalny* ● US: *minister sprawiedliwości*

Governor ['gʌvənə] **General** *gubernator generalny*

Heir Apparent [eə r ə'pærənt] → [ε: r ə'parənt]: heir whose legal right cannot be cancelled by the birth of another with a stronger claim *prawowity następca / spadkobierca*

Poet Laureate ['pəʊt 'lɔ:riət] → ['pəʊt 'lɔ:rɪjət]

Postmaster General

President Elect [ɪ'lekt]

Sergeant Major *starszy sierżant sztabowy*

Asia Minor ['eɪə 'maɪnə] → ['ejzə 'maɪnə] *Azja Mniejsza*

the body politic ['pɒlətɪk]: the State as an organised group of citizens *społeczeństwo*

time immemorial: since / from time immemorial *od niepamiętnych czasów*

- 1) **suddenly** ['sʌd n li], [n] IS A SYLLABIC CONSONANT.
- 2) SYLLABIC CONSONANTS: [n] • [l] • [r]
- 3) INSTEAD OF A SYLLABIC CONSONANT IT IS ALWAYS POSSIBLE TO PRONOUNCE A VOWEL [ə] PLUS AN ORDINARY CONSONANT. THUS, IT IS POSSIBLE, THOUGH NOT USUAL, TO SAY ['sʌd ə n li] RATHER THAN ['sʌd n li].
- 4) **threatening** ['θret n ɪŋ] (SYLLABIC [n]) OR ['θret nɪŋ].

1. *Ludzie to robią od niepamiętnych czasów.*
2. *I to już wszystkie twoje osiągnięcia?*
3. *Grywałem w piłkę nożną codziennie, kiedy byłem chłopcem.*
4. *Zawsze nosił parasolkę.*
5. *Myślała, że to sąsiad ukradł jej pieniądze, ale okazało się, że był to błędny domysł.*
6. *Wścieknie się, gdy mu przekażesz nowe wieści.*
7. *To łatwizna dla mnie.*
8. *To błędne koło.*
9. *Nie podobają mi się twoje wulgarne uwagi.*
10. *O wilku mowa, właśnie idzie moja siostra.*

Tab. 25. ANOMALOUS VERBS

ANOMALOUS VERBS CZASOWNIKI NIENORMALNE V _A	
1. to do <i>robić</i>	7. <will>
2. to be <i>być</i>	8. <shall>
3. to have <i>mieć</i>	9. <must> <i>musieć</i>
4. (to) need <i>potrzebować</i>	10. <dare> <i>mieć śmiałość</i>
5. <can> <i>móc</i>	11. <used to> <i>dawniej coś stale robić</i>
6. <may> <i>móc</i>	12. <ought to> <i>mieć powinność</i>

Być może najważniejszą różnicą między językiem polskim (i innymi językami słowiańskimi) a językiem angielskim (i innymi językami germańskimi, a także neolacińskimi, zwanymi powszechnie romańskimi) jest to, że w tych ostatnich nie ma kategorii aspektu (czasowników dokonanych i niedokonanych). Anglikowi (a także Niemcowi, Francuzowi czy Hiszpanowi) trudno jest zrozumieć różnicę między polskimi czasownikami «**robić – zrobić**» (ang. «**do**», franc. «**faire**», niem. «**machen**», hiszp. «**hacer**»), «**przyjść – przychodzić**» (ang. «**come**»), «**uderzyć – uderzać**» (ang. «**hit**»).

(41) a talk on **the** radio • Jill is on **the** telephone • put **a** letter in **the** post • send it through **the** mail

(42) at **∅** dawn / daybreak • when **∅** day breaks • at **∅** sunrise • at **∅** sunset • at **∅** noon / midnight • at **∅** dusk / twilight • at/by **∅** night • (by) **∅** day and night • before **∅** morning came • **∅** Evening approached.
• after **∅** nightfall / dark • **∅** day by day • all **∅** day (long)

(43) watch **the** dawn • during **the** day • **The** sunrise was splendid. • in **the** afternoon • see nothing in **the** dusk • wake up in **the** night • in **the** daytime • all through **the** night

⁴⁰ Quirk, R. et al.; 1990; *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*; Longman; London and New York; pp. 278-290.

- (44) in **(the)** winter ● **The** winter of 1963 was an exciting time. ● **Ø** Winter in 1963 was not like this last winter.
- (45) have **Ø** dinner ● **The** dinner after his retirement party was quite lavish. ● stay for **Ø** breakfast ● after **Ø** lunch ● That day, **(the)** lunch was served on the terrace. ● We had **a** nice dinner, just the two of us.
- (46) ILLNESSES – ZERO ARTICLE: **Ø** anaemia ● **Ø** appendicitis ● **Ø** diabetes ● **Ø** influenza ● **Ø** pneumonia
- (47) ILLNESSES – (THE): **(the)** flu ● **(the)** measles ● **(the)** mumps ● **(the)** chicken pox ● **(the)** hiccups
- (48) Nora has been studying **the** medieval mystery play [REFERS TO MYSTERY PLAYS AS A GENRE] / **a** medieval mystery play [REFERS TO ONLY ONE PLAY] / **Ø** medieval mystery plays [IS MOST LIKELY TO REFER TO A SUBSET OF THEM].
- (49) **Ø** Cigarettes are bad for your health. ● **Ø** Hydrogen is lighter than **Ø** oxygen. ● **Ø** Research shows that...
- (50) This book is an attempt to trace **the** history of **Ø** man / **Ø** mankind. ● **Ø** Man / **A** man is a social animal. / **Ø** Men have been on this planet for over a million years. ● **Ø** Woman is the glory of all created existence.
- (51) GENERIC: **A** great deal of illness originates in **the** mind. ● No one knows precisely when **the** wheel was invented. ● My colleague has written a book on **the** definite article in Spanish. ● Marianne plays **the** harp very well.
- (52) **The** Welsh are fond of singing. [GENERIC] ● **Ø** Welshmen are fond of singing. [GENERIC] ● **The** Welshmen are fond of singing. [SPECIFIC]
- (53) **The** Finns are fond of sport. [GENERIC] ● **Ø** Finns are fond of sport. [GENERIC] ● **The** Finns I know are fond of sport. [SPECIFIC]
- (54) **the** Chinese ● **the** Japanese ● **the** Portuguese ● **the** Vietnamese ● **the** Swiss
- (55) **the** Argentinians = **the** Argentines ● **the** Danes / Danish ● **the** Finns / Finnish ● **the** Poles / Polish ● **the** Saudis / Saudi Arabians / **the** Arabs ● **the** Spaniards / Spanish ● **the** Swedes / Swedish
- (56) **the** British / Britons / Brits / Britishers ● **the** Scots / Scotsmen / Scotch / Scottish
- (57) **Ø** Society must be changed by **(a)** revolution.
- (58) My favourite subject is **Ø** history / **Ø** French / **Ø** mathematics / **Ø** music. ● **Ø** Theory must go hand in hand with **Ø** practice.
- (59) She is studying **Ø** European history. = ...**the** history of Europe. ● **Ø** human evolution = the evolution of man ● **Ø** Oriental philosophy = **the** philosophy of the Orient ● **Ø** 18th century morality = **the** morality of the 18th century
- (60) She played the oboe [əʊbəʊ] with **Ø** sensitivity. ● She played the oboe with **(a)** charming sensitivity. ● She played the oboe with **a** sensitivity that delighted the critics.
- (61) I used to know **a** Mary Roberts, too. [A PERSON CALLED MARY ROBERTS] ● She is **the** second Mrs White – **the** first one died. ● Lu Xun has been known as '**the** Chinese Gorki'. ● SPEAKER A: I used to know John Lennon quite well. SPEAKER B: Surely you can't mean **the** John Lennon?
- (62) **Ø** Theseus ['θi:s.ju:s] → ['θɜ:jsɪjəs], a Greek hero, killed **the** Minotaur ['maɪnəʊtɔ:] → ['maɪnəʊtɔ:].

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & **IDIOMS** (marked ● or ○) – 13 (If there's no space here, see Appendix 7.)

▷ **Every dog has his day.** = Everyone gets a chance eventually. {This phrase is recorded as being first uttered by no less a notable as Queen Elizabeth I. As Princess Elizabeth, in a letter to her brother and in response to his request for a picture of her, she wrote: 'Notwithstanding, as a dog hath a day, so may I perchance have time to declare it in deeds.' The letter was published by John Strype in «Ecclesiastical Memorials», 1550.} *Każdemu (czasem) dana jest szansa.*

▷ **Clothes do not make the man.** *Nie suknia zdobi człowieka.*

○ She thought that her neighbour had stolen the money, but it turned out to be **a bad shot.**

○ He will **go bananas** when you tell him the news.

○ It is **a piece of cake / piss** for me.

○ It is **a vicious circle.**

○ I **don't like your off-colour remarks.** [off-colour joke = one that people think is rude, usu because it is about sex # not in good health, looking or feeling sick/ill]

○ **Speak of the devil, here comes my sister.** ...o wilku mowa...

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 500 WORDS AND 10 PHRASAL VERBS & FILAKPHVS-13+43

(14) Lesson Fourteen: Present Perfect

Band 14A

🔊 (14-1) Present Perfect: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ODt_xD5OhK8🔊 (14-2) Assimilation-3: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6D9C5AHZKkk>

INPUT (A): PRESENT PERFECT = CZAS TERAŹNIEJSZY DOPUNKTOWY (PERFEKTYWNY)

Tab. 14-1. PRESENT PERFECT

◀SUBJECT	have/has	III FORM▶	Czas teraźniejszy dopunktowy – coś się dzieje lub działo się przez jakiś czas lub zdarzyło się do punktu TERAZ (przed punktem). Mówiący znajduje się w punkcie teraźniejszym i z tego punktu patrzy na zdarzenie.
I	have	written	
He	has	come	
They	have	cleaned	

'Two prisoners are talking about their crimes.

George says, "I robbed a bank, and they gave me twenty years."

Jim says, "Hmm. I killed a man, and **I'm here for three days.**"

George, "What? I rob a bank and get twenty years, you kill a man and get three days?"

Jim, "Well, it was a Manchester lawyer."⁴¹

EXAMPLES

1. I have come here to teach you. *Przyszedłem / Przyszłam tutaj, by was / ciebie nauczyć / nauczać.*
2. Where've you been? *Gdzie byłeś / byłaś...? [weəɹəv jə bin]*
3. What's he done?
4. He has **just** gone out.
5. I have read **[red]** the instructions but I don't understand them.
6. Have you had breakfast?
7. Have you seen my stamps?
8. I've washed the car. Look at it!
9. He hasn't come **yet**.
10. Tom has rung up three times **this morning already**.
11. Have you seen him **today**?
12. There have been some changes **lately / recently**.
13. Have you **ever** fallen off a horse? {to ride (rode, ridden) a horse = *jechać na koniu* # ride a / on her bike}
He was **riding on a large black horse**. She had never **ridden** a horse before.
14. I haven't seen him **since** November.
15. I've **never** been late for work.
16. I've worn glasses **for** ten years.
17. This is the best wine I have **ever** drunk.
18. He's been in the army **for** two years.
19. It's the most interesting book I've **ever** read.
20. She hasn't appeared on TV **before now**.
21. He hasn't been home **since** he was a boy.
22. He's **recently** arrived from New York.
23. Have you typed my letter **already**?
24. Have you passed your driving test **yet**?
25. I haven't passed my driving test **yet**.
26. I **still** haven't passed my driving test (despite my efforts).
27. I have passed my driving test **at last** (after all my efforts).
28. I've watched him on TV **several times**.
29. I've lived here for five years (and I still live here).
30. I lived here for five years (I don't live here now).
31. I am here for six weeks (that's how long I'm going to stay).

EXERCISES

I. Present Perfect.

1. You (wash) the plates? – Yes, I ...
2. Where you (be)? – I (be) to the dentist.
3. You (have) breakfast? – Yes, I ...

⁴¹ Black, Ian; 2006; *Scousers vs Mancs*; Black & White Publishing; Edinburgh; p. 34.

4. The post (come)? – Yes, it ...
5. You (see) my watch anywhere? – No, I'm afraid I ...
6. Someone (wind) the clock? Yes, Tom ...

II. Present Perfect or Simple Past.

1. This is my house. How long you (live) here?
2. He (live) in London for two years and then (go) to Edinburgh.
3. Shakespeare (write) a lot of plays.
4. I (not see) him for three years. I wonder where he is.
5. When he (arrive)? He (arrive) at 2.00.
6. I can't go out because I (not finish) yet.
7. You (see) the moon last night?
8. He (go) out ten minutes ago.
9. The play just (begin). You are a little late.

SPEECH

1. How long have you lived here?
2. How long have you had this ...?
3. Have you ever fallen in love?
4. Have you been to Paris?
5. Have you seen / read....?
6. Have you ever flown by plane?
7. How much have you saved since Christmas?
8. Have you ever drunk vodka?
9. How long have you been married?
10. Have you been to the cinema this week?

❏ «A difficulty that French and German [and Polish] speakers often have is that they want to say "I am here since ...", which is never idiomatic in English. There is one instance of this that actually does cause confusion some times: when an English speaker asks "How long are you here?" they are asking about the future, but a French or German speaker will often misunderstand that as about the past (i.e. "How long have you been here?").»⁴²

EXERCISES

- ❏ (14-1) <http://www.angielski.nauczaj.com/czasy-terazniejsze/present-perfect.php>
- ❏ (14-2) <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/present-perfect>
- ❏ (14-3) <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/present-perfect/zastosowanie>
- ❏ (14-4) http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/present_perfect
- ❏ (14-5) <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/806>
- ❏ (14-6) <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/817>
- ❏ (14-7) <http://www.e-ang.pl/test,64,Present-Perfect.html>

EXTRA-12: ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

- 🔊 (14-3) Order of Adjectives-1: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=luWWhaA7P22Y>
- 🔊 (14-4) Order of Adjectives-2: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jSepkV91mk>

Tab. 14-2. ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

D-O-S-A-C-S-C-P-M-O-P

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
◀ DETER.	OPINION	SIZE	AGE	CONDIT.	SHAPE	COLOUR	PATTERN	MATER.	ORIGIN	PURPOSE	NOUN ▶

- (1) **DETERMINER:** THE DETERMINER TELLS US IF THE NOUN IS SINGULAR OR PLURAL, DEFINITE OR INDEFINITE: **a, an, the, my, your, four, those, some, some**, ETC.
- (2) **OPINION:** EXPLAINS WHAT WE THINK ABOUT SOMETHING. THIS IS USUALLY OUR OPINION, ATTITUDE OR OBSERVATIONS. THESE ADJECTIVES ALMOST ALWAYS COME BEFORE ALL OTHER ADJECTIVES: **beautiful, boring, stupid, delicious, useful, lovely**...
- (3) **SIZE:** TELLS US HOW BIG OR SMALL SOMETHING IS: **big, small, tall, huge, tiny**...
- (4) **AGE:** TELLS US HOW OLD SOMEONE OR SOMETHING IS: **old, young, new, ancient, antique**...
- (5) **CONDITION:** TELLS US THE GENERAL CONDITION OR STATE OF SOMETHING: **broken, cold, hot, wet, hungry, rich, easy**...

⁴² <https://english.stackexchange.com/questions/1358/proper-usage-of-since-and-from-with-regard-to-duration-of-time>
(March 8, 2019)

- (6) **SHAPE / WEIGHT / LENGTH:** TELLS US ABOUT THE SHAPE OF SOMETHING OR HOW LONG OR SHORT IT IS. IT CAN ALSO REFER TO THE WEIGHT OF SOMEONE OR SOMETHING: **round, square, circular, skinny, fat, heavy, straight, long, short...**
- (7) **COLOUR:** THE COLOUR OR APPROXIMATE COLOUR OF SOMETHING: **green, white, blue, reddish, purple...**
- (8) **PATTERN:** THE PATTERN OR DESIGN OF SOMETHING: **striped, spotted, checked, flowery...**
- (9) **MATERIAL:** WHAT IS THE THING MADE OF OR CONSTRUCTED OF? FOR EXAMPLE: **gold, wooden, silk, cotton, woollen...**
- (10) **ORIGIN:** TELLS US WHERE SOMETHING IS FROM: **American, British, Italian, eastern, Australian, Chilean...**
- (11) **PURPOSE / QUALIFIER / USE:** WHAT IS IT FOR? THESE ADJECTIVES OFTEN END IN -ing: **sleeping** (bag), **gardening** (gloves), **shopping** (bag), **wedding** (dress)...

That **really big old green antique** car.

[DETERMINER – OPINION – SIZE – AGE – COLOUR – ORIGIN]

A **big, beautiful, tan*** and **white** bulldog.

[DETERMINER – SIZE – QUALITY – COLOUR – COLOUR]

A **wonderful old Italian** clock.

[DETERMINER – OPINION – AGE – ORIGIN]

A **big square blue** box.

[DETERMINER – SIZE – SHAPE – COLOUR]

A **disgusting pink plastic** ornament.

[DETERMINER – OPINION – COLOUR – MATERIAL]

Some **slim new French** trousers.

[DETERMINER – SIZE – AGE – ORIGIN]

*tan = yellowish brown

EXERCISES

📖 (14-8) <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/english-grammar/adjectives/order-adjectives>

📖 (14-9) <http://www.gingersoftware.com/content/grammar-rules/adjectives/order-of-adjectives/>

📖 (14-10) <http://www.grammar.cl/english/adjectives-word-order.htm>

📖 (14-11) <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/831>

📖 (14-12) http://www.grammar-quizzes.com/adj_order.html

🗣️ SPEAKING (14A): How to tackle bullying in schools?

& What are the three things you're scared [ske:d] of?

Band 14B

🔊 (14-5) Accents-6: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=THsSizqiSKs> (Yorkshire, 21:05)

🗣️ SPEAKING (14B): Will the world change drastically in thirty years' time?

Will there be any changes in the world you live in? In technology? In social life? In human relations? In the climate?

& Should physical education be obligatory?

PRONUNCIATION (14): T-VOICING⁴³

- FOR MOST AMERICANS AND CANADIANS THE PHONEME [t] IS SOMETIMES PRONOUNCED AS A VOICED SOUND, SO THAT AME **shutter** [ʃʌt̚r] MAY SOUND IDENTICAL WITH **shudder** [ʃʌd̚r].
- [t] CHANGES INTO [d] (PRACTICALLY INTO [d]):
 - BETWEEN VOWELS: **right away** [raɪt̚ ə 'weɪ]
 - BETWEEN [n] AND A VOWEL: **winter** [wɪnt̚ ə]
 - BETWEEN A VOWEL AND [r]: **shutter** [ʃʌt̚r]
- AFTER [n] AME [t] CAN OPTIONALLY BE ELIDED → [ɪ'ləjdɪd]. THUS, AME **winter** [wɪnt̚ ə] CAN SOUND IDENTICAL TO **winner** [wɪn̚ ə].
- paint it** ['peɪnt̚ɪt] = ['peɪndɪt] > ['peɪnɪt]

⁴³ Based on: *Longman Pronunciation Dictionary*, p. 703.

INPUT (B): ARTICLES-6 = RODZAJNIKI-6⁴⁴ (↑ Examples 41-62: pages 83-84)

- (63) ∅ General MacArthur • ∅ Professor Smith • ∅ Cardinal Spellman • ∅ Inspector Harris • ∅ Judge Fox
 (64) **the** Emperor Napoleon [nə'pəʊliən] → [nə'pəʊliən] • **(the)** Emperor Haile Selassie • **(the)** Czar Alexander • **(the)** Archduke Ferdinand • ∅ Kaiser Wilhelm II • **the** Lord [= God] • **the** Duke of Wellington
 (65) Where's ∅ mother? • You'll see ∅ Uncle on Saturday. • ∅ Father is here.
 (66) ∅ Christmas (Day) • ∅ Passover* *Pascha* • ∅ New Year's Day • ∅ Independence Day • ∅ Good Friday *Wielki Piątek* • ∅ New Year's Eve • ∅ Ramadan [ræmə'dɑ:n] • ∅ Easter
 (67) We'll leave on ∅ Sunday / ∅ next month. ↔ She left on **the** next Sunday. • She left **the** next day / the following day.
 (68) **the** Crimea [kraɪ'mɪə] • **the** Saar [sa:] • **the** Punjab [pʌn'dʒɑ:b] • **the** Ruhr [rʊə] → [rʊwə] • **the** Sahara [sə'hɑ:rə] • **the** Near / Middle / Far East • **the** (Deep) South • **the** Midwest
 (69) **(the)** Sudan [su'dɑ:n] → [sʊw'dɑ:n] • **(the)** Ukraine [ju'kreɪn] → [jʊw'kreɪn] • **(the)** Sinai ['saɪnaɪ] → ['saɪnaɪ] • **(the)** Yemen → ['jɛmən] • **(the)** Bosphorus ['bɒsp(ə)rəs] → ['bɒspərəs]
 (70) **the** Kremlin ['kremlɪn] • **the** Koran [kɔ:'rɑ:n] • **the** Bible • **the** Pentagon • **the** Parthenon ['pɑ:θənən] • **The** Guardian • **The** Times
 (71) **the** Tate (Gallery) • **the** Atlantic (Ocean) • **the** Mermaid (Theatre) • **the** (River) Thames • **the** Majestic (hotel)
 (72) **the** Avon ['eɪvən] = **the** River Avon • **the** Potomac [pə'təʊmæk] = **the** Potomac River
 (73) NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS: **The** Economist • **The** New York Times • **The** Observer
 (74) MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS: ∅ Time • ∅ Punch • ∅ New Scientist • ∅ Scientific American
 *Passover ['pa:səwvə] = the Jewish religious festival and holiday in memory of the escape of the Jews from Egypt.

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & **IDIOMS** (marked ● or ○) – 14 (If there's no space here, see Appendix 7.)

▷ **Everything comes to him who waits.** If you are patient, you will get what you want.

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 500 WORDS AND 10 PHRASAL VERBS & FILAKPHVS-14+44

Vocab. 15a: Countryside	Vocab. 15b: Countryside	Vocabulary 16a: Tools
arable farm <i>gospodarstwo rolne</i>	herd <i>stado</i>	adjustable spanner <i>klucz nastawny</i>
barn <i>stodoła</i>	livestock <i>żywy inwentarz</i>	anvil <i>kowadło</i>
beekeeper <i>pszczelarz</i>	manor <i>dworek</i>	axe <i>siekiera</i>
beehive <i>ul</i>	manure <i>obornik</i>	binoculars <i>lornetka</i>
biodiversity <i>bioróżnorodność</i>	marshland <i>mokradła</i>	blade <i>ostrze</i>
bucolic <i>sielski (pastwiskowy)</i>	meadow <i>łąka</i>	bolt <i>śruba</i>
cattle shed <i>obora</i>	heather moor <i>wrzosowisko</i>	bradawl <i>przebijak</i>
crops <i>plony</i>	off the beaten track	brick <i>cegła</i>
dairy cow <i>krowa mleczna</i>	orchard <i>sad</i>	chisel <i>dłuto</i>
dung <i>tajno</i>	paddock <i>wybieg</i>	clothes pegs <i>klamerki</i>
farmhouse	pasture <i>pastwisko/paść się</i>	corkscrew <i>korkociąg</i>
feed <i>pasza</i>	the peasants <i>chłopstwo</i>	crowbar <i>łom</i>
flock <i>stado</i>	plough <i>orać</i>	dismantle <i>rozmontować</i>
gamekeeper <i>gajowy</i>	pond <i>staw</i>	forge <i>kuć</i>
graze <i>paść się</i>	prairie <i>preria</i>	garden hose <i>wąż ogrodowy</i>
hamlet <i>osada</i>	reap <i>zbierać plony/kosić</i>	nut <i>nakrętka do śruby</i>
harvest <i>żniwa</i>	scarecrow <i>strach na wróble</i>	nutcracker <i>dziadek do orzechów</i>
harvest festival <i>dożynki</i>	smallholding <i>małe gospodarstwo</i>	plank <i>deska</i>
haystack <i>stóg siana</i>	stable <i>stajnia</i>	plunger <i>przepychacz do rur</i>
hedge <i>żywopłot</i>	thatch <i>strzecha</i>	poker <i>pogrzebac</i>
henhouse <i>kurnik</i>	topiary <i>sztuka przycinania</i>	rack <i>wieszak</i>

To be continued on page 92...

⁴⁴ Quirk, R. et al.; 1990; *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*; Longman; London and New York; pp. 291-297.

(15) Lesson Fifteen: Past Continuous

Band 15A

🔊 (15-1) Five more mistakes: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fT6n-NvYvb8> 📺**INPUT (A): PAST CONTINUOUS = CZAS PRZESZŁY CIĄGŁY (IMPERFEKTYWNY)**

I am speaking English now. What are you doing? They aren't listening to me. [PRESENT CONTINUOUS]

Tab. 15-1. PAST CONTINUOUS

◀ to be [PAST] + ingFORM ▶ ◀ was / were + doing ▶	I was You were He was	working	<i>Czas przeszły progresywny – coś było w trakcie (w progresji) dziania się; czas często będący tłem dla innego zdarzenia.</i>
	We were You were They were		
	What were you doing when he came in? I wasn't sleeping when I heard the noise.		

EXAMPLES

- I was living** abroad in 1965.
- Last night at 6 pm, I **was eating** dinner. [= I started earlier; and at 6 pm, I was in the process of eating dinner.]
→ Last night at 6 pm, I **ate** [SIMPLE PAST] dinner. [= I started eating at 6 pm.]
- It was raining** all night.
- I was leaving** when the phone rang.
- While I was reading, John **was playing** the piano.
- I was studying when she called. ↔ While I was studying, she called.
- Yesterday at this time, I **was sitting** at my desk at work.
- I was wondering** if you could give me a lift.
- When I walked into the office, several people **were** busily **typing**, some **were talking** on the phones, the boss **was yelling** directions, and customers **were waiting** to be helped. One customer **was yelling** at a secretary and **waving** his hands. Others **were complaining** to each other about the bad service.
- She **was always coming** to class late. He **was constantly talking**. He annoyed everyone. I didn't like them because they **were always complaining**.

EXERCISE

- (you still work) when I left?
- I lived in Portugal at the time you (live) in Spain.
- (you read) when I rang?
- Just as I (get) to an interesting part of the story, the doorbell rang.
- I (not listen), so I missed what she said.
- We stayed because we (enjoy) the party.

TRANSLATE (Key: page 227)

- W latach siedemdziesiątych chodziłem do szkoły podstawowej.*
- W czasie wojny mieszkalem w Warszawie.*
- Gdy go zobaczyłem, czytał gazetę.*

EXERCISE

Mr Wilson, our District Doctor, (**drive**) home at 5 am one night after an urgent visit to a sick patient.
Pan Wilson, nasz miejscowy lekarz, jechał do domu o 5.00 nad ranem po pilnej wizycie u chorego pacjenta.
 He (**drive**) along a deserted country lane, when he (**see**) a man lying on the road.
Jechał wiejską, opuszczoną drogą, kiedy zobaczył człowieka leżącego na drodze.
 He (**stop**) his car and (**get**) out. *Zatrzymał samochód i wyszedł z niego.*
 The man (**be**) clearly visible in the blaze of his headlights.
Człowiek był jasno widoczny w świetle jego reflektorów przednich.
 He (**look**) like a heap of old newspapers. *Wyglądał jak stos starych gazet.*
 He (**lie**) on the road without moving. *Leżał na drodze bez ruchu.*
 When Mr Wilson (**go**) close to him, he (**notice**) that there was a knife stuck in the man's chest.
Kiedy pan Wilson podszedł bliżej do niego, zauważył, że w pierś mężczyzny wbity jest nóż.
 The poor creature was bleeding! His instincts as a doctor (**tell**) him he would have to rescue him, so he (**pull**) at the knife trying to take it out.

Biedne stworzenie krwawiło! Jego lekarski instynkt podpowiedział mu, że musi uratować go (tego człowieka), więc pociągnął za nóż, próbując go wyciągnąć.

At that moment, the man (**open**) his eyes and (**knock**) the doctor out.

W tym momencie mężczyzna otworzył oczy i znokautował doktora.

Then the man (**take**) the doctor's car keys and (**drive**) away in his car.

Następnie mężczyzna wziął kluczyki doktora i odjechał jego samochodem.

SPEECH

1. **What were you doing when I entered the room?** *Co robiłeś, kiedy wszedłem / weszłam do pokoju?*
2. **Was it raining when we first met?** *Padał deszcz, kiedy spot-ka-liś-my się po raz pierwszy?*
3. **What were you doing at this time yesterday?** *Co robiłeś / robiłaś o tej porze wczoraj?*
4. **What was your mother / wife doing when you were leaving the house in the morning?** *Co twoja matka / żona robiła (była w trakcie robienia), kiedy wychodziłeś rano z domu?*
5. **Were you sleeping yesterday at 10 o'clock?** *Czy byłeś pogrążony / byłaś pogrążona we śnie wczoraj o godzinie dziesiątej?*
6. **While you were driving here, did you notice anything particular?** *Jak jechałeś / jechałaś (samochodem) tutaj, czy zauważyłeś / zauważyłaś coś szczególnego?*
7. **While you were shaving in the morning, were you singing?** *Kiedy się dziś rano goliłeś, czy śpiewałeś?*

EXERCISES

(15-1) <http://www.angielski.nauczaj.com/czasy-przeszle/past-continuous.php>

(15-2) <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/past-continuous>

(15-3) <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/past-continuous/zastosowanie>

(15-4) <http://www.focus.olsztyn.pl/gramatyka-past-continuous-test-1.html>

(15-5) <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/847>

(15-6) http://angielski.na6.pl/past_continuous_exercises

(15-7) <http://www.e-ang.pl/test,13,Past-Simple-vs-Past-Continuous-IV.html>

EXTRA-13: ADJECTIVES BEFORE OR AFTER NOUNS WITH A CHANGE IN MEANING

The **concerned** (= worried) doctor rang for an ambulance. *Zmartwiony lekarz zadzwonił po pogotowie.*

The Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS)

The doctor **concerned** (= responsible) is on holiday. *Lekarz, o którego chodzi, jest na wakacjach.*

This **elect** (= especially chosen) body meets once a year.

The president **elect** (= who has been elected) takes over in May.

It was a very **involved** (= complicated) explanation.

The boy **involved** (= connected with this) has left.

Present employees (= those currently employed) number 3,000.

Employees **present** (= those here now) should vote on the issue.

It was a **proper** (= correct) question.

The question **proper** (= itself) has not been answered.

Janet is a **responsible** girl. (= She has a sense of duty.)

The girl **responsible** (= who can be blamed) was expelled.

🗨️ SPEAKING (15A): Vegetarianism? & Should students be graded for their handwriting in schools?

Vegetarianism is the practice of abstaining from the consumption of meat (red meat, poultry, seafood, and the flesh of any other animal), and may also include abstention from by-products of animal slaughter.

The first written use of the term "vegetarian" originated in the early 19th century, when authors referred to a *vegetable regimen* diet. Modern dictionaries explain its origin as a compound of *vegetable* (adjective) and the suffix *arian* (in the sense of *agrarian*). The term was popularized with the foundation of the Vegetarian Society in Manchester in 1847, although it may have appeared in print before 1847. The earliest occurrences of the term seem to be related to Alcott House—a school on the north side of Ham Common, London—which was opened in July 1838 by James Pierrepont Greaves. From 1841, it was known as *A Concordium, or Industry Harmony College*, from which time the institution began to publish its own pamphlet entitled *The Healthian*, which provides some of the earliest appearances of the term "vegetarian".⁴⁵

What's the difference between 'vegetarianism' → [ˌvedʒɪˈtɛːrjənɪzəm] and 'veganism' → [ˈviɡənɪzəm]?

⁴⁵ [Vegetarianism - Wikipedia](#) [May 14, 2021]

Band 15B

👂 (15-2) Accent-7a: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d_tKSAygnrA (Belfast – Northern Irish, 4:06)

👂 (15-3) Accent-7b: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OEaT4W7LL60> (6:24) Mrs Brown's Boys... 📌

🗣️ SPEAKING (15B): Does it make sense to learn foreign languages?

Does it make sense to learn a foreign language in general?

Does it make sense to learn a foreign language other than English?

What level should be achieved?

& Do celebrities have higher chance of getting away with crime than non-celebrities?

INPUT (B): PAST CONTINUOUS = CZAS PRZESZŁY CIĄGŁY (IMPERFEKTYWNY)

- (1) At 9 last night, I drove home. [= I started driving home] ↔ At 9 last night, I was driving home. [= I was in the middle of / in the process of driving home]
- (2) When we came up to them, we talked about life. [= we started talking about life] ↔ When we came up to them, we ~~were talking~~ about life. [IT IS SENSELESS]
-
- (3) **While / As / When** we were sleeping somebody knocked at the door. ↔ We were sleeping **when** somebody knocked at the door.
-
- (4) A burglar **tried** to break into our house. [no: when...] Fortunately, our locks were strong enough. ↔ A burglar was trying to break into our house **when** two policemen turned up and caught him red-handed.
- (5) The speaker **waited** for some feedback from the audience. [no: when...] ↔ The speaker was waiting for some feedback from the audience **when** one of them asked for more time.
- (6) Our mother always **hid** chocolate from us because we ate too much of it. ↔ Our mother was hiding chocolate from us **while** we were watching her through a keyhole.
-
- (7) When we were at school, we **read** many books which were boring. [Reading such books was not the only thing we were doing while being at school.] ↔ When we were reading our books, we realised they were quite difficult to understand.
- (8) When we were younger, we **had** dinner together with our parents. [Having dinner(s) with our parents was not the only thing we were doing when we were younger.] ↔ When we were having dinner with our parents, someone called our father.
- (9) When my son **went** to school, he always **got** up at 5 am. ↔ When my son was going to school yesterday, he saw an accident.

EXTRA-14: SAXON GENITIVE

Henry the Eighth's [ɛjtOs] wives; the Secretary of State's; Charles's address; St James' [dʒeɪmzɪz] = St James's [dʒeɪmzɪz]; Mr Jones' = Mr Jones's; Keats' works; Yeats [jeɪts] poetry; Archimedes' [ɑ:kɪ'mi:di:z] Principle.

WITH NON-LIVING THINGS:

- GEOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: America's policy, Hong Kong's future;
- INSTITUTIONAL REFERENCE: The European Economic Community's exports;
- PLACE NOUN + SUPERLATIVE: New York's tallest skyscraper;
- CHURCHES AND CATHEDRALS: St Paul's Church, St Stephen's ['sti:vənz] Cathedral;
- TIME REFERENCES: a day's work, an hour's delay, a month's salary, today's TV, a year's absence;
- MONEY'S WORTH: twenty dollars' worth of gasoline;
- FIXED EXPRESSIONS: at arm's length, at death's door, the earth's surface, for goodness' sake.

EXTRA-15: NOUNS WITH A DIFFERENT MEANING IN PLURAL

air *powietrze* ↔ airs *nadęcie*

ash *popiół* ↔ ashes *prochy*

content *treść* ↔ contents *(cała) zawartość*

He tipped the **contents** *zawartość* of the bag onto the table. ● Fire has caused severe damage to the **contents** *to, co było wewnątrz* of the building. ● She hadn't read the letter and so was unaware of its **contents** *treść*. ● a table of contents *spis treści* ● a **contents** page *strona ze spisem treści* ● Your tone of voice is as important as the **content** [= the subject matter] *przedmiot* of what you have to say. ● The **content** of the course *przedmiot kursu* depends on what the students would like to study. ● Her poetry has a good deal of political **content** *ładunek*. ● food with a high fat **content** *zawartość* ● the alcohol **content** of the drink *zawartość* ● on-line **content** providers *dostawcy treści internetowych*

custom *zwyczaj* ↔ **(the) customs** *urząd celny*

damage *uszkodzenie* ↔ **damages** *odszkodowanie*

drawer *szuflada* ↔ **drawers** *kalesony*

look *spojrzenie* ↔ **looks** *uroda*

manner *sposób/zachowanie* ↔ **manners** *maniere*

pain *ból* ↔ **pains** *starania*

scale *skala/łuska* ↔ **scales** *waga*

saving *oszczędność* ↔ **savings** *oszczędności*

step *krok/stopień* ↔ **steps** *drabinka/schody*

work *praca/dzieło* ↔ **works** *fabryka/roboty/uczynki/werk*

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & **IDIOMS** (marked ● or ○) – 15 (If there's no space here, see Appendix 7.)

▷ **It never rains but it pours** [pɔ:z] → [po:z]. {poor [pɔ:]/[pʊə] → [po:]} (= When something occurs it often does so to excess. (This expression may have come from either a book by Queen Anne's physician, John Arbuthnot, or an article by Jonathan Swift, both entitled «It Cannot Rain But It Pours» and both published in 1726.)

○ He wants to leave this country, but I know it's just **a pipe dream**. *Chce wyjechać, ale ja wiem, że to tylko marzenie ściętej głowy.*

○ I never **drink on the quiet**. I prefer to go to a pub. *Nigdy nie piję do lustra. Wolę iść do jakiegoś pubu.*

○ Let's **go Dutch**. I cannot afford to buy you a beer. **Każdy płaci za siebie**. *Nie stać mnie, żeby ci postawić piwo.*

○ If he is thirty, **I'm a Dutchman**. **Kaktus mi tu wyrośnie**, jeżeli on ma trzydziestkę.

○ On a stage, she's **in her element**. *Na scenie ona jest w swoim żywiole.*

○ I'm glad that we **see eye to eye** with each other at this point. *Cieszę się, że się całkowicie zgadzamy ze sobą w tym punkcie.*

○ He would be an excellent spokesperson because of **his gift of the gab**. *Byłby doskonałym rzecznikiem prasowym ze względu na swój dar wymowy.*

○ She found it easy to communicate in Spain because of **her gift of tongues**. *Ze względu na swój talent językowy z łatwością mogła porozumieć się w Hiszpanii.*

○ Yesterday **I went in for an exam**, but it didn't go very well. *Wczoraj przystąpiłem do egzaminu, ale nie poszło mi najlepiej.*

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 500 WORDS AND 10 PHVS & PHVS-15(TEST1)+45(TEST3)

Vocabulary 16b: Tools	Vocabulary 17a: Biology	Vocabulary 17b: Biology
rechargeable screwdriver	amino acid <i>aminokwas</i>	foetus <i>plód</i>
screw <i>przykręcać</i>	arthropods <i>stawonogi</i>	invertebrate <i>bezkęgowiec</i>
scythe [s áj ð] <i>kosa</i>	bile <i>żółć</i>	membrane <i>błona</i>
sickle <i>sierp</i>	cap <i>kapelusz grzyba</i>	omnivorous <i>wszystkożerny</i>
seateurs <i>sekator</i>	cardiovascular <i>sercowo-naczyniowy</i>	parasite <i>pasożyt</i>
shovel <i>łopata/szufla</i>	circulatory system	primate <i>naczelnny ssak</i>
silicone gun	cold-blooded <i>zmiennie-ciepny</i>	protein <i>białko</i>
spade <i>szpadel</i>	crustaceans <i>skorupiaki</i>	tissue <i>tkanka</i>
spirit level <i>poziomica</i>	epidermis <i>naskórek</i>	ultrasound <i>USG</i>
U-bend <i>kolanko</i>	excretion <i>wydalanie</i>	urea [j əw r i j ə] <i>mocznik</i>
wedge <i>zaklinować</i>	filament <i>włókno</i>	venomous <i>jadowity</i>
wheelbarrow <i>taczka</i>		

To be continued on page 96...

(16) Lesson Sixteen: Present Perfect Continuous & Past Perfect

Band 16A

🔊 (16-1) Insane ways to learn English: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=57iQSjdd1RM> ⁴⁶ (11:30) 🔄

🔊 (16-2) Present tenses: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X6LuWwb9whM> 🔄

INPUT (A1): PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS = CZAS TERAŻNIEJSZY DOPUNKTOWO-CIĄGŁY

Tab. 16-1. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

◀SUB	have/has	been	-ing▶	Czas terażniejszy dopunktowo-ciągły opisuje czynność, która trwa (jest w progresji, jest ciągła) do punktu TERAŻ.		
He	has	been	learning.			
(wh-WORD)		have/has	SUBJECT	been	-ing	?
Why		have	you	been	learning	?
SUBJECT		have/has + not		been	-ing	
We		haven't		been	learning.	

EXAMPLES

- I've typed all day.** (I've finished) *Pisałem na maszynie / na komputerze cały dzień (no i chyba skończyłem).*
↔ **I've been typing all day.** (I'm still typing or I've just stopped) *Piszę na maszynie / na komputerze cały dzień (no i dalej będę pisać, a może właśnie przestałem).*
- I've waited here for six hours.** *Czekam tu już od sześciu godzin.* = **I've been waiting here for six hours.**
- I've worked here since 1980.** *Pracuję tu już od 1980 roku.* = **I've been working here since 1980.**
- I've been painting this kitchen.** *Maluję tę kuchnię. It will look good when it's finished. Będzie ładnie wyglądać, gdy skończę.*
- I've been writing compositions since lunch.** *Piszę wypracowania od obiadu.* ↔ **I've written six compositions since lunch.** *Napisałem sześć wypracowań od obiadu.*
- I've been knocking. I don't think anybody's in.** *Pukam i pukam. Chyba nikogo nie ma w środku.* ↔ **I've knocked six times. I don't think anyone's in.** *Pukałem już sześć razy. Myślę, że nikogo nie ma.*
- Jim has been phoning Jenny every night for the past week.** *Jim wydzwaniał do Jenny co wieczór przez cały tydzień.* **Stalking** [stɔ:knɪŋ]? {to illegally follow and watch sb over a long period of time}

EXERCISES

I. Present Perfect Continuous.

- I'm tired. I (dig) all day.
- How long (you wait) here?
- I (stand) here since 6 o'clock.
- You're out of breath. (you run)?

II. Present Perfect Continuous or Present Perfect Simple.

- I (type) all the letters. The job's done.
- I (type) this report since yesterday and I'm only halfway through.
- We (build) this garage ourselves and have just begun to use it.
- We (build) this garage ourselves and hope to finish it within the next two months.

III. Ask a question.

- You have a friend who is learning Arabic. You ask: (how long/learn/Arabic)
- You have just arrived to meet a friend. She is waiting for you. You ask: (how long/wait)
- You see somebody fishing by the river. You ask: (how many fish/catch)
- Some friends of yours are having a party next week. You ask: (how many people/invite)
- A friend of yours is a teacher. You ask: (how long/teach)

SPEECH

- How long have you been learning English?
- How long have you been living in Valencia?
- How long have you been working here?
- What have you been doing recently?

⁴⁶ Look at Appendix 7: Solutions & Extensions, Lesson 16, p. 228.

EXERCISES

Present Perfect Continuous

☐(16-1) <http://www.angielski.nauczaj.com/czasy-terazniejsze/present-perfect-continuous.php>

☐(16-2) <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/present-perfect-continuous>

☐(16-3) <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/present-perfect-continuous/zastosowanie>

☐(16-4) <http://www.t4tw.info/angielski/gramatyka/present-perfect-continuous.htm>

☐(16-5) http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/present_perfect_continuous

☐(16-6) <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/802>

☐(16-7) <http://www.isel.edu.pl/blog/wpis.php?nw=18>

Past Perfect

☐(16-8) <http://www.angielski.nauczaj.com/czasy-przeszle/past-perfect.php>

☐(16-9) <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/past-perfect>

☐(16-10) <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/past-perfect/zastosowanie>

☐(16-11) <http://www.gramatyka-angielska.info/s/2046/54167-Gramatyka-angielska/303625-Past-Perfect.htm>

☐(16-12) <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/905>

☐(16-13) http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/past_perfect

☐(16-14) http://angielski.na6.pl/past_perfect_exercise

INPUT (A2): PAST PERFECT = CZAS PRZESZŁY DOPUNKTOWY

Tab. 16-2. PAST PERFECT

◀SUBJECT	had	III FORM▶	Czas przeszły dopunktowy opisuje czynność, która zdarzyła się lub zdarzała się przed jakimś punktem lub wydarzeniem w przeszłości.
I He	had had	written died	

EXAMPLES

1. When I arrived, Ann had left. (before I got there) Kiedy przyszedłem / przyszłam, Ania już (wcześniej) wyszła (więc się nie spotkaliśmy). ↔ When I arrived, Ann left. (at that moment) Kiedy przyszedłem / przyszłam, Ania wyszła (widzieliśmy się).
2. The patient had died when the doctor arrived. (First the patient died. Then the doctor arrived.) Pacjent umarł, zanim doktor przybył.
3. By the time we arrived, the party had finished. Jak zja-wi-liśmy się na imprezie, to już była skończona.
4. We had a good rest when our guests had all left. Odpoczęliśmy dopiero, kiedy wszyscy goście sobie poszli.
5. When she rang the office this morning, Jim had already gone out. Kiedy ona zadzwoniła do biura, Jima już tam nie było.
6. Before we took Tim to the theatre, he had never seen a stage play before. Kiedy wzięliśmy Tima do teatru, okazało się, że nigdy tam wcześniej nie był.
7. I had just cleaned the carpet when the dog came and shook himself. Właśnie wyczyściłem / wyczyściłam dywan, kiedy zjawił się pies i otrząsnął się (na dywan, który właśnie został wyczyszczony).
8. They (had) locked the gates before I got there. Zamknęli (na klucz) bramy, zanim tam dojechałem / dojechałam.
9. I rang the shop as soon as I (had) checked the contents of the box. Zadzwoniłem / Zadzwoniłam do sklepu, jak tylko sprawdziłem / sprawdziłam zawartość pudełka.
10. After we (had) discussed it on the phone, I wrote him a letter about it. Po tym jak przedyskutowaliśmy / przedyskutowałyśmy to przez telefon, napisałem / napisałam do niego list na ten temat.

EXERCISE

The simple past / past perfect.

1. My son (gave) me back the book, (thank) me for lending it to him and (say) that he (enjoy) it very much; but I (know) that he (not read) it because most of the pages (be) still uncut.
2. When she (see) her mother off the station, she (return) home as she (not have) to be at the airport till 11:00. She (not have) to pack, for her mother already (do) that for her and her cases (be) ready downstairs. She (not have) to check the doors and windows either, for her mother always (do) that before she (leave) the house. All she (have) to do (be) to decide whether or not to take her overcoat with her. In the end she (decide) not to. At 10:30 she (pick) up her cases, (go) out of the house and (slam) the door behind her. Then she (feel) in her pockets for the key, for her mother (remind) her to double-lock the front door. When she (search) all her pockets and (find) no key she (remember) where it (be). She (leave) it in in her overcoat pocket. Then she (remember) something else: her passport and tickets (be) in her overcoat pocket as well.

🔊 **SPEAKING (16A): Music? & Should we kill animals for food?**

<https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-34541077>

Band 16B

🔊 (16-3) Accents-8a: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dCEzXb87yvQ> (Edinburgh, 3:26)

🔊 (16-4) Accents-8b: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dfsjVguyCMY> (20:27)

🔊 **SPEAKING (16B): Mobiles (mobile phones) = Cell phones (cellular phones)?**

& Should nuclear energy be exploited for commercial purpose?

INPUT (B): PAST PERFECT = CZAS PRZESZŁY DOPUNKTOWY

THERE IS ONLY ONE PAST PERFECT TENSE: The manager called his men to tell them he **had given** them the wrong instructions, but they **had already carried** them out. ● The wife told her husband he **had not bought** what she **had asked** him to buy.

INTERESTING: I waited until she **had had** breakfast. [UNTIL SHE HAD FINISHED] ↔ I waited until she had breakfast. [UNTIL SHE STARTED HAVING BREAKFAST] ↔ I waited until she gave me the key to my room. [A NORMAL, REGULAR SITUATION] I waited until she **had given** me the key to my room. [THERE WAS A PROBLEM WITH THE KEY]

THE POLISH WORD «**DOPIERO**», THE GERMAN «**ERST**»: The police did not arrest the suspect until they **had found** enough evidence for the court. ● I did not clean the house until all the guests had left. ● My sister did not **throw** a birthday party until she had **turned fifteen**. ● They did not get off the train until they had reached their destination.

AFTER It «be» «the number» time...: It was the first time I had seen something like that.

PAST PERFECT AN OPTION AFTER «after» AND «before»: Before he did it, he (had) tried to do sth else. ● After she had done / did it, she did sth else.

AFTER: expect ● hope ● intend ● mean ● plan ● think: I had hoped to pass my last exam, but I failed. ● The boy had meant to marry the girl, but for some reason he didn't. ● Everyone had thought he would survive the operation, but he didn't.

PRONUNCIATION (15): VOICED AND VOICELESS⁴⁷ 🔊 (16-5) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qd0Xc9y9iTg>

VOICED CLASSIFIED AS **LENIS** [li:nis] RATHER THAN VOICED: b d g dʒ v ð z ʒ

VOICELESS CLASSIFIED AS **FORTIS** RATHER THAN VOICELESS: p t k tʃ f θ s ʃ (h)

SPEECH

1. How long had you worked before you started here? *Jak długo pracowałeś, zanim zacząłeś tutaj?*
2. How long had you known your wife before you got married?

EXTRA-16: do vs make: do

(no) good *dobrze zrobić / wyjść na dobre*: The walk will do me good. = *Spacer dobrze mi zrobi.*

(no) harm *wyrządzić krzywdę / uszkodzić*

a deal *ubić interes*

a job *wypełniać obowiązki / wykonywać pracę*

a kindness *wyświadczyć przysługę*

a service *wyświadczyć przysługę*

an injury *skrzywdzić*

business *prowadzić interesy*

damage *wyrządzić szkodę*

justice *oddać komuś sprawiedliwość*

one's duty *spełnić obowiązek*

sb a favour *wyświadczyć przysługę*

sth for a living *pracować (na utrzymanie)*

the cooking *gotować*

the gardening *pracować w ogrodzie*

the ironing *prasować*

the shopping *robić zakupy*

100 miles an hour *jechać 100 mil na godzinę*

30 miles to the gallon *spalać galon na 30 mil*

a lesson *przerobić lekcję*

an experiment *wykonać eksperyment*

Art *studiować sztukę / wybrać jako przedmiot*

French *studiować / uczyć się francuskiego*

one's hair *zrobić sobie fryzurę*

one's homework *odrobić zadanie domowe*

one's nails *zrobić paznokcie*

research *prowadzić badania*

Rome in one day *zwiedzić Rzym w jeden dzień*

sports *uprawiać sporty*

the bed *pościć łóżko (w pewnych przypadkach)*

the kitchen *posprzątać kuchnię*

⁴⁷ Based on: Longman Pronunciation Dictionary, p. 767.

the sights *zwiedzać*
 a bank *obrobić bank*
 breakfasts *wydawać śniadania*

the washing *zrobić pranie*
 the washing-up *pozmywać (naczynia)*
 one's teeth *umyć zęby*

🔊 (16-6) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JVRg3Ha4_qY (16:27)

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & IDIOMS (marked ● or ○) – 16 (If there's no space here, see Appendix 7.)

▷ **It takes all sorts to make a world.** (...said to emphasise that people have different characters, opinions, and abilities, and that you should accept this.)

- Some of the people in the pub were really quite rude.

- Well, it takes all sorts, doesn't it?

● **hit the sack = hit the hay** *walnąć się spać*: Shit, is that the time? I think we'd better hit the sack, don't you?

● **Pride goes before a fall.** *Pycha poprzedza upadek.*

● **Ye of little faith!** *Człowieku małej wiary:*

- Congratulations; it seems your book has been a great success.

- Yes, and you never believed I could do it. Ye of little faith!

● **bright young thing** *złoty chłopak / złota dziewczyna*

● **a wannabe** *osoba chcąca bezskutecznie zyskać rozgłos lub sławę*: Southern California is full of former wannabes who didn't get that lucky break in Hollywood.

● **mutton dressed as lamb** *dzidzia-piernik*:

- I thought aunt Ann looked nice at the party.

- In that dress made for a 20-year-old? Mutton dressed as lamb, if you ask me.

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 500 WORDS AND 10 PHRASAL VERBS & FILAKPHVS-16

Vocabulary 18a: Space	Vocabulary 18b: Space	Vocab. 19a: Abstract
alien <i>obcy</i> [ɛj l ɪ ə n]	new moon <i>księżyc w nowiu</i>	adequacy <i>odpowiedniość</i>
asteroid belt [ástərojɪd]	orbit	allegiance [əlɪdʒəns] <i>lojalność</i>
aurora borealis <i>zorza polarna</i>	Pluto	apprehension <i>lęk</i>
the Big Bang <i>Wielki Wybuch</i>	probe	aptitude <i>predyspozycja</i>
black hole [əró:rə bo:rɪjɛlɪs]	shooting star <i>spadająca...</i>	awareness <i>świadomość</i>
booster rocket <i>rakieta nośna</i>	solar eclipse <i>zaćmienie słońca</i>	bravado [brəvád:dəw] <i>brawura</i>
celestial body [sɪlɛstɪjəl]	the Solar System [ɪklɪps]	compulsion <i>przymus</i>
cosmic dust <i>kosmiczny pył</i>	space shuttle <i>prom kosmiczny</i>	delusion <i>złudzenie</i>
crescent moon <i>półksiężyc</i>	universe <i>wszechświat</i>	dexterity <i>zręczność</i> [dɪsklɔwʒə]
dark matter	wane <i>ubywać (Księżyc)</i>	disclosure <i>wyjawienie</i>
dwarf planet	wax <i>przybywać (Księżyc)</i>	distraction <i>rozrywka</i>
extraterrestrial	zenith [zɛnɪθ]	equality <i>równość</i>
flying saucer	Neptune	exasperation <i>frustracja</i>
Gemini [dʒɛmɪnəj]	Mars [má:z]	exclusion <i>wykluczenie</i>
gravity	the Earth	exhilaration <i>radosna ekscytac.</i>
heliocentrism	Venus [vɪjənəs]	fragility
helium [hɪljɪəm]	Mercury	hesitation
hydrogen	Jupiter	hindrance <i>przeszkoda</i>
interstellar	Uranus [jérənəs]	hostility <i>wrogość</i>
International Space Station	Saturn [sátən] [o:támənəl]	humility <i>pokora</i>
lift off / launch	vernal equinox <i>równonoc wios.</i>	[ɪnkənsɪstənsɪj]
light year	winter solstice <i>przesilenie zim.</i>	inconsistency <i>niespójność</i>
lunar	autumnal equinox <i>równonoc...</i>	immensity <i>ogrom</i>
Martian [má:jən]	summer solstice <i>przesilenie...</i>	impurity <i>nieczystość</i>
the Milky Way	galaxy <i>galaktyka</i>	inclination <i>skłonność</i>
nebula [nɛbjələ] <i>mgławica</i>	jeopardy <i>zagrożenie</i>	malice <i>złośliwość</i>

To be continued on page 100...

(17) Lesson Seventeen: Future Simple & Future Continuous

Band 17A

- 🔊 (17-1) **Accents-9a:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mAlkCGVA2BU> (Scottish-1)
 🔊 (17-2) **Accents-9b:** https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pT5sXbbb_hs (Scottish-2)
 🔊 (17-3) **Accents-9c:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HDwf1XuzlNc> (Scottish-3)
 🔊 (17-4) **Accents-9d:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3FBDcmibOM4> (Scottish-4)
 🔊 (17-5) **Accents-9e:** (85) SCOTTISH ACCENT - EDINBURGH Vs GLASGOW - YouTube
 🔊 (17-6) **Accents-9f:** (85) British English Pronunciation – The Scottish Accent - YouTube
 🔊 (17-7) **Accents-9g:** (85) Scottish accent vs Irish accent (funny) - YouTube

INPUT (A1): SIMPLE FUTURE = CZAS PRZYSZŁY PROSTY

Tab. 17-1. SIMPLE FUTURE

◀SUB	will/shall	INF bezokolicznik goły▶	CZAS PRZYSZŁY PROSTY (INTENCJONALNY) SŁUŻY DO WYRAŻENIA: 1) OBIETNICY & GROŻBY 2) PROŚBY 3) OFERTY & SUGESTII 4) PRZEPowiedni NA NICZYM NIE OPARTEJ 5) NAGŁEJ DECYZJI 6) CZYNNOŚCI POWTARZAJĄCEJ SIĘ CYKLICZNIE 7) ZNIECIERPLIWIEŃ
I	will (shall)	write	
you	will		
he	will		
we	will (shall)		
you	will		
they	will		

EXAMPLES

- PROMISE & THREAT:** I'll buy you a bicycle for your birthday. Just wait! You'll regret this! If you're a good girl you shall have an ice-cream. If Tom is caught stealing again, he shall be punished.
- REQUEST:** Will you hold the door open for me, please?
- OFFER & SUGGESTION:** Shall I get your coat for you? Shall we go for a swim tomorrow?
- UNSUBSTANTIATED PREDICTION:** A. What about the weather tomorrow? B: I don't know, it'll rain.
- SUDDEN DECISION:** I'll stop and ask the way.
- HABITS:** I'll have two cups of coffee for breakfast.
- ANNOYANCE:** He'll comb his hair at the table, even though he knows I don't like it.
 comb [kəʊm][kəwm] grzebień / czesać ↔ tomb [tu:m][təwm] grobowiec ↔ bomb [bɒm][bɒm] bomba

MORE EXAMPLES

- WILLINESS / READINESS:** Open the door, **will you?**
- UNWILLINESS / REFUSAL:** I've asked Bill to lend me his car, but **he won't**.
- UNWILLINESS / REFUSAL (PAST):** I asked Peter to tell me the secret, but **he wouldn't**.
- PROBABILITY:** That's the doorbell. **It'll be** Fred.
- PROBABILITY (PAST):** Tom **would have been** about fifty when he moved to London.
- STH TYPICAL:** Boys **will be** boys.
- STH TYPICAL (PAST?):** The bus **would come** late, just when I'm in a hurry!
- PROHIBITION:** **You shall not have** your own way, and that's final!
- SPEAKER'S WILL:** He says he won't apologise but I say **he shall!** I know you don't want to go, but I say **you shall!**

INPUT (A2): FUTURE CONTINUOUS / PROGRESSIVE = CZAS PRZYSZŁY CIĄGŁY

Tab. 17-2. FUTURE CONTINUOUS / PROGRESSIVE

◀SUB	will / shall	be	-ing▶	Czas przyszły progresywny służy do: ▪ opisanie czynności, która będzie się dziać (będzie w progresji, w trakcie) w przyszłości; ▪ wyrażenia obiektywnej przyszłości.
I	will	be	writing	
you				
he				
we				
you				
they				

EXAMPLES

- We'll be spending the winter in Australia. (=We are spending...)
- When will you be seeing Mrs White? (≈When will you see her?)
- At this time tomorrow I'll be lying on a beach.

EXERCISES

I. The Future Simple.

1. I (know) the result in two weeks' time.
2. You (have) time to help me tonight?
3. I hope I (find) it.
4. She (believe) whatever you tell her.
5. I (remember) this day all my life.

II. The Future Continuous.

1. This time next month I (sit) on a beach.
2. In a few days' time we (fly) over the Alps.
3. You (do) history next term.
4. He (use) the car this evening.
5. In a hundred years' time people (go) to Mars for their holidays.

SPEECH

1. What shall I do for you?
2. What'll you be doing tomorrow at this time?
3. Will you do me a favour?
4. Will you promise me something?
5. Shall we have another lesson?
6. Where will you be spending your next holiday?

EXERCISES

Future Simple

- ❏ (17-1) <http://www.angielski.nauczaj.com/wyrazanie-przyszlosci/future-simple.php>
- ❏ (17-2) <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/future-simple>
- ❏ (17-3) <http://www.gramatyka-angielska.info/s/2046/54167-Gramatyka-angielska/303629-Future-Simple-czyli-czas-przyszly-prosty.htm>
- ❏ (17-4) <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/777>
- ❏ (17-5) http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/future_simple
- ❏ (17-6) <http://www.angielski.slowka.pl/testy,czas-future-simple-future-simple-tense,t,180,976.html>

Future Continuous

- ❏ (17-7) <http://www.angielski.nauczaj.com/wyrazanie-przyszlosci/future-continuous.php>
- ❏ (17-8) <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/future-continuous>
- ❏ (17-9) <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/future-continuous/zastosowanie>
- ❏ (17-10) http://angielski.na6.pl/future_continuous_czas_przyszly_ciagly
- ❏ (17-11) <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/787>
- ❏ (17-12) http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/future_continuous
- ❏ (17-13) <http://www.e-gramatica.com/pl/future-simple-continuous/>

INPUT (A3): TO BE GOING TO = TO BE GONNA

1. INTENTION: **I'm going to spend my next holidays in Spain.** *Mam zamiar spędzić następne wakacje w Hiszpanii.*
2. PREDICTION BASED ON OBVIOUS / VISIBLE PREMISES: **There are some clouds in the sky; it's going to rain.** *Na niebie są chmury, będzie padać. = Hay nubes en el cielo, va a llover.*

EXAMPLES

1. I am going to do something. (going to = gonna)
2. It's going to rain?
3. What are you going to do tomorrow?
4. Is she going to study medicine?

❏ (17-8) **Fluency:** (85) [How to Fake Perfect British Intonation FAST - YouTube](#)

❏ **SPEAKING (17A):** On-line or traditional teaching / learning? on-line / distance learning

& Charity?

Band 17B

❏ **SPEAKING (17B):** Should shopping centres be open on Sundays? shopping centre / arcade [a:'keɪd] / mall & Is peer pressure harmful or beneficial for individuals?

[6] [AI – P. 312]**VERB GOVERNMENT B11:** ◀ **VERB₁₁ + ing-FORM** (in Band B – for the first time; A1-10: Lessons 19-28) **Key:** p. 231.

- V_i + to-INFINITIVE:** He failed to do it.
V_{ii} + OBJECT + to-INFINITIVE: He advised me to do it.
V_{iii} + ing-FORM: He stopped doing it.
V_{iv} + POSSESSIVE + ing-FORM: He appreciated my coming.
V_v + that-CLAUSE: He said that he had done it.
 ...

- admit (1)**
Przyznała się do prowadzenia samochodu bez ubezpieczenia.
- appreciate (2)**
Nie bardzo mi się podoba to, że jestem traktowany jak obywatel drugiej kategorii.
- avoid (3)**
Przez cały dzień unikam zabrania się do roboty.
- can't help (4)**
Nie mogę przestać myśleć, że on wie więcej niż nam mówi.
- come (5)**
Przyszedł szukając mnie.
- consider (6)**
Rozważamy kupno nowego samochodu.
- contemplate (7)**
Nigdy nie rozważałem zamieszkania za granicą.
- defer (8)**
Odkładałem / Odłożyłem podjęcie decyzji.
- deny (9)**
Zaprzecza temu, że próbował zamordować swoją żonę.
- detest (10)**
Nienawidzę przymusu wczesnego wstawania.
- dislike (11)**
Nie lubię być z dala od mojej rodziny.
- endure (12)**
Nie umie znieść porażki.
- enjoy (13)**
Lubię grać w tenisa.
- fancy (14)**
Nie miałbyś / miałabyś ochoty na wypad do miasta dziś wieczór?
- finish (15)**
Bądź cicho! Nie skończył jeszcze mówić.
- go (16) = move in a particular way or while doing sth else**
*Samochód ześlizgnął się z drogi do rowu. ● Szła w górę po schodach szlochając.
 Wpadła na kelnera, a jego taca z drinkami poleciała do góry.*
- imagine (17)**
Wyobrażała / Wyobraziła sobie, jak wchodzi do biura i wręcza rezygnację.
- keep (18)**
Uśmiechaj się cały czas.
- like (19)**
Nigdy nie lubiła pływać.
- mind (20)**
Czy nie miałby Pan / nie miałyby Pani... nic przeciwko temu, żeby wyjaśnić to jeszcze raz.
- miss (21)**
O mały włos go nie uderzyła.
- need (22)**
Twoją koszulę trzeba uprać.
- postpone (23)**
To, żeby przełożyć budowę tego nowego szpitala, nie było decyzją, która się spodobała.
- resent (24)**
Żywi głęboką urazę za fakt bycia traktowanym jak dziecko.

resist (25)

Bank mocno przeciwstawia się obniżeniu stóp procentowych.

risk (26)

Wiedzieli, że ryzykują tym, że zostaną zaaresztowani.

suggest (27)

Sugeruję pojechać moim samochodem.

want (28)

Te rośliny wymagają codziennego podlewania.

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & **IDIOMS** (marked ● or ○) – 17 (If there's no space here, see Appendix 7.)

▷ **A new broom sweeps clean.** (...someone new takes control of an organisation and makes many changes.)

○ I wish I got such ● **a golden handshake**. Chciałbym dostać taką **odprawę**.

○ He managed ● **to save his hide** by telling the truth. Zdołał **ocalić własną skórę**, wyznając prawdę.

○ I didn't know that ● **he got hitched** last month. ...że w zeszłym miesiącu **zawarł związek małżeński**.

○ Our manager often wants us to do the reports ● **immediately if not sooner**. Nasz kierownik często chce, żebyśmy robili sprawozdania **na wczoraj**.

○ You've broken the family vase. ● **You are in for it**. Zbiłeś rodzinną wazę. **Nawarzyłeś sobie niezłego piwa**.

○ You are getting on my nerves. ● **Go and jump in the lake!** Działasz mi na nerwy. **Idź do diabła!**

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 500 WORDS AND 10 PHRASAL VERBS & FILAKPHVS-17

Vocab. 19b: Abstract	Vocabulary 20a: Art	Vocabulary 20b: Art
menace <i>zagrożenie</i>	arty <i>artystyczny</i>	overlap
peculiarity <i>dziwaczność</i>	blurred <i>rozmażany</i>	palette [p á l ɪ t]
perseverance	canvas <i>plótno</i>	rectilinear <i>z protych linii</i>
[p éː s ɪ v ɪː r ə n s] <i>wytrwałość</i>	contours [k ó n t oː z] <i>kontury</i>	relief <i>plaskorzeźba</i>
self-awareness	craftsmanship	saturation <i>nasycenie</i>
sobriety [s ə b r ə j ə t ɪ j]	depict	shading <i>cieniowanie</i>
<i>powaga</i>	depth [d é p θ]	still life <i>martwa natura</i>
solitude [s ó l ɪ t ʃ ʊ d]	easel <i>sztaluga</i>	stippling <i>puentylizm</i>
<i>samotność</i>	fine arts <i>sztuki piękne</i>	subdued <i>przygaszony</i>
suppression <i>tłumienie</i>	focal point	texture <i>faktura</i>
upkeep <i>utrzymanie</i>	foreground <i>pierwszy plan</i>	three-dimensional
aesthetics [ɪ s θ ɛ t ɪ k s] <i>estetyka</i>	fresco <i>fresk</i>	vanishing point <i>punkt zbiegu</i>
	gaudy [g óː d ɪ j] <i>krzykliwy (kolor)</i>	vertical
	glass-blowing <i>dmuchanie szkła</i>	washed out <i>wyblakły</i>
	grandiose [g r á n d ɪ ə w s]	watercolour <i>akwarela</i>
	<i>przytłaczający</i>	woodcut <i>drzeworyt</i>
	hatching <i>cieniowanie</i>	volume <i>objętość</i>
	horizontal	
	hue <i>odcień</i>	
	imagery [ɪ m ɪ dʒ ə r ɪ j] <i>motywy</i>	
	insipid [ɪ n s í p ɪ d] <i>mdły</i>	
	maquette <i>model</i>	
	masterpiece <i>arcydzieło</i>	
	monochromatic <i>jednobarwny</i>	
	moody <i>nastrojowy</i>	
	mural painting	
	oblique [ə b l í j k] <i>ukośny</i>	

To be continued on page 104...

(18) Lesson Eighteen: Future Perfect Simple & Future Perfect Continuous

Band 18A

- 🔊 (18-1) Future Tenses-1: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rv3HALcJGVc>
 🔊 (18-2) Future Tenses-2: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cju0qibhTXE>
 🔊 (18-3) **Accents-10a**: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0C1jbnBB6nc> (Newcastle, 17:44)
 🔊 (18-4) **Accents-10b**: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kayIRqL-nTY> (Geordie-1, Newcastle)
 🔊 (18-5) **Accents-10c**: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i6sS6-ROLOA> (Geordie-2, Newcastle)

INPUT (A1): FUTURE PERFECT = CZAS PRZYSZŁY DOPUNKTOWY

Tab. 18-1. FUTURE PERFECT

◀SUB	will / shall	have	III forma▶	
I you he we you they	will / shall	have	written	<i>Czas przyszły dopunktowy opisuje czynność, która ma się skończyć przed jakimś punktem czasu w przyszłości.</i>

EXAMPLES

- I will have retired by the year 2030. [not later than the time mentioned]
- I won't have retired till the year 2030. [until, till is more informal, less often used in writing, Until...]

INPUT (A2): FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS / PROGRESSIVE = CZAS PRZYSZŁY DOPUNKTOWO-CIĄGŁY

Tab. 34. FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS / PROGRESSIVE

◀SUB	will / shall	have	been	~ing▶	
I you he we you they	will / shall	have	been	writing	<i>Czas przyszły dopunktowo-ciągły opisuje czynność, która będzie się dziać (będzie w trakcie, w progresji) aż do jakiegoś punktu czasu w przyszłości.</i>

EXAMPLES

By this time tomorrow, I will have been working on this book for a year.

EXERCISES

I. be going to

- When you (pay) the bill?
- You (eat) all that?
- The tiger (attack) us.
- The cat (have) kittens.
- This helicopter (crash).
- You (ask) them to help you?

II. The Future Perfect.

- In two days' time he (take) his exam.
- I (finish) this article by tomorrow evening.
- I'll still be here next year but Robert (leave).
- By this time next year I (save) 5000 PLN.
- The train (leave) before they reach the station.

SPEECH

- Shall we go for a swim tomorrow?** *Pójdziemy jutro pływać?*
- When'll I see you again?** *Kiedy cię znów zobaczę?*
- Will prices rise again next year?** *Czy ceny znów wzrosną w przyszłym roku?*
- Will it rain tomorrow?** *Będzie jutro padać?*

5. Do you think you'll get a promotion? *Jak myślisz, awansują cię?*
6. Will you have lunch with me tomorrow? *Zechcesz zjeść ze mną obiad jutro?*
7. When'll you finish this course? *Kiedy skończysz ten kurs?*
8. What'll you be doing at this time tomorrow? *Co będziesz robić jutro o tej porze?*
9. When'll you be seeing your wife? *Kiedy będziesz się widział ze swoją żoną?*
10. Will you be spending the winter in Australia? *Czy będziesz spędzać zimę w Australii?*
11. Will you have retired by the year 2030? *Czy w 2030 będziesz już na emeryturze?*
12. Will you have learned English by the month of July? *Czy do lipca nauczysz się angielskiego?*
13. What are you gonna do tomorrow? *Co zamierzasz robić jutro?*
14. Is it going to rain? *Będzie padać?*

EXERCISES

Future Perfect Simple

📖 (18-1) <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/future-perfect>

📖 (18-2) <http://www.e-ang.pl/26,Future-Perfect-Simple-Budowa.html>

📖 (18-3) <http://www.e-gramatica.com/pl/future-perfect-simple-continuous/>

📖 (18-4) <http://www.e-gramatica.com/pl/future-perfect-simple-continuous/test1-exercise3/>

📖 (18-5) <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/911>

Future Perfect Continuous

📖 (18-6) <http://www.angielski.nauczaj.com/wyrazanie-przyszlosci/future-perfect-continuous.php>

📖 (18-7) <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/future-perfect-continuous/zastosowanie>

📖 (18-8) <http://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/futureperfectcontinuous.html>

📖 (18-9) http://angielski.na6.pl/future_perfect_continuous_exercises

📖 (18-10) http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar-exercise-future-perfect.php

📖 (18-11) [Tenses Quiz - 1 \(Advanced Level\) - English Exercises Site - Let's Try \(exercisesenglish.com\)](http://www.exercisesenglish.com/tenses-quiz-1-advanced-level)

📖 (18-12) [Mixed Tenses Advanced Level Test - Quiz \(Online Exercise With Answers\) 4 \(englishtestsonline.com\)](http://www.english-test-online.com/mixed-tenses-advanced-level-test-quiz)

🗣️ SPEAKING (18A): Religion? & Are credit and debit cards worse than real money?

Credit cards vs debit cards: What's the difference? A **credit card** lets you borrow money to repay later, whereas a debit card uses the money from your bank account straight away. While you can use both credit and debit cards to pay for purchases online and in shops, knowing some of the key differences could save you money.

And: [Credit Card Vs Debit Card | Difference Between Cards – HSBC UK](http://www.hsbc.co.uk/credit-card-vs-debit-card)

Band 18B

🗣️ SPEAKING (19B): Living in a big city or in the country?

INPUT (B): TO BE GOING TO = TO BE GONNA

SPEAKER A. The windows in the living room are dirty.

SPEAKER B. Really? I will wash them at the weekend.

SPEAKER A. The windows in the living room are dirty.

SPEAKER B. I know. I am going to wash them at the weekend.

Laura is pregnant. She is going to have a baby. ↔ Laura likes children, and she has just got married.

She will have a baby soon.

Look at the time. We're gonna be late. ↔ She'll be late, as usual.

One day, the world will become a better place to live in.

VERB GOVERNMENT B12: ◀ VERB₁₂ + (POSSESSIVE) + ing-FORM ▶

Key: page 233.

appreciate

Doceniam to, że zrobisz / zrobiłaś pewien wysiłek, by tu przyjść.

Nie bardzo podoba mi się fakt traktowania mnie jak obywatela drugiej kategorii.

EXTRA-17: LITERARY INVERSION = *INWERSJA LITERACKA***LEVEL C-1****ADV + V_a + SUB + ...**

- ADV₁ = {little, never, rarely, seldom, on no account...}

Never have I seen such a thing!

Never / Seldom has there been so much protest against the Bomb.

Seldom do I watch TV.

Little does he realise how important this meeting was.

Hardly ever does he drink.

Hardly had Mary left the room, when all her colleagues started to gossip about her.

Rarely are the results so poor.

On no condition will I lend you the money.

On no account must you accept any money if he offers it.

On no account must you go there!

No sooner had I laid down than somebody knocked at the door.

Only then did I realise how stupid I had been.

Only when his parents had agreed, did Tom go to a club.

Only after years of marriage did I realize I wasn't happy.

Only now am I sure who my real friend is.

Only by chance did Tom manage to pass the test.

Not only did we have financial problems, but we also had to cope with another problem.

Not until I entered my flat, did I realise I was being followed.

- ADV₂ = {so..., such...}

Such was her charm that everybody fell in love with her.

So violent was his fury that...

- **CONDITIONAL CLAUSES**

Were the government to cut Value Added Tax, prices would fall.

Were it not for your help, I would still be homeless.

Were it not for the fact that you helped me, I would be homeless.

Should you see him, please give him my regrets.

Should you happen to see him, please give him my regrets.

Had the management acted sooner, the strike wouldn't have happened.

Had it not been for the unusually bad weather, the rescue party would have been able to save the stranded climber.

AND

- **AFTER ADVERBIALS OF PLACE**

At the top of the hill stood the tiny chapel.

In the fields of poppies lay the dying soldiers.

In the distance could be seen the purple mountains.

INVERSION DOES NOT OCCUR IF THE SUBJECT IS A PRONOUN: **At the top of the hill** it stood out against the sky.

- **AFTER «here» AND «there» (AND SOME OTHERS):**

Here comes a taxi.

There goes the last train.

Up it went.

PRONUNCIATION (16): CLIPPING (PRZYCIĘCIE, SZYBSZE WYMÓWIENIE)⁴⁸

🔊 (18-6) Fortis and Lenis: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qd0Xciy9iTG>

A CLIPPED VOWEL IS ONE THAT IS PRONOUNCED MORE QUICKLY THAN UNCLIPPED VOWEL:

rice → a quick (clipped) [aj] + a slower (unclipped) [S]: [r-aj-S] [0.32 + 0.23 + 0.45]

[...clipped + fortis] = t (t milliseconds)

⁴⁸ Based on: Longman Pronunciation Dictionary, p. 136.

Compare with: **rise** → a slower (unclipped) [aj] + a quick (clipped) [z]: [r-aj-z] [0.32 + 0.45 + 0.23]

unclipped + **lentis** = t (t milliseconds)

A vowel is clipped when it is followed by one of the consonants: [p t k tʃ f θ s ʃ] (*spółgłoski, które w polskim języku są bezdźwięcznymi, w angielskim są mocne, fortis consonants*) within one syllable (**fortis clipping**):

clipped + **fortis (voiceless)** ↔ unclipped + lenis consonants (voiced) [b d g ʒ v ð z ʒ]

feet → [f • ɪj • t] ↔ **feed** → [f • ɪj • d]

loose → [l • ʊw • s] ↔ **lose** → [l • ʊw • z]

rate → [r • ej • t] ↔ **raid** → [r • ej • d]

seeking → [s • ɪj • k-ɪŋ] ↔ **intriguing** → [ɪn'tr • ɪj • gɪŋ]

paper → [p • ej • p-ə] ↔ **labour** → [l • ej • bə]

total → [t • əw • t-əl] ↔ **model** → [m • əw • d^əl]

Clipping may affect two sounds:

- **t-en-t** [t-en-t] ↔ **t-en-d** [t-en-d]
- **m-il-k** [m-ɪl-k]
- ***f-ier-ce** [f-ɪ:-s] ↔ **f-ear-s** [f-ɪ:-z]

Another phenomenon – a vowel in an syllable followed by another (unstressed) syllable is a little clipped:

- **leader** [li:də] ([i:] is clipped because of -er) ↔ **lead** [li:d] (here [i:] is not)

The clipping is intensified when the vowel is followed by a fortis consonant and an unstressed syllable:

- **teach-er** [ti:tʃə]: [i:] is twice shortened, by [tʃ] and by -er.

The opposite of clipping is **stretching**, which tends to affect the vowel of a syllable that is at the very end of an utterance (the last syllable the speaker makes before taking a breath or stopping talking).

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 150 WORDS AND 10 PHRASAL VERBS & FilakPHVs-18

Vocabulary 21a: Music	Vocabulary 21b: Music	Vocabulary 22a: Cinema
acoustic	perfect pitch <i>słuch absolutny</i>	advanced screening <i>pokaz przedpremierowy</i>
anthem	pick <i>kostka gitarowa</i>	blockbuster <i>hit</i>
ad-lib <i>impro wizować</i>	play by ear	blood and guts <i>przemoc</i>
alto <i>alt</i>	repertoire [r ɛ p ə t w a:]	cameo role [k á m ɪ j ə w r ə w l]
bagpipes <i>dudy</i>	score <i>partytura</i>	epizodyczna rola
bass guitar [b ɛ j s]; [b á s] <i>okoń</i>	sharp <i>krzyżyk (w nutach)</i>	chick flick <i>babski film</i>
belt out <i>głośno grać/śpiewać</i>	stave [s t ɛ j v] <i>pięciolinia</i>	cliffhanger <i>zawieszenie akcji</i>
be off-key <i>falszować</i>	synthesiser [sínθəsajzə]	end credits <i>napisy końcowe</i>
chord <i>chwyt gitarowy</i>	syntetyzator	extra <i>statysta</i>
chorus <i>refren</i>	vocal chords <i>struny głosowe</i>	far-fetched <i>naciągany</i>
double bass [dábəlbéjs] <i>kontrabas</i>	vocal range <i>skala głosu</i>	flashback <i>retrospekcja</i>
hum <i>nucić</i>	bow [b ə w] <i>smyczek</i>	frame <i>klatka</i>
ineffable [ɪnɛfəbəl] <i>nie do opisanie</i>	bassoon [b ə s ʊw n] <i>fagot</i>	impersonator <i>imitator</i>
in tune <i>czysto (śpiew)</i>	trombone <i>puzon</i>	miscast <i>źle obsadzić</i>
neck <i>gryf</i>	drums <i>perkusja</i>	on air <i>na antenie</i>
	castanets [kástənɛts] <i>kastaniety</i>	

To be continued on page 110...

(19) Lesson Nineteen: Tenses – Revision

Band 19A

- 🔊 (19-1) Past Tenses-1: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4cVXc--mugk>
 🔊 (19-2) Past Tenses-2: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QDelfg2MZwo>
 🔊 (19-3) Past Tenses-3: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3qCRlvEIC4>
 🔊 (19-4) Past Tenses-4: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mFVJ4GOgD28>

INPUT (A): REVISION = CZASY: PODSUMOWANIE (Lessons 11-19)

Tab. 19-1. TENSES – 1

TENSE	SIMPLE <i>prosty</i>	CONTINUOUS <i>ciągły</i>	PERFECT <i>dopunktowy</i>	PERFECT CONTINUOUS <i>dopunktowy ciągły</i>
PRESENT	I write. He writes. Do you write? Does he write? I don't write. He doesn't write. Yes, I do. No, I don't.	I am writing. What is he writing? They aren't writing. Yes, I am. No, I am not.	I have written. Have you written it? He hasn't written anything. Yes, I have. No, I haven't.	I have been working here for 5 years. Have you? Yes, I have. No, I haven't.
PAST	He wrote a book. Did you see him? I didn't do anything. Yes, I did. No, I didn't.	I was playing the piano. He wasn't doing it. Was she leaving? Yes, she was. No, she wasn't.	He had done it. Had you seen him? No, I hadn't. Yes, I had.	I had been working here for 5 years. Had you? Yes, I had. No, I hadn't.
FUTURE	I'll do it. Will you do it? Yes, I will / shall. No, I won't / shan't.	I'll be writing it. Will you be seeing him? Yes, I will / shall. No, I won't / shan't.	I'll have finished it by tomorrow. Will you? Yes, I will / shall. No, I won't / shan't.	I'll have been working here for 5 years tomorrow. Will you? Yes, I will / shall. No, I won't / shan't.
	He is going to leave tomorrow. ■ He is about to leave tomorrow. The train leaves at 5:00. ■ He is leaving tomorrow.			
FORM →	I / II FORM	be + ing-FORM	have + III FORM	have + been + ing-FORM
→ Znaczenie →	Prosty	<i>być w trakcie, w progresji</i>	<i>mieć coś (z)robione przed jakimś punktem czasu</i>	<i>mieć coś (z)robione przez jakiś czas do jakiegoś punktu czasu</i>
	Simple	↔	→	←→

Tab. 19-2. TENSES – 2

SIMPLE <i>prosty</i>	CONTINUOUS <i>ciągły</i>	PERFECT <i>dopunktowy</i>	PERFECT + CONTINUOUS
to write	to be writing	to have written	to have been writing
he writes he wrote he'll write	he is writing he was writing he'll be writing	he has written he had written he'll have written	he has been writing he had been writing he'll have been writing

EXERCISE

- Hello! I (try) to telephone you all week. Where you (be)?
- "I don't think we (meet) before?" "Well, I (see) you once at a party, but we not (be) introduced then."
- I (buy) the book, but when I (hear) the opinion of the critics, I (change) my mind.
- It's a great pity you not (come) to Gdansk with us last Sunday. As you never (see) the sea before, it (be) a new experience for you.
- How long (you – work) in this firm?
- What (you – do) tomorrow?

7. How (you – spend) last Saturday?
8. What (you – do) when I rang you?

SPEECH

1. Do you work? What's your job? What do you do for a living?
2. What's your monthly salary?
3. What's the average monthly pay in Poland?
4. How much is the rent for a three-roomed flat?
5. How long is maternity leave?
6. How much is the income tax?
7. How many days a week do you work?
8. Do you have a house of your own?
9. What car do you have?
10. What political parties are there in Poland?
11. Are you a member of any of them?
12. Who is the head of the Polish Trade Union?

EXERCISES

📄(19-1): <http://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/verbtenseintro.html>

📄(19-2): http://www.english-4u.de/tenses_exercises.html

📄(19-3): http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar-exercise-tenses.php

📄(19-4): http://www.agendaweb.org/verbs/mixed_tenses-exercises.html

🎵(icon for a song)(19-5) Hotel California - the Eagles⁴⁹: [Wideo Bing](https://www.bing.com/videos/riverview/relatedvideo?q=YouTube%20Eagles%20Take%20it%20easy%20with%20lyrics&mid=55F818F62E8FCCCF57455F818F62E8FCCCF574&ajaxhist=0) =

<https://www.bing.com/videos/riverview/relatedvideo?q=YouTube%20Eagles%20Take%20it%20easy%20with%20lyrics&mid=55F818F62E8FCCCF57455F818F62E8FCCCF574&ajaxhist=0>) Lyrics: [Eagles - Hotel California Lyrics | AZLyrics.com](https://www.bing.com/videos/riverview/relatedvideo?q=YouTube%20Eagles%20Take%20it%20easy%20with%20lyrics&mid=55F818F62E8FCCCF57455F818F62E8FCCCF574&ajaxhist=0)

🎵(song)(19-6) Take it Easy – the Eagles: [Wideo Bing](https://www.bing.com/videos/riverview/relatedvideo?q=YouTube+Eagles+Take+it+easy+with+lyrics&mid=3DB2B2C836D9409044BC3DB2B2C836D9409044BC&FORM=VAMGZC) =

<https://www.bing.com/videos/riverview/relatedvideo?q=YouTube+Eagles+Take+it+easy+with+lyrics&mid=3DB2B2C836D9409044BC3DB2B2C836D9409044BC&FORM=VAMGZC> Lyrics: [Take it easy the eagles lyrics - Wyszukaj](https://www.bing.com/videos/riverview/relatedvideo?q=YouTube+Eagles+Take+it+easy+with+lyrics&mid=3DB2B2C836D9409044BC3DB2B2C836D9409044BC&FORM=VAMGZC)

[6][🌟 AI – P. 312] VERB GOVERNMENT A1: ◀VERB₁ + to-INFINITIVE▶ (Sentence Patterns – for the first time)
Key: page 234.

- V_i + to-INFINITIVE:** He failed to do it.
V_{ii} + OBJECT + to-INFINITIVE: He advised me to do it.
V_{iii} + ing-FORM: He stopped doing it.
V_{iv} + POSSESSIVE + ing-FORM: He appreciated my coming.
V_v + that-CLAUSE: He said that he had done it.

stop

- ◀VERB₁ + to-INFINITIVE▶ We **stopped to take** pictures. *Zatrzymaliśmy się, aby...* • We **stopped to admire** the scenery. *Zatrzymaliśmy się, by podziwiać...*
 ▶VERB₁₁ + ing-FORM▶ We **stopped smoking**. *Przestaliśmy palić.* • The phone never **stops ringing**. *Telefon ciągle dzwoni.*
 ▶VERB₁₄ + OBJ + ing-FORM▶ You can't **stop people saying** what they think. *Nie można powstrzymać ludzi od mówienia tego, co myślą.*
 ▶VERB_{14'} + OBJ + (PREP) + ing-FORM⁵⁰▶ There's nothing to **stop you from accepting** the offer. *Nie ma nic, co powstrzymałoby cię od przyjęcia tej oferty.*
 ▶VERB + wh-WORD + CLAUSE▶ Mike immediately **stopped what** he was doing. *Mike natychmiast przestał robić, to co robił.*

appreciate

- ▶VERB₁₁ + ing-FORM▶ I don't **appreciate** (= welcome) **being** treated like a second-class citizen. *Nie podoba mi się, że jestem traktowany...*
 ▶VERB₁₄ + OBJ + ing-FORM▶ We would **appreciate you letting** us know of any problems. *Byłoby nam miło, gdybyście powiadomili / gdybyś powiadomił(a) nas o wszelkich problemach.*
 ▶VERB₂₀ + that-CLAUSE▶ We didn't fully **appreciate that he was seriously ill**. *Nie w pełni zdawaliśmy sobie sprawę z tego, jak chory on był.*

⁴⁹ Audiobook: Simon Heptinstall, *High Expectations*, B2-C1, Story no 1: Free Parking (with a disc).

⁵⁰ <https://ell.stackexchange.com/questions/8286/the-usage-of-from-in-stop-somebody-from-doing-something> [March 29, 2025]

◀ VERB? + **wh-WORD** + **CLAUSE** ▶ I don't think you appreciate (= realise) **how** expensive it will be. Nie wiem, czy zdajesz sobie sprawę, jak drogie to będzie.

appear

Wydawało się, że zbliża się do czterdziestki.

Wydaje się, że wystąpił tu błąd.

Wydawało się, że oni / one nie wiedzą, co się dzieje.

She appeared to be in her late thirties.

There appears to have been a mistake.

They appeared not to know what was happening.

apply = *ubiegać się*

page 234

Mandy ubiegała się o przyjęcie do policji.

attempt

Spróbuję odpowiedzieć na wszystkie twoje pytania.

Nie próbuj nawet naprawiać tego sam / sama.

can't afford = *nie móc sobie pozwolić na coś*

Nie możemy sobie pozwolić na zignorowanie tego ostrzeżenia.

contrive = TO MANAGE TO DO STH DESPITE DIFFICULTIES; *zdołać*

Wytrwała w tym, żeby spędzać z nim dwie godziny w każdy niedzielny wieczór.

decline = *odmówić*

Nie chcieli mi powiedzieć, jak zdobyli mój adres.

fail = *nie udać się*

Nie dostał się do akademii sztuki.

hasten: IF YOU HASTEN TO DO SOMETHING, YOU QUICKLY DO IT.

Prezydent pośpieszył zapewnić swoich ludzi, że jest w doskonałym zdrowiu.

hurry = *spieszyć się*

Dzieciaki rzuciły się do otwierania prezentów.

long = TO WANT SOMETHING VERY MUCH

Tęskniła za ty, by go znów zobaczyć.

manage = *udać się / osiągnąć cel*

Udało się nam dotrzeć na lotnisko na czas.

need = *potrzebować*

Muszę się trochę przespać.

offer = *oferować*

Dzieciaki zaofiarowały się zmyć naczynia.

prepare = *przygotować*

Przygotowywałem / Przygotowywałam się do wyjazdu.

promise = *obecać*

Obiecał zająć się tą sprawą.

refuse = *odmówić*

Zdecydowanie odmówił dyskusji na ten temat.

seek = TO ATTEMPT (TO DO SOMETHING); TRY

Próbuję tylko pomóc.

seem

Wydaje się, że oni / one wiedzą, co robią.

Wydaje się, że zostawiłem / zostawiłam książkę w domu.

Wydaje się niemożliwe, bym zaczął / zaczęła dziś.

shudder = TO SHAKE BECAUSE YOU ARE COLD OR FRIGHTENED, OR BECAUSE OF A STRONG FEELING = *trząść się*

Wzdrygam się na samą myśl, ile to wszystko będzie kosztowało.

= I don't want to think about it because it is too unpleasant.

strive = TO TRY VERY HARD TO DO SOMETHING OR TO MAKE SOMETHING HAPPEN, ESPECIALLY FOR A LONG TIME OR AGAINST DIFFICULTIES = *bardzo się starać*

Pan Roe zaczął żywić oczekiwanie, że musi teraz bardzo się starać, by stanąć na wysokości zadania.

struggle = *zмагаć się*

Ledwo udawało się im spłacać rachunki.

🗣️ **SPEAKING (19A): Ecology**

🔊 (19-7) Accents-11a: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iXcizut9qA8> (Bristol, 2:43)

🔊 (19-8) Accents-11b: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G3vCiqUuhWc> (4:09)

INPUT (A&B): REVISION = CZASY: PODSUMOWANIE (Lessons 11-19; key: page 236)

TENSES

- (1) *Wyprowadzam psa trzy razy na dzień. W tygodniu jadam lunch w szkole.*
- (2) *Pan Wilson pisze książkę na temat czasów angielskich. # Jem tylko owoce i warzywa, ponieważ w tym miesiącu jestem na diecie. # Ona je tylko owoce i warzywa, gdyż jest weganką.*
- (3) *Coraz więcej polskich rodzin spędza wakacje Bożonarodzeniowe poza domem.*
- (4) *Samolot wyląduje w Warszawie o szóstej po południu dziś wieczorem. # Wakacje Bożonarodzeniowe zaczną się pod koniec grudnia; nie możemy się doczekać. # Jak zwykle pociąg do Heathrow odejdzie z peronu szóstego; proszę tam przejść i poczekać. # Sesja popołudniowa zacznie się o drugiej po południu, tuż po lunchu. # Jesteś gotowa? Taksówka przyjedzie za pięć minut. # Jesteście gotowe? Pociąg odjedzie za pięć minut.*
- (5) *Zawsze zapominasz o moich urodzinach. # Zawsze pamiętasz o moich urodzinach. # Pies mojego sąsiada ciągle szczeka. Po prostu nie mogę spać w nocy. # Pies mojego sąsiada ciągle szczeka, kiedy pojawia się ktoś obcy. Dobrze mieć takiego psa w sąsiedztwie.*
- (6) *Zawsze spotykam go w autobusie. # Jej mąż jest tak pracowity; zawsze coś tam robi wokół domu. # Jej mąż jest taki nieporęczny; ciągle coś psuje. # Dlaczego zawsze popełniasz te same błędy? Jest tak wiele innych. # Ciągle popełniasz te same błędy, bo jesteś zbyt młody, byś uczył się na starych błędach.*
- (7) *Myślę, że to ćwiczenie będzie całkiem łatwe. # Myślę o tym, jak zrobić to ćwiczenie; nie jest łatwe. # Ciastko smakuje dobrze; twoja matka musi być dobrą kucharką. # Smakujemy nowe ciasto teraz, jest przepyszne. # Pies patrzy na kość, bo ona wygląda dziwnie. # Wygląda na to, że wszyscy są szczęśliwi; dobra.*
- (8) *Nie zamierzam tego zjeść, ma dziwny zapach. # Wącham kwiat, ale nic nie czuję. Jak on pachnie? # Pomarańcza jest miękka w dotyku; chyba jest zgniła w środku. # Dotykam pomarańczy, żeby zobaczyć, czy jest jeszcze dobra.*
- (9) *Lubię Robercika odkąd go poznałem. # Lubię Robercika, odkąd go znam.*
- (10) *Nie chcę już jeść; jestem już pełny.*
- (11) *Ostatnio zaprzyjaźniliśmy się z wieloma ludźmi. # Ostatnio napisała nową książkę. # Czy ostatnio ona była za granicą? # Nie widziałem ostatnio żadnych bezpańskich psów na naszych ulicach. # Ostatnio nie zrobiliśmy nic pożytecznego.*
- (12) *Nie przeczytałem jeszcze całej książki, więc nie znam jeszcze zakończenia. # Moja siostra jeszcze nie wstała, dalej śpi. # Sprzedałeś już swój stary samochód? Bardzo szybko się uwinąłeś. # Czy ona naprawdę dostała już awans?*
- (13) *To jest pierwszy raz, jak czytam tak dobrą książkę.*
- (14) *Jestem w Nowym Jorku od dwóch tygodni. # Przyjechałem do Nowego Jorku na dwa tygodnie.*
- (15) *Byłem w Nowym Jorku; to miało miejsce w ubiegłym miesiącu. # Pojechała do Nowego Jorku. # Poszła do sklepu. # Była w sklepie (i pewnie już wróciła).*
- (16) *Gdzie byłeś?*
- (17) *W okresie ostatnich dwóch miesięcy spotkała się ze swoim chłopakiem pięć razy.*
- (18) *Brenda wyszła spod prysznica (jest mokra i w ręczniku). # Chłopak jadł czekoladę (ma brudną buzię). # Moja matka robiła ciasto (ładnie pachnie ciastem). # Matka zrobiła ciasto. # Lekarz przyjmował pacjentów od momentu, gdy pielęgniarka wprowadziła do gabinetu pierwszego (widać, że lekarz jest zmęczony).*
- (19) *O siódmej zacząłem jechać do domu mojego przyjaciela. # O siódmej wczoraj wieczorem byłem w trakcie jechania do domu mojego przyjaciela. # O drugiej wczorajszego popołudnia moi rodzice zaczęli jeść lunch.*
- (20) *Gdy dziewczyna niosła szklankę wody, rozlała trochę na podłogę. Dziewczyna niosła szklankę wody, kiedy rozlała trochę na podłogę.*
- (21) *Mówca oczekiwał jakiegoś odzewu ze strony swoich słuchaczy. # Mówca czekał na jakąś reakcję ze strony swoich słuchaczy, kiedy jeden z nich poprosił o więcej czasu.*

- (22) Kiedy jedliśmy, kelner podszedł do nas i zapytał, czy wszystko jest OK. # Kiedy czytaliśmy nasze książki, zdaliśmy sobie sprawę, że one są całkiem trudne do zrozumienia. # Kiedy byliśmy w ZK, jadaliśmy mnóstwo typowo brytyjskiego jedzenia. # Kiedy byliśmy w szkole, czytaliśmy wiele książek, które były nudne. # Kiedy byliśmy młodszy, jadaliśmy obiady z naszymi rodzicami. # Kiedy mój syn chodził do szkoły, wstawał zawsze o 6 rano.
- (23) PASTPERF: Kierownik wezwał swoich ludzi, by im powiedzieć, że udzielił im złych instrukcji, ale oni już je wykonali. # Żona powiedziała mężowi, że nie kupił tego, o co go poprosiła, by kupić.
- (24) Kiedy dzieci wróciły do domu, matka już ugotowała obiad dla nich (już miała ugotowany), czekał na kuchni. # Kiedy dzieci wróciły do domu, matka gotowała właśnie obiad dla nich; musiały poczekać tylko kilka minut i już był gotowy. # Kiedy dzieci wróciły do domu, matka zaczęła gotować obiad dla nich. Musiały czekać ponad godzinę, zanim był gotowy. # Kiedy szef się zjawił, asystent zaczął robić mu herbatę; szef lubił herbatę bardzo gorącą.
- (25) Czekałem, aż skończy jeść śniadanie. # Czekałem, aż zacznie jeść śniadanie.
- (26) Posprzątałem dom, dopiero gdy wszyscy goście wyszli. # Moja siostra urządziła przyjęcie urodzinowe dopiero 1 czerwca. # Moja siostra urządziła przyjęcie urodzinowe, dopiero gdy skończyła 15 lat. # Odezwała się, dopiero gdy jej mąż skończył czytać gazetę. # Odezwała się, dopiero gdy jej mąż był w trakcie czytania gazety. # Odezwała się, dopiero gdy jej mąż (zaczął być) z powrotem w domu po zakupieniu gazety. # Odezwała się, dopiero gdy zaczęliśmy być sami.
- (27) To był pierwszy raz, kiedy zobaczyłem coś podobnego.
- (28) Roberek próbował wygasić pożar sam, zanim wezwał straż pożarną. # Mąż przyniósł żonie kwiaty po tym, jak urodziła ich dziecko.
- (29) Miałem nadzieję zdać mój ostatni egzamin, ale oblałem. # Zamierzała sprzedać swój samochód, ale zmieniła zdanie.
- (30) Kiedy byłem chłopcem, pływałem w pobliskiej rzece. # Znałem ludzi, którzy mieszkali w moim bloku. # Odwiedzałem ludzi, którzy mieszkali w moim bloku. # Jak byłem młodszy odwiedzałem ludzi, którzy mieszkali w moim bloku.
- (31) Kiedy się obudziła, jej mąż nie spał już od pół godziny. # Do momentu kiedy gra się skończyła, widzowie oglądali ją przez dwie godziny.

VERB GOVERNMENT B13: ◀VERB₁₃ + POSSESSIVE / OBJECT + ing-FORM▶

Key: pages 239.

anticipate

Nie spodziewam się, że to będzie problemem. [OBJECT]

can't bear

Nie mogę tego ścierpieć, że ty to robisz. [OBJECT]

dislike

Nie podobało mu się to, że przebywała z dala od domu. [OBJECT]

excuse

Proszę wybaczyć mi, że przerywam panu / pani / tobie... [POSSESSIVE]

forgive

Proszę mi wybaczyć, że przerywam, ale naprawdę nie zgadzam się z tym. [POSSESSIVE]

hate

On nienawidzi, gdy ktoś parkuje na jego miejscu. [OBJECT]

hinder

Uraz przeszkadzał mu w tym, by grał na 100% swoich możliwości. [OBJECT]

it involves

Praca wymaga tego, bym podróżował po całym kraju. [OBJECT]

Praca wymaga tego, bym podróżował po całym kraju. [POSSESSIVE – FORMAL]

like

Nie podobało mi się, że on bierze cały kredyt. [OBJECT]

Nie podobało mi się, że on bierze cały kredyt. [POSSESSIVE – FORMAL]

mind

Czy twoi rodzice nie mają nic przeciwko temu, że wychodzisz z domu? [OBJECT]

pardon

Proszę mi wybaczyć, że pytam, ale czy to jest pani mąż? [POSSESSIVE]

prevent

Nic nie powstrzyma go przed protestowaniem przeciwko niesprawiedliwości. [OBJECT / POSSESSIVE]

resent = TO FEEL BITTER / ANGRY ABOUT STH, ESPECIALLY BECAUSE YOU FEEL IT IS UNFAIR

Miała żal o to, że to on podejmuje wszystkie decyzje. [OBJECT]

Miała żal o to, że to on podejmuje wszystkie decyzje. [POSSESSIVE – FORMAL]

understand

Po prostu nie rozumiem, dlaczego on wziął te pieniądze. [OBJECT]

Po prostu nie rozumiem, dlaczego on wziął te pieniądze. [POSSESSIVE – FORMAL]

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & **IDIOMS** (marked ● or ○) – 19 (If there's no space here, see Appendix 7.)

▷ **One good turn deserves another.** ... said when you do a helpful or kind act for someone who has done something good for you

○ I saw Jack yesterday. He **looked like a million dollars.** *Widziałem wczoraj Janka. Świetnie wyglądał.*

○ She visits us **once in a blue moon.** *Odwiedza nas bardzo rzadko.*

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 500 WORDS AND 10 PHRASAL VERBS & FILAKPHVS-19

Vocabulary 22b: Cinema	Vocab. 23: Architecture	Vocab. 24: Literature
outtake <i>scena odrzucona</i> pan <i>surowo ocenić</i> production designer <i>scenograf</i> rendition <i>interpretacja</i> sequel sound engineer spotlight <i>centrum uwagi</i> starlit career <i>światłana przyszłość</i> supporting role <i>rola drugopl.</i> take <i>ujęcie</i> tearjerker <i>wyciskacz łez</i> true-to-life <i>realistyczny</i> typecast voice-over <i>głos lektora</i> zoom in <i>robić zbliżenie</i> lens <i>obiektyw</i> exposure meter <i>światłomierz</i> projector <i>rzutnik</i> headphones <i>słuchawki</i>	beam <i>belka</i> boiler room <i>kotłownia</i> cast iron <i>żeliwo</i> chalet chamber <i>komnata</i> cornice <i>gzyms</i> demolish <i>wyburzyć</i> 'derelict <i>zrujnowany</i> diagonal [d əj ə ɡ ə n ə l] <i>przekątny</i> erect <i>wznosić</i> façade handrail <i>poręcz</i> hollow block <i>pustak</i> insulation board <i>plyta izolacyjna</i> landmark mansion <i>dworek</i> marble <i>marmur</i> mezzanine [mézənɪjn] <i>antresola</i> moat <i>fosa</i> nave outbuilding <i>przybudówka</i> pillar <i>filar</i> plot <i>działka</i> roof tile <i>dachówka</i> 'scaffolding <i>rusztowanie</i> sepulchral <i>pogrzebowy</i> sə'pʌlkərəl shaft <i>szyb</i> slate <i>dachówka łupkowa</i> soaring <i>strzelisty</i> stained glass <i>witraż</i> styrofoam <i>styropian</i> subcontractor <i>podwykonawca</i> suspension bridge <i>most wiszący</i> two-sided roof <i>dach dwuspadowy</i> turret [t ʌ r ɪ t] <i>wieżyczka</i> vault <i>sklepienie, krypta</i>	abound with / in allude to blank verse blurb bucolic cliché convey corpus discourse emphasise be engrossed in epistolary fable figure of speech historical epic hyperbole imagery leitmotif manuscript memoirs metaphor moralistic tale nursery rhyme <i>rymowanka</i> paragraph <i>akapit</i> publishers <i>wydawnictwo</i> pun <i>gra słów</i> rhyme satire science fiction skim synopsis theme verse wordplay

To be continued on page 112...

SKŁADNIA

ZDANIA PROSTEGO



SYNTAX

OF THE (SIMPLE) CLAUSE

Vocabulary 25: History	Vocab. 26: Language	Vocabulary 27: Media
abdicate the throne accede to the throne <i>wstąpić</i> agitate alliance annexation appease <i>ustąpić</i> arbitrary armistice <i>rozejm</i> assassin behead <i>ściąć głowę</i> bill of rights <i>karta praw</i> the bourgeoisie [b ó: ʒ w a: z ɪj] clampdown on <i>zdecydowane kroki</i> / <i>restrykcyjna polityka</i> colonisation the Commonwealth convoy coup d'état [k úw d ej t á:] to crown curfew <i>godzina policyjna</i> deadlock <i>impas</i> demarcation disarm downfall dungeon [d á n dʒ ə n] <i>loch</i> electorate [ɪ l é k t ə r ə t] enact [ɪ n á k t] <i>uchwalić</i> the Enlightenment envoy <i>wysłannik</i> epoch [ɪ j p ɔ k] exile <i>wygnanie</i> exodus [éksədəs] <i>masowa emigrac.</i> feudalism [f j úw d l ɪ z ə m] forerunner <i>precursor/zapowiedź</i> gauge [g é j dʒ] <i>ocenić</i> hostage the Iron Curtain labour camp manifesto [m á n ɪ f é s t ə w] martial law [m á: j ə l l o:] <i>stan...</i> medieval period martyr [m á: t ə] non-aligned [n ó n ə l á j n d] <i>neutralny / niezrzeszony</i> ordinance <i>rozporządzenie</i> outcry <i>głosy sprzeciwu</i> partition <i>zabór / rozbiór</i> ratify reactionary relief <i>pomoc / zapomoga</i> ruling class <i>klasa rządząca</i> schism [s k í z ə m] <i>rozłam</i> treason [t r í j z ə n] <i>zdrada stanu</i> trench <i>okop</i> truce <i>chwilowy rozejm</i>	tumultuous [t ʃ úw m á l t ʃ úw ə s] <i>burzliwy</i> articulate asterisk bolded <i>wytluszczony</i> broad accent <i>silny</i> cognate [k ó g n ej t] <i>pokrewny</i> colon [k ó w l ɔ n] <i>dwukropek</i> colloquial [k ə l ó w k w ɪ j ə l] complement compound noun concise conjunction <i>spójnik</i> comparative digression enunciation [ɪ n á n s ɪ j é j ə n] <i>dykcja</i> extinct [ɪ k s t í ŋ k t] feminine [f é m ə n ɪ n] indicative [ɪ n d í k ə t ɪ v] innuendo [ɪ n j úw é n d ə w] <i>podtekst</i> interjection <i>wtrącenie</i> italicised [ɪ t á l ɪ s ə j z d] jargon laconic [l ə k ó n ɪ k] lingua franca [l í ŋ g w ə f r á ŋ k ə] <i>język uniwersalny</i> literally masculine monosyllabic ornate [o: n é j t] <i>kwiecisty</i> parable [p á r ə b ə l] <i>przypowieść</i> pompous ponderous [p ó n d ə r ə s] <i>nużący</i> simile [s í m ɪ l ɪ j] <i>porównanie</i> syntax succinct [s ə k s í ŋ k t] <i>treściwy</i> thesaurus [θ ɪ s ó: r ə s] underlined utterance verbose [v ə: b ə w s] <i>rozwlekły</i> vernacular [v ə n á k j ə l ə] <i>gwara</i>	anchor <i>speaker</i> attention-grabbing caption circulation <i>nakład</i> editorial <i>artykuł wstępny</i> fibre optic broadband <i>światło- wodowe łącze szeroko-pasmowe</i> give sth coverage glitterati <i>śmietanka towarzyska</i> go viral <i>krążyć po sieci</i> the gutter press hack <i>dziennikarzyna</i> hoax <i>głupi żart</i> hot off the press <i>z ostatniej chwili</i> layout leak libel <i>zniesławienie</i> obituary <i>nekrolog</i> off the record <i>nieoficjalnie</i> plagiarize [p l é j dʒ ə r ə j z] prime time put out <i>wypuścić, opublikować</i> titbit <i>ciekawostka</i> rehash <i>odgrzewać, powielać</i> retrieve satellite dish scoop <i>sensacyjna wiadomość</i> sound bite <i>chwyliwy tekst</i> terrestrial TV <i>telewizja naziemna</i> zap through <i>skakać po kanałach</i> byline <i>nazwisko autora</i> clickbait <i>przyciągający nagłówki</i> hit the nail on the head <i>trafić w sedno</i> take a hit <i>ucierpieć</i> offer some insight into... broadsheet <i>gazeta poważna</i> red top daily <i>niepoważny tabloid</i> middle market daily There's not much meat to the story. gun-toting <i>uzbrojony</i> get up to sth <i>robić coś głupiego</i> slander <i>oszczerstwo (ustne)</i> back issue <i>numer archiwalny</i> yellow journalism <i>sensacyjne</i> put the ad out on prime time bring massive results <i>znakomite</i>

(20) Lesson Twenty: Tag Questions...

Band 20A

🔊 (20-1) Accents-12a: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cq-mEejECcU> (Welsh-1)

🔊 (20-2) Accents-12b: <https://www.dialectsarchive.com/wales-1> (Welsh-2)

INPUT (A): TAG QUESTIONS = PYTANIA KONIUSZKOWE / ROZŁĄCZNE

Tab. 20-1. TAG QUESTIONS

SUBJECT	V _a	VERB	nieprawdaż? [Pytanie koniuszkowe]
He	+	write,	-
	can could may might is to was to must had to will would should does did ought to used to		can't he? couldn't he? mayn't he? mightn't he? isn't he? wasn't he? needn't he? hadn't he? won't he? wouldn't he? shouldn't he? doesn't he? didn't he? oughtn't he? didn't he?
	-		+
	can't couldn't may not isn't to wasn't to hasn't to hadn't to wouldn't shouldn't doesn't didn't ought not to		can he? could he? may he? is he? was he? has he? had he? would he? should he? does he? did he? ought he?

EXAMPLES

1A. TAG QUESTIONS [(+ / -)]:

1. **I am the first, aren't I?**
2. **You saw her, didn't you?**
3. **You saw her, did you not?**
4. **Julia runs five miles a day to keep fit, does she not?**
5. **Everybody's ready to leave now, aren't they?**

1B. TAG QUESTIONS [(- / +)]:

6. **No salt is allowed, is it?**
7. **Nothing was said, was it?**
8. **You hardly ever smoke, do you?**
9. **No one will come, will they?**
10. **Neither of them came, did they?**
11. **You never / seldom work on Sundays, do you?**

1C. TAG QUESTIONS [(+ / +)] [A LESS COMMON THAN THE OTHER TWO KINDS OF TAG QUESTIONS]:

12. **I'm rude, am I?**
13. **I've finished, have I?**

14. **You saw her, did you?** [COMMENT]
15. **So she's getting married, is she?** (Tell me more.)
16. **You sold that lovely bracelet, did you?** (I'm sorry you did.)
17. **You call this a day's work, do you?** (I certainly don't.)

1D. TAG QUESTIONS [(- / -)] [A RARE FORM: NEGATIVE – NEGATIVE; USED TO CONVEY AGGRESSION]:

18. **So he won't pay his bills, won't he.**

🔊 (20-3) Question Tags (1): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cFFZtJY7Tw>

🔊 (20-4) Question Tags (2): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GDMGZR9Qxak>

🔊 (20-5) Question Tags (3): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=plvBNpPKkTc>

EXERCISES

🔊 (20-1) <http://www.englishgrammarssecrets.com/questiontags/menu.php>

🔊 (20-2) http://www.eslcafe.com/grammar/tag_questions03.html

🔊 (20-3) <http://www.5minuteenglish.com/feb24.htm>

🔊 (20-4) http://angielski.na6.pl/question_tags_cwiczenia

🔊 (20-5) <http://www.focus.olsztyn.pl/gramatyka-pytania-test-7.html>

🔊 (20-6) http://testyourengish.pl/Test/12/question-tags-cz-1#.VrL480_SPxo

VERB GOVERNMENT A2: ◀VERB₂ + (OBJECT) + to-INFINITIVE▶

Key: page 240.

ask = zapytać / poprosić

Poprosił mnie, żebym to zrobił. [OBJ]

Czy poprosiłeś o zezwolenie na skorzystanie z samochodu?

beg = usilnie prosić / błagać / żebrać

Błagała go, aby nie odchodził. [OBJ]

Błagał, by mu powiedzieć prawdę.

charge

Bank nie obciąża za zatrzymanie płatności.

choose = wybrać

Wybraliśmy go na przewodniczącego. [OBJ]

Wybraliśmy opcję pojechania pociągami.

expect = oczekiwać

Naprawdę oczekujesz, że ci uwierzę? [OBJ]

Nie możesz oczekiwać, że nauczysz się obcego języka w kilka miesięcy.

hate = nienawidzić / bardzo nie chcieć

(Jak by mogła była, to...) Bardzo by nie chciała, by zobaczył, jak jej się trzęsą ręce. [OBJ]

Nienawidził tego, że jest z dala od swojej rodziny.

help {+ INFINITIVE / to-INFINITIVE} = pomóc

Celem Uczelni jest pomóc studentom w realizacji ich aspiracji. [OBJ]

Pomogła zorganizować przyjęcie.

intend = mieć zamiar / planować

Pisarz wyraźnie dąży do tego, by jego czytelnicy identyfikowali się z główną postacią. [OBJ]

Zdecydowanie chciałem pokryć szkody.

like = lubić / podobać się / chcieć

Chcielibyśmy, byś przyjechał nas odwiedzić. [OBJ]

Chciałbym zobaczyć ich, jak się dobrze bawią.

love = kochać / bardzo lubić / chcieć

Uwielbiał, jak ona mu śpiewała. [OBJ]

Uwielbiam wychodzić potańczyć.

prefer = woleć

Wolałbyś, bym została? [OBJ]

Dawca woli pozostać anonimowy.

want = chcieć

Chcę, byś to zrobił. [OBJ]

Chcę wyjść.

wish = życzyć sobie / chcieć

Nie był pewien, czy chce, żeby została, czy poszła sobie. [OBJ]

Chcę rozmawiać z dyrektorem.

would like

Chcielibyśmy, żebyś przyszedł nas odwiedzić. [OBJ]
Chciałbym to przemyśleć.

🗣️ **SPEAKING (20A):** Are you proud to be a Pole / German / Russian / Chinese...?

Band 20B

🗣️ **SPEAKING (20B):** Alcohol

INPUT (B1): ECHO QUESTIONS = PYTANIA ECHO

2A. ECHO QUESTIONS [(A: + / B: +)]

19. **A. I saw her. B. Did you? I didn't.**
 20. **A. I saw her. B. Oh, did you? [COMMENT]**

2B. ECHO QUESTIONS [(A: - / B: -)]

21. **A. I didn't see her. B. Didn't you? I did.**

🔊 (20-6) Echo questions (1): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TEy7yAvNDnI>

🔊 (20-7) Echo questions (2): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UJqv17rDfyA>

INPUT (B2): So / NEITHER DO I... = 'AJATEŻOWANIE' = YO TAMBIÉN

22. **A. I like her. B. So do I.**
 23. **A. I don't like her. B. Neither ['naɪðər • 'ni:ðər] / Nor do I.**

🔊 (20-8) So / Neither do I (1): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=esml6XQVjEo>

🔊 (20-9) So / Neither do I (2): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i7bbipMjiJw>

EXERCISE 1

1. You aren't afraid of ants...	11. You don't want to sell the car...
2. Ann isn't at the office...	12. It doesn't hurt...
3. You don't know Chinese...	13. People shouldn't drink and drive...
4. Robert didn't see them...	14. They aren't going alone...
5. This isn't yours...	15. They couldn't pay the bill...
6. Barbara wasn't angry...	16. You don't agree with her...
7. Robert hasn't had breakfast...	17. There wasn't a lot to do...
8. You won't tell anyone...	18. I needn't say anything...
9. I didn't wake her up...	19. That wasn't John on the phone...
10. Robert doesn't like chocolate...	20. You didn't do it on purpose...

EXERCISE 2

1. The children can speak Arabic...	11. This will fit in your pocket...
2. He's twelve years old...	12. His son has headaches quite often...
3. Robert came on a horse...	13. She's got big blue eyes...
4. They have got two cars...	14. The twins arrived last night...
5. Your father was a millionaire...	15. Joan writes books...
6. Robert should try again...	16. He puts the money in the bank...
7. It could be done...	17. She drives a sports car...
8. Your sister's here...	18. Prices keep going up...
9. That's her over there...	19. I've seen them before...
10. Robert can leave his car here...	20. Robert's written a book...

SPEECH

- You like learning English, do you? ..., don't you?
- You don't smoke, do you? ..., don't you?
- You are still studying, aren't you? ..., are you?
- You've been to England, have you? ..., haven't you?

VERB GOVERNMENT B14: ◀VERB₁₄ + (OBJECT) + ing-FORM▶

Key: page 241.

avoid

Zbudowali mur, by zapobiec temu, by ziemia była zmywana przez wodę. [OBJECT]
Cały dzień unikam zabrania się za robotę.

Powinieneś unikać wzmianki o jego rozwodzie.

catch

Złapałem ją na paleniu w łazience. [OBJECT]

Nie złapałbyś mnie na tym, żebym pracował w niedzielę. [OBJECT]

Złapała się na tym, że zastanawia się, czy zrobiła błąd czy nie. [OBJECT]

find

Nagle okazało się, że biegnę ulicą. [OBJECT]

leave

Nie pozwól jej czekać na zewnątrz na deszczu. [OBJECT]

notice

Nie zauważyłem, jak wychodził. [OBJECT]

observe

Obserwowali, jak wchodził do banku. [OBJECT]

see

Widziano ją, jak uciekała z miejsca przestępstwa.

Jakoś nie widzę (nie wyobrażam sobie), by ona zmieniła zdanie. [OBJECT]

have

Otrzymujemy zlecenia z całego świata. [OBJECT]

Nie możemy pozwolić, by ludzie zjawiali się późno w nocy. [have = allow; negative sentences] [OBJECT]

hear

Słyszał, jak pies szczeka. [OBJECT]

keep

Zjedz jabłko, żeby jakoś dotrzeć do obiadu. [OBJECT]

set

Jego uwagi skłoniły mnie do zadumy. [= start sth happening]. [OBJECT]

smell

Czy nie czujesz, że coś się pali? [OBJECT]

start

Wiadomość skłoniła mnie do zadumy. [OBJECT]

stop

Nie możesz powstrzymywać ludzi przed mówieniem tego, co myślą. [OBJECT]

watch

Obserwowała, jak dzieciaki bawią się na podwórku. [OBJECT]

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & IDIOMS (marked ● or ○) – 20 (If there's no space here, see Appendix 7.)

▷ **One swallow doesn't make a summer.** ...used to say that because one good thing has happened, it is not therefore certain that a situation is going to improve. [swallow *jaskółka* (też: *połykać*)]

○ The CD is nowhere to be found. I've checked **every nook and cranny**. Nie mogę nigdzie znaleźć tej płyty. Sprawdziałem **w każdym zakamarku**.

○ I ended up **in the middle of nowhere** as a shop assistant. = Skończyłem **na głuchej prowincji** jako sprzedawca.

○ It took me some time, but I **finally got her number**. Zajął mi to trochę czasu, ale **ostatecznie zrozumiałem, co z niej za numer**.

○ What do you think about his speech? **A pack of lies**. Co myślisz o jego przemówieniu? **Stek kłamstw**.

○ Oh no, is she coming again? **She's such a pain in the neck**. O nie, znowu przyjeżdża? **Ona jest jak wrzód na tyłku**.

○ I have **pangs of conscience** that I left her alone yesterday. **Mam wyrzuty sumienia**, że zostawiłem ją wczoraj samą.

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 500 WORDS AND 10 PHRASAL VERBS & FILAKPHVS-20

(21) Lesson Twenty-One: Probability Constructions

Band 21A

- 🔊 (21-1) **Accents-13a:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W2PHch4IPPO> (Irish-1)
 🔊 (21-2) **Accents-13b:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V9NKyBiu6FM> (Irish-2)
 🔊 (21-3) **Accents-13c:** https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ee_N3g4ORLk (Irish-3)
 🔊 (21-4) **Accents-13d:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QJFayFOASMG> (Irish-4)

INPUT (A): PROBABILITY CONSTRUCTIONS = KONSTRUKCJE DOMNIEMANIOWE

Tab. 21-1. PROBABILITY CONSTRUCTIONS

Procent pewności mówiącego odnośnie do twierdzenia, że "ona pisze":	100%	She	CHYBA		is writing	some / any letters.
	90%		must	be writing		
	50%		could			
	10%		may			
	0%		might			
	0%		can't	isn't writing		

Procent pewności mówiącego odnośnie do twierdzenia, że "ona napisała":	100%	She	CHYBA		has written	some / any letters.
	90%		must	have written		
	50%		could			
	10%		may			
	0%		might			
	0%		can't	hasn't written		

Procent pewności mówiącego odnośnie do twierdzenia, że "ona pisze od jakiegoś czasu":	100%	She	CHYBA		has been writing	some / any letters.
	90%		must	have been writing		
	50%		could			
	10%		may			
	0%		might			
	0%		can't	hasn't been writing		

CHYBA

EXAMPLES

- You must be joking! *Chyba żartujesz.*
- You must be the new butler. *Ty chyba jesteś nowym lokajem?*
- He could / might / may be delayed. *Możesz się spóźnić (jest taka możliwość).*
- She might have seen you. *Ona mogła cię była widzieć / zobaczyć.*
- What can have happened? *Co mogło się było zdarzyć? Co się zdarzyło?*
- They may / might (not) be meeting him. *Może go spotkają.*
- They could have had an accident. *Mogłeś być mieć wypadek.*
- He can't be 60. *On nie może mieć 60 lat.*
- We can't have met before. *Nie mogliśmy się byli spotkać wcześniej.*
- I should have learnt English before. *Powinienem się być / była (na)uczyć angielskiego wcześniej.*

🔊 (21-5) could have: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SaBH_huiJSM

TRANSLATE (Key: page 242)

- On chyba wyszedł.*
- Co twój tata może teraz robić?*
- Chyba płakałaś.*
- On jej na pewno nie zabił.*
- Nie możliwe, że ona ma już 50 lat.*
- Mama chyba przygotowuje obiad.*
- Chyba jeszcze nie przyszedł.*
- Musiałem go już gdzieś spotkać.*
- Ty chyba całe życie pracowałeś za biurkiem.*

SPEECH

1. You must be Peter? *Ty chyba jesteś Piotr.*
2. You can't have been learning English only for a month? *To niemożliwe, żebyś się uczył angielskiego tylko jeden miesiąc.*
3. Do you know what is going on in the other room? *Wiesz, co się dzieje w drugim pokoju?*
4. Do you know where the missing students are? *Wiesz, gdzie są brakujący studenci?*
5. How do you imagine...? *Jak sobie wyobrażasz...?*
6. What do you think will happen...? *Jak myślisz, co się zdarzy...?*
7. Do you know what you'll be like in twenty years' time? *Czy wiesz, jaki będziesz za 20 lat?*
8. Can you figure out what life was like in mediaeval China? *Czy potrafisz sobie wyobrazić, jak wyglądało życie w średniowiecznych Chinach?*
9. Were you a naughty child? *Czy byłeś niegrzecznym chłopcem?*
10. Do you remember your first girlfriend / boyfriend? *Czy pamiętasz swoją pierwszą dziewczynę / swojego pierwszego chłopaka?*
11. Who do you think is the happiest person in this room? *Jak myślisz, kto jest najszczęśliwszą osobą w tym pomieszczeniu?*
12. Would it be nice to be a wild animal? *Czy byłoby fajnie być dzikim zwierzęciem?*

EXERCISES

- 🖨 (21-1) <http://www.t4tw.info/angielski/gramatyka/modals.html>
- 🖨 (21-2) <http://www.anglisci.pl/gramatyka/modal-verbs.html>
- 🖨 (21-3) <http://www.angielski.slowka.pl/gramatyka,czasowniki-modalne-modal-verbs,m,557.html>
- 🖨 (21-4) <http://www.tlumaczenia-angielski.info/angielski/modals.htm>
- 🖨 (21-5) http://angielski.opracowania.pl/modal_verbs_czasowniki_modalne/may_may_have_done_might_might_have_done/
- 🖨 (21-6) http://angielski.na6.pl/czasowniki_modalne_i_modal_pereft_infinite
- 🖨 (21-7) http://testyourenglish.pl/Test/92/modal-verbs-czasowniki-modalne#.VrL6ck_SPxo
- 🖨 (21-8) <http://www.e-ang.pl/test,69,Modal-verbs.html>
- 🖨 (21-9) <http://znamangielski.com/modal-verbs-exercises.html>
- 🖨 (21-10) <http://www.angielski.slowka.pl/testy,czasowniki-modalne-modal-verbs,t,178,978.html>
- 🖨 (21-11) http://www.szkolnictwo.pl/test,0,4154,Czasowniki_modalne-The_modal_verbs_test_2

VERB GOVERNMENT A3: ◀VERB₃ + OBJECT + to-INFINITIVE▶

Key: page 243.

advise

Policja radzi ludziom zostać w domu.

allow

Jego rodzice nie pozwolą mu przebywać poza domem w późnych godzinach wieczorno-nocnych.

assist

kurs pomagający dorosłym powrócić na rynek pracy

bribe

Przekupiła go, by podpisać ten certyfikat.

cause

Słabe zbiory spowodowały ostry wzrost cen.

caution

Pracownicy zostali pouczeni, by byli uważni na to, co mówią do ludzi spoza firmy.

challenge

Przywódca opozycji wezwał premiera do ogłoszenia wyborów.

command

Rozkazał swoim ludziom, by się wycofali.

compel = to force someone to do something

*Prawo może zmusić ojców do płacenia regularnych wpłat na rzecz swoich dzieci.**Kiedy był w szkole był zmuszany do noszenia szortów nawet zimą.*

condemn

Została skazana na powieszenie za zabicie męża.

dare

Kilku starszych chłopców podpuściło go, żeby to zrobił.

defy = to tell someone to do something that you think will be impossible

Udowodnij swoje oskarżenia.

Wzywam cię to tego, byś mi powiedział, gdzie zamalowałem zadrapania na moim samochodzie.

direct

Policjanci wydali nakaz przeszukania budynku.

drive = to force someone or something to go somewhere or do something

W końcu, jego brutalne zachowanie doprowadziło ją do tego, że opuściła dom.

enable

Insulina umożliwia ciału wchłanianie i magazynowanie cukru.

encourage

Banki aktywnie zachęcają ludzi do pożyczania pieniędzy.

entitle

Ten bilet nie upoważnia cię do podróży pierwszą klasą.

forbid

Nikommu z was nie wolno wyjść.

force

Prezydent został zmuszony do rezygnacji.

Zmuszony byłem wziąć taksówkę, bo uciekł mi ostatni autobus.

impel = to make someone feel that they must do something

Była w takiej konfuzji, że poczułem się zmuszony do zaoferowania waszych usług.

Zastanawiam się, co go popycha do tego, że ćwiczy cały czas.

implore = to ask someone to do or not do something in a very sincere, emotional, and determined way

Błagała rodziców, by nie wysyłali jej do szkoły.

incite = to encourage someone to do or feel something unpleasant or violent

Została wyrzucona za zachęcanie kolegów do buntu przeciw nauczycielom.

induce = to persuade someone to do something

Przekonali ją do przyjęcia tej pracy obiecując wolność wydawniczą.

Nic nie przekona mnie do tego, bym wspinał się po górach / jeździł na rowerze.

instruct

List zawierał nakaz natychmiastowego zgłoszenia się do kwatery głównej.

invite

Zaprosili mnie, żebym z nimi pojechał do Paryża.

Czytelnicy są zachęcani do tego, by przysyłać e-mailem swoje uwagi do nas.

oblige

Uległ ciężkiemu urazowi, który zmusił go do zrezygnowania z pracy.

order

Firmie nakazano zapłacić odszkodowanie / rekompensatę byłym pracownikom.

permit

Bankomaty pozwalają wyciągać pieniądze w dowolnej chwili.

persuade

Spróbuj przekonać go, by przyszedł.

press

Naciskają na nas, abyśmy podjęli szybką decyzję.

recommend

Zalecaliśmy ci wczesne zabukowanie lotu.

remind

Przypomnij mi, żebym zadzwonił do niego, zanim wyjdę.

request

Uprasza się, byś nie palił w restauracji.

teach

Czy mógłbyś mnie tego nauczyć?

tell

Powiedziałem ci, byś to zrobił.

tempt

Miałem pokusę, by wziąć wolny dzień.

Nic nie skusi mnie, abym tam zamieszkał.

urge

Zachęcała go do tego, by został.

SPEAKING (25A): Tattoo

a picture or design that is marked permanently on a person's skin by making small holes in the skin with a needle and filling them with coloured ink ● His arms were covered in tattoos. ● His shoulder was tattooed with a heart.

Band 21B

SPEAKING (21B): Drugs

an illegal substance that some people smoke, inject, etc. for the physical and mental effects it has. ● He does not smoke or take drugs. ● teenagers experimenting with drugs ● I found out that Steve was on drugs. ● drug and alcohol abuse ● a hard drug such as heroin ● a soft drug ● a drug addict ● He was charged with pushing drugs (selling them).

VERB GOVERNMENT B15: ◀ VERB₁₅ + OBJECT + ADJECTIVE / NOUN / III FORM ▶

Key: page 244.

keep

Proszę trzymaj dla mnie miejsce. [OBJECT + NOUN]
Zabawiała dzieci przez kilka godzin. [OBJECT + III FORM]
Przytulili się, by utrzymać ciepło.
Miała kłopot utrzymać równowagę.
Bardzo mi przykro, że musiała pani czekać.

make

Ta wiadomość uszczęśliwiła go. [OBJECT + ADJECTIVE]
Jasno przedstawiła swoje zastrzeżenia. [OBJECT + ADJECTIVE]
Bardzo jasno przedstawił to, że ma obiekcje. [OBJECT + ADJECTIVE]
Uczyli malowanie domu moim projektem na lato. [OBJECT + NOUN]
Jej celem stało się ustalenie, kto był odpowiedzialny. [OBJECT + NOUN]
Oceniam to na 50 dolarów. [OBJECT + NOUN] [= think / calculate sth to be sth]
Czy umiesz się dogadać po rosyjsku? [OBJECT + III FORM]
Nie była w stanie tak głośno mówić, żeby być słyszaną przez hałas ruchu ulicznego. [OBJECT + III FORM]
Terrorysty ogłosili, że celem będą turyści. [OBJECT + III FORM]
Zrobiła nam wszystkim [OBJECT₁] kawy. [OBJECT₂]

name

Nadali synowi imię Jan. [OBJECT + NOUN]
Nie wahałem się, by nazwać go kapitanem. [OBJECT + NOUN]

paint

Ściany zostały pomalowane na żółto.
to paint the town red = to go to a lot of different bars, clubs, etc. and enjoy yourself

want

Chcę, by to zostało zrobione tak szybko, jak to możliwe.

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & IDIOMS (marked ● or ○) – 21 (If there's no space here, see Appendix 7.)

▷ **Beggars can't be choosers.** = If someone gives you something you asked for, you should not complain about what you get.

○ They simply **led us up the garden path.** *Oni zwyczajnie wyprowadzili nas w pole.*

○ I'm not going to his party. **I have a bone to pick with him.** *Nie idę na jego przyjęcie. Mam z nim na pieńku.*

○ I hear that they've bought a new car. **That's not my pigeon.** *Podobno kupili sobie nowy samochód. To nie moja sprawa.*

○ Everything is fine, but she simply doesn't love him. **That's where the shoe pinches.** *Wszystko jest świetnie, ale ona go zwyczajnie nie kocha. I tu jest pies pogrzebany.*

○ It was obvious that the team **played for time.** *Było oczywiste, że drużyna grała na zwłokę.*

○ Don't let him deceive you. He's **playing to the gallery.** *Nie daj się mu zwieść. On gra pod publiczność.*

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 500 WORDS AND 10 PHRASAL VERBS & FILAKPHVS-21

(22) Lesson Twenty-Two: Passive Voice

Band 22A

🔊 (22-1) Accents-14a: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tgWnQVfy3mE> (New Zealand-1)

🔊 (22-2) Accents-14b:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M6549TowW24&ab_channel=LeanEnglishPronunciation (New Zealand-2)

INPUT (A): PASSIVE VOICE = STRONA BIERNA

Tab. 22-1. PASSIVE VOICE

TENSE	It SUB	(be) to be	written III FORM	Komentarz
1. PRES. SIMPLE 2. PRES. CONT. 3. PRES. PERF.	It	is is being has been	written.	1. w ogóle, często, cyklicznie 2. w tym momencie, teraz 3. właśnie co (just), już (already), od jakiegoś czasu do teraz (since, for)
1. PAST SIMPLE 2. PAST CONT. 3. PAST PERFECT		was was being had been		1. kiedyś zostało napisane / było pisane 2. kiedyś przez jakiś czas było pisane 3. zostało / było napisane / pisane wcześniej, przed inną czynnością / zdarzeniem w przeszłości
1. FUT. SIMPLE 2. FUT. PERF. 3. going to		'll be 'll've been 's gonna be		1. zostanie / będzie napisane / pisane 2. będzie (na)pisane do jakiegoś momentu w przyszłości / prawdopodobnie będzie (na)pisane 3. ma być (na)pisane / będzie (na)pisane
V _a		1. must be 2. can be 3. may be 4. should be		1. musi być / zostać napisane 2. może być... 3. może być... 4. powinno być...

EXAMPLES

- Eve gave Adam [komu? CELOWNIK = DATIVE] an apple [co? BIERNIK = ACCUSATIVE]. = Eve gave an apple [co?] to Adam [komu?]. → An apple was given to Adam. → Adam was given an apple.
- John burnt the dinner. → The dinner was burnt (by John).
- She wants her car to be repaired.
- I was given a car.
- I was told not to come.
- She decided to sell the car. → She decided that the car should be sold. [agree • be anxious • arrange • be determined • determine • demand]
- You'll get (= be) fired if you don't follow my orders.
- He must be written to.
- The children were well looked after.
- She is known • thought • considered to be very intelligent.
- She is • was known • thought • considered to have been very beautiful.
- He made me Ø do it. → I was made to do it.
- He let me Ø go. → I was let Ø go.
- I don't like being told what to do.
- I remember being given the key.
- I hate being kept waiting.

◀ to be + PAST PARTICIPLE (III FORM) ▶

EXERCISES

I. Active Voice > Passive Voice.

- They are building a bridge.
- They told me to come to their place.
- People don't use this road very often.
- They sell books here.
- Someone has to do it.
- They took the prisoners to a camp.
- Someone has stolen my watch.

8. They will post the parcel soon.
9. They were operating on him when the lights went off.
10. They are meeting me at the station.

- 🔊 (22-3) Passive Voice (1): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DCEkN3e-wNs>
 🔊 (22-4) Passive Voice (2): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pxbQ2U3Uuv0>
 🔊 (22-5) Passive Voice (3): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dzel93MszMk>
 🔊 (22-6) Passive Voice (4): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nkAvyggAM1q4>

TRANSLATE (Key: page 245)

1. *Przeszukano nam samochód na granicy.*
2. *Dzieci odwozi się codziennie do szkoły.*
3. *Trzeba się zająć tą sprawą.*
4. *Tych butów nie można już naprawić.*
5. *Angielskim mówi się w wielu krajach.*
6. *Oczekuje się, że ceny wzrosną.*
7. *Kiedy zbudowano tę katedrę?*
8. *Ktoś na pewno zapłacił ten rachunek.*
9. *Mówi się, że on był w Anglii.*

SPEECH

1. **When were you born?** *Kiedy się urodziłeś / urodziłaś? = ¿Cuándo naciste?*
2. **Are you supposed to be here?** *Powinieneś tu być? = ¿Debes estar aquí?*
3. **Are you thought to be beautiful • intelligent?** *Czy uważają cię za pięknego / piękną • inteligentnego...*
4. **When was this school built?** *Kiedy zbudowano tę szkołę?*
5. **Have you ever been told to shut up?** *Czy kiedykolwiek ktoś ci powiedział, żebyś się zamknął?*
6. **Where was this computer made?** *Kiedy zrobiono ten komputer?*

EXERCISES

- 🔊 (22-1) <https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/passive>
 🔊 (22-2) <http://www.ccc.commnet.edu/grammar/passive.htm>
 🔊 (22-3) <http://www.edufind.com/english-grammar/passive-voice/>
 🔊 (22-4) <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/941>
 🔊 (22-5) <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/942>
 🔊 (22-6) <http://www.angielski.slowka.pl/testy,strona-bierna-cz-1-passive-voice-part-1,tw,90,457.html>
 🔊 (22-7) <http://www.angielski.slowka.pl/testy,strona-bierna-cz-2-passive-voice-part-2,tw,198,989.html>

VERB GOVERNMENT A4: ◀VERB₄ + (that)-CLAUSE / to-INFINITIVE▶

Key: page 245.

agree

Zgodziliśmy się, że propozycja jest dobra. [(that)]
Zgodziła się, aby mi pozwolić pojechać wcześniej.

arrange

Załatwiłem tak, że możemy pożyczyć ich samochód. [that]
Zaaranżowałeś spotkanie z nim?

beg

Błagała, aby jej pozwolić iść / jechać. [that-SUBJUNCTIVE]
Błagała, aby jej pozwolić iść / jechać. [that]
Błagała go, żeby nie jechał / szedł.

care

Wydaje się, że ona nie dba o to (jest jej to obojętne), że on był już 4 razy żonaty. [that]
Robiłem już to więcej razy niż by mi się chciało pamiętać.

claim

Twierdzi, że jego przesłuchanie nie było takie, jak trzeba. [(that)]
Nie twierdzę, że jestem ekspertem.

decide

Zdecydowała, że chce mieszkać we Francji. [(that)]
Zdecydowaliśmy pomimo wszystko nie wyjeżdżać.

demand

ONZ zażądała, aby wszystkie wojska zostały usunięte. [that-SUBJUNCTIVE]
Zażądali, by usunąć wszystkie wojska. [that]

Żądam spotkania z dyrektorem.

determine

Sąd nakazał, **(that)** [= to officially decide and/or arrange sth] aby oskarżony (pozwany) zapłacił koszty sądowe. **[(that)]**

Ostatecznie zdecydowali zacząć / wyruszyć wcześniej. [= to decide definitely]

expect

Oczekuje się, że w raporcie będą sugerowane większe reformy. **[that]**

Kto zjadł całe ciasto / ciastko? Podejrzewam, że tym kimś był Tom. **[(that)]**

Nie możesz oczekiwać, że nauczysz się języka obcego w kilka miesięcy.

hope

Mam nadzieję, że z tobą wszystko OK. **[(that)]**

Jest nadzieja, że zbierze się ponad 10 tys. funtów. **[(that)]**

Ma nadzieję, że zdobędzie złoty medal.

intend

Naszą intencją jest to, aby produkcja ruszyła w następnym miesiącu. **[that]**

Mam zamiar w pełni pokryć szkody.

learn

On tylko musi się nauczyć, że nie zawsze postawi na swoim. **[(that)]**

Uczy się tańczyć.

plan

Oni planowali, że obie drogi połączą się. **[that]**

Planują przybyć krótko po trzeciej.

prefer

Wolałbym, byś nie wspominał mojego nazwiska. **[that]**

Dawca woli pozostać anonimowy.

pretend

Nie roszczę sobie żadnych pretensji do tego, że dużo wiem na ten temat. **[(that)]**

Założmy, że jesteśmy astronautami. **[(that)]**

Udawał, że nie zauważa niczego.

promise

W prospekcie obiecywali, że miejscowe jedzenie będzie wyśmienite. **[(that)]**

Dyrektor szkoły obiecał zająć się sprawą.

resolve

Podjęła definitywną decyzję, że już się z nim nigdy nie zobaczy. [= make a firm decision] **[(that)]**

Definitywnie zdecydował, żeby nie mówić jej prawdy. [= make a firm decision]

Ustalili, że sprawę przedstawić wyższej władzy. [= reach a decision by means of a formal vote] **[that-SUBJUNCTIVE]**

Sąd Najwyższy postanowił wrócić do kontroli nad prasą krajową. [= reach a decision by means of a formal vote]

swear

Przysięgam [= make a serious promise], że nigdy cię nie opuszczę. **[(that)]**

Wymogła na nim, by przysiągł, że nikomu nie powie. [= make a serious promise]

Przysięga [= promise that you are telling the truth], że nigdy go wcześniej nie widziała. **[(that)]**

Czy chcesz stanąć przed sądem i pod przysięgą zeznać, że go nie rozpoznajesz? [= make a public promise] **[that]**

Pamiętaj, że przysięgałeś / przysięgałaś mówić prawdę. [= make a public promise]

threaten

Zagrozili, że pasażerowie zostaną zabici. **[that]**

Porywacze zagrozili, że będą zabijać jednego pasażera co godzinę, jeżeli ich żądania nie zostaną spełnione.

Ten spór niesie takie zagrożenie, że partia rozpadnie się na frakcje. [= seem likely to happen sth unpleasant]

wish

Szkoda, że nie jestem wyższy.

Szkoda, że tyle (z)jadłem. **[(that)]**

Kurs adresowany jest do tych, którzy chcą podnieść swoje umiejętności komputerowe.

🗣️ SPEAKING (22A): Immigrants in Europe

immigrant = a person who has come to live permanently in a country that is not their own ● immigrant community ● illegal immigrants ● immigrate ● immigration ● restricting immigration into the US ● a rise / a fall in immigration ● refugee = a person who has been forced to leave their country or home, because

there is a war or for political, religious or social reasons ● a steady flow of refugees from the war zone ● a refugee camp

Band 22B

🔊 SPEAKING (22B): Euthanasia [ju:θə'neɪziə] → [jʊwθə'neɪziə]

the practice (illegal in most countries) of killing without pain a person who is suffering from a disease that cannot be cured. They argued in favour of legalising voluntary euthanasia. ● euthanise = to kill a sick or injured animal or person by giving them drugs so that they die without pain.

VERB GOVERNMENT B16: ◀ VERB₁₆ + INFINITIVE ▶

Key: page 247.

must

Muszę iść.

can

Umiem pływać.

need

Nie muszę tego robić.

dare

Jak śmiesz mówić taką rzecz?

may

On może przyjść.

will

Ona przyjdzie.

shall

Co mam zrobić?

(help)

Pomogła zorganizować przyjęcie.

(know) = to have seen / heard / experienced sth

Nigdy nie widziałem śniegu w lipcu wcześniej.

Taken from the Internet⁵¹

PROBLEM: «I would never have done» or «I would have never done».

ANSWER 1:

Without context, it is a toss-up, a matter of choice. My personal preference is to put "never" after "I". Either of your choices is fine, but I think the second may be more common, as "would've" is heard quite often, but not seen in serious writing.

ANSWER 2: Both correct. At the New York Times [<http://www.nytimes.com>]:

"I would have never" – 172 results. "I would never have" – 716 results.

ANSWER 3:

I never would have: If I had known you were returning from your trip on Thursday, I never would have agreed to have dinner with Marge on Friday. (But I did agree to do so.)

I would never have: You thought I was having dinner with her? I would never have agreed to have dinner with Marge! (I didn't and I wouldn't.)

ANSWER 4: "I would have never" is used in American English.

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & IDIOMS (marked ● or ○) – 22 (If there's no space here, see Appendix 7.)

▷ **Paddle your own canoe** [kə'nu:]. If you paddle your own canoe, you do things for y. without outside help.

○ She had studied very hard so it was no wonder that she sailed through the examination. *Pilnie się uczyła, więc nic dziwnego, że zdała egzamin śpiewając.*

○ **As the saying goes** – better late than never. *Jak głosi przysłowie – lepiej późno niż wcale.*

○ **It goes without saying** that she will get the job. *Nie ulega wątpliwości, że ona dostanie tę pracę.*

○ What did you expect? I only served you with the same sauce. ... *odpłaciłem ci pięknym za nadobne.*

○ He changed the job, but he got from the smoke into the smother. *Zmienił pracę, ale dostał się z deszczu pod rynek.* smother *udusić / stłumić / zatuszować* [to fall out of the frying pan into the fire]

○ I can't go out with you tonight. I'm snowed under work. ... *Jestem zawalony pracą.*

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 500 WORDS AND 10 PHRASAL VERBS & FILAKPHVS-22

⁵¹ 🗞 (22-7): [Would Never Have Or Would Have Never? \(englishforums.com\)](http://www.englishforums.com) [May 2nd, 2021]

(23) Lesson Twenty-Three: Causative (Constructions)

Band 23A

🔊 (23-1) **Accents-15a:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jrTCDi3xbTw> (Canadian-1)

🔊 (23-2) **Accents-15b:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9XEyiJeliHo> (Canadian-2)

🔊 (23-3) **Accents-15c:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uXu2tVtaSWg> (Canadian-3)

🔊 (23-4) **Accents-15d:** (Canadian-4)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t1RPmY3Xkdc&ab_channel=EnglishwithRonnie%C2%B7EnglishLessons4UwithengVid

🔊 (23-5) **Accents-15e:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vBjC-KBhJRo> (Canadian-5)

INPUT (A): CAUSATIVE = KONSTRUKCJA KAUZATYWNA◀ **have / get + OBJECT + PAST PARTICIPLE (III FORM)** ▶

Tab. 23-1. (PASSIVE) CAUSATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS

◀SUB	to have	OBJECT	III FORM▶
I	have am having have had have been having had was having had had had been having 'll have 'll be having 'll have had can / could have may / might have must have have to have etc.	my letters my car my flat	typed. repaired. redecorated.*

*build • clean • decorate • develop (a film) • mend • photocopy • press • print • repair • service

A. SIMPLE

1. I am having my car fixed.
2. He wants to have a house built.
3. I've got to have my hair cut.
4. When are you going to **have** / **get** your hair **cut**?
5. Get it done!

B. SOMETHING UNPLEASANT

6. I had all my money stolen.
7. I had my arm broken in a fight.
8. When **he** got up to speak, **the minister** had eggs thrown at him.
9. Don't join in their argument or you might get your nose punched. (That's what might happen to you.)
10. She had her house destroyed in an earthquake.

C. OTHER CASES

11. I am having her taught English. (I'm responsible for causing someone to do the job.)
12. You should understand by now. You've had it explained often enough! (It has been explained to you.)
13. I refuse to have my house used as a hotel.
14. We now have the problem solved.
15. I got the **job** done. (I did it myself.) [STRESS ON 'job']
16. I got the job **done**. (Someone else did it.) [STRESS ON 'done']

TRANSLATE (Key: page 248)

1. *Chciałem obciąć włosy [zwracając się do fryzjera].*
2. *W przyszłym roku będę budował dom [niewłasnoręcznie].*
3. *Mój garnitur właśnie jest w czyszczeniu.*
4. *Muszę wywołać ten film [sam nie umiem i nie zamierzam wywoływać].*
5. *Właśnie mi nareperowano samochód.*

6. *Każ to natychmiast zrobić!*
7. *Każ przeszukać cały dom!*
8. *Jemu napisano doktorat; sam tego nie zrobił.*
9. *Wybito mu wszystkie zęby.*
10. *To on spowodował, że zamordowano całą rodzinę.*

EXERCISES

- 📺 (23-1) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o0YOITIDdKY>
 📺 (23-2) <http://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/causatives-have-get.html>
 📺 (23-3) <http://www.eoioviedo.org/anacarmen/passive/causative%20verbs.pdf>
 📺 (23-4) <http://znamangielski.com/causative-have-get-cwiczenia-online.html>
 📺 (23-5) <http://www.focus.olsztyn.pl/causative-have.html>
 📺 (23-6) <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=1759>

- 🔊 (23-6) Causative (1): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o0YOITIDdKY>
 🔊 (23-7) Causative (2): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tY8ch2SdTw8>
 🔊 (23-8) Causative (3): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bQt2jI2BCrg>
 🔊 (23-9) Causative (4): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZyflxDTIsOQ>
 🔊 (23-10) Causative (5): [CAUSATIVE VERBS - HAVE | GET | MAKE | LET - English grammar lesson - YouTube](#) (13:37)

(ACTIVE) CAUSATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS:

- ◀ CAUSATIVE VERB: **have** (commission/order) + AGENT + INFINITIVE ▶
 ▶ CAUSATIVE VERB: **make** (force) + AGENT + INFINITIVE ▶
 ▶ CAUSATIVE VERB: **let** (allow) + AGENT + INFINITIVE ▶
 ▶ CAUSATIVE VERB: **get** (persuade) + AGENT + **to**-INFINITIVE ▶
 ▶ CAUSATIVE VERB: **help** + AGENT + **to**-INFINITIVE/INFINITIVE ▶

VERB GOVERNMENT A5: ◀ VERB₅ + that-CLAUSE / wh-WORD + to-INFINITIVE ▶

Key: page 248.

consider

Ona uważa, że jest za wcześnie, by formułować ostateczne wnioski.
Rozważał, co zrobić. [wh-WORD + to-INFINITIVE]

decide

Zdecydowała, że chce zamieszkać we Francji. [(that)]
Nie umiem się zdecydować, co (z)robić. [wh-WORD + to-INFINITIVE]

know

Wiem, że charakter pisma ludzi zmienia się, jak się starzeją. [(that)]
Czy wiesz, jak się używa arkuszy kalkulacyjnych? [wh-WORD + to-INFINITIVE]

learn

Będzie się tylko musiał nauczyć, że nie zawsze postawi na swoim. [(that)]
Dziś nauczyliśmy się, jak używać nowy software. [wh-WORD + to-INFINITIVE]

remember

Pamiętam, że większość weekendów chodziliśmy ich odwiedzić.
Czy pamiętasz, jak to się robi?

Band 23B

🗣️ SPEECH

1. Don't you think your hair is too long and untidy?
2. Where can you have a book photocopied?
3. What about your sight? Don't you think you should have your eyes tested?
4. How much do you pay for having your car washed?
5. Do you ever have your clothes corrected or repaired by a tailor?
6. Have you ever had a tooth extracted?
7. If you buy a piece of furniture or a fridge or a washing-machine, do you prefer to have it delivered?
8. If something goes wrong with an electronic device of yours, do you fix it yourself or have it repaired?

EXTRA-19: DO VS MAKE (B): MAKE

a bargain *zawrzeć umowę / umówić się*
 a bed *posłać łóżko*
 a change *zmienić / wprowadzić zmianę*

a choice *dokonać wyboru*
 a claim *wysuwać roszczenie*
 a comment *zrobić uwagę*

a contribution przyłożyć rękę do czegoś
 a criticism dokonać krytyki
 a decision podjąć decyzję
 a deduction wydedukować
 a demand zażądać
 a discovery dokonać odkrycia
 a fortune zbić fortunę
 a guess zgadnąć
 a habit of sth zacząć coś stale robić
 a journey podróżować
 a law uchwalić prawo
 a phone call zatelefonować
 an accusation oskarżyć kogoś
 an agreement dojść do ugody
 an apology przeprosić
 an application ubiegać się
 an attempt podjąć próbę
 an effort podjąć wysiłek
 an escape uciec
 an excuse usprawiedliwić się
 an impression zrobić wrażenie
 an inquiry zbadać
 history wejść do historii
 a loss ponieść stratę
 a mess zrobić nieporządek

a mistake popełnić błąd
 a move wykonać ruch
 a name for oneself wyrobić sobie nazwisko
 a noise robić hałas
 a profit przynieść zysk
 a promise obiecać
 a proposal zaproponować
 a record ustanowić rekord
 a reference odwołać się
 a report sporządzić raport
 a request poprosić
 a start zacząć
 a success of przekształcić w sukces
 a trip pojechać
 a will sporządzić testament
 an offer przedstawić ofertę
 love odbyć stosunek seksualny
 money zrobić pieniądze
 progress zrobić postępy
 room for zrobić miejsce dla
 rules ustalić zasady
 sense of mieć sens
 trouble sprawiać problem
 use of użyć
 war wywołać wojnę

VERB GOVERNMENT B17: ◀VERB₁₇ + to-INFINITIVE / ing-FORM▶

Key: page 248.

NO DIFFERENCE IN MEANING

begin

Zaczęła płakać. Wszyscy zaczęli mówić. ALE: Zaczyna padać deszcz.

can't bear

Nie może tego znieść, gdy się z niego śmieją. • Nie zniósłbym kotów w domu.

cease → stop [FORMAL → INFORMAL]

Nigdy nie przestaniesz mnie zadziwiać. • Firma zatrzymała sprzedaż w czerwcu.

commence

Operatorzy zaczęli budowę rurociągu w 1862. • Zaczynamy budowę w następnym tygodniu.

continue

Deszcz ciągle padał przez całe popołudnie. • Deszcz ciągle padał przez całe popołudnie.

intend

Zamierzam w pełni pokryć szkody. • Nie zamierzam długo siedzieć.

start → begin → commence [INFORMAL → FORMAL]

Zaczęła płakać. Wszyscy zaczęli mówić. ALE: Zaczęło padać.

ATTENTION

dread

Boję się pomyśleć, co mogłoby się zdarzyć (w przyszłości). [EXPRESSION: I dread to think...]

Boję się chorować.

hate

Boję się pomyśleć, co mogło być się zdarzyć. [EXPRESSION: I hate to think...]

Nienawidzi przebywać z dala od rodziny. • Nienawidzi popełniać błędów.

like

like = love → Nigdy nie lubiła pływać. • Chciałbym zobaczyć, że się dobrze bawią.

like = to be unwilling (negative sentences) → Nie chciałem przeszkadzać ci. • Nie chce / lubi prosić rodziców o pomoc.

like = prefer → W weekendy lubię sobie dłużej pospać.

+ would / should → Czy chciałbyś pójść z nami?

love

Mój tata uwielbia chodzić na mecze piłki nożnej. [ESPECIALLY BRITISH ENGLISH]

Uwielbiam wychodzić na miasto potańczyć. [ESPECIALLY AMERICAN ENGLISH]

Dzieciaki bardzo by chciały usłyszeć, jak śpiewasz. [+ would]

prefer

Dawca woli pozostać anonimowy. • Wolę grać w obronie.

'I think if you say «She prefers playing basketball» it may be that you are more likely to follow this with a comparison, e.g. «playing basketball to/rather than riding horses».

«She prefers to play basketball» is more likely to be a stand-alone answer to the question "What does she like to do best?"

But really there's no difference. Sometimes you have to use the gerund form when making a comparison. So you can't say «She prefers to play basketball **to** play chess». You can instead say «She prefers to play basketball to playing chess» or: «She prefers to play basketball **rather than** play chess».

I agree with the previous answers but might add that in my experience I found that "to play" is more common in American English and "playing" is usually the preferred form in British English, although both sound completely normal to both.⁵²

DUŻA RÓŻNICA

chance

to happen / to do sth by chance → Jeżeli przypadkiem dowiem się, gdzie ona jest, poinformuję cię natychmiast. • Przypadkiem przebywali / zatrzymali się w tym samym hotelu.

forget

Nie zapominaj pisać. / Nie zapomnij napisać.

Nigdy nie zapomnę, jak usłyszałem ten utwór muzyczny po raz pierwszy.

go on

Po tym przeszliśmy do kolejnej rzeczy. • Gadali i gadali.

regret

Z przykrością muszę ci powiedzieć, że... • Naprawdę żałuję, że cię opuściłem.

remember

Pamiętaj, żeby zadzwonić do mnie, jak dojedziesz. • Czy pamiętałeś wyłączyć światło, zanim wyszliśmy?

stop

Zatrzymał się, by zapalić. • Przestał palić.

try

Spróbuj (zrób wysiłek) to przezwyciężyć. [effort]

Spróbuj (doświadcz tego) wstrzymać oddech. [experiment]

'When you **try to do** something, you make an effort to do it. It may be difficult, so you may have to expend energy in the attempt to do it. When you try to do something, you may succeed, or you may fail.

- I tried **to lift** the heavy box.
- I tried **to find** my lost keys.
- I tried **to see** over the fence by standing on tiptoe.
- I tried **to touch** the ceiling by jumping as high as I could.
- I tried **to open** the package without tearing the beautiful gift wrap.

When you **try doing** something, you do it with the intention of finding out what will happen when you do it. When you **try doing** something, you succeed. Your purpose was not to see if you would succeed or fail, but to see if your doing it advanced your cause, helped you to make some progress, or solved your problem. When you try doing something, you are trying to solve a problem.

- The door was stuck shut, so I tried **shaking** the doorknob (to see if that would open it).
- The door was still stuck shut, so I tried **hitting** it with a hammer (to see if that would open it).
- The door was still stuck shut, so I tried **prying** *wyważyć* it open with a crowbar *łom* (to see if that would open it).
- The paper was on fire, so I tried **smothering** *stłumić* the flames with a blanket.
- The paper was still on fire, so I tried **pouring** [po:riŋ] water on it.
- The TV isn't working. Try **plugging** it in!
- The boss is being mean. Try **smiling** at him more.
- This coffee is too hot. Try **putting** some ice in it.

Note the difference:

- The policeman tried **to catch** the thief by running after him.
- To catch the thief the policeman tried **running** after him.⁵³

🔊 (23-11): [Learn English Grammar: "try to do" or "try doing"? - Bing video](#)

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & IDIOMS (marked ● or ○) – 23 (If there's no space here, see Appendix 7.)

▷ **While there's life there's hope.** = As long as you are alive, you should be hopeful.

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 500 WORDS AND 10 PHRASAL & FILAKPHVS-23

⁵² <http://forum.wordreference.com/threads/prefer-to-do-or-prefer-doing.1716990/> [August 3, 2015]

⁵³ <https://www.englishforums.com/English/TryToDoAndTryDoing/hjbkr/post.htm> [August 3, 2015]

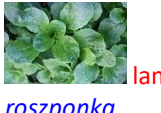
SKŁADNIA ZDANIA

PODRZĘDNIIE ZŁOŻONEGO



SYNTAX OF

THE (COMPLEX) SENTENCE

Vocabulary 28: Adj. (1)	Vocabulary 29: Food (1)	Vocabulary 30: Food (2)
adamant [ád ə m ə n t] <i>nieugięty</i> adjacent [ədʒéjsənt] <i>sąsiadujący</i> ambiguous [ambígjuwəs] <i>dwuzn.</i> attainable [ətéjnəbəl] <i>osiągalny</i> biased [b áj ə s t] <i>stronniczy</i> bleak [b l íj k] <i>ponury</i> bulky [b á l k íj] <i>obszerny</i> contemptuous [k ə n t é m p t j ə w ə s] <i>pogardliwy</i> comprehensive [k ó m p r i h é n s i v] <i>wyczerpujący</i> customised [k á s t ə m ə j z d] <i>tuningowany</i> daring [d é: r i ŋ] <i>śmiały</i> defamatory [d ə f á m ə t r i j] <i>zniesławiający</i> detrimental [d é t r i m é n t ə l] <i>szkodliwy</i> distorted [d i s t ó: t r d] <i>zniekształ.</i> dowdy [d á w d íj] <i>niemodny</i> dubious [d ʒ ú w b i j ə s] <i>niepewny</i> efficacious [é f i k é j j ə s] <i>skuteczny</i> elaborate [I l á b ə r ə t] <i>rozwidlony</i> eligible [é l i d ʒ ə b ə l] <i>nadający się</i> enduring [I n d ʒ ó: r i ŋ] <i>trwały</i> engrossed [I n g r ə w s t] <i>pochłonięty</i> equivalent [I k w i v ə l ə n t] <i>porównywalny</i> fastidious [f á s t i d i j ə s] <i>pedantyczny</i> feasible [f i z ə b l] <i>realizowalny</i> ferocious [f ə r ə w j ə s] <i>drapieżny</i> flawless [f l ə w l ə s] <i>niekazalny</i> fraudulent [f r ó: d ʒ ə l ə n t] <i>oszukiwaczy</i> genuine [d ʒ é n j ə w i n] <i>prawdziwy</i> gripping [g r i p i ŋ] <i>przyciągający</i> grumpy [g r ə m p i] <i>gniewliwy</i> harsh [h ə r s] <i>surowy</i> hilarious [h i l é: r i j ə s] <i>śmieszny</i> hostile [h ə s t i l] <i>wrogi</i> illegible [I l é d ʒ ə b ə l] <i>nieczytelny</i> imminent [I m i n ə n t] <i>nadciągający</i> incoherent [I n k ə w h i: r ə n t] <i>nieścisły</i> innate [I n ə t] <i>wrodzony</i> insidious [I n s i d i j ə s] <i>podstępny</i> jocular [d ʒ ó k j ə l ə] <i>dowcipny</i> juvenile [j ə v i n i j ə l] <i>młody</i> lavish [l ə v i s] <i>wystawny</i> lenient [l i j ə n i j ə n t] <i>pobłażliwy</i> lethal [l i j ə θ ə l] <i>śmiertelny</i>	bagel [b éj g ə l] <i>bagiel</i> barbecued [b á: b i k j ə w d] <i>grillowany</i> bread bin <i>chlebak</i> buffet meal <i>buffet</i> buttermilk <i>maślanka</i> celery stick [s é l ə r i j] <i>lodyga selera</i> challah bread [h ə l ə] <i>chatka</i> chanterelle [ʃ á n t ə r é l]  kurka, pieprznik <i>jadławy</i> chestnut <i>orzech</i> chives [t ʃ éj v z] <i>szczypiorek</i> colander [k ə l ə n d ə] <i>durszlak</i> {calender [k ə l i n d ə]} <i>kalender</i> coriander [k ó r i j ə n d ə] <i>kolendra</i> crayfish <i>rak</i> crumble z kuszonką cuttlefish <i>mątw</i> drain <i>odcedzić</i> eel [íj l] <i>węgorz</i> evaporated milk <i>skondensowane</i> funnel [f á n ə l] <i>lejek</i> garlic press <i>wyciskarka</i> gooseberry <i>agrest</i> grater <i>tarka</i> gravy eat/drink greedily guzzle [g á z ə l] <i>wyżyłopać</i> infused vodka [I n f j ə w z d] <i>nalewka</i>  <i>kale</i> [k éj l] <i>jarmuż</i>  <i>lamb's lettuce</i> roszponka mashed potatoes meringue [m ə r á ŋ] <i>beza</i> pâté [p á t éj] <i>pasztet</i> roast beef <i>pieczeń wołowa</i>  <i>scallop</i> [s ə k ó l ə p] <i>przegrzebek</i> shredded coconut <i>wiórki kokos.</i> steep <i>namoczyć</i> stuffing <i>nadzienienie</i> tarragon [t á r ə g ə n] <i>estragon</i> wild game <i>dziczyzna</i> venison [v é n i s ə n] <i>sarnina</i>	allspice <i>ziele angielskie</i> angel wings <i>faworki</i> batter <i>panierka (rzadkie ciasto)</i> breaded <i>panierowany w bułce</i> tartej bundt cake [b ə n t] <i>babka</i> couscous [k ó s k ə s] <i>kuskus</i> draught/draft beer <i>z beczki</i> flapjack <i>baton owsiany</i> groats <i>kasza</i> buckwheat (groats) <i>gryczana</i> powdered sugar <i>cukier puder</i> icing <i>lukier</i> kohlrabi [k ə w l r á: b i j] <i>kalarepa</i> ladle [l éj d ə l] <i>chochla</i> lard <i>smalec</i> leek <i>por {leak, lick}</i> lentils [l é n t ə l z] <i>soczewica</i> lumpy <i>zbity w grudki</i> meat tenderiser <i>tłuczek</i> millet [m í l i t] <i>jaglany</i> mince <i>mielić</i> mortar <i>moździerz</i> mouth-watering mulled wine [m ə l d] <i>grzaniec</i> nutmeg <i>gałka muskatowa</i> oats <i>owies</i> offal [ɔ f ə l] <i>podroby</i> passion fruit <i>marakuja</i> pestle [p é s ə l] <i>tłuczek</i> pig out <i>obżerać się</i> quark [k w á: k] <i>twaróg</i> roast <i>pieczeń</i> rolling pin <i>walek</i> shallot [ʃ ə l ó t] <i>szarlotka</i> shank <i>goleń</i> sieve [s í v] <i>sitko</i> sift <i>przesiewać</i> tripe <i>flaki</i> tureen [t ʃ ə r i j n] <i>waza</i> turnip <i>rzepa</i> turmeric [t á: m ə r i k] <i>kurkuma</i> white flour <i>mąka pszenna</i> vanilla [v ə n í l ə] <i>wanilia</i> wolf down <i>pałaszować</i> yeast <i>drożdże</i> staple [s t éj p ə l] <i>podst. składnik</i> rye flower <i>mąka żytnia</i> semolina [s é m ə l i j n ə] <i>kasza manna</i> boletus [b ə w l i j t ə s] <i>/ bolete</i> borowik

To be continued on page 142...

Zdania złożone podrzędnie (Complex) Sentences

A. ENDOGENNE = ROZSZERZENIE ISTNIEJĄCYCH ELEMENTÓW

Zdania złożone podrzędnie endogeniczne

Endogenous (Complex) Sentences

[en'dɒdʒənəs] → [ɛn'dɒdʒənəs]

A1. RZECZOWNIK

Zdania endogeniczne rzeczownikowe

Noun (Endogenous) Sentences

A1.1.

Zdania endogeniczne rzeczownikowe podmiotowe

Subject (Noun Endogenous) Sentences

A1.2.

Zdania endogeniczne rzeczownikowe dopełnieniowe

Object (Noun Endogenous) Sentences

A2. PRZYMIOTNIK

Zdania endogeniczne przymiotnikowe [= względne]

Adjective (Endogenous) Sentences [= Relative]

A3. PRZYSŁÓWEK

Zdania endogeniczne przysłówkowe

Adverb (Endogenous) Sentences

A3.1.

Zdania endogeniczne przysłówkowe czasu

Time (Adverb Endogenous) Sentences

A3.2.

Zdania endogeniczne przysłówkowe miejsca

Place (Adverb Endogenous) Sentences

A3.3.

Zdania endogeniczne przysłówkowe sposobu

Manner (Adverb Endogenous) Sentences

A1. NOUN

[SUBJECT] + [VERB] + [OBJECT]

Somebody / Something + does + something to somebody

A1.1: NOUN (PRONOUN) – WHO/WHAT → [SUBJECT (noun/pronoun) = CLAUSE] + VERB...

[Whether he did it or not] doesn't matter.

[Whether he did it or not]... = it (PRONOUN)

A1.2: NOUN (PRONOUN) – WHO/WHAT

SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT → OBJECT (noun/pronoun) = CLAUSE

Everybody knows [that money doesn't grow on trees].

...[that money doesn't grow on trees] = it (PRONOUN)

A2: ADJECTIVE – WHAT... LIKE

(ADJECTIVE) SUBJECT + VERB + (ADJECTIVE) OBJECT → ADJECTIVE = CLAUSE

This morning I met Mary, [whom I hadn't seen for ages].

[whom I hadn't seen for ages] >>> not-seen-for-ages Mary
ADJECTIVE

A3.1: ADVERB – WHEN

SUBJECT + VERB + ADVERB → (TIME) ADVERB (eg tomorrow) = CLAUSE

He will come [when he is ready].

ADVERB

A3.2: ADVERB – WHERE

SUBJECT + VERB + ADVERB → (PLACE) ADVERB (eg there) = CLAUSE

He makes friends [everywhere he goes].

ADVERB

A3.3: ADVERB – HOW

SUBJECT + VERB + ADVERB → (MANNER) ADVERB (eg thus) = CLAUSE

Do [as I told you].

ADVERB

Zdania złożone podrzędnie (Complex) Sentences

B. *EGZOGENNE = DODANIE NOWYCH ELEMENTÓW*

Zdania złożone podrzędnie egzogeniczne

Exogenous (Complex) Sentences

[ek'sɒdʒənəs] → [ɛk'sɒdʒənəs]

B1. **PRZYCZYNA**

Zdania egzogeniczne przyczyny

Reason (Exogenous) Sentences

B2. **KONSEKWENCJA / REZULTAT**

Zdania egzogeniczne rezultatu

Result (Exogenous) Sentences

B3. **PRYZWOLENIE**

Zdania egzogeniczne przyzwolenia

Concession (Exogenous) Sentences

B4. **CEL**

Zdania egzogeniczne celu

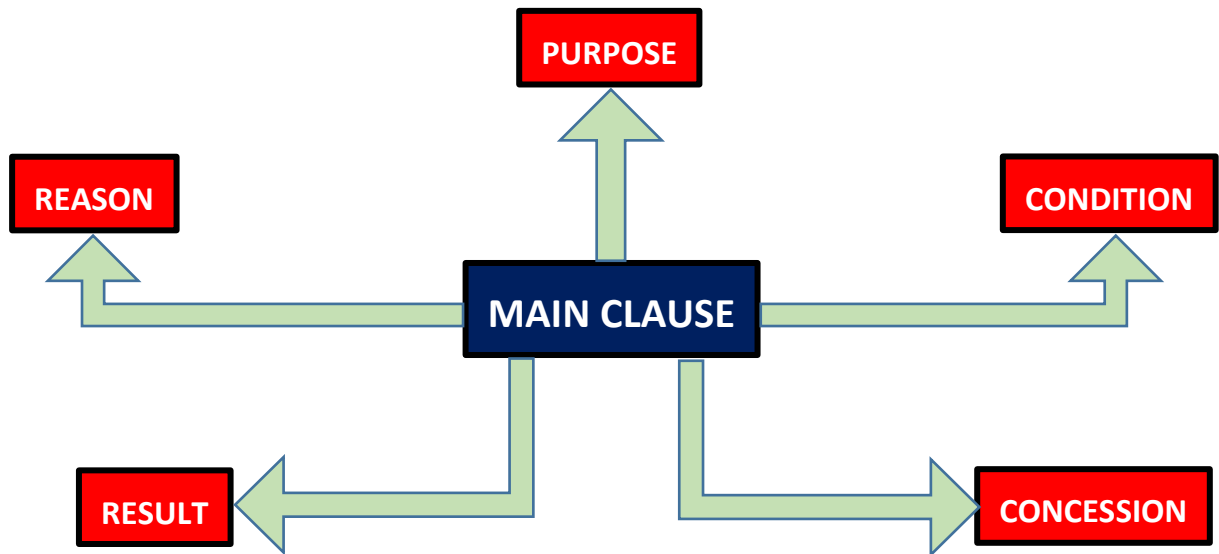
Purpose (Exogenous) Sentences

B5. **WARUNEK**

Zdania egzogeniczne warunku

Condition (Exogenous) Sentences

MAIN CLAUSE eg <He is still doing it.>



He is still doing it...

PURPOSE: ...**so that** everybody will think he's a nice person.

RESULT: ...**so** his wife is angry.

CONCESSION: ...**though** he is exhausted.

REASON: ...**because** he wants to impress his neighbours.

CONDITION: ...**if** he feels like it.

(24) Lesson Twenty-Four: Complex Sentences

Band 24A

- 🔊 (24-1) **Accents-16a:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iVLgzb-S6cw> (Jamaican-1)
 🔊 (24-2) **Accents-16b:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3mMkqOU1veg> (Jamaican-2)
 🔊 (24-3) **Accents-16c:** https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FgRAc7_Msp4 (Jamaican-3)

INPUT (A): COMPLEX CLAUSE = (COMPLEX) SENTENCE = ZDANIA ZŁOZONE

- 🔊 (24-4) Complex sentence: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u3CJs0etXkw>

ZDANIE PROSTE = (SIMPLE) CLAUSE: ◀(when?) + SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECTS + how? + where? + when?▶

A. ENDOGENOUS CLAUSES ZDANIA Z ROZWINIĘCIĄ ELEMENTÓW JUŻ ISTNIEJĄCYCH W WYJŚCIOWYM ZDANIU PROSTYM

1. NOUN CLAUSES (ZDANIA RZECZOWNIKOWE)

- 🔊 (24-5) Noun clause: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9SrEEpt4MQA> (Adam, 18:29)

- [He told me **about the cancellation of the match**. *Powiedział mi o odwołaniu meczu.*]
- He told me **that the match had been cancelled**. *Powiedział mi, że mecz został odwołany.*
- I know **that the match will be cancelled**. *Wiem, że mecz będzie odwołany.*
- **That the match will be cancelled** is now certain. *To, że mecz zostanie odwołany, jest teraz pewne.*
- **That money doesn't grow on trees** should be obvious. *To, że pieniądze nie rosną na drzewach, powinno być oczywiste.*
- Everybody knows **(that) money doesn't grow on trees**. *Wszyscy wiedzą, że pieniądze nie rosną na...*
- He boasted **about how successful he was**. *Chwalił się swoimi sukcesami.*
- **The fact that his proposal makes sense** should be recognised. *Fakt, że jego propozycja ma sens, powinien zostać przyjęty.*
- We must face the fact **that we might lose our deposit**. *Musimy zmierzyć się z faktem, że...*
- I don't believe **she'll arrive before 7**. *Nie wierzę, że zjawi się przed siódmą.*
- **Whether he has signed the contract (or not)** doesn't matter. *To, czy on podpisał kontrakt, czy też...*
- **When he did it** is a mystery. *Kiedy on to zrobił jest tajemnicą.*
- I wonder **what made him do it**. *Zastanawiam się, co go skłoniło do zrobienia tego.*
- A: What's wrong? B: **I am not in Naples** is **what's wrong**. *To, że nie jestem w Neapolu jest...*

2. ADVERB(IAL) CLAUSES (ZDANIA PRZYŚŁÓWKOWE)

- 🔊 (24-6) Adverb clause: [Learn English Grammar: The Adverb Clause - Bing video](#) (Adam, 15:08)

2.1. TIME – When? kiedy

- 🔊 (24-7) Time clause (1): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wd8Gxj2quRI>

- 🔊 (24-8) Time clause (2): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qnXWdW_Fz4w

when, after, as, as long as, as soon as, before, by the time, directly, during the time (that), immediately [ɪ'mɪdɪətli], now (that), once, since, whenever, while (+ ~~will~~)

We'll move to a new house when our next baby is born.

Once they have bought the house, they can move in.

After he lost his job, he changed completely.

EXERCISES

- 🖨 (24-1) <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/english-grammar/verbs/verbs-time-clauses-and-if-clauses>
 🖨 (24-2) <http://smrtenglish.com/smrt/lesson/2711>
 🖨 (24-3) <http://www.englishlessonsbrighton.co.uk/time-clauses-explanation-rules-exercise/>
 🖨 (24-4) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8j2JcYUMmKQ>
 🖨 (24-5) <http://www.focus.olsztyn.pl/gramatyka-time-clauses-test-2.html>
 🖨 (24-6) <http://www.egeacademy.com/blog/exercises/future-time-clauses-when-before-after-as-soon-as-until/>

2.2. PLACE – Where? tam, gdzie

where, wherever, anywhere, everywhere

Everywhere he goes he makes friends.

2.3. MANNER – How? tak jakby, w ten sposób

🔊 (24-9) Manner clause: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mech0nEPOXQ> (Mark, Canadian, Toronto, 6:18)

as, how, the way, as if (+SUBJUNCTIVE), as though (+SUBJUNCTIVE)

It seems **as if it's going to snow**.

Do **as I told you**.

2.4. COMPARISON *niż, im, od*

The more you practise **the better** you get. (pages 246-247)

His sister is **quicker than he (is)**.

He answers **as quickly as his sister (does)**.

EXERCISES

📖 (24-7) <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/comparison-clauses-bigger-than-we-had-imagined>

📖 (24-8) <http://grammar.about.com/od/c/g/comparativeclausestern.htm>

📖 (24-9) <http://www.englishgrammar.org/adverb-clauses-comparison/>

📖 (24-10) <http://www.grammar-quizzes.com/themore.html>

📖 (24-11) <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/830>

📖 (24-12) <http://www.e-ang.pl/forum/t,34976,Comparison-sprawdzenie-zadan.html>

3. ADJECTIVAL CLAUSES (= RELATIVE CLAUSES) (ZDANIA PRZYMIOTNIKOWE) → LESSON 26

B. EXOGENOUS CLAUSE ZDANIA DODANE DO WYJŚCIOWEGO ZDANIA PROSTEGO UJAWNIAJĄCE DODATKOWE OKOLICZNOŚCI

1. REASON (ZDANIA PRZYZCZYNY)

Why? → as, because, since, seeing (that) = *ponieważ*

I'm studying English **because I want to go to Australia**.

2. RESULT (ZDANIA SKUTKU)

🔊 (24-10) Result clause (1): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SqL2WzgRZmg>

🔊 (24-11) Result clause (2): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YvOvoGpMKwk>

CONJUNCTIONS: so, such, as a result, as a consequence, therefore, consequently

We arrived early **so (that) we got good seats**.

She is **so** beautiful / **such** a beautiful girl **(that) you can't help staring** ['ste:riŋ] **at her**.

VERB GOVERNMENT A6: ◀VERB₆ + OBJECT + INFINITIVE▶

Key: page 252.

let

Niech on to zrobi.

make

Spraw, by ona to zrobiła.

have

(to tell / arrange for sb to do sth for you). *Kazał wykiadać wyrzucić ich z klubu.*

Mówię ci, że mam czarny pas w judo. (= I'm telling you)

(help)

Celem uczelni jest pomoc studentom w realizacji ich aspiracji.

🗣️ **SPEAKING (24A):** What should be taught in schools?

...

Band 24B

3. CONCESSION (ZDANIA PRZYZWOLENIA = ZDANIA KONTRASTOWE)

🔊 (24-12) Concession clause: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1k6wvy_vy_g

although, considering (that), though, even though, even if, much as, while, whereas [wɛ:'rɜ:z], however + ADJ, no matter how = *chociaż*

Though (he was) exhausted, he went to bed very late. *Choć był wyczerpany, poszedł do łóżka bardzo późno.*

Much as he tries, he can't do it. *Ile by nie próbował, nie jest w stanie tego zrobić.*

No matter what you do, you can count on me. *Nie ważne, co zrobisz, możesz na mnie liczyć.*

However stupid he is, I will always love him. *Jak głupi by nie był, zawsze będę go kochać.*

Try as he might, he couldn't solve the problem.

Beautiful though the necklace was, we thought it was overpriced so we didn't buy it.

Unlikely as it sounds / may sound, what I'm telling you is true.

Whatever you think / may think, I'm going ahead with my plans.

Much as I'd like to help, there isn't a lot I can do.

More examples (zdania przyzwolenia = kontrastowe)

1. **Even though** I get up early, I'm always late for work. *Choć wcześniej wstaję, zawsze jestem spóźniony do pracy.*
2. **Although** I get up early, I'm always late for work. *Choć wcześniej wstaję, zawsze jestem spóźniony do pracy.*
3. **Despite** the rain, some people were walking in the park. *Pomimo deszczu, niektórzy ludzie spacerowali w parku.*
4. I took his word for it (,) **in spite of** the rumours I had heard about him. *Uwierzyłem mu na słowo pomimo plotek, które o nim słyszałem.*
5. His argument was a bit chaotic. It did make sense to me, **though**. *Jego argument był nieco chaotyczny. Dla mnie miał jednak sens.*
6. My brother was not to blame for the accident. He was banned from driving for a year, **however**. *Mój brat nie był winny wypadku. Otrzymał jednak zakaz prowadzenia samochodu na rok.*
7. I did my best to explain what had happened. **Even so**, nobody could understand me. *Starałem się, jak mogłem, wyjaśnić to, co się zdarzyło. Mimo to nikt nie mógł mnie zrozumieć (=mnie nie zrozumiał).*
8. The two people were not meant for each other. **All the same**, they got on quite well. *Tych dwoje ludzi nie było sobie przeznaczonych. Mimo wszystko między nimi dobrze się układało.*
9. I know the child is unruly, **but nevertheless** someone ought to make an effort to bring him under control somehow. *Wiem, że dziecko jest niesforne, niemniej jednak ktoś powinien podjąć wysiłek, żeby je jakoś opanować.*
10. The fog was very dense, **but nonetheless** [nʌnðə'les] → [nʌnðə'les] we set out hoping it would lift soon. *Mgła była bardzo gęsta, niemniej jednak wyruszyliśmy, mając nadzieję, że wkrótce podniesie się.*
11. **While** some people spend their holidays in the mountains, others prefer the seaside. *Podczas gdy niektórzy ludzie spędzają wakacje w górach, inni preferują morze.*
12. Polish is a difficult language to learn, **whereas** English is much easier. *Polski jest trudnym językiem do nauczenia się, natomiast angielski jest o wiele łatwiejszy.*
13. **While** lacking talent, I carried on playing the guitar. *Pomimo braku talent kontynuowałem grę na gitarze.*
14. **However** [=no matter how] **hard I (may) try**, my boss is never satisfied. *Bez względu na to, jak bardzo się staram, mój szef nigdy nie jest zadowolony.*
15. This group of people, **though** small, is exceptionally important. *Ta grupa ludzi, choć mała, jest szczególnie ważna.*
16. **Strange as / though his excuse is**, it is true. *Chociaż jego wymówka jest dziwna, jest prawdziwa.*
17. **Strange as / though his excuse may be**, it is true. *Chociaż jego wymówka może być dziwna, jest prawdziwa.*
18. **Extremely cold as / though it was**, we went for a walk. *Choć było wyjątkowo zimno, poszliśmy na spacer.*
19. **Unwisely as / though he may have acted**, at least he tried to do something.
20. [American version:] **As dangerous as** the accident looked, nobody was hurt. *Choć wypadek wyglądał groźnie, nikomu nic się nie stało.*
21. [British version:] **Dangerous as** the accident looked, nobody was hurt. *Choć wypadek wyglądał groźnie, nikomu nic się nie stało.*
22. **Try as I might**, I couldn't follow his line of thinking. *Chociaż bardzo się starałem, nie mogłem nadążyć za jego tokiem myślenia.*
23. **Smile as he may**, one day he will have to answer for all that. *Choć się śmieje, pewnego dnia będzie musiał za to wszystko odpowiedzieć.*
24. **Change your hairstyle as you will**, Jack will never fall in love with you. *Zmieniaj swoje uczesanie jak chcesz, Jack nigdy się w Tobie nie zakocha.*
25. **For all her unique qualifications**, her application was turned down. *Mimo jej unikatowych kwalifikacji, jej podanie zostało odrzucone.*
26. **For all you may say** about our neighbour, he did save our dog. *Pomimo tego, co można powiedzieć o naszym sąsiedzie, uratował naszego psa.*
27. **Much as I like my boyfriend**, I don't think I will ever marry him. *Choć lubię mojego chłopaka, nie sądzę, że kiedykolwiek wyjdę za niego za mąż.*
28. **Much as I dislike** people who think they are always right, I like John. *Choć nie lubię ludzi, którzy uważają, że mają zawsze rację, lubię Johna.*

EXERCISES

📖 (24-13) <http://www.englishgrammar.org/adverb-clause-concession-supposition/>

📖 (24-14) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UxI-RmiFyFQ>

📖 (24-15) <http://www.anglisci.pl/gramatyka/clauses-of-concession.html>

📖 (24-16) <http://www.profesor.pl/publikacja,26770,Cwiczenia,Clauses-of-Concession-cwiczenia>

📖 (24-17) <https://lenguasap.files.wordpress.com/2010/10/clauses.pdf>

4. **CONDITION (ZDANIA WARUNKU) → LESSON 25**

5. **PURPOSE (ZDANIA CELU) → LESSON 27**

TRANSLATE (Key: page 254)

1. *Kiedy go zobaczysz, powiedz mu, żeby do mnie wpadł.*
2. *Zachowuje się tak, jakby był właścicielem tego folwarku.*
3. *Im więcej się nauczysz, tym mądrzejszym będziesz.*
4. *Jak dziwne by się to wydawało, ona nie przyszła na jego pogrzeb.*
5. *Na pewno przyjdzie, chociaż nigdy nie wiadomo.*
6. *Powiedział, że przyjdzie, ale nie przyszedł.*
7. *Jedni ją uwielbiają, inni natomiast jej nienawidzą.*
8. *To nie było tak trudne, jak się spodziewałem.*
9. *Tak wyglądał, jakby zobaczył ducha.*
10. *Otworzył usta tak, jakby chciał coś powiedzieć.*
11. *On teraz jest w Burundi, gdzieby to nie było.*
12. *Znalazłem moje okulary tam, gdzie je położyłem.*
13. *Jakie nonsensy by on nie mówił, ona mu wierzy.*
14. *Wszystko co mam, jest do twojej dyspozycji.*
15. *Zasnął, kiedy czytał tę książkę.*
16. *Ktokolwiek by to mówił, jest w błędzie.*
17. *Nie było żadnych wieści o nim od lat, ona jednak dalej miała nadzieję, że on wróci.*
18. *On musi coś zrobić, nieważne, na jak małą skalę.*
19. *Poprosiłem, aby została w biurze trochę dłużej, bo miałem jej coś ważnego do powiedzenia.*

SPEECH

1. Why did you...? ...have you...? ...are you...?
2. When did you...? ...do you...?
3. Where were you ...? ...did you...? ...do you...?
4. In spite of what...?
5. Describe the circumstances of...?

VERB GOVERNMENT B18: ◀VERB₁₈ + to be + ...▶

Key: page 254.

appear

*Musisz być spokojny na rozmowie wstępnej. Wydaje się, że tu jest jakiś błąd.
Dla ludzi, którzy go nie znają, on prawdopodobnie wydaje się być raczej nieprzyjemny.*

chance

Przypadkiem byli w tej restauracji, gdy się tam zjawiłem.

happen

*To przypadkiem jest moja matka, ta osoba, o której mówisz.
Przypadkiem jej nie było, gdyśmy do niej dzwonili. Czy przypadkiem znasz jego imię / nazwisko, co?*

seem

*On ma 16 lat, ale wydaje się (często), że jest młodszy.
Wydaje się, że pojawił się błąd – nie ma mojego nazwiska na liście.*

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & IDIOMS (marked ● or ○) – 24 (If there's no space here, see Appendix 7.)

▷ **A rolling stone gathers [gæðəz] no moss.** = Someone who does not settle in one place rarely prospers. / A person who does not settle down is not attached to anything or anyone.

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 500 WORDS AND 10 PHRASAL VERBS & FILAKPHVS-24

(25) Lesson Twenty-Five: Conditional Clauses

Band 25A

🔊 (25-1) Accents-17a: [https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-](https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-d&q=YouTube+South+African+English#fpstate=ive&vld=cid:e9e900e4,vid:BBU6EGL_qDM,st:0)[d&q=YouTube+South+African+English#fpstate=ive&vld=cid:e9e900e4,vid:BBU6EGL_qDM,st:0](https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-d&q=YouTube+South+African+English#fpstate=ive&vld=cid:e9e900e4,vid:BBU6EGL_qDM,st:0) (South African-1)🔊 (25-2) Accents-17b: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=biecnE1jyew> (26:09, South African-2, ✓✓✓)

INPUT (A): CONDITIONAL CLAUSES = ZDANIA WARUNKOWE

Tab. 25-1. **CONDITIONAL I** (Prawdopodobieństwo spełnienia warunku = 90%)

IF-CLAUSE (PRESENT)	MAIN CLAUSE >will< (FUTURE)
If the weather is fine tomorrow(,)	we'll go for a walk.
MAIN CLAUSE >will< (FUTURE)	IF-CLAUSE (PRESENT)
We'll go for a walk	if the weather is fine tomorrow.

EXAMPLES

1. If she finishes work early, she will go (= can go / may go) home. *Jeżeli skończy pracę wcześniej, pójdzie...*
2. If she **has finished** work by 4 o'clock, she will go home. *Jeżeli skończy pracę do 4 godz., pójdzie do domu.*
3. If she doesn't hurry, the plane **will have left** by the time she gets to the airport. *Jeżeli nie będzie się spieszyć, samolot odleci zanim dotrze na lotnisko.*
4. If the weather clears, we'll go for a walk. *Jeżeli się przejaśni, pójdziemy na spacer.*
5. If it's fine tomorrow, we **may** go for a swim. *Jeżeli jutro będzie pogoda, możemy pójść popływać.*
6. If it's fine tomorrow, we **must** go for a swim. *Jeżeli jutro będzie pogoda, musimy pójść popływać.*

◀ FUTURE TENSE + if + PRESENT TENSE ▶

Tab. 25-2. **CONDITIONAL II** (Prawdopodobieństwo spełnienia warunku = 10%)

IF-CLAUSE (PAST)	MAIN CLAUSE (would + INF)
If the weather was / were fine tomorrow(,)	we'd go for a walk.
MAIN CLAUSE (would + INF)	if-CLAUSE (PAST)
We'd go for a walk	if the weather was / were fine tomorrow.

EXAMPLES

1. My wife helps me a lot; **but for that** I wouldn't be here. *Moja żona bardzo mi pomaga; gdyby nie to, nie byłoby mnie tu.*
2. If you had longer legs, you would be able to run faster. *Jak by miał dłuższe nogi, to by mogła biegać...*
3. If you **could** run fast, you would be an Olympic champion. *Jak byś mógł biegać szybciej, to...*
4. If I was / were better qualified, I'd apply for the job. *Jak bym był lepiej wykwalifikowany, to bym...*

◀ would + INFINITIVE + if + PAST TENSE ▶

Tab. 25-3. **CONDITIONAL III** (Prawdopodobieństwo spełnienia warunku = 0%)

IF-CLAUSE (had + III FORM = PAST PERFECT)	would + have + III FORM
If the weather had been fine yesterday(,)	we'd've gone for a walk.
would + have + III FORM	if-CLAUSE (had + III FORM = PAST PERFECT)
We'd've gone for a walk	if the weather had been fine.

EXAMPLES

1. **Had** I been taller, I would have joined the police force. *Gdybym był wyższy, to wstąpiłbym wtedy do policji.*
2. The car broke down; **but for that** we wouldn't have been late. *Samochód się zepsuł; gdyby nie to, to byśmy (byli) się nie spóźnili.*
3. If we had gone by car, we would have saved time. *Jeżeli bylibyśmy pojechali samochodem, to byśmy się (byli) nie spóźnili.*
4. If I had been trying harder, I would have succeeded. *Jakbym (był) się starał bardziej, to bym (był) odniósł sukces.*
5. If I could have stopped, there wouldn't have been an accident. *Jak bym (był) mógł się zatrzymać, to by nie było wypadku (to wypadek nie byłby się zdarzył).*
6. If I had been you, I would have accepted their offer. *Gdybym wtedy był na twoim miejscu, to bym (był) przyjął ich ofertę.*

7. If he had known the facts, he would have told us what to do. *Jeżeli on (byłby) znał fakty, to byłby nam powiedział, co robić.*

◀ **would + have + PAST PARTICIPLE + if + had + PAST PARTICIPLE** ▶

EXERCISES

🖨 (25-1) <https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/conditional-sentences>

🖨 (25-2) <http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu/grammar/conditional2.htm>

🖨 (25-3) <http://www.agendaweb.org/verbs/conditional-mixed-exercises.html>

🖨 (25-4) <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=4001>

VERB GOVERNMENT A7: ◀ VERB₇ + SUBJUNCTIVE ▶

Key: page 254.

would rather

OSOBA A: *Więc nie masz nic przeciwko temu, żebym zapalił?* OSOBA B: *Wolałbym, żebyś jednak nie palił.*

had better

Lepiej już chodźmy stąd.

wish

Szkoda, że jestem niski.

it's (high / about) time

Czas najwyższy, byś zaczął myśleć o oszczędzaniu na starość.

if only

Szkoda, że tego nie wiedziałem.

🗣 SPEAKING (25A): Social media

Social media are interactive computer-mediated technologies that facilitate the creation or sharing of information, ideas, career interests and other forms of expression via virtual communities and networks.

Band 25B

🗣 SPEAKING (31B): Do we need an army? If so, what sort of army?

...

🗣 (25-3) Conditionals (1): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xuu3pE7njI8>

🗣 (25-4) Conditionals (2): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NFH82ahH9TA>

🗣 (25-5) Conditionals (3): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h-Np7dmvw0U>

🗣 (25-6) Conditionals (4): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xsG-dz1drgQ>

🗣 (25-7) Conditionals (5): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8h1RHYFW_O8

🗣 (25-8) Conditionals (6): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4H3-2smRJJY&ab_channel=Arnel%27sEverydayEnglish

INPUT (B): CONDITIONAL CLAUSES = ZDANIA WARUNKOWE

(1)

...

7. If I see him, I'll ask him to ring you. = If I **should** see him, I'll ask him to ring... = [MORE DOUBTFUL] **Should I...**
8. If you see him, ... = If you **should** see him, ... [VERY POLITE]
9. If you fail to pay, they'll cut off the electricity. = **Fail to pay and** they'll cut off the electricity.
10. If you **don't** stop borrowing money, you'll be in trouble. = **Stop** borrowing money, **or** you'll be in trouble.
11. If I stay till May, I'll **have been working** here for 20 years. *Jeżeli zostanę tu do maja, to okaże się, że pracowałem tu przez 20 lat.*
12. Inflation may be rising. **If this be so**, prices will go up. *Inflacja chyba rośnie. Jeżeli tak, to ceny pójdą w górę.*
13. Sterling may fall. **If this should be so**, interest rates will rise. *Funt może spaść. Jeżeli się tak stanie, to...*
14. If I **hear** from Tim, I **may be leaving** tonight. *Jeżeli otrzymam wiadomość od Tima, to chyba wyjadę...*
15. If he is in New York, he **may not have got** my letter yet. *Jeżeli on jest w N.J., to może nie dostał jeszcze...*
16. If he **should** call, tell him I'll ring back. *Jeżeli on przypadkiem zadzwoni, to powiedz mu, że oddzwonię.*

(2)

...

5. If I **were to go** there, I would buy a map. *Jak bym miał tam pojechać, tobym sobie kupił mapę.*
6. If I were the Queen of Sheba, you would be King Salomon ['sæl'mən]. ↔ ['sæmən] **salmon** [C/U] [SING=PL]
7. If I were in Jane's position, I'd look for a new job. *Jak bym był na miejscu Jane, to bym rozglądał się za...*
8. If he knew the facts, he **would / might / should** tell us what to do. *Jeżeli znałby fakty, to by...*
9. If I **were to ask**, would you help me? *A jak bym jednak poprosił, pomogłabyś?*

(3)

...

8. If he had known the facts, he might have told us what to do. (= it's possible) *Jeżeli on (byłby) znał fakty, to byłby nam chyba powiedział, co robić.*
9. If he had known the facts, he could have told us what to do. (= he would have been able)
10. If it hadn't been for the rain, we would have had a good harvest. *Gdyby nie ten deszcz, to bylibyśmy mieli dobre żniwa.*
11. If he had been here, he could have been helping us in the shop. *Gdyby wtedy on był tutaj, to byłby mógł pomagać nam w sklepie. {nie 'pomóc', tylko 'pomagać'}*
12. If she had been here, she could have met my sister.
13. I couldn't have got to the meeting on time – **unless** I had caught an earlier train. *Nie dotarłbym (był) na spotkanie punktualnie, gdybym (był) nie złapał wcześniejszego pociągu.*

EXERCISES

I. Conditional I.

1. If it (be) fine tomorrow, we (go) for a picnic.
2. If I (have) time tonight, I (finish) the novel I'm reading.
3. If it (rain) next weekend, we (not able to) plant the flowers.
4. If she (be leaving) at 8 o'clock, I (ask) her to give me a lift.
5. If they (have been working) all afternoon, they (probably need) a cup of tea.

II. Conditional II.

1. She drinks too much coffee. She doesn't feel calm.
2. He can't type. He isn't able to operate a computer.
3. They don't understand the problem. They won't find a solution.
4. He sits around too much. He isn't fit.
5. I don't have a spare ticket. I can't take you to the concert.

III. Conditional III.

1. We came home from our holiday early because we ran out of money.
2. The house didn't burn down because the fire brigade came immediately.
3. I had an accident because I wasn't watching the road.
4. My father didn't earn much money, so life wasn't easy for us.
5. I didn't enjoy school, so I didn't do very well.

SPEECH

1. What will you do if you see / hear / are ...?
2. What would you do if you saw / heard / were...?
3. What would you have done if you had + III FORM...?
4. What would have happened if...?

VERB GOVERNMENT B19: ◀VERB₁₉ + that-CLAUSE▶

Key: page 255.

decide

Zdecydowała, że chce mieszkać we Francji.

intend

Naszym zamiarem jest to, żeby produkcja zaczęła się w następnym miesiącu.

suppose

 Załóżmy, że na przykład jesteś w związku małżeńskim i masz dwoje dzieci.

think

Czy myślisz, że oni przyjadą?

wish

Szkoda, że jestem niski.

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & IDIOMS (marked ● or ○) – 25 (If there's no space here, see Appendix 7.)

▷ **Practice makes perfect.** = Doing something over and over again is the only way to learn to do it well.○ I am going for a walk, **rain or shine.** *Idę na spacer niezależnie od pogody.*○ What is the weather like? It's **bucketing with rain.** *Jaka jest pogoda? Leje jak z cebra.*

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 500 WORDS AND 10 PHRASAL VERBS & FILAKPHVS-25

Vocabulary 31: Sports	Vocab. 32: Free Time	Vocabulary 33: Shopping
balance beam <i>równoważnia</i> baton in the relay <i>pałeczka w sztafecie</i> bulk up <i>przybrać na masie</i> centre back <i>środkowy obrońca</i> clay court <i>kort ziemny</i> combat sports <i>sporty walki</i> corner kick <i>rzut rożny</i> cricket bat <i>kij do krykieta</i> crossbar <i>poprzeczka</i> cross-country skiing cue <i>kij (bilardowy)</i> dart board <i>tarcza</i> [dɪkɑːθlɒn] decathlon <i>dziesięciobój</i> dumbbell <i>hantel</i> [ɪn dʒɛːrəns] endurance <i>wytrzymałość</i> factory presets <i>ustawienia fab.</i> hand gliding helmet indoor <i>halowy</i> knee pad mark <i>kryć, pilnować</i> Nordic combined <i>kombinacja nor.</i> offside <i>spalony</i> open-air <i>otwarty</i> paragliding <i>paralotniarstwo</i> paraglider <i>paralotnia</i> penalty area <i>pole karne</i> pole vault <i>skok o tyczce</i> post <i>stupek</i> [pəʊl vɔːlt] puck <i>krążek hokejowy</i> punch bag <i>worek treningowy</i> scoreboard <i>tablica z wynikami</i> shot put <i>pchnięcie kulą</i> ski pole <i>kijek narciarski</i> slope <i>stok</i> snow groomer <i>ratrak</i> starting blocks <i>bloki startowe</i> steeplechase <i>bieg z przeszkodami</i> striker <i>napastnik</i> substitutes' bench <i>ławka rezerw.</i> touchline <i>linia boczna</i> treadmill <i>bieżnia treningowa</i> wicket <i>bramka w krykiecie</i> water polo <i>piłka wodna</i> It's just not cricket. <i>nieuczciwe</i> linesman <i>sędzia liniowy</i>	ambience [ám bɪj əns] <i>klimat</i> amenity [əməɪnəti] <i>udogodnienie</i> blistering <i>skwarny</i> camp bed (US: cot) <i>łóżko polowe</i> campsite <i>pole kempingowe</i> caravan (US: trailer) <i>przyczepa kempingowa</i> carry-on luggage <i>podręczny</i> chambermaid <i>pokojówka</i> complimentary <i>bezpłatny</i> customs <i>odprawa celna</i> draughts [drá:fts] <i>warcaby</i> draw poker <i>poker pięciokartowy</i> embark on <i>wyruszyć</i> float <i>spławik</i> [hájɛjtəs] hiatus <i>przerwa (niepożądana)</i> insect repellent [ɪnpélənt] itinerary <i>plan podróży</i> jigsaw <i>puzzle</i> mosquito net <i>moskitiera</i> nature trail <i>szlak krajobrazowy</i> paddle <i>wiosłować</i> pebbly <i>kamienisty</i> [píkʃərəsɪk] picturesque <i>malowniczy</i> ramble <i>długi spacer</i> red-eye flight <i>nocny lot</i> resort <i>kurort</i> running water [səbátɪkəl] sabbatical <i>urlop naukowy</i> shipwreck shuttle train splash out <i>zaszaleć finansowo</i> sunny spell <i>przejaśnienie</i> sweltering heat <i>potworny upał</i> table tennis bat <i>rakietka</i> quay [kɪj] <i>keja</i> vacancy <i>wolny pokój</i> wharf [wó:f] <i>nabrzeże</i> the four suits: hearts <i>kiery,</i> diamonds <i>karo,</i> clubs <i>trefle,</i> spades <i>piki</i> poker: three-of-the-kind <i>trójka,</i> flush <i>kolor,</i> four-of-the-kind <i>czwórka,</i> full house <i>full,</i> straight flush <i>poker</i>	aisle [ájɪ] <i>alejka w sklepie</i> barcode <i>kod kreskowy</i> bargain hunting cash register, till <i>kasa</i> chain store <i>sieciówka</i> classified ad <i>ogłoszenie drobne</i> cobbler <i>szewc</i> confectioner's <i>cukiernia</i> convenience food <i>gotowe dania</i> convenience store <i>sklep spożywczy</i> corner shop deli(catessen) [délɪkətésən] doorbuster deal <i>atrakcyjna promocja</i> dry cleaner's <i>chemiczna</i> ex-display <i>powystawowy</i> food court <i>część restauracyjna w centrum handlowym</i> fishmonger's <i>sklep rybny</i> flea market gift-wrap <i>pakować na prezent</i> greengrocer's [há bəd ájərɪj] haberdashery <i>pasmanteria</i> jingle <i>melodyjka reklamowa</i> launderette <i>samoobsługowa</i> nip out/down <i>wyskoczyć gdzieś</i> on impulse price tag pricey <i>drogi</i> retail rip sb off <i>zdzierać</i> shopping spree <i>szaleństwo</i> snap sth up <i>zgarnąć coś</i> splurge (out) <i>wydać dużo</i> stall <i>stragan</i> stationer's <i>papierniczy</i> stingy <i>skąpy</i> toiletries <i>przybory toaletowe</i> washing tablets <i>kapsułki do prania</i> wholesale <i>hurt</i> window shopping catchphrase: Big labels, small prices (TK Maxx); Thank God, I'm a woman (ORSAY) shop-soiled <i>długo leżący w sklepie</i>

To be continued on page 146...

(26) Lesson Twenty-Six: Relative Clauses

Band 26A

🔊 (26-1) **Accents-18a:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z7MlyQS9p5E> (Indian-1)

🔊 (26-2) **Accents-18b:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OoF4i77kPak> (Indian-2)

🔊 (26-3) **Accents-18c:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dJgoTcyrFZ4> (Indian-3)

INPUT (A): RELATIVE CLAUSES = ZDANIA WZGLĘDNE

Człowiek, **który**... = The man **who / that**...

Rzecz • zwierzę, **która / które**... = The thing / animal **that / which**...

all • everyone • everybody • no one • nobody • those + **that** (ALTERNATYWNIE **z who**)
all • everything • little • much • none • no • SUPERLATIVE + **that** (PRAWIE NIGDY **which**)

1. Człowiek, **którego / któremu / którym** + SUB... = The man **Ø / whom / who / that** + SUB...
2. Człowiek, **który / którego / któremu / którym** = The man, **whom / who**..., ...
3. Rzecz • zwierzę, **której / którą** + SUB... = The thing / animal **Ø / that / which** + SUB...
4. Rzecz • zwierzę, **które / której / którą**... = The thing / animal, **which**..., ...
5. Człowiek • rzecz • zwierzę, **z (PREP) którym** + SUB... = The man **Ø** SUB... **with (PREP)**.
6. Człowiek, **z (PREP) którym** + SUB... = The man **with (PREP) whom** + SUB...
7. Rzecz • zwierzę, **z (PREP) którą** + SUB... = The thing / animal **Ø / which** + SUB... **with**.
8. Rzecz • zwierzę, **z (PREP) którą** + SUB... = The thing / animal **with which** + SUB...
9. **czyj (którego) = whose**
10. PREP + **którego** = **whose**... PREP
11. **Miejsce, gdzie**... = The place **where**...
12. **Czas, kiedy**... = The time **when / Ø / that**...
13. **Przyczyna, dla której**... = The reason **Ø / that / why**...
14. ..., **co / czego**... = ... **which**...
15. **It is / was N that**...
16. **the first / last to-INF**
17. **all • both • few • most • several • some • etc. + of + whom / which**

EXAMPLES

◀The woman **who / that** lives next door is a teacher.

We know a lot of people **who** live in London.

The man **that** lives next door is very friendly.

Everything **that** happened was my fault. → What (**to, co**) happened was my fault.

Where is ◀the cheese **that / which** was in the fridge? (**częściej that niż which**)

1. The woman **Ø / whom** I wanted to see was away on holiday. *Kobieta, którą chciałem zobaczyć, była na...*
2. My brother Jim, **who** is a doctor, lives in London. *Mój brat Jim, który jest doktorem, mieszka w Londynie.*
3. This morning I met Diane, **whom / who** I hadn't seen for ages. *Tego ranka spotkałem D., której nie...*
4. Mr Carter, **to whom** I spoke on the phone last night, is very interested in our plan. *Pan C., z którym...*
5. The dress **Ø** Ann bought doesn't fit her well. *Ta sukienka, którą Ania kupiła, nie leży na niej dobrze.*
6. Colin told me about his new job, **which** he's enjoying very much. *C. opowiedział mi o swojej nowej pracy...*
7. Do you know the woman **Ø** Tom is talking to? (= to whom Tom is...) *Czy znasz kobietę, z którą...*
8. The woman **with whom** he fell in love left him after a few weeks. *Kobieta, w której się zakochał,...*
9. Fortunately, we had a map, **without which** we would have got lost. *Na szczęście mieliśmy mapę, bez...*
10. The bed you slept in wasn't very comfy. *Łóżko, w którym spałeś, nie było bardzo wygodne.*
11. We saw some people **whose** car had been broken. *Widzieliśmy jakiś ludzi, którym zepsuł się samochód.*
12. A widow's a woman **whose** husband's dead. *Wdowa to kobieta, której umarł mąż.*
13. A few days ago I met someone **whose** brother I went to school with. *Kilka dni temu spotkałem kogoś, z bratem którego chodziłem do szkoły.*
14. The hotel **where** we stayed wasn't very clean. *Hotel, w którym się zatrzymaliśmy, nie był za czysty.*
15. I recently went back to the town **where** I was born. (... the town that I was born in. = ... the town I was born in.) *Ostatnio wróciłem do miasta, gdzie się urodziłem.*
16. Do you still remember the day **when / Ø / that** we first met? *Czy jeszcze pamiętasz dzień, w którym...*
17. The last time **Ø / that** I saw her she looked very well. *Ostatni raz, jak ją widziałem, wyglądała b. dobrze.*
18. I haven't seen them since the year **Ø / that** they got married. *Nie widziałem ich od dnia, kiedy się...*

19. The reason ø / that / why I'm phoning is to invite you to a party. *Przyczyna, dla której dzwonię, jest taka, że chcę zaprosić ciebie/was na imprezę.*
20. Jim passed his driving test, which surprised everybody. *Jim zdał egzamin na prawo jazdy, co zdziwiło wszystkich.*
21. Sheila couldn't come to the party, which was a pity. *S. nie mogła przyjść na imprezę, jaka szkoda.*
22. The weather was very good, which we hadn't expected. *Pogoda była b. dobra, czego się nie...*
23. It is Joan that saw him. *To właśnie Joan go widziała / zobaczyła.*

🔊 (26-4) Relative clauses (1): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eHhsVhpCma4> (8:58)

🔊 (26-5) Relative clauses (2): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pr0qHd1KEMY>

🔊 (26-6) Relative clauses (3): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ILkARyk4CTI>

🔊 (26-7) Relative clauses (4): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mTwQz1e0Fgs>

🔊 (26-8) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j25CFx-4g0I&t=19s&ab_channel=Arnel%27sEverydayEnglish

TRANSLATE (Key: page 255)

1. *Wczoraj spotkałem dziewczynę, której nie widziałem przez 20 lat.*
2. *To zdarzyło się wczoraj, czego nie mogliśmy przewidzieć.*
3. *Czekam na Joan, dla której zrobiłbym wszystko.*
4. *Matka, z którą mieszkał od wielu lat, zmarła wczoraj.*
5. *Żona, z którą się rozwiódł w 1998, mieszka teraz w Nowym Jorku.*
6. *To, co zrobił, zdziwiło wszystkich.*
7. *Powód, dla którego to zrobił, był oczywisty dla każdego.*

SPEECH

1. *What's the name of the girl who is sitting next to you? Jak się nazywa dziewczyna, która siedzi obok ciebie?*
2. *Can you tell us the name of the man • woman you are living with?*
3. *Do you remember the day we first met?*
4. *Is the school you go to good?*
5. *Do you know the reason you are here?*
6. *What's the name of an object we sleep in?*

EXERCISES

🔊 (26-1) <https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/relative-clauses>

🔊 (26-2)

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/english-grammar/clause-phrase-and-sentence/verb-patterns/relative-clauses>

🔊 (26-3) <http://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/relative-clauses.html>

🔊 (26-4) <https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/tests/relative-clauses-3>

🔊 (26-5) http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar-exercise-relative-clauses.php

🔊 (26-6) <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/zdanie/relative-clauses>

VERB GOVERNMENT A8: ◀ VERB₈ + OBJECT + ing-FORM / INFINITIVE ▶

Key: page 255.

I saw him enter or entering the building? 🔊 (26-7) I saw him enter/entering the room | [WordReference Forums](#)⁵⁴

hear

Słyszałem, jak pies szczekał (szczekającego psa). Słyszałeś, jak wychodził?

notice

Zauważyłem, jak wchodzili.

Nie zauważyłem, jak wychodził.

see

Widziałem, jak wchodził / wszedł do budynku.

smell

Czujesz, że coś się przypala?

watch

Obserwowałem dzieciaki, jak się bawią na podwórku.

⁵⁴ I agree that in the examples given there is little difference of meaning between the two forms, but I believe that the infinitive form often indicates a whole, completed, process and the -ing form an ongoing, incomplete, process.

We saw him ride his bike up the hill - We saw him start at the bottom and reach the top of the hill.

We saw him riding his bike up the hill - We noticed him when he was halfway up the hill, and we then looked away, so we do not know if he reached the top.

Patrzyli, jak autobus znika w siną dal.

🔊 SPEAKING (26A): Pets

Have you ever had a dog? • a cat • a canary • a guinea pig • a hedgehog • a turtle (a tortoise) • a hamster (*chomik*)

Band 26B

🔊 SPEAKING (26B): Capital punishment

VERB GOVERNMENT B20: ◀VERB₂₀ + OBJECT + that-CLAUSE▶

Key: page 256.

convince

Przekonałem sam siebie, że mam rację.

satisfy oneself

Jak tylko upewniłem się, że to była właściwa decyzja, pojechaliśmy.

warn

Ostrzeżono ją, że jeżeli zrobi to znów, to straci pracę.

BUT:

warn + OBJ...: I tried to warn him, but he wouldn't listen.

warn + OBJ + against/about/of...: He warned us against pickpockets. • Police have warned of possible delays.

warn + OBJ + why/what...: I had been warned what to expect.

EXTRA-20: VOCABULARY

«English-30. Lingua Franca. Para-Synoptic Format. Volume One» contains all the English Grammar (i.e. all the information how to combine English words into English sentences); if you want to speak (or write), understand and be understood in English, you still need to learn English words. Here, you've got five options, or rather five consecutive steps:

- 1) the **Basic Vocabulary** (BV): 1,000-5,000;
- 2) the **Minimum Vocabulary** (MV): 5,000-10,000 words;
- 3) the **Limited-Communication Lexicon** (LCL): 10,000-30,000 words;
- 4) the **Native-Speaker's Lexicon** (NSL): 30,000-60,000 words;
- 5) the **Advanced Lexicon** (AL): 60,000-450,000 words.

BV (1) and MV (2) have been presented in separate files «Vocabulary List A1-A2», «Vocabulary List B1» and «Vocabulary List B2-C1»; all the three taken from the Internet:

- **(26-8):** <https://www.cambridgeenglish.org/images/506886-a2-key-2020-vocabulary-list.pdf> [June 19, 2019]
- **(26-9):** <http://www.talkenglish.com/Vocabulary/Top-2000-Vocabulary.aspx> [Nov 25, 2016] – The 2000 (actually 2265) most frequent English words.
- **(26-10):** <http://www.use-in-a-sentence.com/english-words/10000-words/the-most-frequent-10000-words-of-english.html> [Nov 11, 2016] – The 10,000 (actually 8,181) most frequent English words.

The other three lexicons are to be found in various dictionaries. For example, LCV (3) is more or less synonymous with the **Oxford Wordpower Dictionary** edited by Janet Phillips (1997); NSV (4) – with the **Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English**; and AL (5) – with **Webster's Third New International Dictionary** (1986).

- **(26-11):** <https://gist.github.com/h3xx/1976236> [Nov 11, 2016] – The 100,000 most frequent English words.

If you want your command of English to be effective, you've got to acquire at least 15,000 words.

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & **IDIOMS** (marked ● or ○) – 26 (If there's no space here, see Appendix 7.)

▷ **The proof of the pudding is in the eating.** You don't know the quality of something until you have tried it or experienced it. {Qualia: [Qualia - Wikipedia](#)}

○ **Do something constructive instead of chasing rainbows** all the time. *Zrób coś konstruktywnego zamiast uganiania się za mrzonkami cały czas.*

○ **I don't like raking up the past.** I prefer to enjoy the present. *Nie lubię odgrzebywać przeszłości. Wolę cieszyć się chwilą.*

○ **It is a red letter day.** *To prawdziwe święto (znaczący dzień).*

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 500 WORDS AND 10 PHRASAL VERBS & FILAKPHVS-2

Vocabulary 34: Clothes	Vocabulary 35: Lifestyle	Vocab. 36: Education
apron bathrobe, dressing gown  beanie <i>czapka</i> bobble hat <i>czapka z pomponem</i> bowler hat [b ɔw l ə] <i>melonik</i>  briefs <i>figi, slipy</i> brim <i>rondo kapelusza</i> cashmere [k á ĵ m ɪ:] corduroy [k ó: d ə r ɔj] <i>sztruks</i> crease <i>kant</i> dungarees [d ʌŋgə'ɹɪz] <i>ogrodniczki</i> earmuffs <i>nauszniki</i> fishnet <i>rajstopy siatkowe</i> flared [f l é: d] <i>rozkloszowany</i>  flat cap <i>kaszkiet</i> fleece <i>polar</i> frill, flounce [f l áw n s] <i>falbana</i> hem <i>zakładka, rąbek, brzeg</i> jumpsuit <i>kombinezon</i> kilt knitted <i>dziergany</i> let down <i>popuszczać</i> lining [l áj n ɪ ŋ] <i>podszewka</i> long johns <i>kalesony</i> mittens <i>rekawiczki z 1 palcem</i> overcoat <i> płaszcz</i>  parka <i>kurtka</i> patch <i>tata</i> pleated [p l íj t ɪ d] <i>plisowany</i> polo neck, turtleneck <i>golf</i> reversible <i>dwustronny</i> rompers [r ó m p ə z] <i>śpioszki</i> shawl [ʃ ó: l] <i>szal</i>  shirtwaister <i>szmizjerka</i> singlet <i>podkoszulek</i> slippers <i>kapcie</i> snowsuit <i>kombinezon narciarski</i> seam <i>szew</i> stocking <i>pończocha</i> strap <i>ramięczko</i> straw hat suede [s w éj d] <i>zamsz</i> quilted [k w í l t ɪ d] <i>pikowany</i>	adolescence <i>wiek dojrzewania</i> all-round <i>wszechstronny</i> be in the prime of one's life be intolerant to be on the go <i>być w biegu</i> be prone to <i>mieć skłonność do</i> crash diet <i>intensywna</i> go around with sb <i>zadawać się z</i> have a lie-in <i>dłużej poleżeć</i> GP general practitioner <i>lekarz pierwszego kontaktu</i> hectic impart sth <i>przekazać coś</i> longevity <i>długowieczność</i> muscle mass [l ɒndʒévəti] nutritious <i>odżywczy</i> paunch [p ó: n tʃ] <i>brzuszyśko</i> posture [p ó s tʃ ə] <i>postawa</i> preservative [p r ɪ z ə: v ə t ɪ v] <i>konserwant</i> press-up, push-up <i>pompka</i> processed <i>przetworzony</i> rejuvenation <i>odmłodzenie</i> saturated fats <i>tłuszcze nasycone</i> sedentary [s é d ə n t r ɪ j] <i>siedzący</i> serving <i>porcja jedzenia</i> slimline <i>dietetyczny</i> stamina [stáminə] <i>wytrzymałość</i> strenuous <i>wyťažony</i> supplement wall bars <i>drabinki</i> workout <i>trening</i> young at heart <i>młody duchem</i> vegan [v éj g ə n] vigorous vital <i>konieczny</i> vital signs <i>parametry życiowe</i> xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  tank top <i>GB: kamizelka; USA: podkoszulek</i> vest <i>GB: podkoszulek; USA: kamizelka</i> tailor <i>dopasować</i> take up <i>podwijać</i>  trench coat <i>trensz</i> windbreaker <i>wiatrówka</i> veil <i>welon</i>	absenteeism [á b s ə n t ɪ j ɪ z ə m] assignment <i>zadanie</i> alumni [ə l á m n ə j] <i>absolwenci</i> bachelor's degree <i>licencjat</i> back in the day <i>kiedyś</i> drop out bursary [b ó: s ə r ɪ j] <i>stypendium</i> crammer <i>repetitorium</i> crib notes <i>ściągga</i> dean detention dissertation endowment [ɪ n d áw m ə n t] dotacja enrol <i>zapisać się</i> examinee excel in <i>być wybitnym w</i> expel <i>wyrzucić</i> faculty field day <i>dzień sportu</i> flunk <i>oblać egzamin</i> footnote fresher, freshman <i>student 1 roku</i> head boy / girl <i>prefekt</i> major in <i>specjalizacja w</i> mock <i>egzamin próbny</i> option <i>kurs dodatkowy</i> orientation <i>oswojenie się</i> performance <i>wyniki</i> provost [p r ó v ə s t] <i>rektor</i> referee <i>autor referencji</i> seminar skive off <i>wagarować</i> sophomore [s ó f ə m o:] <i>student 2 roku</i> suspend syllabus [s í l ə b ə s] tech' college <i>wyższa szkoła zawodowa</i> tuition fee <i>czesne</i> undergraduate <i>pierwszego stopnia</i> vocational <i>zawodowy</i> hall of residence <i>akademik</i>

To be continued on page 149...

(27) Lesson Twenty-Seven: Purpose Clauses

Band 27A

- 🔊 (27-1) **Accents-19a:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6fflOaj-Gdg> (Manchester-1)
 🔊 (27-2) **Accents-19b:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nPkVgLnQGY> (Manchester-2)
 🔊 (27-3) **Accents-19c:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mg2HHdt2yIY> (Manchester-3)

INPUT (A): PURPOSE CLAUSES = ZDANIE CELOWE**KONSTRUKCJE BEZOKOLICZNIKOWE****TEN SAM PODMIOT W OBU CZŁONACH**

- I've come **to see you**.
- He stood on a chair **in order to reach the top shelf**.
- The desks are kept some distance apart, **so as to prevent cheating**.
- I shut the door quietly **so as not to wake the baby**.

DWA RÓŻNE PODMIOTY

apply • arrange • call • plan • plead • phone • pray • ring • send...	for	OBJECT	to-INFINITIVE

I sent the plans **in order for you to study** them fully before the meeting.

I brought a chair **for you to sit on**.

KONSTRUKCJE NIEBEZOKOLICZNIKOWETab. 27-1. **so that / in order that**

po to, aby...	(CZAS TERAŹNIEJSZY)				▷ may ▷ will ▷ can ▷ A PRESENT TENSE
	(CZAS PRZESZŁY)	▷ so ▷ in order	that	SUBJECT	▷ should ▷ could ▷ might ▷ would

- (1) I've arrived early...
 ▪ **so that**
 ▪ **in order that**
 ...I **may / I can / I will** get a good view. *Zjawiłem się (oto jestem) wcześniej, aby mieć dobry widok.*
- (2) I arrived early...
 ▪ **so that**
 ▪ **in order that**
 ...I **should / I could / I might / I would** get a good view. *Zjawiłem się wtedy wcześniej, aby mieć dobry widok.*
- (3) Let us spend a few moments in silence...
 ▪ **so that**
 ▪ **in order that**
 ...**we remember** those who died to preserve our freedom. *Spędźmy kilka chwil w ciszy, by uczcić...*

Tab. 27-2. **in case**

po to, aby...	in case	SUBJECT	▷ should ▷ might ▷ A PRESENT/PAST TENSE

- (1) I'm taking a raincoat **in case** I need it. *Biorę płaszcz, na wypadek deszczu.*
- (2) They evacuated the building **in case** the wall collapsed. *Evakuowali budynek, na wypadek gdyby się zawaliła ściana.*
- (3) We've installed an extinguisher next to the cooker **in case**...
 ▪ **there is ever**
 ▪ **there should ever be**
 ▪ **there might ever be**
 ...a fire. *Zainstalowaliśmy gaśnicę obok kuchenki na wypadek pożaru.*

More examples

1. I carry some money with me in case I need it.
2. I carried some money with me in case I needed it.
3. I carry money on me in case I should need to pay in cash.
4. I carried money on me in case I should need to pay in cash.
5. I locked the dog up so that it couldn't / wouldn't escape.
6. ~~I locked the dog up in case it should escape / escaped.~~
7. I must call my friend now in case she shouldn't have heard / hasn't heard the test is cancelled.

EXERCISES

📖 (27-1) <http://www.ecenglish.com/learnenglish/lessons/clause-purpose>

📖 (27-2) <http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/101/UtClauses.pdf>

📖 (27-3)

https://www.stcharlesprep.org/01_parents/oneil_j/Useful%20Links/Latin%20II%20Class%20Notes/Notes/class2-6.pdf

📖 (27-4) <http://todayschool.es/blog/grammar/grammar-practice-clauses-of-purpose-and-contrast/>

📖 (27-5) http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar-exercise-purpose.php

VERB GOVERNMENT A9: ◀VERB₉ + PREDICATE [LINKING VERBS]▶ **ORZECZENIE IMIENNE** Key: page 256.

appear

Nie wydawała się w ogóle zdziwiona tą wiadomością. [III FORM]

On wydaje się być całkowicie normalną osobą. [NOUN]

Wydaje się nieprawdopodobne, by stopy procentowe zmniejszyły się jeszcze bardziej. [ADJECTIVE]

be

Jest wysoki. Jest inżynierem. Jest tutaj.

seem

Wydaje się, że jesteś szczęśliwy. [ADJECTIVE]

Rób to, co wydaje się najlepsze dla ciebie. [ADJECTIVE]

Wydaje się, że on jest miłym facetem. [NOUN]

🗣️ SPEAKING (27A): Political situation in the world

...

Band 27B

🗣️ SPEAKING (27B): Does intelligent life exist on other planets?

...

INPUT (B): PURPOSE CLAUSES = ZDANIE CELOWE

Tab. 27-3. **lest** [VERY FORMAL]

po to, aby nie...		lest	SUBJECT	▷ should ▷ SUBJUNCTIVE ▷ A PRESENT TENSE

- We have a memorial service every year **lest** we (should) forget our debt to those who died in battle. *Co rok mamy mszę wspomnieniową, abyśmy nie zapomnieli naszego długu wobec tych...*
- I avoided mentioning the subject **lest** he be offended. *Unikałem tego tematu, aby nie poczuł się...*
- I asked them to ring first **lest** we were out. *Poprosiłem ich, by wpięć zadzwonili, na wypadek, gdyby nas nie było.*

po to, aby nie...

Tab. 48. **for fear (that)**

for fear (that)	SUBJECT	might

I bought the car **for fear (that)** he might change his mind. *Kupiłem samochód, bo mógł zmienić zdanie.*

More examples

1. The celebrity refused to answer any questions for fear of getting into trouble.
2. The celebrity refused to answer any questions for fear that he might / should / would get into trouble.
3. I took a waterproof coat with me for fear it might / should / would rain in the mountains.

4. My sister never wears jewellery [US: jewelry] to school for fear of losing it.
5. My sister never wears jewellery to school for fear (that) she might lose it.
6. My mother never allows my sister to wear jewellery to school for fear (that) she might lose it.
7. The plant manager banned smoking lest paper bags catch [subjunctive] fire.
8. The plant manager banned smoking lest paper bags should / might catch fire.
9. The plant manager banned smoking lest paper bags caught fire.

🔊 (27-4) Purpose clause (1): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BzmK875K1uQ>

🔊 (27-5) Purpose clause (2): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qoUR7GRKdsI>

🔊 (27-6) Purpose clause (3): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V1dK9_bPb18

🔊 (27-7) Purpose clause (4): [English grammar tutorial: Clauses of purpose - Bing video](#)

🔊 (27-8) Purpose clause (5): [Purpose Clauses - Bing video](#)

TRANSLATE (Key: page 258)

1. *Po to przelewaliśmy naszą krew, abyście teraz żyli w pokoju.*
2. *Zrobiłem to po to, abyś czuł się bezpieczny.*
3. *Biorę pistolet na wypadek, gdyby był uzbrojony.*
4. *Przyjdź jutro, byśmy mogli pogadać.*
5. *Zadzwoń jutro do mnie, bym nie zapomniał o spotkaniu.*
6. *Pomóż mu w angielskim, aby zdał egzamin.*
7. *Napisałem ten podręcznik, aby ci pomóc w nauce angielskiego.*
8. *Poszedł do domu, żeby powiedzieć żonie, że zdecydował się z nią rozwieść.*
9. *Nigdy nie jada poza domem, by się nie zatruci.*
10. *Odkłada co miesiąc 50% swoich dochodów, by jego rodzina miała za co żyć, gdy będzie stary i nie będzie mógł pracować.*
11. *Powiedziałem mu to, by go uspokoić.*
12. *Powiedział mi, bym tu nie przychodził.*
13. *Zainwestowałem dużo pieniędzy w twoją edukację, abyś miał dobry start życiowy.*

SPEECH

1. What was the purpose of your coming here?
2. What was the purpose of writing this book?
3. What do you want to achieve in your life?

EXTRA-21: DICTIONARY SKILLS

1. If you are looking for an entry or a headword in a dictionary, look at **the top of the page** and you'll find the first and the last word on that page. It is much quicker.
2. If you've already found your entry or headword, first concentrate on **its transcription**, which will give you the information how to pronounce the word you have been looking for.
3. Most English words have **more than just one meaning**, so try and memorise them all.
4. The meaning may be expressed in three ways:
 - a. by **an equivalent in your native language** (in traditional dictionaries),
 - b. by **a definition in English** (in monolingual dictionaries), and
 - c. by **an example**, memorise them all.
5. **Pay attention to any other information** included in the entry, presented either in the direct form or encoded in symbols.

VERB GOVERNMENT B 21: ◀ CZASOWNIKI FRAZOWE = 330 PhVs + 45 UNITS OF FILAK ▶

Key: page 253.

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & IDIOMS (marked ● or ○) – 27 (If there's no space here, see Appendix 7.)

▷ **Where one door shuts another opens.** = When you lose one opportunity, you often find a different one.

○ I think there is too much **red tape** in this country. *Myślę, że w tym kraju jest za dużo biurokracji.*

○ When he **sees red**, he can be really impudent [ɪmpjədənt]. *Kiedy wpadnie w furję, może być naprawdę bezczelny.*

○ We are not going to move from here. We've **put down roots** in this place. *Nie zamierzamy się stąd wynosić. Zapusciliśmy już tu korzenie.*

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 500 WORDS AND 10 PHRASAL VERBS & FILAK PhVs-27

Vocab. 37: Adj (2)	Vocabulary 38: Health	Vocabulary 39: Crime
implausible nieprawdopodobny mediocre [mɪdɪjəwəkə] mundane [mʌndɛjn] przyziemny mutual [mjuˈtʃʊwəl] nebulous mglisty negligible [nɛglɪdʒəbəl] nieznaczny particular szczególny perceptive wnikliwy poignant [pɔɪnjənɪt] przykry prejudiced [prɛdʒədɪst] uprzedzony preliminary wstępny privileged redundant zbędny reluctant niechętny scarce [skɛ:s] rzadki rare earth elements metale ziem rzadkich [rɛ:] scruffy niechlujny secluded odosobniony, ustronny shrewd [ʃrɛwd] bystry splendid strenuous [strɛnjʊwəs] usilny subsequent kolejny superfluous [sʊwpə:flʊwəs] zbędny superior nadrzędny, lepszy surgical chirurgiczny tangible namacalny tedious nużący time-consuming czasochłonny trustworthy godny zaufania turbulent burzliwy ubiquitous [juˈbɪkwɪtəs] wszechobecny unanimous jednogłośny underlying ukryty (choć ważny), leżący u podstaw undeniable niezaprzeczalny utmost najwyższy, największy, najważniejszy utter całkowity vague niejasny versatile [və:sətəjl] wszechstronny voluntary dobrowolny wary [wɛ:rɪ] ostrożny, nieufny	administer podać ailment [ɛɪlmənt] przypadłość bandage clips blister pęcherz blood pressure monitor ciśnieniomierz cardiopulmonary [pɑlɪmənərɪj] krążeniowo-oddechowy chronic circulation krążenie complication powikłanie complex złożony compression ucisk conceive poczęć constitution kondycja zdrowotna contraception antykoncepcja contract zarazić się corn nagniotek crutch kula diagnose [dɪəɡnəʊz] digestive system układ trawienny donor dawca dehydrated odwodniony drip kroplówka epilepsy feeble wątły germ zarazek induce wywołać infectious zakaźny injection zastrzyk insomnia [ɪnsʊmniə] intensive care unit irritable bowel syndrome zespół jelita drażliwego intravenous therapy [ɪntrəvɛnjəs] wlew dożylny intravenously dożylnie labour poród lump guzek morbidity zachorowalność mucus [mjʊkwəs] śluz, wydzielina mortality ooze sączyć się overtiredness przemęczenie pain relief pus ropa receding gums cofające się dziąsła resuscitation [rɪsʌsɪtɛɪjən] seizure napad drgawkowy sling temblak [sɪjzə] stitch szew walking frame balkonik	abduction [əbdʌkʃən] porwanie abscond [əbskɒnd] zbiec alimony [əlɪməni] alimenty appeal against odwołać się od bail zwolnienie za kaucją battered maltretowany be found guilty blackmail bribery łapówkarstwo brush with the law zatarg z prawem capital punishment community service prace społeczne con sb into sth wrobić convict skazaniec conviction wyrok skazujący copper gliniarz crackdown radykalne kroki culprit [kʌlprɪt] winowajca custody [kʌstədɪ] areszt defy sprzeciwić się detention centre zakład poprawczy the dock ława oskarżonych eradicate [ɪrədɪkeɪt] wykorzenieć espionage [ɛspɪənɑ:ʒ] ethnic cleansing czystka eviction [ɪvɪkʃən] eksmisja felony przestępstwo flick knight nóż sprężynowy framed wrobiony gun crime inheritance [ɪnhɛrɪtəns] iron-clad/cast-iron alibi jaywalking przejście w niedozwolonym miejscu juvenile delinquent legitimate prawowity lenient [lɪjɪnɪnt] pobłażliwy libel znieważać massacre [məsəkə] rzeź perjure oneself [] krzywo przysięstwo petty pilfer podkraść press charges against wnieść zarzuty proceedings postępowanie prosecute wnieść oskarżenie raid obława revoke odwołać, anulować stand trial stanąć przed sądem treason [trɪzən] zdrada try sądzić, rozpatrywać unpremeditated [ʌnpriːmɛdɪtɛɪtɪd] watertight niepodważalny voyeurism [vɔjəɪzəm] podglądanie

To be continued on page 154...

(28) Lesson Twenty-Eight: Reported Speech & Sequence of Tenses

Band 28A

🔊 (28-1) **Accents-20a:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9Q9ltoUF3zl> (American, 10:04)

🔊 (28-2) **Accents-20b:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pAhZelytlk0> (10:26)

INPUT (A): REPORTED SPEECH & SEQUENCE OF TENSES = MOWA ZALEŻNA I NASTĘPSTWO CZASÓW

Tab. 28-1. SEQUENCE OF TENSES

SEQUENCE OF TENSES <i>następstwo czasów</i>	
I didn't know.....he <u>loved</u> me. <i>ZDANIE NADRZĘDNE w czasie przeszłym > więc też w czasie przeszłym ZDANIE PODRZĘDNE</i>	
DIRECT SPEECH <i>mowa niezależna</i>	REPORTED SPEECH <i>mowa zależna</i>
In 1990 Joe said, "I'm 20."	In 1990 Joe said <u>he was</u> 20.
In 1990 Joe said, "In 10 years' time I'll <u>be</u> 30".	In 1990 Joe said <u>he would be</u> 30 in 10 years' time.
In 1990 Joe said, "15 years <u>ago</u> I <u>was</u> 5".	In 1990 Joe said <u>he had been</u> five 15 years <u>before</u> .

Jeżeli zdanie nadrzędne jest w czasie przeszłym – zachodzi następstwo czasów.

EXAMPLES

- I love her. → He **said** he **loved** her. (PRESENT SIMPLE > PAST SIMPLE).
- I **am** going home. → He **said** he **was** going home. (PRESENT CONT. > PAST CONT.)
- I **loved** her. / I **have loved** her. → He **said** he **had loved** her. (PAST SIMPLE / PRESENT PERFECT > PAST PERFECT)
- I **was** going home. → He **said** he **had been** going home. / He **said** he **was** going home. (PAST CONT. > PAST PERFECT CONT.)
- What **is** your name? → He is asking me what my name is. / Do you know her? → He asked me if / whether I knew her. (QUESTION)
- Do it! → He told me **to** do it. (ORDER)
- Let's** buy it! → He **suggested that** we should buy it. / He **suggested** buying it.
- I'm coming **this** weekend. → He **said** he was coming **that** weekend.
- I've brought **this** book for you. → He **said** he had brought **the** book for me.
- today → that day
- yesterday → the day before
- the day before yesterday → two days before
- tomorrow → the next / following day
- the day after tomorrow → in two days' time
- next week / year** → **the following week...**
- last week / year** → **the previous week...**
- a year ago → a year before / the previous year
- You **ought to / should / must** do it. [BEZ ZMIAN] → He **advised / urged / warned** me to do it. **If I were you...** → He **advised me to...**
- He agreed to-INF... / ...threatened to-INF... / ...refused to-INF... / ...offered to-INF... / ...promised to-INF...
- ...advised OBJ to-INF... / ...invited OBJ to-INF... / ...begged OBJ to-INF... / ...implored OBJ to-INF...
- ...assured OBJ that-CLAUSE.
- ...accused OBJ of ing-INF...
- ...admitted ing-INF. / ...denied ing-INF... (having III FORM)... / ...apologised for ing-INF... / ...insisted on ing-INF...
- said / murmured / muttered / shouted / stammered / whispered / ...
- asked / inquired / wondered / wanted to know / ...
- 'I lived in Scotland in the 1970s,' Mrs Duncan said. → Mrs Duncan said that she (had) lived in Scotland in the 1970s. {IF THE VERB IN THE ORIGINAL STATEMENT WAS IN THE SIMPLE PAST, WE DO NOT USUALLY NEED TO CHANGE IT TO THE PAST PERFECT.}
- would / could / might / ought to / needn't have / used to → REMAIN UNCHANGED IN INDIRECT SPEECH
- 'I **shall** tell him...', she said. → She said she **would** tell him...
- '**Shall** I speak...?' she asked. → She asked whether she **should** speak...

30. 'If you pass your test, I'll buy you a car', he said. → He said that if I passed my test, he would buy me a car. {ONLY TYPE 1 CONDITIONALS CHANGE, THE OTHER TWO – DO NOT CHANGE}
31. Jim says [now] he's read Tony's book and didn't understand it [then, when he finished reading, or then, while he was reading].
32. Jim said [then] he's read Tony's book [now] and didn't understand it [then].
33. Jim said [then] he'd read Tony's book [then] and doesn't understand it [now].
34. Jim said [then] he'd read Tony's book [then] and didn't understand it [then].
35. He told me he works as builder. [at present]
36. He told me he worked as a builder. [at present or in the past?]
37. Which firm makes these parts? → He asked (me) which firm makes / made those parts.
38. What caused the accident? → He asked (me) what (had) caused the accident.
39. How do I prepare the sauce? → He wanted to know how to prepare the sauce.
40. I want to speak to the manager. → She asked to speak to the manager.

🔊 (28-3) *Następstwo czasów*: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NfVnneV75jk>

🔊 (28-4) Reported Speech (1): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bx6qETOve8Y>

🔊 (28-5) Reported Speech (2): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zydp4nmUzBA>

TRANSLATE (Key: page 259)

1. Powiedział, że jej nie kocha.
2. Powiedział, że jej nigdy nie kochał.
3. Powiedział, że jej nigdy nie pokocha.
4. Zapytał, czy wiem, co to znaczy.
5. Zapytał, czy wiedziałem, kiedy on przyjdzie.
6. Zapytał, która jest godzina.
7. Kazał mi przyjść następnego dnia.
8. Kazał jej nie powtarzać tego, co jej powiedział.
9. Oskarżył mnie o to, że ukradłem mu pieniądze, co nie było prawdą.
10. Przyznał się, że był tam poprzedniego dnia.
11. Przeprosił za to, że nie przyszedł na spotkanie dwa dni wcześniej.
12. Nie wiedział, jaka będzie jej reakcja, gdy jej powie, że ją kocha.
13. Chciał wiedzieć, kto jej powiedział, że on ją często zdradza.
14. Zastanawiał się, co oni robią teraz, kiedy on musi tak ciężko pracować.
15. Nalegał, aby mu powiedziała, czy on jest jej pierwszą miłością.
16. Powiedział, że uczy się chińskiego od 10 lat i nadal nic nie rozumie.
17. Powiedział, że za dwa lata będzie już 10 lat, jak uczy się kantońskiego i ma nadzieję, że wtedy będzie już w stanie porozumiewać się w tym języku.
18. Powiedział, że jeżeli jutro nie będzie pogody, to nie pojedziemy nad morze.
19. Powiedziałem mu, że życzę sobie, żeby więcej nie palił w moim towarzystwie.

SPEECH

1. What did your father • wife say about it?
2. What did you eavesdrop on their conversation? *Co podsłuchałeś z ich rozmowy?*
3. Who told you to come here?
4. Do you often gossip? What does it mean?
5. Do you have a guru you quote sometimes?
6. Do your parents quarrel? What do they say then?
7. Can you remember using bad language? When was it? Describe the situation.
8. Do you sometimes repeat somebody else's words as your own?
9. Can you reconstruct the conversation you had with your friend before coming here?
10. What do your parents say when you are rude or behave incorrectly?

EXERCISES

🖨 (28-1) <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/mowa-zalezna>

🖨 (28-2) <http://www.angielski.nauczaj.com/konstrukcje-gramatyczne/mowa-zalezna.php>

🖨 (28-3) http://angielski.na6.pl/zastosowanie_i_reguly_mowy_zaleznej

🖨 (28-4) <http://www.focus.olsztyn.pl/gramatyka-cwiczenia-mowa-zalezna.html>

VERB GOVERNMENT A10: ◀ VERB (have / get)₁₀ + OBJECT + III FORM (PAST PARTICIPLE) ▶ **Key: page 259.****get***Nie mogę spowodować, by to się zmieniło.***have***Ukradziono jej torebkę. [= suffer the effects of what sb else does to you].**Przykrócono ci włosy. [= cause sth to be done for you by sb else]!**Właśnie reperują mi samochód. [= cause sth to be done for you by sb else].***🗨 SPEAKING (28A): Generational gap [gæp] → [gaɪp] (WEAK [æ]/[a] AND STRONG [p])**

a gap in a hedge □ a gap in the conversation □ They met again after a gap of twenty years. □ There's a big age gap between them. □ the gap between rich and poor □ the gap between theory and practice □ His death left an enormous gap in my life. □ There were several gaps in my education. □ We think we've identified a gap in the market.

DON'T CONFUSE WITH **GAB** [gæb] → [gab] (STRONG [æ]/[a] AND WEAK [b]): to talk for a long time about things that are not important □ [GB] the gift of the gab = [USA] a gift for gab / a gift of gab [INFORMAL, SOMETIMES DISAPPROVING] = the ability to speak easily and to persuade other people with your words

Band 28B**VERB GOVERNMENT B22: ◀ VERB₂₂ + OBJECT + (to be) ▶****Key: page 259.****acknowledge***Jest powszechnie uznawana za jedną z naszych najlepszych artystek.***assume***Założyłem (Przypuszczałem), że on jest Belgiem.***believe***Uważa się, że te wazy są warte ponad 20.000 dolarów każda.***consider***Ta nagroda uważana jest za wielki zaszczyt.**Jak uważasz, kto jest odpowiedzialny za ten wypadek?***declare***Zadeklarowano (Ogłoszono), że ten obraz jest falsyfikatem.***discover***Później odkryto, że jest poważnie chory.***estimate***Ocenia się, że to porozumienie jest warte około półtora miliona euro.***feel***Uznała, że to jest jej obowiązek zawiadomić policję.***find***Uznali, że jest czarujący.***imagine***Wyobrażałem sobie, że ona jest starsza.***judge***Oceeniłem go na 50 lat.**Uznano, że koncert był wielkim sukcesem.***know***Wiemy, że jest uczciwa.***proclaim***Steve sprawdził baterię i ogłosił, że jest wyładowana.***prove***Właśnie udowodniłeś, że jesteś kłamcą.***reckon***Uważa się, że współczesne dzieci są bardziej skomplikowane.***show***Jego nowa książka udowadnia, że on jest pierwszorzędnym narratorem.***suppose***Taka kombinacja właściwości generalnie jest uważana za krańcowo rzadką.*

take

Wziąłem tego mężczyznę, który był z nim, za jego ojca.

think

Jest uważany za jednego z najbogatszych ludzi w Europie.

understand

Rozumie się, że Premier był krańcowo wkurzony tym sprawozdaniem.

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & **IDIOMS** (marked ● or ○) – 28 (If there's no space here, see Appendix 7.)

▷ **Where there's a will there's a way.** ... used to mean that if you are determined enough, you can find a way to achieve what you want, even if it is very difficult.

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 500 WORDS AND 10 PHRASAL VERBS & FILAKPHVS-28

Vocabulary 40: Wars	Vocabulary 41: Science	Vocabulary 42: Religion
assassin air rifle <i>wiatrówka</i> ambush ammo <i>amunicja</i> armour <i>zbroja</i> authorith <i>dowództwo</i> bullet bulletproof vest cannon cavalry chamber <i>komora w rewolwerze</i> civil war clash <i>starcie</i> colonel dagger <i>sztylet</i> declare war <i>wypowiedzieć</i> destroyer <i>niszczyciel</i> disperse <i>rozejść się</i> fighter jet <i>myśliwiec</i> garrison <i>oddział, jednostka</i> genocide <i>ludobójstwo</i> ground warfare <i>lądowe działania</i> guerrilla <i>partyzant</i> in cold blood infantry <i>piechota</i> launch <i>wystrzelić</i> lieutenant colonel <i>podpułkownik</i> minefield missile <i>pocisk</i> musket <i>muszkiet</i> muzzle <i>wylot lufy</i> parade ground <i>plac defilad</i> post-bellum <i>powojenny</i> pulverise <i>zetrzeć w pył</i> refugee reinforcements <i>posiłki</i> rifle quiver <i>kołczan</i> shot <i>śrut</i>	boot up <i>uruchomić (komputer)</i> broadband <i>szerokopasmowy</i> converge <i>zbiegać się</i> coverage <i>zasięg</i> density diffusion <i>rozprzestrzenianie się</i> dissolve doctor <i>falszować, retuszować</i> electrical circuit <i>obwód elektr.</i> frequency glitch <i>usterka</i> hands-free kit hardware implement insulation irrelevant <i>nieistotny</i> labour-saving device light refraction <i>załamanie światła</i> malfunction <i>być niesprawnym</i> obsolete <i>przestarzały</i> opt out <i>zrezygnować</i> portable power plant/station propulsion <i>napęd</i> putative <i>domniemany</i> reflect qualitative quantitative safe mode <i>tryb awaryjny</i> scrambler <i>zagłuszacz</i> smart solar panel solder <i>lutować</i> state-of-the-art <i>najbardziej nowoczesny</i> superimpose <i>nakładać</i> tech-savvy <i>obyty z technologią</i> upgrade wire stripper <i>ściągacz izolacji</i>	absolution <i>rozgrzeszenie</i> altar <i>ołtarz</i> archbishop Ark of the Covenant <i>Arka Przymierza</i> atonement <i>zadośćuczynienie</i> baptise blasphemy <i>bluźnierstwo</i> celibacy chastity <i>czystość</i> clergy <i>kler</i> clergyman <i>duchowny</i> conduct <i>odprawiać (nabożeństwo)</i> confessional <i>konfesjonał</i> confirmation <i>bierzmowanie</i> congregation <i>wspólnota</i> denomination <i>wyznanie</i> devout <i>pobożny</i> dome <i>kopuła</i> excommunicate friar <i>brat zakonny</i> flagellate oneself <i>biczować się</i> Gospel <i>Ewangelia</i> Good Friday <i>Wielki Piątek</i> holy water font <i>kropielnica</i> Holy Communion <i>Komunia Święta</i> the Quran lapsed <i>niepraktykujący</i> Resurrection <i>zmartwychwstanie</i> scripture <i>święta księga</i> skullcap <i>piuska, jarmułka</i> sacristy, vestry <i>zakrystia</i> the seven deadly sins the Ten Commandments tithe <i>dziesięcina</i> the Torah <i>Tora</i> vicarage <i>plebania</i> vicar <i>pastor</i> worship <i>czcić</i>

To be continued on page 158...

(29) Lesson Twenty-Nine: Sentence Patterns

Band 29A

- 🔊 (29-1) **Accents-21a:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bfMVRLx-RMs> (Maltese-1)
 🔊 (29-2) **Accents-21b:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mj7a1Kd1JNw> (Maltese-2)
 🔊 (29-3) **Accents-21c:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hcHBVgmWVsw> (Maltese-3)

INPUT (A): VERB GOVERNMENT (A) = WZORCE ZDAŃ → APPENDIX 7 = ANEKS 7 → (A): LESSONS 19-28

1. **VERB₁ + to-INF**

I hesitate [= be unwilling to do sth because I am not sure that it is right] **to disagree with you.** *Nie chcę się z tobą / panem / panią / wami nie zgadzać.*

We aim [= intend] **to leave after breakfast.** *Zamierzamy wyjechać po śniadaniu.*

aim, appear, apply, attempt, can't afford, contrive, decline, fail, hasten, hurry, long, manage, need, offer, prepare, promise, refuse, seek, shudder, strive, struggle...

2. **VERB₂ + (OBJ) + to-INF**

I want to go home. *Chcę iść do domu.*

I want him to go home. *Chcę, aby on poszedł do domu.*

He begged to be allowed to go home. *Błagał, aby go puścić do domu.*

ask, beg, charge, choose, expect, hate, help, intend, like, love, prefer, prepare, want, wish, would like...

3. **VERB₃ + OBJ + to-INF**

I advise you to marry her. *Radzę ci ją poślubić.*

They tried to bribe the judge to acquit them. *Próbowali przekupić sędziego, aby ich uniewinnić.*

advise, allow, assist, bribe, cause, caution, challenge, command, compel, condemn, dare, **defy**, direct, drive, enable, encourage, entitle, forbid, force, **impel**, **implore**, **incite**, **induce**, instruct, invite, oblige, order, permit, persuade, press, recommend, remind, request, teach, tell, tempt, urge...

4. **VERB₄ + to-INF / that-CLAUSE**

I agreed to go. *Zgodziłem / Zgodziłam się pójść.*

I agreed that I would go. *Zgodziłem / Zgodziłam się pójść.*

The witness swore to tell the truth. = ...swore that she would tell the truth. *Świadek przysięga mówić prawdę.*

agree, arrange, beg, care, claim, decide, demand, determine, expect, hope, intend, learn, plan, prefer, pretend, promise, resolve, swear, threaten, wish...

5. **VERB₅ + {wh-WORD + to-INF} / {(that)-CLAUSE}**

I don't know what to do. *Nie wiem, co robić.*

I know (that) she doesn't like it. *Wiem, że ona tego nie lubi.*

consider, decide, know, learn, remember...

6. **VERB₆ + OBJ + (BARE) INF → LESSON 3** (examples 42-45)

Let them go. *Niech sobie idą.*

I've made him change his mind. *Skłoniłem go do zmiany decyzji.*

I've had something terrible happen to me. *Coś strasznego mi się przydarzyło.*

let, make, have, (help)...

7. **VERB₇ + SUBJECT + SUBJUNCTIVE (DLA TERAŻ. > PAST, DLA PRZESZŁOŚCI > PAST PERFECT)**

I'd rather you stopped smoking. *Wolałbym / Wolałabym, żebyś przestał / przestała palić.*

I wish I were a rich person. *Chciałbym / Chciałabym być bogatą osobą.*

You'd better leave now. *Lepiej już idź.* {«had better» IS ONE OF THE MOST COMMON EXPRESSIONS IN CONVERSATION WHEN GIVING FIRM ADVICE ABOUT WHAT A PERSON SHOULD DO, ESPECIALLY TO AVOID SOME PROBLEM, UNPLEASANTNESS OR DANGER}

would rather, had better, wish, it's (high / about) time, if only...

8. **VERB₈ + OBJ + INF / ing-FORM (KONSTRUKCJE ZMYŚLOWE)**

I saw him enter the building. *Widziałem / Widziałam, jak wszedł do budynku.*

I saw her entering the church. *Widziałem / Widziałam, jak wchodziła do kościoła.*

hear, notice, see, smell, watch...

9. **VERB₉ + PREDICATE (KONSTRUKCJA PREDYKATYWNA, ORZECZENIE IMIENNE) → LESSON 2**

It is mine. *To jest moje.*

There is a man outside. *Na zewnątrz jest jakiś mężczyzna.*

He is asleep. *On śpi.*

appear, be, seem...

10. VERB (have / get)₁₀ + OBJ + III FORM (KONSTRUKCJE KAUZATYWNE) → LESSON 25

I cannot get it changed. *Nie mogę sprawić, aby to się zmieniło.*

get, have

TRANSLATE (Key: page 261)

1. *Trzęsę się [ze strachu lub z obrzydzeniem] na myśl o tym.*
2. *Próbowali [użyj innego słowa niż try / attempt] go zabić.*
3. *Drzwi nie poddały [poddawały] się [oparły się] jakimkolwiek próbom ich otworzenia.*
4. *Błagałam go, aby został.*
5. *Dzieci błagały [usilnie prosiły], abyśmy im pozwolili [mogły] pójść z nami.*
6. *Jakoś udawało / udało mu się [choć chyba nie chciał] jeszcze bardziej pogorszyć sprawy.*
7. *Czy uda ci się jakoś być tutaj wcześniej?*
8. *Pozwolił sobie na zasugerowanie [ukazanie pośrednie] swoich intencji.*
9. *Proszę powiadom mnie, co się dzieje [będzie się działo].*
10. *On odmówił dyskusji na temat swoich planów.*
11. *On nigdy nie zaniedbuje cotygodniowego pisania do matki.*
12. *Co byś mi zlecił zrobić? [użyj czasownika have]*
13. *Sprzedawca usilnie zachęcał mnie, abym to kupił.*
14. *Kazano mi powtarzać całą historię.*

EXERCISES/EXTRA INFO

📖 (29-1): <http://writingcenter.unc.edu/handouts/sentence-patterns/>

🎧 (29-4): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gx7G-HLUIQ>

📖 (29-2): http://wps.ablongman.com/long_longman_ohb_1/27/7023/1797916.cw/content/index.html

🗣️ SPEAKING (29A): Football in the present-day world

What is the role played by football in the present-day world?

"Amongst all unimportant subjects, football is by far the most important." (Pope John Paul II)

Band 29B

INPUT (B): VERB GOVERNMENT (B) = WZORCE ZDAŃ → APPENDIX 7 = ANEKS 7 → (B) LESSONS 17-28

11. VERB₁₁ + ing-FORM DIFFICULT

I deny saying that. *Zaprzeczam, jakoby to powiedział (że to powiedziałem).*

Go sailing with us. *Pożegluj z nami.*

The windows need cleaning. *Trzeba umyć okna.*

Your sock wants mending. *Trzeba zacerować twoją skarpetkę.*

admit, appreciate, avoid, can't help, come, consider, contemplate, defer, deny, detest, dislike, endure, enjoy, fancy, finish, go, imagine, keep, like, mind, miss, need, postpone, resent, risk, suggest, want...

12. VERB₁₂ + (POSSESSIVE) + ing-FORM DIFFICULT

I appreciate your coming. *Doceniam, że przyszedłeś / przyszłaś / przyszliście.*

appreciate...

13. VERB₁₃ + (POSSESSIVE [FML] / OBJECT [INF]) + ing-FORM DIFFICULT

I can't imagine my wife('s) approving. *Nie mogę sobie wyobrazić, żeby moja żona się zgodziła.*

I can't help you(r) doing that. *Nie mogę cię powstrzymać przed zrobieniem tego.*

Fancy her saying a thing like that! *Wyobraź sobie, że ona mówi taką rzecz!*

anticipate, can't bear, dislike, excuse, forgive, hate, hinder, it involves, like, mind, pardon, prevent...

14. VERB₁₄ + (OBJ) + ing-FORM DIFFICULT

I found him working in his office. *Znalazłem / Znalazłam go, jak pracował w biurze.*

avoid, catch, find, leave, notice, observe, see, have, hear, keep, set, smell, start, stop, watch...

15. VERB₁₅ + OBJ + ADJ / N / III FORM

I painted it (OBJ) red (ADJ). *Pomalowałem / Pomalowałam to na czerwono.*

They made her (OBJ) President (N). *Zrobili ją prezydentem / przewodniczącą.*

I want it (OBJ) finished (III FORM) by tomorrow. *Chcę, aby to zostało skończone do jutra.*

keep, make, name, paint, want...

16. VERB₁₆ + INF

I must go. *Muszę iść.*

They helped us move it. *Pomogli nam to przesunąć.*

must, can, need, dare, may, will, shall, (help), (know)...

17. VERB₁₇ + to-INF / ing-FORM [znaczenie A / B / C] DIFFICULT**A) BEZ ZMIANY ZNACZENIA**

Start to read / reading it, please. *Proszę zacząć czytać.*

begin, can't bear, cease, commence, continue, intend, start...

B) Z DROBNĄ ZMIANĄ

I love to watch / watching TV. *Kocham oglądać telewizję.*

dread, hate, like, love, prefer...

C) CAŁKOWITA ZMIANA

I remember to post the letter. *Pamiętam, żeby wysłać ten list.*

I remember posting the letter. *Pamiętam, że wysłałem / wysłałam ten list.*

I forgot to do it. *Zapomniałem / Zapomniałam to zrobić.*

Have you forgotten meeting her? *Już zapomniałeś / zapomniałaś, jak ją spotkałeś / spotkałaś?*

change, forget, go on, regret, remember, stop, try...

18. VERB₁₈ + to be + ...

He seems to be innocent. *Wydaje się, że jest niewinny.*

appear, chance, happen, seem...

19. VERB₁₉ + that-CLAUSE

I wish you wouldn't interrupt. *Chciałbym, abyś nie przerywał(a).*

decide, intend, suppose, think, wish...

20. VERB₂₀ + OBJ + that-CLAUSE

He warned them that the roads were icy. *Ostrzegł ich / je, że drogi są śliskie.*

convince, satisfy oneself, warn...

21. VERB₂₁ + (OBJ) + ADVERBIAL (PHRASAL VERBS) → APPENDIX 6 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6kXTt08aFZ4>

Watch out! *Uważaj!*

22. VERB₂₂ + OBJ + (to be) + ADJ / N

She considers him to be God. *Uważa go za boga.*

acknowledge, assume, believe, consider, declare, discover, estimate, feel, find, imagine, judge, know, proclaim, prove, reckon, show, suppose, take, think, understand...

TRANSLATE (Key: page 262)

1. *Proszę wybaczyć, że przyszedłem spóźniony.*
2. *Proszę wybaczyć, że panu przerywam.*
3. *Nie mogę sobie wyobrazić, aby on to zrobił [mógł być zrobić]. [nie używaj imagine]*
4. *Ona nienawidzi, jak ktoś słucha, gdy ona rozmawia przez telefon.*
5. *To by pociągnęło za sobą to, że musiałbym mieszkać w Londynie.*
6. *Czy masz coś przeciwko temu, że zapalę / palę?*
7. *Nie przegapiliśmy tego filmu, gdy był grany.*
8. *Wybaczyć, że wyrażę / wyrażam opinie przeciwstawne.*
9. *Czy on jest zły, że ja tu jestem? [resent]*
10. *Nie uda ci się złapać mnie ponownie na tym.*
11. *Nie mogła oprzeć się pokusie żartowania na temat jego łysiny.*
12. *Uznano / uznawano ją za najładniejszą dziewczynę we wsi [(małym) miasteczku].*
13. *Czy dalej zaliczasz go do grona swoich przyjaciół?*
14. *Przypadkiem nie było mnie (w domu, w biurze...), gdy on zadzwonił.*
15. *Nie bardzo jest możliwe, abyś uniknął spotkania z nią, jeżeli obydwoje pracujecie w jednym biurze.*

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & IDIOMS (marked ● or ○) – 29 (If there's no space here, see Appendix 7.)

▷ **You can't run with the hare and hunt with the hounds.** = You can't have it both ways. / Usually someone who supports both parties, or wants to be liked by everyone, is disliked by everybody. [h ɛ:] [h áw n d]

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 500 WORDS AND 10 PHRASAL VERBS + FILAKPHVs-29

Vocabulary 43: Politics	Vocabulary 44: Society	Vocabulary 45: Office
absolute majority alleged <i>rzekomy</i> amendment <i>poprawka</i> backhander <i>łapówka</i> ballot papers <i>karty do głosowania</i> bill <i>projekt ustawy</i> bipartisan <i>dwupartyjny</i> boycott by-election <i>wybory uzupełniające</i> casus belli <i>powód do wypowiedzenia wojny</i> causus <i>klub parl., blok, klika</i> contender <i>kandydat</i> constituency <i>okręg wyborczy</i> convincing win <i>wyraźne zwycięst.</i> coup d'état <i>zamach stanu</i> decree defeat <i>odrzuć (wniosek)</i> directive <i>dyrektywa</i> dissenting <i>wyłamujący się</i> dissolution <i>rozpad</i> grassroots <i>szeregowi członkowie</i> grievance <i>zażalenie</i> House of Commons the hustings <i>spotkania z wyborcami</i> impeachment <i>w stan oskarżenia</i> incumbent <i>urzędujący</i> landslide <i>zdecydowany</i> lodge <i>złożyć</i> motion <i>wniosek</i> opinion poll <i>badanie opinii publ.</i> overthrow <i>obalić</i> postal <i>korespondencyjny</i> pundit <i>ekspert</i> resolution <i>uchwała</i> sovereignty stand down <i>ustąpić</i> suffrage <i>prawa wyborcze</i> supremacy <i>zwierzchnictwo</i> tally <i>zliczać (głosy)</i> trade union <i>związek zawodowy</i> turnout <i>frekwencja</i> voting system <i>system wyborczy</i>	alliviate <i>złagodzić</i> asylum seeker <i>osoba ubiegająca się o azyl</i> birth rate breadline <i>skraj ubóstwa</i> conformity <i>konformizm</i> cultural diversity densely populated deprived <i>ubogi</i> destitute <i>pozbawiony środków do życia</i> disrupt <i>zaburzać</i> exploitation <i>wyzysk</i> exploits <i>wyczyny, wybryki</i> extremist famine <i>klęska głodu</i> habitation <i>zamieszkiwanie</i> harassment <i>znęcanie się</i> heritage <i>dziedzictwo</i> heterogeneous <i>niejednorodny</i> homeland <i>ojczyzna</i> illiteracy impoverished indigenous <i>rdzenny</i> inequality life expectancy malnutrition <i>niedożywienie</i> mankind mortality rate peer pressure penury <i>nędza</i> riff-raff <i>plebs</i> ringleader <i>prowódca</i> sanitary conditions shelter from shun <i>unikać</i> eschew <i>wystrzegać się</i> slavery social fabric <i>tkanka społeczna</i> surveillance <i>nadzór</i> town / city hall <i> ratusz</i> quota system	accrue <i>narastać</i> be affiliated with agenda bail out <i>wyciągnąć z tarapatów</i> be in the black <i>być na plusie</i> benchmark <i>punkt odniesienia</i> binder <i>segregator</i> binding machine <i>bindownica</i> blue-sky thinking <i>kreatywne myślenie bez ograniczeń</i> bond <i>obligacja</i> bottom line <i>kwota na czysto</i> bubble wrap <i>folia bąbelkowa</i> cash flow <i>płynność</i> collateral <i>dodatkowe zabezpieczenia</i> commodity <i>towar</i> correction fluid <i>korektor</i> cut-throat business <i>bezlitosny</i> drum up <i>próbować pozyskać</i> filing cabinet <i>szafa na dokumenty</i> fountain pen go bust <i>zbankrutować</i> guillotine, paper cutter hole puncher incentive <i>udogodnienie</i> interest rate <i>stopy procentowe</i> leverage <i>narzędzie nacisku</i> lucrative nib <i>końcówka</i> notice board <i>tablica ogłoszeń</i> office cubicle <i>boks biurowy</i> padded envelope post-it note, self-stick note remuneration <i>wynagrodzenie</i> revolving / swivel chair scarcity <i>niedostatek</i> self-sealing flap <i>pasek samoprzyl.</i> shredder <i>niszczarka</i> stifle <i>wstrzymać</i> stipulate subsidiary <i>filia</i> query <i>zapytanie</i> touch base <i>skontaktować się</i>

To be continued on page 161

(30) Lesson Thirty: Subjunctive

Band 30A

- 🔊 (30-1) **Accents-22a:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QdI9Ne3tig0> (Nigerian-1)
 🔊 (30-2) **Accents-22b:** [\(18\) How to speak the Nigerian English | How to speak Pidgin English | Speak like a Pro - Bobby Ibo - YouTube](#) (Nigerian-2)
 🔊 (30-3) **Accents-22c:** [\(18\) Nigerian Pidgin English Part 1 \(with my son\) - YouTube](#) (Nigerian Pidgin English)
 🔊 (30-4) Subjunctive: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h92oGJAhS7M>
 🔊 (30-5) Subjunctive: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cFuCbi44gGk> (12:46)

INPUT (A): SUBJUNCTIVE = TRYB KONIUNKTYWNY / ŁĄCZACY

➔FORM←

1. PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE

● FORM: THE BASE FORM OF THE VERB

[THE LACK OF THE CONCORD BETWEEN SUBJECT AND FINITE VERB; NO BACKSHIFTING OF TENSES]

- I **insist** that we **reconsider** the Council's decisions. [INDICATIVE? or SUBJUNCTIVE?] *Nalegam, abyśmy rozważyli decyzje Rady.*
- I **insisted** that we **reconsider** the Council's decisions. [SUBJUNCTIVE] *Nalegałem, abyśmy rozważyli decyzje Rady.*
- I **insist** that the Council **reconsider** its decisions. [SUBJUNCTIVE] *Nalegam, aby Rada rozważyła swoje decyzje powtórnie.*
- I **insist** that the Council's decisions **be reconsidered**. [SUBJUNCTIVE] *Nalegam, by decyzje Rady zostały rozważone powtórnie.*
- God **be praised**! [SUBJ] *Niech będzie pochwalony (Bóg)!*
- It is **essential** that this mission **not fail**. [SUBJUNCTIVE] [**not** PRZED CZASOWNIKIEM] *Jest konieczne, aby ta misja się udała.*
- The Senate (**has decreed**) that such students **be not / not be exempted** from college dues. [SUBJUNCTIVE] [OBIE FORMY POPRAWNE: z czasownikiem **be** słowo **not** albo przed albo po czasowniku **be**] *...zwolnieni z opłat...*

2. PAST SUBJUNCTIVE (were-SUBJUNCTIVE)

● FORM: INVARIABLY were

- If I **were** leaving, you would have heard about it. *Jeżeli miałbym wyjechać...*
- It would be odd if she **were** awarded the first prize. *Byłoby dziwne, gdyby ona dostała pierwszą nagrodę.*
- If I **weren't / were not** your best friend, you would regret that remark. *Jeżeli nie byłbym...*

➔USAGE←

1. that-CLAUSE

- The committee **proposes / proposed** (that) Mr Day **be elected**. *Komitet proponuje, aby pan Day został wybrany.*
- I **demand / demanded** that the committee **reconsider** its decision. *Domagam się / Domagałem się, aby Komitet rozważył ponownie swoją decyzję.*
- His sole requirement **is / was** that the system **work**. *Jedyne, co chce / chciał to to, aby system działał.*
- The employees (have) **demand**ed that the manager **resign**. [SUBJ] *Pracownicy zażądali, aby dyrektor zrezygnował.*
 - ...**should resign**. [PUTATIVE should]
 - ...**resigns**. [INDICATIVE]
- Our **decision** is that the school **remain(s)** closed. [no "s" ► SUBJ ↔ with "s" ► INDICATIVE] *Nasza decyzja jest taka, żeby szkoła pozostała zamknięta.*
- They **insist(ed)** that we **not eat** meat. [SUBJ] *Nalegali, byśmy nie jedli mięsa.*
 - ...we **don't eat** meat. [INDICATIVE]
- She **insists** that he **is** guilty. [statement: INDICATIVE]
- We **insist** that he **be admitted** to hospital immediately. [SUBJ] *Nalegamy, by został...*

- We **ask** that the Government **(to) be** circumspect [*'s3:-kəm-spekt*] *ostrożny*. [no "to" ► **SUBJ** ↔ with "to" ► INDICATIVE] *Prosimy, aby rząd był ostrożny.*
- She **asked** that she **be kept** informed of developments.
- They **recommend** [VERB] that the tax **be abolished**. *Zalecają, by ten podatek został zniesiony.*
- It is **appropriate** [ADJ] that the tax **be abolished**. *Jest właściwe, aby...*
- We were faced with the **demand** [NOUN] that the tax **be abolished**. *Przedstawiono nam...*

V_{SUBJ} = {ask, decide, insist, move, order, prefer, request... + **that**}

ADJ_{SUBJ} = {It is / was + advisable, desirable, fitting, imperative... + **that**}

NOUN_{SUBJ} = {decision, decree, order, requirement, resolution... + **that**}

EXERCISES

📖 (30-1): <https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/verbs-subjunctive.htm>

📖 (30-2): <https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/subjunctive>

📖 (30-3): http://www.englishbooks.com.tw/*NEW/Grammar/ActiveEnglishGrammar_2e/Sample/AEG5_SB.pdf

🗣️ SPEAKING (30A): The arts

...

Band 30B

🔊 (30-6) **Accents-23**: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=66aG5P0kQpU> (British-Australian-American, 20:11)

🔊 (30-7) **Accents-24**: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GdD065F54ko> (British Accents, 19:05)

🔊 (30-8): Be fluent: (28) [HOW TO BECOME FLUENT IN ENGLISH: 8 Things You Must Do - YouTube](#) (12:50)

🔊 (30-9): Binominals: (28) [60 Incredibly Useful Phrases for Fluent English Conversation \(Binomials\) - YouTube](#)

🗣️ SPEAKING (30B): Your idol [*'aɪdl*] → [*'aɪdəl*]

...

INPUT (B): SUBJUNCTIVE = TRYB KONIUNKTYWNY

2. IMPERATIVE EXPRESSIONS wyrażenia imperatywne

- **Come what may**, we will go ahead with our plan. *Co by się nie zdarzyło...*
- **God save** the Queen! (= May God save the Queen.)
- **Suffice it to say that** I should let my own parents suffer. *Starczy powiedzieć, że...*
- **Be it noted that** this offer was made in good faith. *Proszę zauważyć, że...*
- **Be that as it may**, we have nothing to lose.
- **As it were**... *tak, jakby...; że tak powiem...*

3. OTHERS

3.1. Conditional Clauses

- **(Even) if that be** the official view, it cannot be accepted. *Nawet jeżeli to byłoby...*
- **Whether she be** right or wrong, she will have my unswerving support. *Czy ona ma... niezachwiane...*
- **Whatever be** the reasons for their reactions, we cannot tolerate such disloyalty. *Jakiegokolwiek...*
- **If I were** rich, I'd buy you everything. *Jeżeli byłbym bogaty...*

3.2. Concession Clauses

- **Though he be** the President himself, he shall hear us. *Choćby był...*

3.3. Temporal Clauses

- **Come** winter, we'll have to pay a good deal more for vegetables and fruit. (= When winter comes...)

3.4. Purpose Clause, after: in order that...

- They removed the prisoner **in order that** he **not disturb** the proceedings any further.

3.5. Purpose Clause, after: «lest...» and «for fear that...»

- The President must reject this proposal, **lest** it **cause** strife and violence. ...*konflikty...*

3.6. after: «wish», «if only», «as if», «I'd rather» and «suppose»

- I **wish** the journey **were** over. *Chciałbym, by ta podróż już się skończyła.*
- I **wish** she **were** not married. (= was...)
- Just **suppose** everyone **were** to give up smoking and drinking. (Suppose he was / is lost, what would you do?)

- **If only I were** not so nervous. (...was...)
- The stuffed dog barked **as if it were** a real one. (...was...)
- **I'd rather I were** in bed. (= ...was...) *Wolałbym być w łóżku.*

TRANSLATE (Key: page 262)

1. *Wolałbym teraz opalać się na plaży na Majorce.*
2. *Szkoda, że tego nie wiedziałem.*
3. *Premier domaga się, aby on ustąpił ze stanowiska.*
4. *Jest konieczne, aby te maszyny zostały zakupione.*
5. *Jaki by nie był łączący ich związek, muszą go przerwać.*
6. *Minister prosił, aby pozostał pan w domu.*
7. *Mam rozkaz, aby oddział natychmiast przystąpił do ataku.*
8. *To jest absolutnie konieczne, abyśmy skończyli do następnego tygodnia.*
9. *Zaleca się, aby stopy procentowe zostały zredukowane.*
10. *Należy, aby to nowe centrum studiów europejskich było na takim uniwersytecie, gdzie nauczane są wszystkie języki europejskie.*
11. *Poprosiła, by nikomu nie mówić o jej decyzji do następnego spotkania.*

🔊 (30-10): Subjunctive: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-vefS0B1DIY>

🔊 (30-11): Subjunctive: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0i7qUfH9xdk>

🔊 (30-12): Mid-Atlantic Accent: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IL2MJ8rQ12E>

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & IDIOMS (marked ● or ○) – 30 (If there's no space here, see Appendix 7.)

▷ **Rome was not built in a day.** = Important work takes time. / This idiom means that many things cannot be done instantly and require time and patience.

▷ **You can't have your cake and eat it.** ... is a saying that describes the dilemma faced when you want one thing very much, but you are not willing to give up other things in order to have it.

○ After passing all the exams I **feel on top of the world.** *Po zdaniu wszystkich egzaminów czuję się znakomicie.*

○ Don't worry. Next time it will be better. **Third time lucky.** *Nie martw się. Następnym razem będzie lepiej. Do trzech razy sztuka.*

○ I've always **had a soft spot for** blondes. *Zawsze miałem słabość do blondynek.*

AND DON'T FORGET TO MEMORISE THE SUBSEQUENT 500 WORDS AND 10 PHRASAL VERBS & FILAKPHVS-30 (TEST2)

Vocab. 46: Verbs (2)	Vocab. 47: Transport	Voc. 48: Communication
label	all-terrain vehicle	clear the air <i>rozładować atm.</i>
merge	broken lines <i>linia przerywana</i>	congruent with
mourn	bump <i>wybrzuszenie, próg zwalniaj.</i>	contention <i>spór</i>
notify	bypass <i>obwodnica</i>	decode
overwhelm	combustion engine <i>silnik spalinowy</i>	encode
prevail	congestion	fallacy <i>błąd</i>
render	convertible <i>kabriolet</i>	hack into <i>włamać się do</i>
scold	cruise liner <i>statek wycieczkowy</i>	implicate sh in <i>wplątać</i>
stagger	ditch	implicit
strive	flag down <i>zatrzymać</i>	latent
succumb	honk <i>trąbić</i>	non-verbal
summon	in neutral <i>na luzie</i>	relay <i>przekazać</i>
suppress	car jack <i>podnośnik</i>	rewind <i>cofnąć się w czasie</i>
swerve	jumper cables <i>kable rozruchowe</i>	ring hollow <i>brzmieć fałszywie</i>
thrive	pull off <i>zatrzymać się</i>	slip out <i>powiedzieć coś niechcący</i>
unwind	rim <i>felga</i>	speek volumes <i>świadczyć</i>
yield	tailgate <i>siedzieć na ogonie</i>	<i>wymownie</i>

To be continued on page 164...

Dear Reader:

I do congratulate you on your coming up to this point. Now you are ready to express virtually anything you want to, as you know the most sophisticated English constructions. Keep on like that and you'll soon be better than the English (the native speakers of the English language) themselves (who - in their majority - speak broken English perfectly).

The only thing you still have to do is to learn a few words: some 60,000 ones. Don't panic, it's a joke: only a few British intellectuals know more than 5,000 words.

And try to improve your pronunciation: the simplest way is to pretend to be American while talking to an English person and vice versa. Or master any accent, for example 'lern yerself' Scouse and use it (but not while speaking to the Liverpudlians themselves: they would discover you're not one of them immediately). Or simply speak unclearly: nobody'll understand you, but you'll be taken for a good speaker of English.

The author

Drogi Badacz Języka Angielskiego:

Serdeczne gratulacje z okazji dojrzenia do tego punktu. Teraz jesteś w stanie wyrazić praktycznie wszystko, co chcesz (po angielsku), jako że znasz najbardziej skomplikowane konstrukcje w tym języku. Tylko tak dalej, a wkrótce będziesz lepszy niż Anglicy i Amerykanie razem wzięci, którzy – w większości – mówią doskonale łamanym angielskim. Jedyne, co jeszcze Ci zostało do nauczenia, to kilka słów: jakieś 60.000. No dobra, nie panikuj! To tylko żart: zaledwie kilkuset Angoli i kilkunastu Amerykańców zna więcej niż jakieś 5 tysięcy słów.

Jeszcze jedno: staraj się poprawić swoją wymowę; najłatwiej udawać Amerykańca w rozmowie z Angolem i odwrotnie. Jest jeszcze inny sposób: opanować jakiś lokalny akcent, na przykład ten z Liverpoolu (z tym wszakże warunkiem, żeby nie używać tego akcentu z mieszkańcami Liverpoolu, bo się od razu zorientują). Jeżeli to wszystko jest za trudne, to po prostu mów bardzo niewyraźnie: nikt Cię nie będzie rozumiał, ale może Cię pochwalić za Twój angielski.

Autor

Lieber Forscher der englischen Sprache:

Recht herzlich gratuliere ich Dir an dieses Ziel gekommen zu sein. Jetzt bist du imstande, alles was du willst, praktisch im Englischen zu äussern, weil Du die kompliziertersten Strukturen dieser Sprache bewältigt hast. Mach so weiter und bald wirst Du besser, als Engländer und Amerikaner gemeinsam betrachtet, die meistens perfekt gebrochenes Englisch sprechen. Das einzige, die noch zu beherrschen übrig geblieben ist, ein paar Worte: ungefähr 60.000. Schon gut, keine Panik! Zum Spass gesagt. Nur ein paar hundert verdammter Engländer und ein gutes Dutzend Amerikaner wissen mehr als etwa 5000 Worte.

Noch eines: bemühe dich deine Aussprache zu verbessern: am leichtesten ist es in einem Gespräch mit dem verdammten Engländern einen Amerikaner zu spielen und umgekehrt.

Es gibt auch eine andere Weise: man soll einen regionalen Akzent erlernen, z.B. diesen aus Liverpool (unter einer Bedingung, dass man auf keinen Fall ihn im Gespräch mit den Einwohnern von Liverpool benutzt, weil sie sofort Bescheid wissen). Wenn dir das Vorgeschlagene noch immer Schwierigkeiten bereitet, sprich einfach undeutlich: du wirst von keinem verstanden, aber vielleicht für Dein Englisch gelobt.

Der Autor

Estimado Investigador de la Lengua Inglesa:

Te felicito de que hayas llagado hasta este punto. Ahora estás listo/a a decir (y escribir) todo lo que quieras en la lengua de Shakespeare, ya que conoces las construcciones sintácticas inglesas más complicadas, y cuando un anglohablante te diga que hablas inglés bien, puedes decirle que tú también encuentras su inglés bastante correcto (o no).

El autor

親愛的英語學者：

衷心祝賀您達到這一點。現在，您幾乎可以（用英語）表達任何您想要的內容，因為您知道語言中最複雜的結構。只要堅持下去，你很快就會比英國人和美國人的總和還要好，他們中的大多數人都能說一口流利的蹩腳英語。

只剩下你要學的幾個字了：六萬左右。好吧，別驚慌！這只是個笑話：只有幾百個安哥拉人和十幾名美國人懂得大約 5,000 個單字或更多。

還有一件事：努力提升你的發音；在與英國人交談時假裝自己是美國人是最容易的，反之亦然。還有另一種方法：學習當地口音，例如來自利物浦的口音（但條件是你不要對利物浦的居民使用這種口音，因為他們會立即註意到）。如果這一切都太困難了，那就說得很含糊：沒有人會理解你，但也許他們會稱讚你的英語。 作者⁵⁵

Qīn'àì de yīngyǔ xuézhě:

Zhōngxīn zhùhè nín dádào zhè yīdiǎn. Xiànzài, nín jīhū kěyǐ (yòng yīngyǔ) biǎodá rènhe nín xiǎng yào de nèiróng, yīnwèi nín zhīdào yǔyán zhōng zuì fùzá de jiégòu. Zhǐyào jiānchí xiàqù, nǐ hěn kuài jiù huì bǐ yīngguó rén hé měiguó rén de zǒnghé hái yàohǎo, tāmen zhōng de dà duōshù rén dōu néng shuō yīkǒu liúli de biējiǎo yīngyǔ.

Zhǐ shèng xià nǐ yào xué de jǐ gè zìle: Liù wàn zuǒyòu. Hǎo ba, bié jīnghuāng! Zhè zhǐshì gè xiàohuà: Zhǐyǒu jǐ bǎi gè āngēlā rén hé shí jǐ míng měiguó rén dǒngdé dàyuē 5,000 gè dānzì huò gèng duō.

Hái yǒuyī jiàn shì: Nǚlì tíshēng nǐ de fāyīn; zài yǔ yīngguó rén jiāotán shí jiǎzhuāng zìjǐ shì měiguó rén shì zuì róngyì de, fǎnzhi yì rán. hái yǒu líng yīzhǒng fāngfǎ: Xuéxí dāngdì kǒuyīn, lìrú láizì lìwùpǔ de kǒuyīn (dàn tiáojiàn shì nǐ bùyào duì lìwùpǔ de jūmín shǐyòng zhè zhǒng kǒuyīn, yīnwèi tāmen huì lìjǐ zhùyì dào). Rúguǒ zhè yīqiè dōu tài kùnnánle, nà jiù shuō dé hěn hánhú: Méiyǒu rén huì lǐjiě nǐ, dàn yěxǔ tāmen huì chēngzàn nǐ de yīngyǔ.

Zuòzhě⁵⁶

Уважаемый читатель:

Я поздравляю вас с тем, что вы подошли к этому вопросу. Теперь вы готовы выразить практически все, что захотите, так как вы знаете самые сложные английские конструкции. Продолжайте в том же духе, и вы скоро станете лучше самих англичан (носителей английского языка) (которые в большинстве своем говорят на ломаном английском). Единственное, что вам еще нужно сделать, это выучить несколько слов: около 60.000. Не паникуйте, это шутка: только немногие британские интеллектуалы знают более 5000 слов.

И попробуйте улучшить свое произношение: самый простой способ - притвориться американцем, разговаривая с англичанином, и наоборот. Или овладейте любым акцентом, например, «Супругом себя» и используйте его (но не во время разговора с самими ливерпульцами: они обнаружат, что вы не один из них сразу). Или просто говорите неясно: вас никто не поймет, но вас будут считать хорошим носителем английского языка.

Автор

⁵⁵ I do not know whether the translation is correct or not, I hope it is not. It has been translated by Google and never verified by native speakers of Chinese. If it were correct, it would mean that learning foreign language is anachronistic.

⁵⁶ Pinyin.

	Pinyin	IPA	Polish		Pinyin	IPA	Polish
1.	b	[p]	b	13.	q	[tɕʰ]	ć^h
2.	p	[pʰ]	p^h	14.	x	[ɕ]	ś
3.	m	[m]	m	15.	zh	[ʈs]~[dʒ] ^[a]	cz
4.	f	[f]	f	16.	ch	[ʈsʰ]~[ʈʃ] ^[a]	cz^h
5.	d	[t]	t	17.	sh	[ʂ]~[ʃ̺] ^[a]	sz
6.	t	[tʰ]	t^h	18.	r	[ɹ~ʐ]~[ɹ] ^[a]	r
7.	n	[n]	n	19.	z	[ts]	c
8.	l	[l]~[r] ^[a]	l	20.	c	[tsʰ]	c^h
9.	g	[k]	k	21.	s	[s]	s
10.	k	[kʰ]	k^h	22.	w	[w]	ł
11.	h	[x]~[h] ^[a]	h	23.	y	[j], [ɥ]	j/ü
12.	j	[tɕ]	ć				

Vocab. 49: The Internet	Vocab. 50: Telephones	Vocab. 52: Economics
abort <i>wyłączyć</i> adware <i>oprogramowanie rekl.</i> backup <i>kopia zapasowa</i> bandwidth <i>przepustowość łącza</i> batch file <i>plik wsadowy</i> broadband <i>internet szerokopas.</i> browser <i>przeglądarka</i> bug <i>błąd w programie</i> compress <i>pakować</i> crowdfunding site <i>portal do zbior.</i> directory <i>katalog</i> disc array <i>macierz dyskowa</i> drive <i>dysk</i> drop-down menu <i>m. rozwijane</i> edutainment embed <i>wbudować</i> encryption <i>szyfrowanie</i> firewall hook up to <i>podpiąć</i> netiquette paste <i>wkleić</i> pop up <i>wyskakiwać</i> screensaver <i>wygaszacz ekranu</i> screenshot <i>zrzut ekranu</i> spreadsheet <i>arkusz kalkulacyjny</i> toolbar <i>pasek narzędzi</i> typeface <i>krój czcionki</i>	charging dock <i>stacja ładująca</i> contract phone <i>na abonament</i> cordless phone dialling code / area code <i>numer kierunkowy</i> display <i>wyświetlacz</i> engaged tone / busy signal <i>sygnał zajętości</i> ex-directory <i>zastrzeżony</i> extension number <i>numer wewnętrzny</i> fingerprint scanner flip phone <i>z klapką</i> infinity screen <i>bezzramkowy</i> jailbreak <i>usunąć zabezpieczenia producenta</i> landline <i>stacjonarny</i> off-peak <i>taryfa pozaszczytowa</i> pay-as-you-go <i>na kartę</i> payphone <i>automat telef.</i> put on vibrate <i>włączyć tryb...</i> reception <i>zasięg</i> swipe <i>przesunąć</i> tap in <i>wstukać</i> telephone box / booth telephone directory top up <i>doładować</i>	assets <i>aktywa</i> bad debt <i>nieściągalny</i> be in breach of be out of stock bear market <i>zniżkowy</i> benchmarking <i>analiza</i> blue-chip stocks <i>akcje</i> czołowych spółek bull market <i>wyżkowy</i> default on <i>nie wywiązywać się ze spłacania</i> demand <i>popyt</i> excise duty <i>akcyza</i> Gross Domestic Product GDP impose invite tenders <i>ogłosić przetarg</i> levy <i>ściągać</i> loophole <i>luka</i> mortgage plummet <i>gwałtownie spaść</i> shortfall <i>deficyt</i> slump <i>gwałtowny spadek</i> soar <i>gwałtownie wzrosnąć</i> solvency <i>wypłacalność</i> take a nosedive <i>na łeb...</i> turnover <i>obróć</i>

To be continued on page 166...

ANEKSY



APPENDICES

Vocabulary 52: Money	Vocab. 53: Materials	Vocabulary 54: Maths
affluent <i>zamożny</i> be in arrears <i>być zaległym</i> bill of exchange <i>weksel</i> cash flow statement cash injection concession <i>ulga</i> cook the books credit crunch <i>zapaść kredytowa</i> economic downturn <i>spowolnienie</i> escrow [ɛskrəw] <i>depozyt</i> expenditure <i>wydatki</i> financial meltdown <i>zapaść</i> frugal <i>oszczędny</i> gilts <i>brytyjskie obligacje państw.</i> hedge against <i>zabezpieczyć się</i> indemnity <i>zabezpieczenie</i> IOU <i>skrypt dłużny</i> irrevocable <i>nieodwołalny</i> margin <i>marża</i> petty cash reimburse <i>refundować</i> remittance <i>przelew</i> the taxman <i>fiskus</i> rip-off <i>zdzierstwo</i> scrimp and save <i>ciuć</i> skint, broke <i>splukany</i> skyrocket <i>błyskawicznie iść w górę</i> squander <i>trwonić</i> subsidy [sʌbsəɪdɪ] <i>dotacja</i> tighten one's belt winding up order <i>nakaz likwidacji</i> emerging market bear market <i>(tendencja zniżkowa)</i> entity <i>podmiot</i> have a roof over your head food on the table and clothes to wear They saw you coming. = <i>Wyczuli w tobie naiwniaka.</i> a shortfall <i>deficyt</i> the inclement weather turn profits <i>zacząć generować...</i> to reap profits <i>czerpać zyski</i>	abrasive <i>ścierny</i> alloy <i>stop</i> brass <i>mosiądz</i> brittle <i>kruchy</i> circumference [səkʌmfərəns] <i>obwód</i> cone <i>stożek</i> contiguous [kən'tɪɡjʊəs] <i>przyległy</i> contract <i>kurczyć się</i> copper <i>miedź</i> cuboid <i>prostopadłościan</i> cylinder <i>walec</i> deflect <i>odbijać</i> ductile [dʌktajl] <i>ciągliwy</i> equilateral <i>równoboczny</i> face <i>ściana (figury)</i> flammable <i>łatwopalny</i> hypotenuse [hə'pɒtənʊwz] <i>przeciwprostokątna</i> parallelogram <i>równoległobok</i> pentagon <i>pięciokąt</i> perpendicular <i>prostopadły</i> pie chart <i>diagram kołowy</i> polyhedron <i>wielościan</i> precious stone <i>szlachetny</i> prism <i>graniastosłup</i> rhombus <i>romb</i> right-angled triangle scalene triangle [skɛlɪjɪn] <i>trójkąt równoboczny</i> sphere <i>kula</i> steelworker <i>hutnik</i> tarnish <i>matowieć, śniedzieć</i> tetrahedron <i>czworościan</i> tin <i>cyna</i> translucent <i>półprzezroczysty</i> transparent <i>przezroczysty</i> trapezium <i>trapez</i> quadrilateral <i>czworobok</i> vertex <i>wierzchołek</i> volume <i>objętość</i> zinc <i>cynk</i> acute angle <i>kąt ostry</i> asymmetrical axis [áksɪs] <i>oś</i> bisector [baj...] <i>dwusieczna</i>	be equal to [kəwɪfɪjənt] coefficient <i>współczynnik</i> (pair of) compasses <i>cyrkiel</i> congruent [kɒŋgrʊənt] <i>przystający</i> constant coordinate <i>współrzędna</i> cube <i>sześcian</i> decimal place <i>po przecinku</i> denominator <i>mianownik</i> diameter <i>średnica</i> exponentiation <i>potęgowanie</i> factor into <i>wliczyć</i> factorial <i>silnia</i> fraction <i>ułamek</i> infinity <i>nieskończoność</i> integral calculus [ɪntɪgrəl kálkjələs] <i>rachunek całkowy</i> irrational number <i>niewymierna</i> logarithm permutation power product <i>iloczyn</i> protractor <i>kątomierz</i> radius raise ratio <i>stosunek</i> set <i>zbiór</i> solid figure <i>bryła</i> square root <i>pierwiastek kwadratowy</i> subtraction <i>odejmowanie</i> take away <i>odjąć</i> tangent <i>styczna</i> variable [vɛ:rɪəbəl] <i>zmienna</i> volume <i>objętość</i> quotient [kwɒwʃənt] <i>iloraz</i>

That's it. You've finally reached the summit. Congrats!

Appendix 1: English Sounds

Vowels = Samo-głoski: [ʌ], [ɑ:], [e], [ɜ:], [ə], [æ], [i:], [ɪ], [ɒ], [ɔ:], [ʊ], [u:]

Modern Received Pronunciation: [ʌ], [ɑ:], [ɛ], [ə:], [ə], [a], [ɪ], [ɪ], [ɔ], [o:], [ə], [ʊw]

Diphthongs = Dwu-głoski: [əʊ], [ɪə], [eə], [ʊə], [eɪ], [aɪ], [aʊ], [ɔɪ]

Modern Received Pronunciation: [əw], [ɪ:], [ɛ:], [o:], [ɛj], [ɔj], [aw], [ɔj]

Triphthongs = Trój-głoski: [eɪə], [aɪə], [aʊə], [ɔɪə], [əʊɪ]

Modern Received Pronunciation: [ɛj-ə], [aj-ə], [aw-ə], [ɔj-ə], [əw-ɪ]

Consonants = Spół-głoski:

[p], [b], [t], [d], [k], [g], [ʃ], [dʒ], [f], [v], [θ], [ð], [s], [z], [ʃ], [ʒ], [h], [m], [n], [ŋ], [l], [r], [j], [w]

Tab. App1-1. SOUNDS ≈ PHONEMES

→SPOSÓB→	wybuchowa		szczelinowa		wybuchowo-szczelinowa		nosowa	płynna	pół-samo-głoska
↓MIEJSCE↓	VS	VD	VS	VD	VS	VD	VOICED	VOICED	VOICED
dwu-wargowa	[p][p ^h]	[b]					[m]		
wargowo-zębowa	↑	↑	[f]	[v]			↑		
zębowa			[θ]	[ð]	[t+j]	[d+j]			
dziąsłowa	[t][t ^h]	[d]	[s]	[z]	[t+ʃ]	[d+ʒ]	[n]	[l] [ɫ]	
za-dziąsłowa	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	road [r] ₁ try [r] ₂ very [r] ₃	
dziąsłowo-twardopod-niebieniowa			[t]	[ʒ]	[tʃ]	[dʒ]			
twardopod-niebieniowa									[j]
miękkopod-niebieniowa	[k][k ^h]	[g]					(PL: ręka) [renka] [ŋ]		
wargowo-miękkopod-niebieniowa									[w]
gardłowa	[ʔ]								
Głoska	mocna fortis	<i>słaba lenis</i>	mocna fortis	<i>słaba lenis</i>	mocna fortis	<i>słaba lenis</i>	<i>słaba lenis</i>	<i>słaba lenis</i>	<i>słaba lenis</i>

Strzałki ↑↓ = kierunki asymilacji

CECHA NUMER JEDEN → SPOSÓB WYMOWY GŁOSKI:

- Wybuchowe (plozywne)** → Tuż przed wymówieniem tej głoski następuje zablokowanie przepływu powietrza, skutkiem tego głoska jest jakby wybuchem; jej wymowy nie można przedłużać.
- Szczelinowe (frykatywne)** → Kanał przepływu powietrza zostaje zawężony do szczeliny, powietrze z trudem przeciska się, jakby trąc o ścianki kanału.
- Wybuchowo-szczelinowe (afrykaty)** → Głoska zaczyna się jak wybuchowa, kończy się jak szczelinowa.
- Nosowe (nasalne)** → Głoska wymawiana przez usta i nos.
- Płynne** → Przepływ powietrza jest utrudniony, ale ciągły.

VOWELS

	Front	Near front	Central	Near back	Back
Close	i • y		ɨ • ʉ		ɯ • u
Near close		ɪ • ʏ			ʊ • ɤ
Close mid		e • ø		ə • ɘ	ɤ • o
Mid				ə • ɘ	
Open mid		ɛ • œ		ɜ • ɞ	ʌ • ɔ
Near open		æ • ɶ		ɶ • ɶ	
Open		ɑ • ɶ		ɑ • ɶ	ɑ • ɶ

Vowels at right & left of bullets are rounded & unrounded.

Appendix 2: Irregular Verbs

Tab. App2-1. **IRREGULAR VERBS**

<i>BEZOKOLICZNIK (I)</i>	<i>SIMPLE PAST (II)</i>	<i>IMIESŁÓW (III)</i>	<i>ZNACZENIE POLSKIE</i>
arise (=appear)	arose	arisen [ə'rizn]	<i>pojawiać się</i>
awake (=wake up)	awoke	awoken / awaked	<i>budzić, wzbudzać</i>
be	was / were	been	<i>być</i>
bear (=support, carry)	bore	borne / born	<i>dźwigać, nosić, znosić</i>
beat (=hit, defeat)	beat	beaten	<i>bić, pokonywać</i>
become (=get)	became	become	<i>stawać się</i>
begin (=start)	began	begun	<i>zaczynać</i>
bend	bent	bent	<i>zginać, skręcać</i>
bet	bet / betted	bet / betted	<i>zakładać się, stawiać na</i>
bid (=offer)	bid	bid	<i>oferować, licytować</i>
bid (=greet)	bid	bidden	<i>życzyć</i>
bind (=tie, fasten)	bound	bound	<i>wiązać, zobowiązać</i>
bite	bit	bitten / bit	<i>gryźć, żądlić</i>
bleed	bled	bled	<i>krwawić</i>
blow	blew	blown	<i>wiać, dmuchać</i>
break	broke	broken	<i>łamać, rozbić, psuć się</i>
breed	bred	bred	<i>rozmnażać się, hodować</i>
bring	brought	brought	<i>przynieść</i>
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	<i>transmitować</i>
build (=construct)	built	built	<i>budować</i>
burn	burned / burnt	burnt / burned	<i>palić (się), parzyć (się)</i>
burst	burst	burst	<i>pękać, rozerwać, wylewać</i>
bust	bust / busted	bust / busted	<i>psuć, rozwalić, przywalić</i>
buy	bought	bought	<i>kupić</i>
cast	cast	cast	<i>obsadzić, odlać, cisnąć</i>
catch	caught	caught	<i>łapać</i>
choose (=select, pick)	chose	chosen	<i>wybrać</i>
cling	clung	clung	<i>uczepić się</i>
come	came	come	<i>przyjść, przyjechać</i>
cost	cost	cost	<i>kosztować</i>
creep	crept	crept	<i>skradać się</i>
cut	cut	cut	<i>ciąć</i>
deal	dealt	dealt	<i>rozdąć</i>
dig	dug	dug	<i>kopać (w ziemi)</i>
dive	dived; us: dove	dived	<i>nurkować</i>
do	did	done	<i>robić</i>
draw [dɹɔ:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [dɹɔ:n]	<i>rysować, ciągnąć</i>
dream	dreamt / dreamed	dreamt / dreamed	<i>marzyć</i>
drink	drank	drunk	<i>pić</i>
drive	drove	driven	<i>jechać, prowadzić, wbijać</i>
dwell	dwelt / dwelled	dwelt / dwelled	<i>mieszkać</i>
eat	ate	eaten	<i>jeść</i>
fall	fell	fallen	<i>upać</i>

feed	fed	fed	karmić
feel	felt	felt	czuć (się)
fight	fought	fought	walczyć
find	found	found	znaleźć
flee	fled	fled	uciec
fling	flung	flung	ciskać
fly	flew	flown	frunąć, lecieć
forbid	forbade	forbidden	zabraniać
forget	forgot	forgotten	zapomnieć
forgive	forgave	forgiven	wybaczyć
forsake	forsook	forsaken	opuszczać, zarzucać
freeze	froze	frozen	zamrozić
get	got	got / gotten	dostać
give	gave	given	dać
go	went	gone	iść, jechać
grind [graɪnd]	ground [graʊnd]	ground [graʊnd]	mieścić
grow	grew	grown	rosnąć
hang	hung / hanged	hung / hanged*	wieszać
have	had	had	mieć
hear	heard	heard	słyszeć
hew	hewed	hewn / hewed	rąbać
hide	hid	hidden / hid	chować, ukryć
hit	hit	hit	uderzyć, stukać, trafić
hold	held	held	trzymać, zawierać, uważać
hurt	hurt	hurt	zranić
keep	kept	kept	trzymać
kneel	knelt / kneeled	knelt / us: kneeled	ukłęknać
knit	knit / knitted	knit / knitted	robić na drutach
know	knew	known	wiedzieć
lay	laid	laid	położyć
lead	led	led	prowadzić
lean	leant / leaned	leant / leaned	opierać
leap	leapt / leaped	leapt / leaped	skakać
learn	learnt / learned	learnt / learned	uczyć się
leave	left	left	opuścić
lend	lent	lent	pożyczyć
let	let	let	pozwolić
lie	lay	lain	leżeć
light	lit / lighted	lit / lighted	zapalić
lose	lost	lost	stracić
make	made	made	zrobić
mean	meant	meant	znaczyć
meet	met	met	spotkać
mow [məʊ]**	mowed [məʊd]	mown / mowed	ścinać
pay	paid	paid	płacić
prove	proved	proved / proven	udowodnić
put	put	put	położyć
quit	quit / quitted	quit / quitted	pozbyć się, rzucić, odejść
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]	czytać
rid	rid / rided	rid / rided	pozbyć się
ride	rode	ridden	jechać
ring	rang	rung	dzwonić
rise	rose	risen	wstać

run	ran	run	biec
saw [sɔ:]	sawed [sɔ:d]	sawed / sawn [sɔ:n]	piłować
say	said	said	powiedzieć
see	saw	seen	widzieć
seek	sought	sought	szukać
sell	sold	sold	sprzedać
send	sent	sent	wysłać
set	set	set	ustawić
sew [səʊ]	sewed [səʊd]	sewed / sewn [səʊn]	szyć
shake	shook	shaken	potrzęsać
shear	sheared	shorn / sheared	ostrzyć
shed	shed	shed	zrzucić
shine	shone	shone	świecić
shoot	shot	shot	strzelać
show	showed	shown / showed	pokazać
shrink	shrank / shrunk	shrunk	kurczyć się
shut	shut	shut	zamknąć
sing	sang	sung	śpiewać
sink	sank	sunk	topić
sit	sat	sat	siedzieć
slay	slew	slain	zabić
sleep	slept	slept	spać
slide	slid	slid	przesunąć, poślizgnąć
sling	slung	slung	cisnąć
slit	slit	slit	rozciąć
smell	smelt / smelled	smelled / smelt	wąchać
sow [saʊ]***	sowed	sowed / sown	siać
speak	spoke	spoken	mówić
speed	sped / speeded	speeded / sped	pędzić
spell	spelt / spelled	spelled / spelt	literować
spend	spent	spent	spędzać
spill	spilt / spilled	spilled / spilt	rozlać
spin	spun / span	spun	obracać się
spit	spat / us: spit	spat	pluć
split	split	split	rozerwać
spoil	spoilt / spoiled	spoilt / spoiled	popsuć
spread	spread	spread	rozprzestrzenić
spring	sprang / sprung	sprung	skakać
stand	stood	stood	stać
steal	stole	stolen	kraść
stick	stuck	stuck	wepchnąć
sting	stung	stung	ukuć
stink	stank / stunk	stunk	śmierdzieć
strew	strewed	strewn / strewed	rozzucić
stride	strode	stridden	wejść zamaszystym krokiem
strike	struck	struck	uderzyć
string	strung	strung	nawlekać
strive	strove / strived	striven / strived	usiłować
swear	swore	sworn	przysięgać
sweep	swept	swept	zamieść
swell	swelled	swelled / swollen	puchnąć
swim	swam	swum	płynąć

swing	swung	swung	kołysać się
take	took	taken	brać
teach	taught	taught	nauczać
tear	tore	torn	drzeć
tell	told	told	powiedzieć
think	thought	thought	myśleć
throw	threw	thrown	rzucić
thrust	thrust	thrust	dźgać
tread	trod	trodden / trod	deptać
understand	understood	understood	rozumieć
undertake	undertook	undertaken	podjąć
wake	woke / waked	waked / woken	budzić
wear	wore	worn	nosić
weave	wove	woven	tkać
wed	wed / wedded	wed / wedded	poślubić
weep	wept	wept	łkać
wet	wet / wetted	wet / wetted	zmoczyć
win	won	won	wygrać
wind [waɪnd]	wound	wound	skręcać
wring	wrung	wrung	wyżymać
write	wrote	written	pisać

*odmiana regularna → wieszać człowieka • odmiana nieregularna → wieszać rzecz

**mow (= stack, store away) [maʊ] • mow (= grimace) [maʊ] • Barley Mow [məʊ]

***sow (= female pig) [sau]

Appendix 3: Prepositions

1. **about** = *około* (about three); *prawie* (dinner's about ready); *tam i z powrotem*; *na temat*; *po* (about the town)
2. **above** = *nad, ponad; wyżej wymieniony; powyżej, ponad*
3. **across** = (too wide to jump across); *poprzez* (across the field); *po drugiej stronie* (there's a bank across the road)
4. **after** = *po*
5. **against** = *przeciw*
6. **among(st)** = *wśród*
7. **apart from** = *poza*
8. **around** = *wokół*
9. **as** = *za, jako, jak*
10. **at** = *przy, w*
11. **at the back of** = *z tyłu*
12. **away** = *stąd, poza*
13. **back** = *z tyłu*
14. **backward(s)** = *w kierunku tylnym*
15. **before** = *przed*
16. **behind** = *za*
17. **below** = *poniżej*
18. **beside** = *obok*
19. **between** = *pomiędzy*
20. **by** = *przez, do*
21. **down** = *na dole, poniżej*
22. **downward(s)** = *w kierunku dolnym*
23. **during** = *podczas*
24. **except** = *z wyjątkiem*
25. **for** = *dla*
26. **forward(s)** = *do przodu*
27. **from** = *od*
28. **in** = *w*
29. **in front of** = *przed*
30. **in spite of** = *pomimo*
31. **inside** = *w środku*
32. **instead of** = *zamiast*
33. **into** = *do środka*
34. **near** = *obok*
35. **of**
36. **on** = *na*
37. **on top of** = *na górze*
38. **onto** = *na*
39. **out of** = *z, na zewnątrz*
40. **outside** = *na zewnątrz*
41. **over** = *ponad*
42. **past** = *przez*
43. **round** = *wokół*
44. **since** = *od*
45. **through** = *przez*
46. **till** = *aż do*
47. **to** = *do*
48. **toward(s)** = *w kierunku*
49. **under** = *pod*
50. **underneath** = *pod*
51. **until** = *aż do*

- 52. up = *do góry*
- 53. upon = *na*
- 54. upward(s) = *do góry*
- 55. with = *z*
- 56. without = *bez*

«by» versus «with»:

🔊 (A3-1): [word choice - "Describe with" vs. "describe by" - English Language & Usage Stack Exchange](#)

🔊 (A3-2): <https://english.stackexchange.com/questions/26617/describe-with-vs-describe-by>

Appendix 4: Pronouns

Tab. App4-1. PRONOUNS – 1

I <i>Ja</i>	me <i>mi / mnie...</i>	my <i>mój / moja...</i>	mine <i>mój / moja / moi...</i>	myself <i>się / właśnie ja</i>
you <i>ty / pan / pani</i>	you <i>tobie / ciebie / ci...</i>	your <i>twój / twoja...</i>	yours <i>twój / twoja...</i>	yourself <i>się / właśnie ty</i>
he <i>on</i>	him <i>jego / jemu / mu...</i>	his <i>jego</i>	his <i>jego</i>	himself <i>się / właśnie on</i>
she <i>ona</i>	her <i>jej / ją / nią...</i>	her <i>jej</i>	her <i>jej</i>	herself <i>się / właśnie ona</i>
it <i>ono</i>	it <i>...</i>	its <i>...</i>	its <i>...</i>	itself <i>...</i>
we <i>my</i>	us <i>nas / nam</i>	our <i>nasz / nasza...</i>	ours <i>nasz / nasza...</i>	ourselves <i>się / właśnie my</i>
you <i>wy / panie / panowie...</i>	you <i>was / wami</i>	your <i>wasz / wasza...</i>	yours <i>wasz / wasza...</i>	yourselves <i>się / właśnie wy</i>
they <i>oni / one / on lub ona</i>	them <i>ich / je / nich / nie</i>	their <i>ich</i>	theirs <i>ich</i>	themselves <i>się / właśnie oni / one</i>

Tab. App4-2. PRONOUNS – 2

someone <i>ktoś</i>	anyone <i>ktokolwiek</i>	no one <i>nikt</i>	everyone <i>każdy</i>
somebody <i>ktoś</i>	anybody <i>ktokolwiek</i>	nobody <i>nikt</i>	everybody <i>każdy / wszyscy</i>
something <i>coś</i>	anything <i>cokolwiek</i>	nothing <i>nic</i>	everything <i>wszystko</i>
somewhere <i>gdzieś</i>	Anywhere	nowhere	Everywhere
someplace <i>[us] gdzieś</i>	Anyplace		
somehow <i>jakoś</i>	Anyhow		
sometime <i>kiedyś</i>	any time / anytime <i>kiedyś</i>		
someway	anyway <i>w każdym razie</i>	no way = nowise	
somewhat <i>nieco</i>			

all

- all the food
- They've eaten all of it.
- They've eaten it all.
- This money is all yours.
- It rained all day / all week.
- All cats are animals but not all animals are cats.
- My children can all swim.
- She's read all (of) these books.
- The people at the meeting all voted against the plan.
- I wrote down all I could remember.
- There were ten of us **in all**. *W sumie było nas dziecięciu / dziesięcioro.*
- The film wasn't **all that** good. *Film nie był aż tak dobry.*
- **not at all** *nie ma za co*
- He has lived all alone since his wife died.
- The score was two all. *Wynik był dwa (punkty, gole...) dla każdej ze stron.*
- I knew you were joking **all along**. *Wiedziałem / Wiedziałam od samego początku, że żartujesz.*

each

- Each lesson lasts an hour.
- Each of the lessons lasts an hour.
- The lessons each last an hour.
- He gave each child a present.

- He gave each of the children a present.
- He gave the children a present each.
- They loved each other very much.

every

- She knows every student in the school.
- There are 200 students in the school, and she knows every one of them.
- You were out every time I phoned.
- You have every chance of success.
- She had every reason to be angry.
- We see each other every day (*codziennie*).
- Take the medicine every four hours.
- The milkman comes every other day. (*co drugi dzień*)
- One in every three marriages ends in divorce.
- every now and then (*co jakiś czas*)

each ↔ every

- My wife and I **each** ordered avocado to start with. (*każdy z dwóch*)
- **Each** (= one by one) child at the party had a piece of cake. ↔ **Every** (= all together) child in the world loves the story of Cinderella.
- nearly every
- not every
- each of
- They received a present each. *Dostali prezent. (Każdy dostał jeden prezent. SŁOWO «each» NA KOŃCU ZDANIA)*

everyone = *każdy (człowiek)***every one (of)** = *każdy (człowiek lub rzecz)***everyday** = *codzienny (ADJ)***every day** = *codziennie (ADV)***everyplace [us]** = everywhere**everything**

- Sam lost everything in the fire.
- We can leave everything else at my parents' house.

anybody/anyone • anything • anywhere • nobody/no one • nothing • nowhere • always • never • both

- Both women were French.
- Both the women were French.
- Both of the women were French.
- They have both seen the film.
- They both live in London.
- I like both him and his wife.
- They were both hungry and thirsty.

neither = *żaden z dwóch*

- Neither of my brothers lives nearby.

none (PRON)

- When he asked me how much money I had left, I told him that I had none.
- They gave me a lot of information but none of it was very helpful.
- I've got four brothers but none of them live/lives nearby.
- I went to several shops but none had what I was looking for.

no (ADJ)

- I told him that I had no money left.

another

- Would you like another drink?
- Have you finished yet? No, I've still got another three questions to do.
- If you've already seen that film, we can go and see another.

other = *inny (ADJ/PRON)*

- How many other students are there in your class?
- Some of my friends went to university, others didn't.

the other

- I can only find one sock. Have you seen the other one?

Appendix 5: Conjunctions

(SIMPLE) CLAUSE

ZDANIE PROSTE

Tab. App5-1. (SIMPLE) CLAUSE ZDANIE PROSTE

(6)	1	2	3	4	5	6
	SUBJECT <i>PODMIOT</i>	VERB <i>CZASOWNIK</i>	OBJECTS <i>DOPEŁNIENIA</i>	ADVERBIALS <i>OKOLICZNIKI SPOSOBU / MIEJSCA / CZASU</i>		
When? <i>Kiedy?</i>		ADVERB OF FREQUENCY		How? <i>Jak?</i>	Where? <i>Gdzie?</i>	When? <i>Kiedy?</i>

* * *

(COMPLEX) SENTENCE

ZDANIE ZŁOŻONE PODRZĘDNE

MAIN CLAUSE + SUBORDINATE CLAUSE = (COMPLEX) SENTENCE

ZDANIE PROSTE NADRZĘDNE (GŁÓWNE) + ZDANIE PROSTE PODRZĘDNE = ZDANIE PODRZĘDNE ZŁOŻONE

(COMPLEX) SENTENCES ZDANIA ZŁOŻONE:

1. ENDOGENEOUS ENDOGENICZNE

- a. NOUN CLAUSE ZDANIA RZECZOWNIKOWE
- b. ADVERBIAL CLAUSE ZDANIA PRZYSŁÓWKOWE
 - i. TIME CLAUSE ZDANIA CZASOWE
 - ii. PLACE CLAUSE ZDANIA MIEJSCA
 - iii. MANNER CLAUSE ZDANIA SPOSOBU
 - iv. COMPARISON CLAUSE ZDANIA PORÓWNIANIA
- c. ADJECTIVAL CLAUSE ZDANIA PRZYMIOTNIKOWE (RELATYWNE)

Tab. App5-2. ENDOGENOUS (COMPLEX) SENTENCE ZDANIE PODRZĘDNE ENDOGENICZNE ZŁOŻONE

(6)	1		2	3		4	5	6
	SUBJECT		VERB	OBJECTS		ADVERBIALS		
When?	ADJECTIVE	NOUN		ADJECTIVE	NOUN	How?	Where?	When?
↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
ENDOGENOUS COMPLEX CLAUSES								
(TIME) ADVERBIAL CLAUSE	ADJECTIVAL CLAUSE	NOUN CLAUSE		ADJECTIVAL CLAUSE	NOUN CLAUSE	(MANNER) ADVERBIAL CLAUSE	(PLACE) ADVERBIAL CLAUSE	(TIME) ADVERBIAL CLAUSE

* * *

2. EXOGENOUS EGZOGENICZNE

- a. REASON CLAUSE ZDANIA PRZYCZYNY
- b. RESULT CLAUSE ZDANIA REZULTATU
- c. CONCESSION CLAUSE ZDANIA PRZYZWOLENIA
- d. CONDITION CLAUSE ZDANIA WARUNKU
- e. PURPOSE CLAUSE ZDANIA CELU

(2a) Tab. App5-3. EXOGENOUS (COMPLEX) SENTENCE OF REASON

MAIN CLAUSE ZDANIA GŁÓWNE (NADRZĘDNE)	<CONJUNCTION> + (because) (ponieważ)	REASON CLAUSE ZDANIA PODRZĘDNE PRZYZYNY
EXOGENOUS (COMPLEX) SENTENCE OF REASON ZDANIE PODRZĘDNE ZŁOŻONE PRZYZYNY		

(2b) Tab. App5-4. EXOGENOUS (COMPLEX) SENTENCE OF RESULT

MAIN CLAUSE ZDANIA GŁÓWNE (NADRZĘDNE)	<CONJUNCTION> + (so) (więc)	RESULT CLAUSE ZDANIA PODRZĘDNE REZULTATU
EXOGENOUS (COMPLEX) SENTENCE OF RESULT ZDANIE PODRZĘDNE ZŁOŻONE REZULTATU		

(2c) Tab. App5-5. EXOGENOUS (COMPLEX) SENTENCE OF CONCESSION

MAIN CLAUSE ZDANIA GŁÓWNE (NADRZĘDNE)	<CONJUNCTION> + (although) (chociaż)	CONCESSION CLAUSE ZDANIA PODRZĘDNE PRZYZWOLENIA
EXOGENOUS (COMPLEX) SENTENCE OF CONCESSION ZDANIE PODRZĘDNE ZŁOŻONE PRZYZWOLENIA		

(2d) Tab. App5-6. EXOGENOUS (COMPLEX) SENTENCE OF CONDITION

MAIN CLAUSE ZDANIA GŁÓWNE (NADRZĘDNE)	<CONJUNCTION> + (if) (jeżeli)	CONDITION CLAUSE ZDANIA PODRZĘDNE WARUNKU
EXOGENOUS (COMPLEX) SENTENCE OF CONDITION ZDANIE PODRZĘDNE ZŁOŻONE WARUNKU		

(2e) Tab. App5-7. EXOGENOUS (COMPLEX) SENTENCE OF PURPOSE

MAIN CLAUSE ZDANIA GŁÓWNE (NADRZĘDNE)	<CONJUNCTION> + (in order to) (po to, aby)	PURPOSE CLAUSE ZDANIA PODRZĘDNE CELU
EXOGENOUS (COMPLEX) SENTENCE OF PURPOSE ZDANIE PODRZĘDNE ZŁOŻONE CELU		

CONJUNCTIONS:

- 1) **although** = *chociaż; jednak*
They are generous **although** they are poor.
- 2) **and** (&) = *i*
John **and** I.
Come **and** have tea with me.
Bread **and** butter.
- 3) **as** = *tak, jak; jak; kiedy; jako że; chociaż*
Do **as** I say.
She works in the same office **as** my sister.
As you know...
He saw her **as** she was getting off the bus.
As she has no car, she can't get there easily.
Improbable **as** it seems, it's true.
Tired **as** I was, I tried to help them.
- 4) **as soon as** = *jak tylko*
Please get that report done **as soon as** possible.
- 5) **because** = *ponieważ*
- 6) **besides** = *poza*
Besides being a professional pianist, he is also a keen amateur singer.
Ten of us passed **besides** John (John passed too).
All of us passed **except** John (John didn't).
- 7) **both ... and ...** = *zarówno... jak i...*
She **both** speaks **and** writes Chinese.
- 8) **but** = *ale; jak; co do tego, że...*
We had no alternative **but** to dismiss her.
There's no doubt **but** he's guilty.
- 9) **but for** = *bez*
But for your help I'd be stranded! *Gdyby nie twoja pomoc, to...*
- 10) **despite**
He came to the meeting **despite** his illness.
- 11) **in spite of** (PREP) = *pomimo*
- 12) **either ... or ...** = *albo... albo...*
It's **either** a boy **or** a girl.
- 13) **for** (fml CONJ) = *ponieważ*
The old lady does not go out in the winter, **for** she feels the cold a great deal.
- 14) **however** (CONJ, PREP) = *jednak; w jakikolwiek sposób; jak*
I'm going by car but you can go **however** you like.
However cold it is, she always goes swimming.
My room is small; it's very comfortable, **however**.
- 15) **if** = *jeżeli*
- 16) **in spite of** = *pomimo*

- 17) **neither... nor...** = *ani... ani...*
- 18) **nevertheless** = *jednak; mimo to*
What you said was true but it was **nevertheless** unkind.
- 19) **not only... but also...** = *nie tylko..., ale również...*
- 20) **or** = *lub; ani; czy*
He never smokes or drinks. I don't care whether I get it **or** not.
- 21) **otherwise** (ADV) = *w przeciwnym razie*
You are presumed to be innocent until proved **otherwise**.
I was unable to attend the conference because I was **otherwise** engaged.
The soup was cold, but **otherwise** the meal was excellent.
You'd better go now, otherwise you'll miss your train. by train or **otherwise**.
- 22) **seeing that** = *jako że*
Seeing (that) she is legally old enough to get married, I don't see how you can stop her.
- 23) **since** = *od momentu gdy...; jako że*
It's been years **since** I enjoyed myself so much as last night.
Since you can't answer the question, perhaps we'd better ask someone else.
- 24) **so** = *więc; tak; aby*
I packed him a little food **so** (that) he wouldn't get hungry.
- 25) **still** = *jeszcze; jednak; nawet*
- 26) **that** = *że; który*
- 27) **therefore** = *dlatego; więc*
- 28) **though** = *chociaż*
- 29) **unless** = *chyba że; jeżeli nie*
- 30) **when** = *kiedy*
- 31) **while** = *podczas gdy; kiedy*
- 32) **yet** = *jednak*
-

Appendix 6: Phrasal Verbs⁵⁷

🔊 (A6-1): How to learn PhVs: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QDNiLKIGcPI> (14:09)

🔊 (A6-2): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UCEYZnlszXM> (15:59) [1 March, 1924]

In the Polish language there is a phenomenon that resembles the English Phrasal Verbs quite clearly:

POL: **robić** = ENG: **to do** (or to make);
and now:

- **do-robić** (IMPERFECT ASPECT: *do-rabiać*)*:
 - **dorobić** *na boku* = **to earn** extra money
 - *szybko się dorobić* = **to make** money hand over fist
 - **dorobić** *ideologię do czegoś* = **to come up with** a justification for sth
 - **dorobić** *się stanowisk wysokich i wpływowych* = **to move into** positions of power and influence
 - **dorobić** *się dużych pieniędzy* = **to earn / make a fortune; to make a pile / big money**
- **na-robić**: *kłopotów / w gacie (zesrać się) / długów* = **to shit / to run up** debts
- **nad-robić** (IMPERFECT ASPECT: *nad-rabiać*): *stracony czas* = **to make up for** lost time
- **od-robić** (IMPERFECT ASPECT: *od-rabiać*): *zadanie domowe / straty / zaległości* = **to do** one's homework...
- **po-robić** (IMPERFECT ASPECT: *po-rabiać*): = **to make** (?)
- **pod-robić** (IMPERFECT ASPECT: *pod-rabiać*): *podpis* = **to forge** a signature
- **prze-robić** (IMPERFECT ASPECT: *prze-rabiać*): = **to alter / to process**...
- **w-robić** (IMPERFECT ASPECT: *w-rabiać*): *kogoś w jakąś niemiłą sytuację* = **to frame** sb
- **wy-robić** (IMPERFECT ASPECT: *wy-rabiać*): *normę* = (?)
- **z-robić** (IMPERFECT ASPECT: *wy-rabiać*): = (?)
- **za-robić** (IMPERFECT ASPECT: *za-rabiać*): *pieniądze* = **to earn** money

*MOST POLISH VERBS HAVE TWO FORMS: PERFECTIVE AND IMPERFECTIVE. THIS GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY IS CALLED 'ASPECT'; SUCH A GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY DO NOT EXIST IN ENGLISH. IT EXISTS IN SLAVONIC LANGUAGES:
[POL] **on przychodził** ↔ **on przyszedł** = [RUS] он приходил ↔ он пришел = [ENG] **He came**...

Here you'll find only 330 Phrasal Verbs. In the **Longman Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs** by Rosemary Courtney (1989) there are over 12,000 Phrasal Verbs (most of them have several meanings).

330 Phrasal Verbs presented below constitute only 2.75% of some 12,000 commonly used by native speakers of English!!!

LESSON 1 (1-10)

1. **account for**
 - a) **WYJAŚNIAĆ, TŁUMACZYĆ**: I can't account for those facts.
 - b) **STANOWIĆ CZĘŚĆ**: Tourism accounts for about forty percent of the country's GNP.
 - c) **(NIE) BRAKOWAĆ (NIE WIADOMO, GDZIE JEST / SA)**: **Two climbers are not accounted for.**
 - d) **UWZGLĘDNIĆ W BUDŻECIE (= BUDGET FOR)**: **These sums haven't been accounted for in existing defence budgets.**
2. **allow for**
 - a) **UWZGLĘDNIĆ COŚ**: Allowing for delays we should get home before midnight.⁵⁸
3. **answer back**
 - a) **ODPYSKIWAĆ**: Don't answer me back.
4. **ask after = inquire after**
 - a) **DOPYTYWAĆ SIĘ O KOGOŚ**: He keeps asking after you.

⁵⁷ Przykłady wzięte z: Scheffler, Paweł; 1997; „Angielsko-polski słownik czasowników frazowych”; Altravox Press; Włocławek.

⁵⁸ W ramkach – kolokacje.

5. ask for
- PROSIĆ O COŚ (= REQUEST):* May I ask for a drink of water?
 - DZWONIĆ DO KOGOŚ I PROSIĆ JĄ / GO DO TELEFONU:* Call my office and ask for my secretary.
 - SAMEMU SIĘ O COŚ (NIEMIŁEGO) PROSIĆ:* Are you asking for trouble?
6. ask sb in
- ZAPROSIĆ KOGOŚ DO ŚRODKA:* You don't want to ask me in, do you?
7. ask sb out
- ZAPROSIĆ KOGOŚ DO RESTAURACJI / KAWIARNI:* I want to ask you out to dinner.
8. back off ≈ back away ≈ back out ≈ fall back
- WYCOFAĆ SIĘ:* Because we were outnumbered we decided to back off.
9. back away ≈ back off ≈ back out ≈ fall back
- WYCOFAĆ SIĘ ZE STRACHU:* I backed away when he produced a knife.
10. back out ≈ back away ≈ back off
- WYCOFAĆ SIĘ ZE SWOJEGO STANOWISKA / OPINII:* They had to back out on the question of her promotion.
 - WYCOFAĆ SIĘ Z CZEGOŚ, CO SIĘ OBIECAŁO:* It's not too late yet to back out of the contract.
 - WYCOFAĆ SIĘ SAMOCHODEM:* He backed out of the car park.

LESSON 2 (11-20)

11. back sb/sth up
- POPRZEĆ COŚ:* He backed up his story with a gun.
12. be away
- BYĆ "WYJECHANYM":* He's been away on holidays.
13. be in for
- CZEKAĆ NA COŚ NIEPRZYJEMNEGO:* I think we're in for some bad weather.
 - ZOSTAĆ UKARANYM (be in for it / trouble):* You'll be in for it / trouble when they find out who stole the car.
 - ZGŁOSIĆ (SIĘ) DO ZAWODÓW:* Are you in for this race?
 - UBIEGAĆ SIĘ O POSADĘ:* How many people are in for this job?
14. be up
- BYĆ NA NOGACH / WSTAĆ JUŻ:* He's never up before noon on Sunday.
15. be up to
- BYĆ W STANIE COŚ ZROBIĆ:* I'm not up to such hard work.
 - KOMBINOWAĆ / BROIĆ:* I wonder what the kids are up to; they're too quiet.
 - ZALEŻEĆ OD KOGOŚ:* It's up to you to decide.
 - ZNAĆ:* I'm up to all his little tricks.
16. bear out
- POTWIERDZIĆ:* His theory is not borne out by the facts.
17. bear up
- TRZYMAĆ SIĘ / NIE TRACIĆ DUCHA:* Tell him to bear up.
18. blow out
- ZDMUCHNĄĆ (ŚWIECZKĘ / OGIEŃ):* Why did you blow out the candles? • The wind blew out the flame.
19. blow up
- WYSADZAĆ COŚ / SIĘ W POWIETRZE:* They blew the bridge up. • The soldiers blew themselves up.
 - WYLATYWAĆ W POWIETRZE:* The bridge blew up.
 - NADMUCHIWAĆ / NAPOMPOWAĆ:* I asked them to help me blow up the tyres.
 - POWIEKSZAĆ (FOTOGRAFIĘ):* The police can easily blow up this photograph.
20. boil away
- WYGOTOWAĆ SIĘ:* I put the kettle on and went away; when I returned the water had already boiled away.

LESSON 3 (21-30)

21. boil over

22. **break down**
- WYKIPIEĆ:** The milk is boiling over!
 - WYŁAMAĆ (NP. DRZWI):** They had to break down the door to get into the house.
 - ZEPSUĆ SIĘ:** My car broke down yesterday.
 - ZAŁAMAĆ SIĘ (NEGOCJACJE / PLANY):** The negotiations will break down if neither side is willing to compromise.
 - ZAŁAMAĆ SIĘ (NERWOWO / PSYCHICZNIE):** Because of the stress she was under she broke down and had to go to hospital.
 - PRZELAMAĆ (NP. OPÓR):** We must try to break down the barriers between our nations.
 - WYBUCHNĄĆ PŁACZEM:** She broke down when the judge was reading the verdict.
 - PODZIELIĆ / ROZBIĆ (DANE W CELU ŁATWIEJSZEJ ANALIZY):** Can you break down the data into smaller units?
23. **break in**
- WŁAMAĆ SIĘ / WTARGNĄĆ:** Someone broke in and stole her jewellery. • The police broke in and arrested everybody.
 - WTRĄCAĆ SIĘ (MÓWIĄC COŚ):** Must you always break in when I am saying something important?
 - ROZCHODZIĆ NOWE BUTY:** It took him two weeks to break in his new boots.
 - UJEŹDŻAĆ KONIA:** Have you ever had a chance to break in a horse?
 - WDRAŻAĆ KOGOŚ:** We always break in new employees gradually.
24. **break into**
- WŁAMAĆ SIĘ GDZIEŚ:** My flat was broken into when I was away.
 - NAGLE ZACZYNAĆ JAKĄŚ CZYNNOŚĆ:** They broke into a loud laugh. • As soon as the children saw their father they broke into a run.
 - WCHODZIĆ NA RYNEK:** Our firm is trying to break into the European market.
 - NARUSZAĆ REZERWY:** They had to break into their savings.
 - PRZERYWAĆ:** I had to break into their game.
25. **break off**
- ODRYWAĆ / ODŁAMYWAĆ SIĘ / COŚ:** The boy broke off another bit of chocolate. • A piece of rock broke off and fell into the river.
 - ZRYWAĆ (UMOWĘ / ZARĘCZYN):** She has broken off her engagement.
 - PRZERYWAĆ / URYWAĆ WYPOWIEDZ:** They were talking quietly but broke off when I entered the room.
26. **break out**
- WYBUCHNĄĆ (WOJNA / EPIDEMIA / POŻAR):** World War II broke out in 1939.
 - ZBIEC (Z WIEZIENIA):** Two dangerous criminals broke out of prison last night.
 - DOSTAĆ (WYSYPKI) / POKRYĆ SIĘ (POTEM / PRYSZCZAMI):** The baby broke out in a rash. Dziecko dostało wysypki.
27. **break through**
- PRZEDZIERAĆ SIĘ PRZESZ COŚ:** Some people tried to break through the police cordons.
 - WYCHODZIĆ ZA CHMUR (SŁOŃCE):** The sun finally broke through the clouds.
 - PRZEZWYCIĘŻYĆ COŚ:** We finally broke through their opposition.
28. **break up**
- POKRUSZYĆ / ROZDRABNIAĆ / POŁAMAĆ:** Birds break up their food. • The burglars broke up all the furniture in the room.
 - ROZPADAĆ SIĘ:** Their marriage is breaking up. • The polar cap is breaking up because of global warming.
 - ZRYWAĆ Z KIMŚ ZWIĄZEK:** She has broken up with her boyfriend. • Peter and Ann broke up last month.
 - KOŃCZYĆ NAUKĘ / SZKOŁĘ (I ROZPOCZĄĆ WAKACJE):** We broke up on June 30th. Skończyliśmy szkołę 30 czerwca.
 - ZAKOŃCZYĆ SIĘ (ZWŁASZCZA GWAŁTOWNIE) / ROZPROSZYĆ SIĘ (TŁUM):** The rally broke up in confusion.
 - PRZERYWAĆ COŚ / ROZPĘDZIĆ (TŁUM):** The policeman broke up the fight. Policjant przerwał bójkę.
29. **bring down**
- OBNIŻAĆ:** The government is trying to bring down inflation.

- b) **ZESTRZELIĆ (SAMOLOT) / KŁAŚĆ TRUPEM:** The plane was brought down by an anti-aircraft missile ['mɪsaɪl].
- c) **POWALIĆ / PRZEWRÓCIĆ KOGOŚ:** He tried to run away but they seized him and brought him down.
- d) **OBALIĆ (WŁADZĘ):** The government was brought down by a wave of strikes.
- e) **PRZYGNĘBIĆ KOGOŚ:** **Cheer up! You're bringing everybody down.**
- f) **WYLĄDOWAĆ / SPROWADZIĆ NA ZIEMIĘ:** He **brought the plane down** in a field. *Wylądował na polu.*

30. bring sb round

- a) **OCUCIĆ:** If he faints, pour some water on him to bring him round.
- b) **PRZEKONAĆ DO CZEGOŚ:** I didn't manage to **bring him round to my point of view.**

LESSON 4 (31-40)

31. bring up

- a) **WYCHOWAĆ:** I was brought up in the country. • upbringing *wychowanie*
- b) **PORUSZAĆ / PODNOSIĆ (KWESTIĘ):** I'll **bring this matter up** at the next meeting.
- c) **WYMIOTOWAĆ:** He ate some bread, but almost immediately brought it up.

32. burn down

- a) **SPALIĆ SIĘ / COŚ / SPŁONAĆ (DOSZCZĘTNIE):** The palace burnt down five years ago. • The mob burnt his house down.

33. call at

- a) **ZATRZYMYWAĆ SIĘ (AUTOBUS / POCIĄG):** This train doesn't call at Lugo.

34. call by ≈ call on

- a) **WPAŚĆ DO KOGOŚ BĘDĄC W POBLIŻU:** I'll call by this afternoon.

35. call for

- a) **WSTĘPOWAĆ / PRZYCHODZIĆ PO KOGOŚ / COŚ:** Peter is calling for me at eight. • We can leave our luggage here and call for it later.
- b) **WYMAGAĆ:** This calls for immediate action.
- c) **WZYWAĆ / NAWOŁYWAĆ DO CZEGOŚ:** Railway workers are calling for strike action.

36. call in

- a) **WZYWAĆ KOGOŚ:** We had to call in the police.
- b) **ZADZWONIĆ (ZWŁASZCZA DO PRACY, NP. W PRZYPADKU CHOROBY):** He called in to say he had had an accident.

37. call off

- a) **ODWOŁAĆ:** The meeting has been called off.
- b) **PRZYWOŁAĆ (CZŁOWIEKA / PSA ATAKUJĄCEGO KOGOŚ):** I shouted at him to call off his dogs.

38. call on ≈ drop in

- a) **WZYWAĆ KOGOŚ DO ZROBIENIA CZEGOŚ:** The King called on his subjects to **lay down their lives for their country**
- b) **ODWIEDZIĆ KOGOŚ (→ call by):** I don't have the time to call on my old friends.

39. call out

- a) **WOŁAĆ / WYKRZYKIWAĆ COŚ:** 'Can everyone come here?' called out Mary. • She called out that she needed help. • She called out her name.
- b) **WZYWAĆ KOGOŚ (CZĘSTO ARMIE W PRZYPADKU KLĘSKI ŻYWIOŁOWEJ LUB ZAMIESZEK):** The army has been called out to **put down the riots.**

40. call up

- a) **WZYWAĆ / POWOŁYWAĆ KOGOŚ DO ZROBIENIA CZEGOŚ:** Because of injuries the coach had to call up his reserve players.
- b) **PRZYWOŁYWAĆ WSPOMNIENIA:** This scene **called up memories** of my trip to New Zealand.
- c) **ZADZWONIĆ DO KOGOŚ:** I didn't have enough time to call you up yesterday.
- d) **POWOŁYWAĆ DO WOJSKA:** In this country men are called up at the age of eighteen.

LESSON 5 (41-50)

41. care for

- a) **OPIEKOWAĆ SIĘ KIMŚ:** She cared for him until his death.
- b) **NIE LUBIĆ CZEGOŚ:** I don't care for whisky.

42. care about

- a) **FEEL CONCERNED ABOUT SB / STH:** Arendt constantly **avoids that question** and does not seem to **care about the answer**. • He doesn't appear to **care very much about the future** of the company.

43. carry on

- a) **KONTYNUOWAĆ:** I told him to carry on reading. • She was advised to carry on **with** the treatment.
 b) **PROWADZIĆ (ROZMOWĘ / PRACĘ):** It's very hard to **carry on a business** in a recession. • The scientists here have perfect conditions to **carry on their research**.
 c) **CIĄGNAĆ DALEJ (NIE PODDAWAĆ SIĘ W TRUDNEJ SYTUACJI):** You must carry on; don't give in **to** the situation.
 d) **ZACHOWYWAĆ SIĘ (W PEWIEN, CZĘSTO DZIWNY SPOSÓB):** You should have seen how they were **carrying on**.
 e) **AWANTUROWAĆ SIĘ:** He was in a bad mood and carried on all the time.

44. carry on with

- a) **MIEĆ ROMANS Z KIMŚ:** She was carrying on with the manager at that time.

45. carry out

- a) **PRZEPROWADZIĆ COŚ:** We have to **carry out** more experiments.
 b) **WYKONYWAĆ (ROZKAZY) / SPEŁNIAĆ (OBIETNICE / GROŻBY):** He didn't **carry out the orders** he had received.

46. cast off

- a) **ODRZUCAĆ:** They'll have to **cast off** their old way of thinking.
 b) **SPUSZCZAĆ OCZKA:** What are you doing? I'm casting off. *Spuszczam oczka.*
 c) **ODWIĄZYWAĆ ŁÓDŻ:** He ordered me to cast off. *Rozkazał mi odwiązać łódź.*

47. catch on

- a) **CHWYCIĆ (ZROZUMIEĆ):** The boys **caught on to** the rules of the game straightaway.
 b) **CHWYCIĆ (ZYSKAĆ POPULARNOŚĆ):** This game is **catching on** very fast.

48. catch out

- a) **ZŁAPAĆ NA BŁĘDZIE:** She is always trying to catch me out.
 b) **ZOSTAĆ ZASKOCZONYM W NIEZRĘCZNEJ SYTUACJI:** Thousands of businesses were caught out by the recession.

49. catch up with

- a) **ZŁAPAĆ (POLICJA BANDYTĘ):** The police caught up **with** him after a two-week search.
 b) **DOPAŚĆ KOGOŚ (SYTUACJA):** If you persist in smoking heavily, it will catch up **with** you sooner or later. *Jak nie przestaniesz tak dużo palić, to cię – np. rak – dopadnie prędzej czy później.*

50. check out

- a) **WYMELDOWAĆ SIĘ Z HOTELU:** She **checked out** of the hotel and took a taxi to the airport.
 b) **SPRAWDZAĆ COŚ:** You'll better check it out **with** the manager.
 c) **SPRAWDZAĆ KOGOŚ W TAJEMNICY:** The police must have been checking you out.
 d) **POŻYCZAĆ KSIĄŻKI Z BIBLIOTEKI [USA]:** You are allowed to **check out** four books at a time.
 e) **SPOJRZEĆ NA KOGOŚ:** Check that guy out. Do you know him?

LESSON 6 (51-60)

51. clean out

- a) **ZROBIĆ PORZĄDEK OPRÓŻNIAJĄC COŚ:** I spent three hours **cleaning the desk out**.
 b) **OSKUBAĆ KOGOŚ (Z PIENIĘDZY / KOSZTOWNOŚCI) / OGOŁOCIĆ (NP. MIESZKANIE):** The burglars cleaned our flat out.

52. clean up

- a) **WYCZYŚCIĆ:** She asked me to help her to **clean up the room**. • It's going to cost millions of euros to **clean up the Nile**.

53. clear away

- a) **USPRZĄTNAĆ COŚ:** Could you **clear away** these plates, please? *Czy mogłabyś usprzątnąć / usunąć te talerze, proszę.*

54. clear off

- a) **WYNOŚIĆ SIĘ (Z PRZESTRZENI OTWARTEJ):** The farmer told them to clear off. *Farmer kazał im się wynosić.*

55. clear out
- WYNYOSIĆ SIĘ (Z PRZESTRZENI ZAMKNIĘTEJ):** He said I must clear out of the flat by the end of the week.
 - USPRZĄTNAĆ COŚ / USUNĄĆ COŚ:** I'll have to clear out the cellar. *Będę musiał uprzątnąć piwnicę.* • We must clear out all this rubbish. *Musimy usprzątnąć te wszystkie śmieci.*
56. clear up
- POSPRZĄTAĆ COŚ:** Who's going to clear all this mess up?
 - POPRAWIĆ SIĘ (POGODA) / PRZEJAŚNIĆ SIĘ:** We'll go for a walk if the weather clears up.
 - WYJAŚNIĆ (Tajemnicę / Kwestię sporną / nieporozumienie):** The sooner you clear up this matter the better.
 - PRZECHODZIĆ / USTĘPOWAĆ (choroba / ból):** The pain may clear up on its own.
57. clog up
- ZAPYCHAĆ SIĘ / ZATYKAĆ SIĘ:** The pipes have clogged up again. *Rury znów się zatkały.*
58. close down
- ZAMYKAĆ (na stałe):** They closed down another factory in the area.
 - KOŃCZYĆ NADAWANIE:** Channel 2 doesn't close down till 4 a.m.
59. close in
- ZBLIŻAĆ SIĘ / OTACZAĆ / OKRĄŻAĆ:** The soldiers closed in on the village.
 - ZBLIŻAĆ SIĘ / NADCHODZIĆ:** The night was closing in so we decided not to go any further.
 - STAWAĆ SIĘ KRÓTSZYM (dni na jesieni):** The days have started closing in.
60. close up
- ZAMYKAĆ (sklep):** The shop was closed up during the weekend.
 - ŚCIEŚNIAĆ SIĘ:** If you closed up a bit there would be enough room for me.

LESSON 7 (61-70)

61. cock up
- SKNOCIĆ COŚ:** The organisers really cocked that up.
62. come across
- SPOTYKAĆ SIĘ:** I have never come across this kind of problem before.
 - ROBIĆ WRAŻENIE:** She comes across as a rather nervous person.
 - UWIDACZNIAC SIĘ / WYCHODZIĆ:** The message of the film comes across very clearly.
63. come along
- TOWARZYSZYĆ KOMUŚ / IŚĆ Z KIMŚ:** He didn't want to come along with us.
 - POJAWIĆ SIĘ:** Borg was the world's number one tennis player until McEnroe came along.
64. come away
- ODPADAĆ / ODŁAMYWAĆ SIĘ:** The handle came away in my hand.
65. come in
- WCHODZIĆ:** I knocked at the door and somebody in the room said, 'Come in'.
 - PRZYBYWAĆ (pociąg / samolot):** The train came in on time.
 - WPŁYWAĆ / NAPŁYWAĆ / NADCHODZIĆ (doniesienia prasowe / zamówienia):** Reports are coming in from Poland about the imposition of martial law.
 - WPŁYWAĆ (pieniądze):** There's hardly any money coming in at present.
 - WŁĄCZAĆ SIĘ DO DYSKUSJI:** Can you come in here, Peter? I want to know your opinion.
 - WŁĄCZAĆ SIĘ W JAKĄŚ SPRAWĘ:** They persuaded him to come in on the transaction.
 - GRAĆ JAKĄŚ ROLĘ:** I understand your plan, but I don't really know where I come in.
 - DOCHODZIĆ DO WŁADZY (rząd):** His government came in making empty promises.
 - BYĆ (przypływ):** The tide is coming in.
 - STAWAĆ SIĘ MODNYM:** Such shoes came in in the early seventies.
 - PRZYBYWAĆ NA METĘ:** I came in third.
66. come off
- WYCHODZIĆ / UDAWAĆ SIĘ:** My plan didn't come off.
 - SCHODZIĆ Z EKRANU / ZE SCENY:** 'Dracula' is coming off next week.
 - PRZESTAWAĆ (pić / zażywać narkotyki):** Without our help he will never come off drugs.
 - DAJ SPOKÓJ!:** Come off it! He can't have known you were her boyfriend.

67. come out

- a) **WYCHODZIĆ (SKĄDŚ):** The children have finally come out of the shop.
- b) **WYCHODZIĆ (KSIĄŻKA / CZASOPISMO):** His first novel came out in 1950.
- c) **WYCHODZIĆ NA JAW:** The truth came out only after his death. ...*dopiero po jego śmierci.*
- d) **WYCHODZIĆ NA FOTOGRAFII:** My photographs usually come out quite well. • It's a pity that the mountains didn't come out very well.
- e) **SCHODZIĆ / ZNIKAĆ (PLAMY):** These ink stains won't come out.
- f) **WYCHODZIĆ / POJAWIAĆ SIĘ (SŁOŃCE / KSIĘŻYC / GWIAZDY):** The sun's coming out.
- g) **ZASTRAJKOWAĆ:** The shipyard workers came out in sympathy with the striking miners.
- h) **UJAWNIAĆ SIĘ / SWÓJ SEKRET:** A lot of people suspected that he was a gay a long time before he came out.
- i) **ZABRZMIEĆ (SŁOWA) W JAKIŚ SPOSÓB:** I didn't mean my words to come out so sharply.
- j) **WYCHODZIĆ Z JAKIEJS SYTUACJI:** The stronger team will come out on top of any game.
- k) **OPOWIADAĆ SIĘ ZA CZYMŚ / PRZECIW:** They came out against our proposal.

68. come over

- a) **PRZYCHODZIĆ Z KRÓTKĄ WIZYTĄ:** A friend of mine is coming over to dinner.
- b) **PRZECHODZIĆ NA CZYJĄS STRONĘ:** We persuaded him to come over to our side.
- c) **OGARNIAĆ / NACHODZIĆ / OPĘTYWAĆ (UCZUCIE KOGOŚ):** I don't know what's come over me.
- d) **PRZYJEŹDZAĆ Z ZAGRANICY:** He's just come over from England.

69. come round

- a) **DOCHODZIĆ DO SIEBIE (ODZYSKIWAĆ PRZYTOMNOŚĆ):** When he came round he didn't know where he was.
- b) **PRZYCHODZIĆ (WYDARZENIE, KTÓRE POWTARZA SIĘ REGULARNIE):** I want to have a good rest when Christmas comes round.
- c) **PRZEKONAĆ SIĘ DO CZEGOŚ:** I don't think he'll ever come round to our views.

70. come up

- a) **WCHODZIĆ NA GÓRĘ:** I watched her coming up the stairs towards me.
- b) **PRZYCHODZIĆ NA GÓRĘ:** Come up to my room after dinner.
- c) **PODCHODZIĆ DO KOGOŚ:** He came up to me and asked for directions.
- d) **PRZYJEŹDZAĆ (GDZIEŚ NA PÓŁNOC / DO MIASTA):** Many people have come up north in search of a better life.
- e) **WYCHODZIĆ (W DYSKUSJI):** The question of higher wages came up at the last meeting.
- f) **POJAWIAĆ SIĘ (PRACA):** I'll take any job that comes up.
- g) **WSCHODZIĆ (SŁOŃCE / KSIĘŻYC):** The sun's just come up.
- h) **WYRASTAĆ (ROŚLINY):** There are weeds coming up everywhere.
- i) **ZBLIŻAĆ SIĘ:** New elections are coming up.
- j) **AWANSOWAĆ SPOŁECZNIE:** He has come up in the world since he came here.
- k) **WCHODZIĆ NA WOKANDĘ:** My case comes up next week.
- l) **WYPŁYWAĆ NA POWIERZCHNIĘ WODY:** In the end I had to come up for air.

LESSON 8 (71-80)

71. come up to

- a) **SPROSTAĆ OCZEKIWANIOM:** The film didn't come up to my expectations.

72. crop up

- a) **WYPADAĆ / WYSKAKIWAĆ (TRUDNOŚCI):** I'll see you at eight unless something crops up.

73. cut back

- a) **OBCINAĆ COŚ / ZNACZNIE COŚ ZREDUKOWAĆ / OGRANICZYĆ (NAJCZĘŚCIEJ WYDATKI):** The funds for our research programmes are constantly being cut back.

74. cut down

- a) **ŚCINAĆ DRZEWA:** We may have to cut all those trees down.
- b) **OBCINAĆ / SKRACAĆ / OGRANICZAĆ (→cut back):** My article was too long so I had to cut it down a little. • We need to cut down pollution.

75. cut in

76. cut off
- a) **ZAJĘDZĄC KOMUŚ DROGĘ:** Someone cut in on me and I almost had an accident.
 - b) **UWZGLĘDNIĆ KOGOŚ PRZY PODZIALE ZYSKÓW:** Why didn't you cut him in? He helped us quite a lot.
 - a) **ODCINAĆ COŚ:** The kidnappers cut off his fingers.
 - b) **ODCINAĆ KOGOŚ OD CZEGOŚ:** They were cut off from the other members of the expedition. • He wants to cut himself off from his past.
 - c) **ODCINAĆ DOSTAWY:** They've cut off our electricity supply.
 - d) **ROZŁĄCZYĆ KOGOŚ TELEFONICZNIE:** We must have been cut off by mistake.
 - e) **PRZERYWAĆ KOMUŚ WYPOWIEDZ:** He cut me off before I got to the point.
77. cut out
- a) **WYCINAĆ COŚ (Z GAZETY):** On the wall there were pictures of film stars cut out of magazines.
 - b) **WYCINAĆ COŚ PRZED PUBLIKACJĄ:** They have cut out all the references to the USSR.
 - c) **PRZERYWAĆ / PRZESTAWAĆ COŚ ROBIĆ:** He has to cut out drinking. • Cut it out! Przestań!
 - d) **WYŁĄCZYĆ SIĘ (SILNIK):** The engine has cut out.
 - e) **ZATRZYMYWAĆ (ŚWIATŁO) / NIE PRZEPUSZCZAĆ:** The trees cut out the light.
 - f) **BYĆ DO CZEGOŚ STWORZONYM:** He is cut out for teaching.
78. cut up
- a) **POCIĄĆ NA KAWAŁKI:** They have cut up all the fallen trees for firewood.
 - b) **BYĆ ZAŁAMANYM / WYTRĄCONYM Z RÓWNOWAGI:** She is really cut up about failing the test.
79. die away ≈ die down
- a) **ZNIKNĄĆ / UCICHNĄĆ:** We waited till the sound of their voices died away.
80. die down ≈ die away
- a) **OSŁABNĄĆ / UCICHNĄĆ:** The wind has died down a bit. • As we got further away from the airport the noise gradually died down.

LESSON 9 (81-90)

81. die out
- a) **WYMIERAĆ:** Many old customs are gradually dying out. • This species is in danger of dying out. • The old family died out in the 19th century.
82. do away with
- a) **ZNOSIĆ / ZLIKWIDOWAĆ:** These regulations should be done away with. *Te przepisy powinny zostać zniesione.* • The progress of medicine has not done away with disease. *Postęp medycyny nie zlikwidował chorób.*
 - b) **ZLIKWIDOWAĆ / SPRZĄTNAĆ KOGOŚ:** The Mafia will do away with him if he keeps spying on them.
83. do up
- a) **ZAPINAĆ / ZAWIĄZYWAĆ / ZAMYKAĆ:** Wait a minute. I need to do my shoelaces up. • Do your buttons up.
 - b) **ODNAWIAĆ:** Our house needs doing up.
84. do without
- a) **OBCHODZIĆ SIĘ BEZ CZEGOŚ:** If there isn't any milk left, we'll simply have to do without. • I'll have to do without a holiday this year.
85. draw back
- a) **COFAĆ SIĘ:** We drew back in horror when we saw the corpse.
86. draw on
- a) **KORZYSTAĆ / CZERPAĆ Z CZEGOŚ:** We may have to draw on our reserves. *Może będziemy musieli skorzystać z naszych rezerw.*
 - b) **UPŁYWAĆ / MIJAĆ / NADCHODZIĆ:** As the night drew on the discussion became more and more animated.
 - c) **ZACIĄGAĆ SIĘ (PAPIEROSEM / CYGAREM):** He drew on his cigar.
87. draw up
- a) **SPORZĄDZIĆ (DOKUMENT / PLAN):** We have to draw up a new contract.
88. drop in ≈ call by ≈ call on
- a) **WPADAĆ DO KOGOŚ:** You can drop in any time you want.

89. drop out

- a) **ODPADAĆ Z GRUPY / REZYGNOWAĆ ZE STUDIÓW / NAUKI:** Two more people **dropped out of the group** last week. • **He dropped out of university** last year.

90. enter for

- a) **ZGŁASZAĆ SIĘ / KOGOŚ DO ZAWODÓW / ZAPISYWAĆ SIĘ NA EGZAMIN:** I have **entered for this exam**, but I don't really want to take it.

LESSON 10 (91-100)

91. fade away

- a) **ZANIKAĆ / CICHNAĆ:** I hope **your enthusiasm won't fade away** soon.

92. fall back ≈ back away / off / out

- a) **WYCOFAĆ SIĘ (WOJSKO):** **The soldiers fell back in panic.**
 b) **COFAĆ SIĘ:** The children **fell back in horror.**

93. fall back on

- a) **UCIEC / ODWOŁAĆ SIĘ DO CZEGOŚ:** We can always **fall back on** the script if we **run out of ideas.**
Zawsze możemy się odwołać do tekstu, jeżeli zabraknie nam pomysłów.

94. fall behind

- a) **POZOSTAWAĆ W TYLE ZA KIMŚ:** The other people were walking so fast that after an hour Peter **began to fall behind.**
 b) **BYĆ OPÓŹNIONYM / ZALEGAĆ Z CZYMŚ:** **I've fallen behind with my rent.**

95. fall in

- a) **ZAPADAĆ SIĘ (DACH / SUFIT):** **The ceiling may fall in** at any moment.
 b) **USTAWIĆ SIĘ W SZEREGU / ZROBIĆ ZBIÓRKĘ:** **The captain ordered the soldiers to fall in.**

96. fall in with

- a) **ZGADZAĆ SIĘ Z CZYMŚ / NA COŚ:** I **had no choice but to fall in with their plan.**

97. fall off

- a) **ODPADAĆ Z CZEGOŚ / SPADAĆ:** In autumn **the leaves fall off the trees.**
 b) **ZMNIEJSZAĆ SIĘ:** **The number of students has fallen off considerably.**

98. fall on

- a) **SPADAĆ NA KOGOŚ (OBOWIĄZEK / ODPOWIEDZIALNOŚĆ):** The boss was away so **the duty fell on me.**
 b) **RZUCIĆ SIĘ NA KOGOŚ:** The prisoners **fell on him** and **knocked him to the ground.**

99. fall out

- a) **WYPADAĆ:** My wallet must have fallen out of my bag at the station.
 b) **WYPADAĆ (WŁOSY / RZĘSY):** His teeth are beginning to fall out.
 c) **ROZCHODZIĆ SIĘ (Z OKREŚLONEJ FORMACJI):** **The soldiers fell out.**
 d) **PORÓŻNIĆ SIĘ / POKŁÓCIĆ SIĘ:** **It was silly of you to fall out with her over something so trivial.**

100. fall through

- a) **NIE DOCHODZIĆ DO SKUTKU:** **Moje plany**

LESSON 11 (101-110)

101. feed – be fed up with

- a) **MIEĆ DOSYĆ CZEGOŚ / BYĆ ZNUDZONYM CZYMŚ:** I'm really **fed up with him.**

102. feel up to

- a) **CZUĆ SIĘ NA SIŁACH, ŻEBY COŚ ZROBIĆ:** **I don't feel up to going** there today.

103. fill in

- a) **POINFORMOWAĆ KOGOŚ O CZYMŚ:** Come to see me tomorrow and I'll **fill you in on what** has happened.
 b) **WYPEŁNIĆ FORMULARZ:** Please fill in your name here.
 c) **ZASTĘPOWAĆ KOGOŚ:** He's asked me to **fill in for him.**
 d) **WYPEŁNIAĆ (PĘKNIECIA / DZIURY):** **I filled in the holes with** cement [sɪ'ment].

104. fill up

- a) **NAPEŁNIAĆ COŚ:** **He filled up the buckets with water.**

- b) **NAPEŁNIAĆ SIĘ CZYMŚ:** It took two months **for the reservoir to fill up.** • **The hotel was filled up with journalists.**
- c) **OPYCHAĆ SIĘ:** **He filled himself up with chocolate.**
105. **find out**
- a) **ODKRYWAĆ PRZYCYNĘ / DOWIADYWAĆ SIĘ:** I have finally found out what is wrong with my car.
- b) **PRZYŁAPYWAĆ KOGOŚ NA CZYMŚ:** **He was found out and was given the sack.** *Został przyłapany i zwolniony z pracy.*
106. **fix up**
- a) **ZAŁATWIĆ / ZORGANIZOWAĆ / ZAJMOWAĆ SIĘ / UŁOKOWAĆ KOGOŚ:** **He fixed me up with a very well-paid job.** *Załatwił mi bardzo dobrze płatną pracę.* • **I fixed him up for the night.** *Zorganizowałem mu nocleg.*
- b) **URZĄDZIĆ / PRZYGOTOWAĆ:** **Everything is fixed up.** *Wszystko jest załatwione.* • **She fixed a meal up for us.** *Przygotowała dla nas posiłek.*
- c) **ZNALEŹĆ KOMUŚ PARTNERA:** **We will fix him up with someone.** *Znajdziemy mu kogoś.*
107. **get about**
- a) **PORUSZAĆ SIĘ PO CHOROBIE W STARSZYM WIEKU:** **He can't get about without a walking-stick.**
108. **get away**
- get away TV commercials: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QBbOSUcr9CQ>
- a) **WYCHODZIĆ:** I couldn't **get away from the office** till six o'clock.
- b) **ZBIEC / UCIEKAĆ:** The burglar **got away through the back door.**
- c) **WYJEŹDZAĆ NA WAKACJE:** **I hope to get away for a couple of weeks next month.**
109. **get away with**
- a) **UCHODZIĆ COŚ KOMUŚ PŁAZEM:** **She shouldn't let him get away with it.**
110. **get back**
- a) **WRACAĆ:** I've got to **get back home.**
- b) **ODZYSKIWAĆ COŚ:** I don't think I'll ever **get my money back.**
- c) **COFAĆ SIĘ (→back out / off/ away / fall back):** The policeman told the spectators to get back.
- d) **ZEMŚCIĆ SIĘ:** **He got his own back by sending** her husband her letters.

LESSON 12 (111-120)

111. **get in with**
- a) **WKRAĐAĆ SIĘ W CZYJEŚ ŁASKI:** **She is trying to get in with him.**
112. **get off**
- a) **WYSIADAĆ (Z TRAMWAJU / AUTOBUSU):** Get off at the roundabout.
- b) **ZSIADAĆ (Z KONIA / ROWERU):** The girl **got off her horse.** • **Get off the chair.**
- c) **ZDEJMOWAĆ COŚ Z UBRANIA:** **Get your shoes off.**
- d) **USUWAĆ PŁAMY (→come out):** I can't **get these stains off** (my shirt).
- e) **WYJEŹDZAĆ / WYCHODZIĆ:** What time are they getting off?
- f) **ZEIŚĆ / ZBOCZYĆ Z TEMATU:** I think we should **get off this subject.**
- g) **ODWALIĆ SIĘ / ODCZEPIĆ SIĘ:** She told him to get off. • **Get off my coffee.** *Nie ruszaj mojej kawy.*
- h) **WYCIĄGNAĆ KOGOŚ:** **He is such a good lawyer that he should be able to get you off.**
- i) **WYWINAĆ SIĘ (OTRZYMAĆ MAŁĄ LUB ŻADNĄ KARĘ) (→get away with):** **He managed to get off with a small fine.** • **She won't be able to get off lightly.** *Nie będzie łatwo jej się z tego wywinąć.*
- j) **WYŚŁAĆ (LIST / PACZKĘ):** I would like to **get this letter off** today.
- k) **SKOŃCZYĆ ROZMOWĘ PRZEZ TELEFON:** **I asked her to get off the phone.**
113. **get on**
- a) **WSIADAĆ (DO TRAMWAJU / AUTOBUSU):** Do you always get on at this stop?
- b) **WSIADAĆ (NA KONIA / ROWER):** He got on the horse and **made for the woods.**
- c) **RADZIĆ SOBIE Z CZYMŚ:** How is your son getting on at school? • How are your **getting on with** your English?
- d) **WKŁADAĆ UBRANIE:** Get your shoes on.
- e) **ZGADZAĆ SIĘ Z KIMŚ / DOBRZE Z KIMŚ ŻYĆ:** **He doesn't get on well with** his sister.

- f) **KONTUNUOWAĆ COŚ:** **Get on with your work.**
- g) **STARZEĆ SIĘ:** **We are not getting younger, we are getting on.**
- h) **ROBIĆ SIĘ PÓŹNO:** **We'd better leave – it's getting on.**
114. **get on for**
- a) **ZBLIŻAĆ SIĘ DO PEWNEGO WIEKU / DO PEWNEGO CZASU:** **He is getting on for thirty.**
115. **get out**
- a) **WYSIADAĆ / WYCHODZIĆ / WYDOSTAĆ SIĘ:** Two men **got out of the car.** • He finally **got out of bed** and had a shower. • The parrot somehow managed to **get out of its cage.** • **Get out.**
- b) **WYDOSTAĆ KOGOŚ:** A special operation was organised to get the wounded out of the city.
- c) **WYCIĄGNAĆ KOGOŚ Z TRUDNEJ SYTUACJI:** A good lawyer should be able to get you out of this situation.
- d) **WYJĄĆ COŚ:** He got a book out of his bag and gave it to me.
- e) **USUWAĆ (PLAMY / BRUD):** How did you manage to **get all those stains out** (of my shirt)?
- f) **WYPUSZCZAĆ NA RYNEK:** They want to **get their new model** out in spring.
- g) **ROZCHODZIĆ SIĘ (WIADOMOŚCI):** **The news got out that** the chairman was going to resign.
- h) **WYCHODZIĆ (Z ORGANIZACJI / KLUBU):** They believed that we should get out of NATO.
- i) **WYPOWIEDZIEĆ COŚ Z TRUDNOŚCIĄ:** **I was so shocked that I couldn't get a word out.**
- j) **BYWAĆ W TOWARZYSTWIE / WYCHODZIĆ:** **You'll never make any friends if you don't start getting out.**
116. **get out of**
- a) **CZERPAĆ SATYSFAKCJĘ / SKORZYSTAĆ Z CZEGOŚ:** She **gets a lot of pleasure out of running.** • I didn't **get much out of this course.** **It was a waste of money.**
- b) **WYDOSTAĆ COŚ OD KOGOŚ:** They didn't manage to **get any money out of me.**
- c) **WYKRĘCAĆ SIĘ OD ZROBIENIA CZEGOŚ:** **She always manages to get out of the washing-up.** *Ona zawsze zdoła się wykręcić od zmywania naczyń.*
117. **get over**
- a) **DOCHODZIĆ DO SIEBIE PO CZYMŚ:** He's **got over the shock now.**
- b) **PRZEWYCIĘŻAĆ / POKONYWAĆ TRUDNOŚCI / PROBLEMY:** I **got over this problem** by borrowing some money.
- c) **NIE MÓC SIĘ NADZIWIĆ CZEMUŚ:** **I can't get over the fact that** she married him.
118. **get round**
- a) **OBCHODZIĆ / OMIJAĆ (PRZEPIS):** Is there any way we can **get round these regulations?**
- b) **ZJEDNYWAĆ SOBIE KOGOŚ:** **Little girls always get round their grandfathers.**
119. **get through**
- a) **UPORAĆ SIĘ Z CZYMŚ:** I needed two hours to **get through these exercises.**
- b) **PRZETRWAĆ / PRZETRZYMAĆ:** He was determined to **get through the war** and return home. • It was only common sense that **got me through.**
- c) **PRZEJŚĆ / ZOSTAĆ PRZYJĘTYM:** Our proposal didn't **get through the committee.** *Nasza propozycja nie została przyjęta przez komisję.*
- d) **DOTRZEĆ / TRAFIĆ:** **However hard I try I can't get through to him.**
- e) **DODZWONIĆ SIĘ:** **After two hours I finally got through to him.**
- f) **ZDAĆ EGZAMIN:** **She didn't stand a chance** but somehow got through. *Nie miała szans, ale jednak jakoś zdała.* • **It was hard work that got me through.** *To ciężka praca sprawiła że zdałem.*
120. **get together**
- a) **ZBIERAĆ SIĘ / KOGOŚ:** I think we should **get together** to discuss these problems. • He got together a group of really clever people. *Zebrał grupę naprawdę zdolnych ludzi.*
- b) **SPORZĄDZIĆ / ZORGANIZOWAĆ COŚ:** **I haven't got together our itinerary yet.** *Nie sporządziłem jeszcze naszego planu podróży.*

LESSON 13 (121-130)

121. **get up**

- a) **WCHODZIĆ NA GÓRĘ:** Do you think we **can get up that mountain**. *Czy sądzisz, że damy radę wejść na tę górę?* • Can you **get up the stairs** without my help? *Czy możesz wejść po schodach bez mojej pomocy?*
- b) **WNOSIĆ COŚ PO SCHODACH:** Who helped you to get the bed up the stairs?
- c) **WSTAWAĆ Z POZYCJI LEŻĄCEJ LUB SIEDZĄCEJ:** We got up and left the room.
- d) **WSTAWAĆ Z ŁÓŻKA:** What time did you get up this morning?
- e) **OBUDZIĆ KOGOŚ:** He asked me not to get him up tomorrow morning.
- f) **PRZEBIERAĆ SIĘ:** **They were got up as soldiers.**
- g) **ZORGANIZOWAĆ COŚ / WYSTAWIĆ SZTUKĘ TEATRALNĄ:** **They suggested getting up a play at the end of the year.**
- 122. give sth / sb away**
- a) **WYDAWAĆ / ROZDAWAĆ ZWYKLE COŚ STAREGO I NIEPOTRZEBNEGO:** I'm going to give away those old clothes.
- b) **ZDRADZAĆ KOGOŚ:** He pretended to be English, but **his accent gave him away**.
- c) **POPROWADZIĆ DO OŁTARZA PANNĘ MŁODĄ:** **She doesn't want her stepfather to give her away.** *Ona nie chce, aby jej ojczym poprowadził ją do ołtarza.*
- 123. give back**
- a) **ODDAWAĆ COŚ:** We have to give all these books back to the library tomorrow. • He refused to give back my documents.
- b) **PRZYWRACAĆ / ZWRACAĆ COŚ KOMUŚ:** The news **gave hope back to them**. = The news gave them back hope.
- 124. give in**
- a) **PODDAWAĆ SIĘ / ULEGAĆ:** After two weeks of fighting the rebels were forced to give in. • You must never give in **to** threats.
- b) **ODDAWAĆ (ZWYKLE JAKĄŚ PRACĘ DO OCENY):** We have to give in these essays by the end of the week.
- 125. give out**
- a) **ROZDAWAĆ COŚ:** The organisers **gave out the forms to** all the people present.
- b) **WYDZIELAĆ CIEPŁO / WYDAWAĆ DŹWIĘK / WYSYLAĆ ŚWIATŁO / ŚWIECIĆ:** **The lamp gave out a pale light.**
- c) **OGŁASZAĆ COŚ:** **It was given out that a peace treaty had been signed.** • **The President gave it out that he was going to dissolve Parliament.**
- d) **WYCZERPYWAĆ / SKOŃCZYĆ SIĘ:** **My patience finally gave out.**
- e) **WYSIADAĆ / PSUĆ SIĘ:** **The engine has given out.**
- 126. give up**
- a) **PORZUCAĆ:** One must **never give up hope**. • She is trying to **give up smoking**.
- b) **ZAPRZESTAĆ COŚ ROBIĆ / ZANIECHAĆ / ZREZYGNOWAĆ:** No matter what happens you should not give up trying.
- c) **USTĘPOWAĆ / ODSZTĘPOWAĆ COŚ KOMUŚ:** You should have **given up your seat** to her.
- d) **ODDAWAĆ SIĘ W RĘCE POLICJI / PODDAWAĆ SIĘ:** He gave himself up **to** the police. • He said he would never give himself up.
- e) **POŚWIECAĆ CZAS NA ZROBIENIE CZEGOŚ:** He used to **give up most of his free time** to help old people.
- f) **RZUCAĆ PRACĘ:** The job was too hard for him so he gave it up after a month.
- g) **ZRYWAĆ Z KIMŚ:** **I don't want to give her up.** *Nie chcę z nią zrywać.*
- h) **ZDRADZAĆ KOGOŚ POLICJI:** **She gave him up when they promised to drop the charges against her.**
- 127. go ahead**
- a) **IŚĆ / JECHAĆ PRZED KIMŚ:** The children **went ahead of us**.
- b) **ROZPOCZYNAĆ:** They've been given permission to **go ahead with** the project.
- c) **PROSZĘ BARDZO! (ZACHĘTA DO ZROBIENIA CZEGOŚ):** Can I have a look at your records? Go ahead. *Czy mogę rzucić okiem na twoje płyty? Proszę bardzo.*
- 128. go away**
- a) **ODCHODZIĆ (PROBLEMY) / USTĘPOWAĆ (UCZUCIA):** Your must **solve your problems**, they won't just go away.
- b) **ODCHODZIĆ / WYJEŻDZAĆ (ZWŁASZCZA NA WAKACJE):** Please go away; I must do some studying now. • **She's gone away for a week.**
- 129. go back**

- a) **WRACAĆ**: He is going back to England in two months.
 b) **SIĘGAĆ WSTECZ**: The history of the castle goes back to the 15th century.
 c) **COFAĆ SIĘ DO PRZESZŁOŚCI**: To trace the origins of this custom we must go back to the Middle Ages.

130. go back on

- a) **COFAĆ (DANE SŁOWO / OBIETNICĘ)**: We can't go back on our word. Nie możemy cofnąć naszego słowa.

LESSON 14 (131-140)

131. go down

- a) **SCHODZIĆ**: It took us two hours to go down the mountain. • They went down for a drink.
 b) **POJECHAĆ DO MIEJSCA POŁOŻONEGO DALEJ NA POŁUDNIU LUB NA WIEŚ**: I'm going down to Hastings tomorrow.
 c) **IŚĆ GDZIEŚ (NA CHWILĘ, NP. DO SKLEPU)**: I'm just going down to the shop.
 d) **PADAĆ NA KOLANA**: He went down on his knees and started to pray.
 e) **SPADAĆ / OBNIŻYĆ SIĘ (CENY / POZIOM CZEGOŚ)**: The price of oranges should go down soon.
 f) **ZACHODZIĆ (SŁOŃCE / KSIĘŻYC)**: The sun has gone down.
 g) **ZATONAĆ (STATEK)**: The ship went down with the whole crew.
 h) **ZOSTAĆ PRZYJĘTYM W JAKIŚ SPOSÓB (DECYZJA / PROPOZYCJA)**: My suggestion didn't go down very well.
 i) **PRZECHODZIĆ DO HISTORII**: He will go down in history as hero.
 j) **SCHODZIĆ (OPUCHLIŻNA)**: Has the swelling gone down yet?
 k) **PRZEGRAĆ W SPORCIE**: He went down by two sets to one. Przegrał dwa do jednego w setach.
 l) **PRZESTAĆ DZIAŁAĆ (KOMPUTER)**: The computers went down again this morning.
 m) **UKOŃCZYĆ UCZELNIĘ / WYJECHAĆ Z UCZELNI**: She went down from Cambridge as one of the best students. Ukończyła Cambridge jako jedna z najlepszych studentek.
 n) **PODUPADAĆ / POGORSZYĆ SIĘ**: This district has gone down since I was last here. • The food in this restaurant has gone down a lot.
 o) **ZACHOROWAĆ NA JAKĄŚ CHOROBE**: He's gone down with a flu.

132. go for

- a) **PÓIŚĆ NA COŚ / ZDECYDOWAĆ SIĘ NA COŚ**: He decided to go for the first option. Zdecydował się wybrać pierwszą opcję. • Go for it! Śmiało!
 b) **PRZEPADAĆ ZA KIMŚ / CZYMŚ**: She really goes for him. Ona naprawdę za nim przepada.
 c) **RZUCAĆ SIĘ NA KOGOŚ / COŚ**: The dog went for the policeman. Pies rzucił się na policjanta.
 d) **DOTYCZYĆ KOGOŚ / CZEGOŚ**: What I've said goes for all of you.

133. go in for

- a) **ZACZĄĆ ZAJMOWAĆ SIĘ CZYMŚ**: He's thinking of going in for teaching English. Zastanawia się, czy nie zająć się uczeniem angielskiego.
 b) **PRZYSTĘPOWAĆ DO EGZAMINU / BRAĆ UDZIAŁ / WYSTARTOWAĆ W ZAWODACH**: I want to go in for the FC exam. Chcę przystąpić do egzaminu FC.
 c) **LUBIĆ COŚ**: I don't go in for this kind of painting. Nie lubię tego rodzaju malarstwa.

134. go into

- a) **WCHODZIĆ / WJEŹDŻAĆ**: She's gone into her room to do some studying. • The army has gone into the city centre to quell the riot.
 b) **ROZWODZIĆ SIĘ NAD CZYMŚ**: I don't want to go into details at this stage. • We haven't got enough time to go into this question now.
 c) **ZBADAĆ COŚ**: My lawyers will go into every aspect of this case.
 d) **IŚĆ W COŚ / NA COŚ (WYSIŁKI / CZAS / PIENIĄDZE)**: Thousands of pounds went into preparing this expedition.
 e) **WPADAĆ**: The bus went into a skid. Autobus wpadł w poślizg.
 f) **ZDERZYĆ SIĘ / NAJECHAĆ**: A lorry went into me from behind. Z tyłu najechała na mnie ciężarówka.
 g) **ZAJĄĆ SIĘ CZYMŚ ZAWODOWO**: I think we should go into marketing.

- h) **ROZPOCZYNAĆ DŁGIE PRZEMÓWIENIE:** The chairman **went into a long speech**. *Przewodniczący rozpoczął długie przemówienie.*
135. go off
- a) **IŚĆ / POJECHAĆ GDZIEŚ W KONKRETNYM CELU:** He's **gone off to talk** to the manager.
- b) **WYBUCHNĄĆ / WYSTRZELIĆ:** The **grenade went off in his hand**. • His gun **went off accidentally** and he was killed.
- c) **ZADZWONIĆ (BUDZIK) / ZAŚWIECIĆ SIĘ / ROZBŁYSKIWAĆ:** The alarm **didn't go off** this morning.
- d) **ODCHODZIĆ (DROGA):** **Watch out for** the lane that goes off to the left. *Uważaj na dróżkę, która odchodzi w lewo.*
- e) **WYŁĄCZAĆ SIĘ:** **The heating had gone off** and the room was very cold.
- f) **ZEPSUĆ SIĘ (ŻYWNOŚĆ):** **This meat has gone off**.
- g) **ODCHODZIĆ / PRZESTAWAĆ KOGOŚ LUB COŚ LUBIĆ:** He **went off that idea** a long time ago. *On odszedł od tego pomysłu dawno temu.*
- h) **UDAC SIĘ (DOBRZE) / ODBYĆ SIĘ / PÓJŚĆ (GŁADKO):** **The party went off very well**.
- i) **USYPIAĆ / IŚĆ SPAĆ:** She's **already gone off to sleep**.
- j) **POGARSZAĆ SIĘ:** **Their cooking has gone off**.
- k) **UCIEKAĆ Z KIMŚ:** She **went off with her husband's bodyguard**.
- l) **UCIEKAĆ Z CZYMŚ:** He **went off with all her money**.
136. go on
- a) **KONTYNUOWAĆ:** Peter went on reading despite all the noise in the room.
- b) **PRZECHODZIĆ DO NASTĘPNEGO PUNKTU:** You can **go on to question two** only after giving the right answer to question one. • Last year they won the championship and **went on to win** the cup.
- c) **DZIAĆ SIĘ:** What's going on here?
- d) **TRWAĆ / CIĄGNAĆ SIĘ:** The fighting went on till midnight.
- e) **IŚĆ / JECHAĆ DALEJ:** We went on through the forest.
- f) **OPIERAĆ SIĘ NA CZYJEJŚ OPINII:** We have very little to go on in our investigation. *Mamy bardzo niewiele, na czym można by się oprzeć w naszym dochodzeniu.*
- g) **WŁĄCZAĆ SIĘ (ŚWIATŁO / URZĄDZENIE):** The heating goes on automatically.
- h) **MIIJAĆ (CZAS):** **As time went on** I realised what his real intentions were.
- i) **ZACZYNAĆ ZAŻYWAĆ COŚ:** I don't want to **go on the pill**. *Nie chcę zażywać tabletek antykoncepcyjnych.*
- j) **MÓWIĆ DALEJ:** Go on, I'm listening.
- k) **NO DALEJ! (ZACHĘTA):** Go on, have one more drink.
- l) **ZBLIŻAĆ SIĘ DO JAKIEGOŚ WIEKU:** He is **going on (for) fifty**.
- m) **MARUDZIĆ KOMUŚ / GŁĘDZIĆ:** She **went on at her husband to** have the kitchen remodeled. *Marudziła mężowi, żeby przerobić kuchnię.* • I wish you would **stop going on about it**. *Chciałbym, żebyś przestał wreszcie o tym głądzić.*
137. go out
- a) **WYCHODZIĆ SKĄDŚ:** Mary went out of the room and **left us alone**.
- b) **WYCHODZIĆ DOKĄŚ:** I'm going out to a party tonight.
- c) **CHODZIĆ Z KIMŚ:** They have been **going out together** for two months. • Her parents don't let her **go out with boys**.
- d) **ZGASNĄĆ (ŚWIATŁO / OGIEŃ):** The fuse **blew** and the lights went out. *Bezpiecznik spalił się i światła zgasły.*
- e) **ZGASNĄĆ (PAPIEROS / OGIEŃ):** Make sure that the fire doesn't go out.
- f) **ZACZĄĆ DZIAŁAĆ:** Why don't you go out and try to find a job? *Dlaczego się nie ruszysz i nie spróbujesz znaleźć pracy?*
- g) **UKAZAĆ SIĘ / ZOSTAĆ NADANYM (WIADOMOŚĆ):** The news went out that the president was seriously ill.
- h) **BYĆ NADAWANYM (AUDYCJA TELEWIZYJNA / RADIOWA):** This nature programme goes out every Friday on Channel 4.
- i) **WYCHODZIĆ Z UŻYCIA / Z MODY:** This generation of computers is rapidly going out of use. • Steam locomotives went out after World War II.

- j) **BYĆ (ODPŁYW)**: The tide is going out.
138. go over
- a) **PODCHODZIĆ**: He went over to the table and picked up the book.
- b) **POJECHAĆ ZA GRANICĘ**: I'll go over to New York soon.
- c) **PRZEANALIZOWAĆ**: I think we should go over our plan once again.
139. go round
- a) **OBRACAĆ**: The wheels of the car were still going round.
- b) **WSTĘPOWAĆ DO KOGOŚ**: I wanted to go round to see him yesterday but I didn't have enough time.
- c) **CHODZIĆ (BYĆ UBRANYM W PEWIEN SPOSÓB)**: She often goes round the flat with only her underwear on.
- d) **KRĄŻYĆ (PLOTKA / DOWCIP)**: There was a rumour going round that he had emigrated to Canada.
- e) **ŁAZIĆ**: Someone has been going round spreading gossip about you.
- f) **ZADAWAĆ SIĘ Z KIMŚ**: I don't like it that you are going round with them.
- g) **WYSTARCZYĆ DLA WSZYSTKICH / NA WSZYSTKO**: I haven't got enough books to go round so you'll have to share. *Nie mamy dość książek, żeby starczyło dla wszystkich, więc będziecie musieli się dzielić.* • **The money we have simply won't go round.** *Pieniądze, które mamy, po prostu nie starczą na wszystko.*
140. go through
- a) **PRZECHODZIĆ PRZEZ COŚ NIEPRZYJEMNEGO**: If you only knew what I had gone through during the war.
- b) **PRZECHODZIĆ PRZEZ JAKĄŚ PROCEDURĘ**: I wish we didn't have to go through all these formalities.
- c) **PRZEJŚĆ (USTAWA)**: The new Abortion Bill is unlikely to go through.
- d) **PRZESZUKIWAĆ COŚ**: The policeman went through the thief's pockets.
- e) **WYLICZAĆ / OMAWIAĆ COŚ**: He went through all the names on the list. *Wyliczył wszystkie nazwiska z listy.* • She went through the contract point by point. *Omówiła kontrakt punkt po punkcie.*
- f) **WYDAĆ WSZYSTKIE PIENIĄDZE / ZUŻYĆ COŚ**: We went through our money in a month. *Wydaliśmy nasze pieniądze w miesiąc.*

LESSON 15 (141-150)

141. go together
- a) **PASOWAĆ DO SIEBIE**: Her hat and her scarf didn't go together.
142. go up
- a) **WCHODZIĆ DO GÓRY / WZBIJAĆ SIĘ**: He's too weak to go up the stairs. • The rocket went slowly up into the air.
- b) **IŚĆ NA GÓRĘ W BUDYNKU**: He's gone up to his room.
- c) **PODNOŚIĆ SIĘ (KURTYNA / ZASŁONA)**: The curtain went up and the show began.
- d) **PODNOŚIĆ SIĘ (CENY / POZIOM CZEGOŚ)**: The price of gold went up last week.
- e) **PODCHODZIĆ DO KOGOŚ**: I went up to her and tried to strike up a conversation. *Podszedłem do niej i próbowałem nawiązać rozmowę.*
- f) **IŚĆ / POJECHAĆ DO MIEJSCA POŁOŻONEGO DALEJ NA PÓŁNOCY LUB DO MIASTA**: How about going up to the swimming pool tonight?
- g) **BYĆ STAWIANYM (BUDYNEK / KONSTRUKCJA)**: Protection barriers go up around the stadium before each game.
- h) **WYLATYWAĆ W POWIETRZE / WYBUCHNAĆ**: The fire reached the ammunition dump and the building went up. *Ogień dosięgnął składu amunicji i budynek wyleciał w powietrze.*
- i) **WYBUCHNAĆ OGNIEM / PŁOMIENIAMI**: Somebody dropped a cigarette end, and after a few seconds the stable went up in flames.
- j) **IŚĆ NA STUDIA / WRACAĆ NA STUDIA (NA POCZĄTKU NOWEGO SEMESTRU)**: She wants to go up to Cambridge.
143. goad on [goad = oścień / ostry kij / bodziec / zagonić / sprowokować / doprowadzić kogoś do czegoś / pobudzać]
- a) **POBUDZAĆ**: I was goaded on by the desire for power. *Pragnienie władzy pobudzało mnie do działania.*
144. grow out of

145. **grow up**
- a) **WYRASTAĆ Z CZEGOŚ:** She has already **grown out of the sweater** you bought her.
- a) **DORASTAĆ:** This is **the town in which I grew up**.
- b) **ROZWIJAĆ SIĘ / ROZPOWSZECHNIAĆ SIĘ:** New towns are growing up along the coast.
146. **hand down**
- a) **PRZEKAZAĆ COŚ NASTĘPNYM POKOLENIOM:** This legend has been handed down from generation to generation.
- b) **(SAD) WYDAWAĆ (DECYZJĘ / WYROK):** If **the appeal court hands down a guilty verdict**, we'll have to go to the House of Lords.
147. **hand in**
- a) **WRĘCZAĆ / ODDAWAĆ PRACĘ DO OCENY:** **The students handed in their examination papers** and left the room.
- b) **SKŁADAĆ REZYGNACJĘ / WYPOWIEDZENIE:** I've just **handed in my resignation**.
148. **hand out**
- a) **WYDAWAĆ / ROZDAWAĆ:** Mark was standing by the door **handing out leaflets**.
- b) **WYMIERZAĆ KARĘ:** **The punishment you handed out to him is too lenient**.
- c) **UDZIELAĆ PORAD:** My duties include **handing out advice to** immigrants.
149. **hand over**
- a) **PRZEKAZYWAĆ COŚ KOMUŚ (NA WŁASNOŚĆ):** I'm going to **hand over all the money to a charity**.
- b) **PRZEKAZYWAĆ / ODDAWAĆ KOGOŚ (CZĘSTO PRZESTĘPCĘ):** **The thief was handed over to the police**.
150. **hand round**
- a) **PODAWAĆ COŚ / PUSZCZAĆ COŚ:** **The hostess handed round coffee** and cakes.

LESSON 16 (151-160)

151. **hang about / around**
- a) **POKRĘCIĆ SIĘ GDZIEŚ CZEKAJĄC NA KOGOŚ:** He's not in yet. We'll have to **hang around for a while**.
- b) **WYSTAWAĆ GDZIEŚ BEZCZYNNIE / WAŁĘSAĆ SIĘ:** They spend a lot of time **hanging around street corners**. • They enjoy **hanging around the university** doing nothing.
- c) **KRĘCIĆ SIĘ KOŁO KOGOŚ / PRZEBYWAĆ W CZYIMŚ TOWARZYSTWIE:** I'm not going to let him **hang around my daughter**.
152. **hang back**
- a) **OCIĄGAĆ SIĘ:** They all **hung back** when he asked for help. *Kiedy poprosił o pomoc, wszyscy się ociągali.*
153. **hang on to**
- a) **TRZYMAĆ SIĘ CZEGOŚ KURCZOWO:** He was **hanging on to the rope** so he wouldn't be washed overboard. *Trzymał się kurczowo liny, aby nie zostać zmytym za burtę.*
- b) **UTRZYMAĆ SIĘ PRZY WŁADZY / ŻYCIU / NA JAKIMŚ STANOWISKU:** He managed to **hang on to life for two months**. • The fear of **being put on trial** was their main motive for **hanging on to power**.
- c) **NIE WYRZUCAĆ CZEGOŚ / PRZECHOWYWAĆ COŚ:** If I were you, I would **hang on to that book**.
154. **hold off**
- a) **ZWLEKAĆ Z CZYMŚ:** He **held off** selling his shares, waiting for a better price. • He's been **holding off his decision** for two weeks.
- b) **NIE ZACZAĆ PADAĆ (DESZCZ / ŚNIEG):** We were lucky that **the rain held off**. *Mieliśmy szczęście, że deszcz nie zaczął padać.*
- c) **POWSTRZYMAĆ (NIEPRZYJACIELA / KONKURENCJĘ):** They managed to **hold off the enemy** for two weeks.
155. **hold on**
- a) **TRZYMAĆ SIĘ:** The road is very bumpy so you'd better hold on.
- b) **ZACZEKAĆ:** Hold on a minute.
- c) **TRZYMAĆ COŚ MOCNO:** He backed away, **holding firmly on to his rifle**. • I saw them holding on to each other and kissing.
- d) **TRZYMAĆ SIĘ SWOICH POGLĄDÓW / ZASAD:** He has always **held on to his principles**.

- e) **TRZYMAĆ SIĘ WŁADZY:** He'll try to hold on to power at all costs. • I always let my son hold on to all the money he earns. *Zawsze pozwalałem swojemu synowi zatrzymywać wszystkie pieniądze, które zarabiał.*
- f) **PRZECHOWYWAĆ COŚ:** He asked me to hold on to his box for him. *Poprosił mnie, bym mu przechował to pudełko.*

156. hold out

- a) **WYCIĄGAĆ RĘKĘ:** He held out his hand for his passport.
- b) **PODAWAĆ COŚ TRZYMAJĄC TO COŚ PRZED SOBĄ:** She picked up the ashtray and held it out to me.
- c) **WYTRZYMAĆ W OBLICZU CZEGOŚ:** They were able to hold out till help arrived.
- d) **DAWAĆ NADZIEJĘ:** The situation doesn't hold out much hope for a peaceful resolution of the conflict.
- e) **STARCZAĆ:** The food held out for two weeks. *Żywności starczyło na dwa tygodnie.*

157. hold up

- a) **PODNOŚĆ RĘKĘ:** Only one pupil held up his hand.
- b) **PODPIERAĆ / PODTRZYMYWAĆ:** One of the myths says that Atlas holds up the world.
- c) **ZATRZYMAĆ:** I got held up in a traffic jam. • They threatened to hold up the talks.
- d) **NAPADAĆ:** The robbers held the van up and stole all the money. *Rabusie napadli na furgonetkę i ukradli wszystkie pieniądze.*

158. join up

- a) **WSTĘPOWAĆ DO WOJSKA:** The war broke out and I had to join up. *Wybuchła wojna i musiałem wstąpić do wojska.*

159. jump at

- a) **SKWAPLIWIE SKORZYSTAĆ CZEGOŚ:** He was offered a very well-paid job and jumped at the chance. *Zaoferowano mu bardzo dobrze płatną pracę, a on skwapliwie skorzystał z tej okazji.*

160. keep back

- a) **ZATAJAĆ:** He decided to keep this information back.
- b) **ZATRZYMYWAĆ / ZOSTAWIĆ DLA SIEBIE:** Keep back some money for later.

LESSON 17 (161-170)

161. keep down

- a) **UTRZYMYWAĆ COŚ NA TYM SAMYM POZIOMIE / OGRANICZAĆ COŚ:** We are trying to keep the prices down.
- b) **NIE PODNOŚĆ SIĘ:** Keep down or they'll see you. • Keep your head down.
- c) **TRZYMAĆ KOGOŚ W RYZACH / UCISKAĆ KOGOŚ:** In the past peasants were kept down by their masters.
- d) **NIE ZWYMIOTOWAĆ:** He finally ate something and was able to keep it down.

162. keep off

- a) **NIE WCHODZIĆ / NIE ZBLIŻAĆ SIĘ:** Keep off the grass. • They wanted to come closer but the policeman told them to keep off. • You must keep tourists off your land.
- b) **TRZYMAĆ KOGOŚ Z DALEKA:** She must keep him off the booze. • She has to keep off sugar.
- c) **TRZYMAĆ COŚ Z DALEKA OD KOGOŚ:** Keep your hands off me! • Keep that dog off me! • She put up the umbrella to keep off the rain.
- d) **UNIKAĆ TEMATU:** He kept off the subject of money.

163. keep on

- a) **WCIAŻ COŚ ROBIĆ:** He kept on asking stupid questions.

164. keep out

- a) **NIE WPUSZCZAĆ KOGOŚ:** You should get a dog to keep out intruders.
- b) **"WSTĘP WZBRONIONY":** We had to turn back when we saw a notice saying, 'Private property. Keep out!'
- c) **ZATRZYMYWAĆ COŚ:** The roof didn't keep out the snow because there were huge holes in it.

165. keep up

- a) **DOTRZYMYWAĆ KROKU:** He was walking so fast that she couldn't keep up with him.

- b) **NADAŻAĆ**: Peter hasn't been able to keep up with the rest of the class. • I find it hard to keep up with all the new developments in physics. • Some people find it hard to keep up with the increasing pace of life. • Pay rises never keep up with price rises.
- c) **UTRZYMYWAĆ**: I had to say something to keep up the conversation.
- d) **UTRZYMYWAĆ COŚ NA JAKIMŚ POZIOMIE**: They won't be able to keep this pace up for long. *Nie będą mogli utrzymać tego tempa długo.*
- e) **NIE ZANIEDBYWAĆ**: I used to speak English quite well when I was younger, but I didn't keep it up.
- f) **NIE DAWAĆ KOMUŚ IŚĆ SPAĆ**: He kept me up very late last night.

HALF

166. kick off

- a) **ZRZUCAĆ BUTY**: He kicked off his shoes and went into the water.
- b) **ZACZYNAĆ MECZ PIŁKARSKI**: We kick off at five o'clock.
- c) **ROZPOCZYNAĆ DYSKUSJĘ / IMPREZĘ**: He kicked off the debate by telling an anecdote.

167. knock off

- a) **OPUSZCZAĆ CENĘ**: He knocked ten pounds off the price.
- b) **SKOŃCZYĆ PRACĘ**: We usually knock off at two. *Zazwyczaj kończymy pracę o drugiej.*
- c) **PRZESTAWAĆ**: Knock it off! *Przestań!*
- d) **ZAŁATWIĆ KOGOŚ / ZAMORDOWAĆ**: I will pay you \$2000 if you knock him off.
- e) **ZWĘDZIĆ COŚ**: Someone knocked off my radio.
- f) **WYRABIAĆ / SPORZĄDZAĆ NAPIS / NAMALOWAĆ COŚ**: I could knock off a few posters tomorrow.

168. knock out

- a) **ZNOKAUTOWAĆ**: He was knocked out in the first round. • The tablets knocked her out for two hours.
- b) **WYELIMINOWAĆ KOGOŚ Z ZAWODÓW**: We were knocked out in the semi-finals.

169. lay in [→ lay – laid – laid ↔ lie (= tell lies) – lied – lied – lying ↔ lie (= put) – lay – lain – lying]

- a) **ZROBIĆ ZAPAS**: We've laid in a large supply of wine.

170. lay out

- a) **ROZKŁADAĆ COŚ**: He laid out all the photographs on the table.
- b) **WYKŁADAĆ PIENIĄDZE**: I can't lay out such a large sum of money at the moment.
- c) **WYKŁADAĆ ARGUMENTY / SPRAWĘ**: Try to lay out your arguments more clearly.
- d) **POWALIĆ KOGOŚ**: The attacker laid him out with a baseball bat.
- e) **UBIERAĆ KOGOŚ DO TRUMNY**: I had to lay him out. *Musiałem ubrać go do trumny.*
- f) **BYĆ ZAPROJEKTOWANYM**: This sports complex was laid out by a famous French architect.

LESSON 18 (171-180)**171. lay up**

- a) **ROZKŁADAĆ KOGOŚ (CHOROBA)**: I was laid up with flu for almost ten days.

172. lead up to

- a) **DOPROWADZIĆ DO CZEGOŚ**: He described the events that led up to her death.
- b) **ZMIERZAĆ DO CZEGOŚ W ROZMOWIE**: I knew from the beginning what he was leading up to.

173. leave off

- a) **NIE WPISAĆ KOGOŚ NA LISTĘ**: We couldn't leave him off the guest list.
- b) **PRZERYWAĆ / PRZESTAWAĆ COŚ ROBIĆ**: I told him to leave off playing the piano because it was already ten o'clock.

174. leave out

- a) **OPUSZCZAĆ / POMIJAĆ / NIE WŁĄCZYĆ CZEGOŚ DO CZEGOŚ**: We'll have to leave out some of the things we were going to discuss today.

175. let down

- a) **ZAWODZIĆ KOGOŚ**: I will never let you down.

- b) **SPUSZCZAĆ POWIETRZE Z CZEGOŚ:** **The tyres in my car have been let down.** *Spuszczono powietrze z opon mojego samochodu.*

- c) **PRZEDŁUŻAĆ (UBRANIE):** **She had to let down her skirt.**

176. let in(to)

- a) **PRZEPUSZCZAĆ / WPUSZCZAĆ (WODĘ / ŚWIATŁO / POWIETRZE):** **These boots let in water.**
- b) **WPUSZCZAĆ KOGOŚ:** **Never let any strangers in.** • The door wasn't locked so I **let myself in.** • He didn't want to **let me into the office.**
- c) **WPAKOWAĆ SIĘ W COŚ:** **He doesn't know what he is letting himself in for.** *On nie wie, w co się pakuje.*
- d) **WTAJEMNICZYĆ KOGOŚ W COŚ:** **I shouldn't have let her in on my plan.** *Nie powinienem był wtajemniczać jej w mój plan.*

177. let off

- a) **ZWALNIAĆ KOGOŚ Z OBOWIĄZKU:** **The teacher let them off homework.**
- b) **PUSZCZAĆ KOGOŚ WOLNO POPRZESTAJĄC NA CZYMŚ:** **The policeman let them off with only a reprimand.** ['reprima:nd] [N+V]
- c) **WYSTRZELIĆ COŚ / STRZELAĆ Z CZEGOŚ:** **I let off my gun in celebration.** *Strzeliłem z pistoletu / karabinu na wiwat.*

178. let out

- a) **WYPUSZCZAĆ NA ZEWNĄTRZ:** **Could you let the dog out?**
- b) **WYPUSZCZAĆ WODĘ / ODDECH / POWIETRZE:** **He let the water out** and cleaned the bath.
- c) **WYDAWAĆ DŹWIĘK:** **She let out a cry of pain.**
- d) **WYNAJMOWAĆ KOMUŚ:** **I want to let out one of the rooms** upstairs.
- e) **POSZERZAĆ UBRANIE:** **I'll have to let out these trousers** round the waist.

179. level with

- a) **BYĆ UCZCIWYM WOBEC KOGOŚ:** **You've never levelled with me.** *Nigdy nie byłeś uczciwy wobec mnie.*

180. live down

- a) **ZMAZAĆ (ZŁĄ REPUTACJĘ / BŁĘDY PRZESZŁOŚCI):** **You must try to live down your reputation for drinking.** *Musisz postarać się zmazać swoją reputację pijaka.*

LESSON 19 (181-190)

181. live in

- a) **MIESZKAĆ W MIEJSCU PRACY:** **Very few of the staff live in.** *Bardzo niewielu pracowników mieszka na miejscu.*

182. live on

- a) **ŻYĆ ZA JAKĄŚ SUMĘ PIENIĘDZY:** **I can't live on 100 bucks a week.**
- b) **ŻYWIĆ SIĘ CZYMŚ:** **They live on bananas and fruit.**
- c) **ŻYĆ DALEJ / WCIĄŻ ŻYĆ:** **The legend lives on in the village.**

183. live up to

- a) **SPROSTAĆ / DORÓWNAĆ / ŻYĆ ZGODNIE Z CZYMŚ:** **The match didn't live up to our expectations.** • He didn't **live up to his reputation.**

184. lock up

- a) **ZAMYKAĆ KOGOŚ W WIĘZIENIU / SZPITALU PSYCHIATRYCZNYM:** **The prospect of being locked up in prison prompted him to commit suicide.**
- b) **POZAMYKAĆ NA CZTERY SPUSTY:** **At ten o'clock he locked up and went home.**

185. look after

- a) **OPIEKOWAĆ SIĘ KIMŚ / CZYMŚ:** **He has to look after his little sister.** • I've got a big garden but I haven't got enough time to look after it.
- b) **DOGLĄDAĆ:** **Your duty is to look after the sheep.**
- c) **PILNOWAĆ:** **I asked him to look after my bike.**

186. look ahead

- a) **PATRZEĆ W PRZYSZŁOŚĆ**: It's time you looked ahead and decided what you're going to do after leaving school.
187. look at
- a) **PATRZEĆ NA COŚ / KOGOŚ**: I looked at her and she smiled.
- b) **ZBADAĆ**: You should ask Doctor Brown to look at your throat. • We must look at all aspects of this matter.
188. look back
- a) **OGŁĄDAĆ SIĘ ZA SIEBIE**: He looked back and noticed that somebody was following him.
- b) **PATRZEĆ WSTECZ**: Looking back, my childhood was the happiest period of my life.
189. look for
- a) **SZUKAĆ**: I'm looking for my glasses.
190. look forward to
- a) **CIESZYĆ SIĘ NA COŚ**: I'm looking forward to our trip. *Cieszę się na naszą wycieczkę.*

LESSON 20 (191-200)

191. look in(to)
- a) **ZBADAĆ / ROZPATRYWAĆ**: A special committee has been set up to look into this matter. *Została utworzona specjalna komisja, żeby zbadać tę sprawę.* • We'll look into your complaint as soon as we can.
- b) **ZAGŁĄDAĆ (DO KOGOŚ / GDZIEŚ) / ODWIEDZIĆ**: I'll look in on him tomorrow. *Zajrzę do niego jutro.* • I'll look in at the bank on my way home. *Po drodze do domu zajrzę do banku.*
192. look on
- a) **PRZYGLĄDAĆ SIĘ**: He didn't join in the game and only looked on. *Nie przyłączył się do gry i tylko się przyglądał.*
- b) **UWAŻAĆ KOGOŚ ZA KOGOŚ / COŚ ZA COŚ**: We look on him as a genius. *Uważamy go za geniusza.*
193. look out
- a) **UWAŻAĆ**: Look out! There's a car coming.
- b) **WYPATRYWAĆ**: Could you go to the station and look out for him? *Czy mógłbyś pójść na stację i wypatrywać go?*
194. look over
- a) **OGŁĄDAĆ / PRZEGLĄDAĆ**: There is something wrong with my car; I must get a mechanic to look it over.
195. look through
- a) **PRZEGLĄDAĆ COŚ SZUKAJĄC CZEGOŚ**: I looked through all the drawers but still couldn't find my passport.
- b) **PRZEGLĄDAĆ COŚ NAPISANEGO**: Shall we look through our notes again?
- c) **TRAKTOWAĆ KOGOŚ JAK POWIETRZE**: She used to like him a lot, but now whenever they meet she always looks straight through him.
196. look to
- a) **SPODZIEWAĆ SIĘ CZEGOŚ PO KIMŚ**: They'll look to us for help.
197. look up
- a) **PATRZEĆ W GÓRĘ**: She was so busy writing that she didn't look up when I entered the room.
- b) **SPRAWDZAĆ COŚ W SŁOWNIKU**: If you're not sure what this word means, why don't you look it up in a dictionary?
- c) **ODWIEDZAĆ KOGOŚ PO DŁUGIM NIEWIDZENIU**: If you ever come to Lugo, do look me up.
- d) **POPRAWIĆ SIĘ (SYTUACJA)**: Things are beginning to look up.
- e) **POWAŻAĆ / PODZIWIĄĆ**: Sportsmen are often looked up to by teenagers.
198. loom up
- a) **WYNURZAĆ SIĘ / WYŁANIAĆ SIĘ**: A huge gorilla loomed up out of the mist.
199. lounge about
- a) **PRÓŻNOWAĆ**: I spent most of the day lounging about.
200. make for
- a) **UDAC SIĘ**: The ship made for the island. *Statek skierował się ku wyspie.*

- b) **PRZYCZYNIĆ SIĘ:** Such comments do not **make for peace** in the region.

LESSON 21 (201-210)

201. make of

- a) **SĄDZIĆ COŚ O KIMŚ:** What do you **make of our new teacher?** • **I can't make anything of it.** *Nic z tego nie rozumiem.*

202. make off

- a) **ZWIEWAĆ / UCIEKAĆ:** The boys **made off** when they heard somebody coming.

203. make out

- a) **WYWNIOSKOWAĆ / ZROZUMIEĆ:** I couldn't **make out if** he meant what he was saying. *Nie mogłem wywnioskować, czy on mówi to poważnie.* • I can't **make out what** they want from us. *Nie mogę zrozumieć, czego oni od nas chcę.*
- b) **DOSTRZEĆ / USŁYSZEĆ:** The car was too far away and we couldn't **make out its number plate.** • Announcements at railway stations are often hard to make out.
- c) **DOWODZIĆ CZEGOŚ:** This book isn't as bad as some **critics make out.** *Ta książka nie jest taka zła, jak niektórzy krytycy dowodzą.*
- d) **PODAWAĆ SIĘ ZA KOGOŚ:** **He makes himself out to be a painter.** *On udaje, że jest malarzem.* • **He isn't as talented as they make him out to be.** *On nie jest tak utalentowany, za jakiego go podają.*
- e) **UDAWAĆ, ŻE SIĘ COŚ ROBI:** He was sitting in his armchair, **making out to be** watching TV. *Siedział w fotelu, udając, że ogląda telewizję.*
- f) **WYPISYWAĆ (CZEK / POKWITOWANIE):** He **made out a cheque for** two hundred pounds.
- g) **PIĘŚCIĆ SIĘ:** I saw them **making out in the car.** *Widziałem, jak się pieścili w samochodzie.*

204. make over

- a) **PRZEKAZYWAĆ COŚ PRAWNIE:** They **made the palace over to** their children.

205. make up

- a) **SKŁADAĆ SIĘ Z CZEGOŚ / NA COŚ:** People under thirty **make up almost half of our staff.** • The class **was made up of** very young people.
- b) **ZMYŚLAĆ:** It's not true; I'm sure **she made it up.**
- c) **WYMYŚLAĆ / NAPISAĆ COŚ:** We **made up a song about** it. *Napisaliśmy o tym piosenkę.*
- d) **UCHARAKTERYZOWAĆ:** It always takes her ages to make up. *Malowanie zawsze zabiera jej dużo czasu.*
- e) **ZDECYDOWAĆ SIĘ:** He's **made up his mind to go** by train.
- f) **UZUPEŁNIĆ:** We asked him to play football with us to **make up the numbers.** *Poprosiliśmy go, by zagrał z nami w piłkę, żeby uzupełnić liczbę zawodników.*
- g) **PRZYRZĄDZIĆ (POSILEK / LEKARSTWO) / PRZYGOTOWAĆ (DODATKOWE ŁÓŻKO):** I've **made up something special for you.** *Przyrządziłem dla ciebie coś specjalnego.*
- h) **WYNAGRADZAĆ COŚ KOMUŚ:** I'll **make it up to you one day.** *Kiedyś ci to wynagrodzę.*
- i) **POGODZIĆ SIĘ Z KIMŚ:** I wish he would **make up with her.** *Chciałbym, aby on się z nią pogodził.*

206. mess about

- a) **WYGŁUPIAĆ SIĘ:** You should be working, not **messing about.**

207. miss out

- a) **POMIJAĆ KOGOŚ / COŚ:** You have **missed out several important aspects** of the problem.
- b) **BYĆ POKRZYWDZONYM:** The party was very boring so you didn't **miss out on anything.** *Przyjęcie było bardzo nudne, więc niczego nie straciłeś.* • **He missed out on promotion.** *Ominął go awans.*

208. mix up

- a) **POMYLIĆ:** They look so much alike that people often **mix them up.** *Oni są tak podobni, że ludzie często ich mylą.*
- b) **BYĆ ZAMIESZANYM:** The Prime Minister himself was **mixed up in the scandal.** *Sam premier był zamieszany w ten skandal.*

209. move in

- a) **WPROWADZAĆ SIĘ**: We're moving in next Saturday.
 b) **WKRAĆ (WOJSKO) / ZBLIŻAĆ SIĘ DO KOGOŚ, BY GO ZAATAKOWAĆ**: The soldiers were given orders to **move in at dawn**. Żołnierze otrzymali rozkazy, żeby wkroczyć o świcie. • They started to **move in on him**. Zaczęli się do niego zbliżać.
 c) **WPROWADZAĆ SIĘ DO KOGOŚ**: I **want her to move in with me**. Chcę, żeby się do mnie wprowadziła.

210. move out

- a) **WYPROWADZAĆ SIĘ**: You have to move out by the end of next week.

LESSON 22 (211-220)

211. order about

- a) **ROZKAZYWAĆ KOMUŚ**: Don't let him order you about.

212. pay back

- a) **ODDAWAĆ PIENIĄDZE**: Can you lend me \$100? I'll pay you back next week.
 b) **ODPŁACAĆ SIĘ KOMUŚ**: I'll **pay him back for that**.

213. pay out

- a) **WYDAWAĆ / WYDATKOWAĆ**: He paid out huge sums of money to promote his 'candidacy'.
 b) **POPUSZCZAĆ LINĘ**: He yelled to me to **pay out the rope**. Krzyknął do mnie, żebym popuścił linę.

214. pay up

- a) **ZAPŁAĆ DŁUG**: He'll be in trouble if he doesn't pay up.

215. pick out

- a) **WYBIERAĆ KOGOŚ / COŚ Z WIĘKSZEJ ILOŚCI**: Pick out one of these photographs.
 b) **ROZPOZNAWAĆ KOGOŚ**: This is a photograph of my old class; I wonder if you **can pick me out**.
 c) **OŚWIECLAĆ / WYŁAWIAĆ COŚ**: **The headlights picked out what** looked like a dead body. Światła samochodu wyłowiły coś, co wyglądało jak zwłoki.

216. pick up

- a) **PODNOŚĆ**: He stopped to pick up the dog.
 b) **PODNEŚĆ / POZBIERAĆ SIĘ PO UPADKU**: He picked himself up and carried on walking.
 c) **ZABIERAĆ KOGOŚ / PODWOZIĆ SAMOCHODEM**: I couldn't pick him up because I didn't have enough room. • I'll pick the books up on my way home.
 d) **ZATRZYMAĆ / UJAĆ KOGOŚ (POLICJA)**: He was picked up for **drunk driving**.
 e) **PODŁAPAĆ COŚ / NAUCZYĆ SIĘ**: I **picked up some English** when I lived in England.
 f) **TANIO KUPIĆ / NATKNAĆ SIĘ NA COŚ (NA OKAZJĘ)**: I **picked up this car for** one thousand pounds.
 g) **ZŁAPAĆ CHOROBY**: Children **pick up colds** very easily.
 h) **ZDOBYĆ NAGRODĘ / POPARCIE / REPUTACJĘ**: He picked **up a good reputation as** a dentist.
 i) **ZŁAPAĆ SYGNAŁY RADIOWE / DŹWIĘK**: Can you **pick up Radio Three** here?
 j) **WYŁAPAĆ BŁĘDY**: He read his essay once again but didn't **pick up any more mistakes**.
 k) **WYŁOWIĆ ZAPACH / DŹWIĘK**: I **picked up a strange sound** coming from the garden.
 l) **PODEJMOWAĆ TEMAT**: I mentioned this subject but he didn't **pick it up**. *Wspomniałem ten temat, ale on go nie podjął.*
 m) **PODEJMOWAĆ COŚ NA NOWO**: He **picked up his speech from where** he had been interrupted.
 n) **WZRSTAĆ / POPRAWIAĆ SIĘ**: **Our economy is finally picking up**.
 o) **ZAROBIĆ JAKĄS SUMĘ PIENIĘDZY**: A waiter **picks up about** one hundred and fifty pounds a week.
 p) **PODERWAĆ DZIEWCZYNĘ**: You should see **the girl I picked up** yesterday.

217. point out

- a) **WSKAZAĆ**: I'll **point him out to you** when I see him. *Wskażę ci go, kiedy go zobaczę.*
 b) **ZAZNACZYĆ / ZWRACAĆ KOMUŚ UWAGĘ NA COŚ**: He **pointed out that** we weren't **familiar with** all the details of this case. *Zaznaczył, że nie znamy wszystkich szczegółów tej sprawy.* • I pointed this problem out to him at the last meeting. *Zwróciłem mu uwagę na ten problem na ostatnim zebraniu.*

218. pull down

- a) **ZBURZYĆ / ROZEBRAĆ**: There are plans to pull this church down.

219. pull off

- a) **ŚCIGAĆ Z CZEGOŚ / CZĘŚCI GARDEROBY:** I had to help him to **pull his boots off**.
 b) **ZDOŁAĆ COŚ ZROBIĆ:** Nobody believed she would succeed, but **she somehow pulled it off**. *Nikt nie wierzył, że ona odniesie sukces, ale jakoś się jej udało.*
 c) **ZJEŹDZAĆ NA POBOCZE:** He **pulled off the road** to have a rest. *Zjechał na pobocze, żeby odpocząć.*

220. pull through

- a) **WYLIZAĆ SIĘ / WYZDROWIEĆ:** I'm sure he'll **pull through**. *Jestem pewien, że się wylize.* • **It was only your care that pulled him through.** *To tylko twoja opieka postawiła go na nogi.*
 b) **WYCIĄGNAĆ KOGOŚ Z KŁOPOTÓW / DAĆ SOBIE RADE / PRZEBRNAĆ COŚ:** **His clever plan pulled me through.**

LESSON 23 (221-230)

221. pull up

- a) **WYRYWAĆ COŚ Z PODŁOGI / Z ZIEMI:** **Pulling up weeds** is hard work. • We may have to pull up all the floorboards.
 b) **ZATRZYMAĆ SIĘ (POJAZD):** **We pulled up** and I got out of the car.
 c) **PRZYSUWAĆ (KRZESŁO):** I **pulled up** a chair and sat down next to her.
 d) **ZBESZTAĆ KOGOŚ:** If you're late again tomorrow, the manager will certainly **pull you up on it**. *Jeśli jutro znów się spóźnisz, kierownik na pewno cię za to zbeszta.*

222. push up

- a) **PODNOŚĆ / ZWIĘKSZAĆ:** Uncontrolled pay rises always **push up inflation**. *Niekontrolowane podwyżki płac zawsze zwiększają inflację.*

223. put about

- a) **ROZPOWSZECZNIAC:** **A rumour was put about** that he was a spy. *Rozpuszczono plotkę, że on jest szpiegiem.* **Somebody has put it about that** he is an alcoholic. *Ktoś rozgłosił, że on jest alkoholikiem.*

224. put across

- a) **PRZEKAZAĆ:** I've always found it easy to **put my opinions across**. *Zawsze było mi łatwo przekazywać swoje poglądy.*

225. put aside

- a) **ODKŁADAĆ COŚ, ŻEBY ZROBIĆ COŚ INNEGO:** She put aside her knitting and went out of the room. • He put aside the paper.
 b) **ODKŁADAĆ COŚ NA BOK:** It's a good idea, but you'll have to put it aside for now. • Let's put aside this problem for a moment.
 c) **ODKŁADAĆ PIENIĄDZE:** He **puts aside fifty pounds** a week.

226. put away

- a) **SCHOWAĆ COŚ NA SVOJE MIEJSCE:** I told them to **put their toys away**.
 b) **ZAMYKAĆ KOGOŚ W WIĘZIENIU / DOMU WARIATÓW:** I think he is mad and **should be put away**.
 c) **WYTRĄBIĆ NAPÓJ / WMŁOCIĆ DUŻO JEDZENIA:** We **put away three bottles of wine** yesterday evening. *Wczoraj wieczorem wytrąbiliśmy trzy butelki wina.*

227. put back

- a) **ODKŁADAĆ COŚ NA MIEJSCE:** Don't forget to **put the keys back**.
 b) **ODKŁADAĆ COŚ NA PÓŹNIEJSZY TERMIN:** We had to **put back the conference** because of technical problems.
 c) **COFAĆ ZEGAR:** Don't forget to **put your watch back** when you arrive.
 d) **OPÓŹNIAĆ COŚ:** This may **put our work back a week**. *To może opóźnić naszą pracę o tydzień.*

228. put down

- a) **KŁAŚĆ COŚ:** He **put his briefcase down** on the desk.
 b) **SPUSZCZAĆ (CZĘŚĆ CIAŁA):** She **put her head down** and started to cry.
 c) **ODKŁADAĆ SŁUCHAWKĘ:** She **put down the receiver**.
 d) **WYSADZAĆ PASAŻERÓW:** We asked the driver to **put us down** near the station.
 e) **WYLĄDOWAĆ (SAMOLOT):** **The plane put down** on a motorway. *Samolot wylądował na autostradzie.*

- f) **WYPŁACAĆ CZĘŚĆ OKREŚLONEJ SUMY:** If you want to buy a house, you will have to put down at least \$10,000.
- g) **STŁUMIĆ POWSTANIE:** They used the army to put the rebellion down.
- h) **USYPIAĆ ZWIERZĘ:** We had to have our dog put down.
- i) **ZAPISAĆ COŚ:** Put it down before you forget it.
- j) **PONIŻYĆ KOGOŚ / DEPRECYJONOWAĆ:** She delights in putting other people down.
- k) **MIEĆ O SOBIE NISKIE MNIEMANIE:** You shouldn't put yourself down. Nie powinieneś mieć o sobie tak niskiego mniemania.
- l) **UWAŻAĆ KOGOŚ ZA KOGOŚ / COŚ ZA COŚ (BŁĘDNIE):** He was put down as a traitor. On był uważany za zdrajcę.
- m) **ZAPISAĆ SIĘ:** I have put (myself) down for an English course. • They put him down for the school rugby team.
- n) **ZAPISYWAĆ, ŻE KTOŚ DEKLARUJE OKREŚLONĄ SUMĘ PIENIĘDZY:** I will put you down for \$100. Zapiszę, że deklarujesz sto dolarów.
- o) **PRZYPISYWAĆ COŚ CZEMUŚ:** We can put his mistakes down to inexperience. Możemy przypisać jego błędy niedoświadczeniu.

229. put forth

- a) **WYPUSZCZAĆ (KORZENIE / LIŚCIE):** The trees are beginning to put forth new leaves.

230. put forward

- a) **WYSUWAĆ (PROPOZYCJĘ):** He's put forward some very interesting proposals. Wysunął kilka bardzo interesujących propozycji.
- b) **WYSUWAĆ KOGOŚ (NA KANDYDATA):** They have put forward two candidates for the post.
- c) **PRZESUWAĆ (ZEGAR) DO PRZODU:** In spring we put our clocks forward an hour.

LESSON 24 (231-240)

231. put in

- a) **WKŁADAĆ COŚ DO CZEGOŚ:** I saw him put the money in and lock the safe.
- b) **WPLACAĆ:** I think you should put all this money in a savings account.
- c) **WKŁADAĆ (PIENIĄDZE):** I am not going to put any more money in this business. • We are going to put new investment in. Zamierzamy zainwestować nowe fundusze.
- d) **WKŁADAĆ (WYSIŁEK):** You've certainly put in a lot of effort today. • I put in over forty hours a week. Przepracowuję 40 godzin tygodniowo.
- e) **ZAMIESZCZAĆ COŚ:** He was advised to put an appeal for peace in his speech. Doradzono mu, żeby zamieścić w swoim przemówieniu apel o pokój.
- f) **POKŁADAĆ WIARĘ:** We must put our faith in God.
- g) **ZASADZIĆ COŚ:** I am going to put in tomatoes in this part of the garden.
- h) **ZAINSTALOWAĆ:** We're just having a new cooker put in.
- i) **WTRĄCAĆ (UWAGI):** 'I wasn't referring to you,' put in Mary. "Nie ciebie miałam na myśli" – wtręciła Maria.
- j) **SKŁADAĆ / WNOSIĆ O COŚ:** We are going to put in another order. Zamierzamy złożyć jeszcze jedno zamówienie. • I put in an insurance claim for fifty thousand pounds. Złożyłem wniosek o odszkodowanie na 50.000 funtów.
- k) **WYBIERAĆ / MIANOWAĆ KOGOŚ:** They put me in as chairman. Wybrali mnie na przewodniczącego.
- l) **ZAWIĄĆ DO PORTU:** Very few ships put in here. Zawija tu bardzo niewiele statków.

232. put in for

- a) **SKŁADAĆ PODANIE O COŚ:** I'm going to put in for this job. Zamierzam złożyć podanie o tę pracę.

233. put off

- a) **ODKŁADAĆ COŚ NA PÓŹNIEJ:** We'll have to put off the class till next week.
- b) **ODMAWIAĆ / ZBYWAĆ:** I had to put off my guests because I felt ill. Musiałem odmówić gości, ponieważ źle się czułem. • He always puts me off with some vague promises. On zawsze zbywa mnie mglistymi obietnicami. • I can't put him off any longer. Nie mogę go już dłużej odsyłać.

- c) **ZNIECHĘCĄĆ:** **Nothing will put me off studying foreign languages.** • **Don't be put off if you are not successful at first.** • I wanted to see that film but **the queue put me off.**
- d) **ROZPRASZAĆ:** **I was put off by the noise.** *Przeszkodził mi hałas.*
- e) **ZRAŻAĆ:** **He put a lot of people off by his arrogance.** • **I wouldn't like to put you off Peter.** *Nie chciałbym zrażać cię do Piotra.*
- f) **WYŁĄCZAĆ (ŚWIATŁO):** **Could you put the light off, please?**
- 234. put on**
- a) **NAKŁADAĆ:** **Put on your shoes.**
- b) **POSMAROWAĆ / UMALOWAĆ / UPERFUMOWAĆ:** You should **put some ointment** on those burns. • She **puts make-up** on every day. • She always **puts on** a lot of perfume.
- c) **ZAHAMOWAĆ:** **Put on the brake!**
- d) **NAKŁADAĆ RESTRYKCJE:** The UN has **put a ban on** all nuclear tests.
- e) **PRZYBIERAĆ NA WADZE:** She is **putting on weight** very quickly.
- f) **WŁĄCZAĆ:** **Put on the light!** • Why don't you **put the radio on?**
- g) **NASTAWIAĆ (PŁYTĘ / TASMĘ) :** He **put on** Elton John's latest LP and tried to relax.
- h) **WSTAWIĆ NA GAZ:** The potatoes are not ready yet. I only **put them on** ten minutes ago.
- i) **STAWIAĆ PIENIĄDZE:** I've **put 20 pounds on** this horse.
- j) **PRZYBIERAĆ POZĘ / ZACZYNAĆ MÓWIĆ / UDAWAĆ:** She **put on an air of innocence.** • She isn't really ill. I'm sure **she's only putting it on.**
- k) **WYSTAWIAĆ (SZTUKĘ):** **We are going to put on 'Hamlet' at school.**
- l) **PODSTAWIĆ ŚRODKI TRANSPORTU:** They always **put on more trams** after football games.
- 235. put out**
- a) **WYKŁADAĆ:** It's best to put all the tools out before you start work.
- b) **WYSTAWIĆ NA ZEWNĄTRZ:** Don't forget to **put out the milk bottles.**
- c) **WYCIĄGAĆ:** He came up to me and **put out his hand.** • I slipped and **put out my arms** to protect myself.
- d) **WYSUNĄĆ:** The little girl **put her tongue out** at him.
- e) **ZWICHNĄĆ:** **I put my wrist out** when I was playing tennis. *Zwichnąłem sobie nadgarstek, kiedy grałem w tenisa.*
- f) **ZGASIĆ:** **He put his cigarette out.** • Forest fires are very difficult to put out.
- g) **ZGASIĆ:** Shall I **put out the light?**
- h) **WYDAWAĆ / OGŁASZAĆ:** **They put out a statement condemning the use of force.**
- i) **NADAWAĆ WIADOMOŚĆ:** The captain **put out a call for help.**
- j) **BYĆ ZIRYTOWANYM:** He was clearly **put out by their indifference.** • She didn't seem to be **put out by the news.**
- k) **ZADAĆ SOBIE TRUD:** **He wasn't going to put himself out to do anything.** *Nie zamierzał zadawać sobie trudu, żeby cokolwiek zrobić.*
- l) **SPRAWIAĆ KŁOPOT:** **Would it put you out if I came a little earlier?** *Czy sprawiłoby ci kłopot, gdybym przyszedł trochę wcześniej?*
- m) **WYDAWAĆ (NP. KSIĄŻKĘ):** He's **putting out his new record** in June.
- n) **WYCHODZIĆ W MORZE:** The weather was so bad that **the ferry couldn't put out.**
- o) **USYPIAĆ KOGOŚ PRZED OPERACJĄ:** The doctor decided to **put him out.**
- 236. put up**
- a) **STAWIAĆ / WZNOSIĆ:** I've **put up a shed** in the garden. • They are going to **put up new blocks** of flats in this area.
- b) **STAWIAĆ (NAMIOT):** Where shall we **put up the tent?** • **Put your umbrella up.**
- c) **PODNOŚCIĆ CENY:** We can't **put the price up** any higher.
- d) **WIESZAĆ (PLAKAT):** He **put up the poster** in his room.
- e) **STAWIAĆ OPÓR / STOCZYĆ WALKĘ:** They **put up strong resistance.** • He **put up a heroic fight.**
- f) **WYKŁADAĆ PIENIĄDZE:** You'll have to **put up your own money.**
- g) **PRZENOCOWAĆ KOGOŚ:** I'm afraid I can't **put you up.**
- h) **WYSUNĄĆ KANDYDATURĘ:** They want to **put him up** in the by-elections.

237. put up with
a) **ZNOSIĆ / TOLEROWAĆ:** How can you put up with all these inconveniences?
238. ring up
a) **ZADZWONIĆ:** Peter is away so there's no point in ringing him up.
239. ring off
a) **ODKŁADAĆ SŁUCHAWKĘ:** She said goodnight and rang off.
240. round up
a) **ZAOKRĄGLAĆ LICZBĘ W GÓRĘ:** The price has been rounded up to ten pounds.
b) **SPĘDZAĆ / ARESZTOWAĆ:** The rebels were rounded up in camps. *Powstańcy zostali spędzeni do obozów.* • We helped him round up the cattle. *Pomogliśmy mu spędzić bydło.*

LESSON 25 (241-250)

241. rub out
a) **WYMAZAĆ:** The teacher told them to rub out every second word in the text.
242. run across
a) **NATYKAĆ SIĘ NA KOGOŚ:** I ran across him in town the other day.
243. run after
a) **GONIĆ KOGOŚ:** The policeman ran after the thief. • He's spent his life running after fame and fortune.
244. run away
a) **UCIEKAĆ / ZBIEC:** She ran away from home when she was fifteen. • He ran away to Argentina.
b) **UCIEKAĆ OD CZEGOŚ:** You can't run away from these problems.
245. run away with
a) **PONOSIĆ KOGOŚ (UCZUCIA):** Don't let your emotions run away with you. *Nie daj się ponieść emocjom.*
b) **ZDOBYWAĆ / WYGRYWAĆ Z ŁATWOŚCIĄ:** She ran away with first prize. *Z łatwością zdobyła pierwszą nagrodę.*
246. run down
a) **ZJECHAĆ:** His latest book was run down by all the critics.
b) **WYCZERPAĆ:** The batteries in my watch have run down.
c) **POTRĄCIĆ:** I was nearly run down by a bus.
d) **DOPROWADZIĆ DO UPADKU:** Our steel industry is being run down by this government.
247. run into
a) **WPADAĆ NA KOGOŚ:** I ran into some old friends at the pub.
b) **WPADAĆ NA COŚ:** The car ran into a tree.
c) **IŚĆ W SETKI:** The sums spent on arms run into millions of dollars.
d) **NATRAFIĆ NA TRUDNOŚCI:** We ran into considerable difficulties.
248. run off
a) **UCIEKAĆ Z KIMŚ:** She ran off with her English teacher.
b) **UCIEC Z CZYMŚ:** The cashier ran off with all the money.
c) **UCIEKAĆ PO ZROBIENIU CZEGOŚ ZŁEGO:** The children stole the sweets and ran off.
d) **WYDRUKOWAĆ COŚ:** I have to run off fifty copies of this leaflet.
249. run out
a) **SKOŃCZYĆ:** Our money is running out.
b) **SKOŃCZYĆ SIĘ KOMUŚ:** We are running out of money.
c) **TRACIĆ WAŻNOŚĆ:** My passport runs out in a few days. • The lease of the house has almost run out. *Dzierżawa domu prawie wygasła.*
250. run over
a) **PRZEJECHAĆ KOGOŚ:** I almost ran over your cat yesterday. • Our dog got run over by a bus yesterday.
b) **PRZELEWAĆ SIĘ:** The water in the bath ran over. • The bath ran over.
c) **PRZEGLĄDAĆ COŚ:** He ran over his notes.

- d) **POWTARZAĆ COŚ**: He didn't have enough time to run over his speech before delivering it.

LESSON 26 (251-260)

251. run through

- a) **PRZEBIEGAĆ PRZECZ COŚ (UCZUCIA / WIADOMOŚCI)**: A feeling of relief ran through the crowd when the news was announced.
- b) **PRZENIKAĆ (UCZUCIA / CECHY)**: The government has disregarded the discontent that runs through our society. • I was surprised by the pessimism that runs through her poetry. *Byłem zdumiony pesymizmem, który przenika jej poezję.*
- c) **POWTARZAĆ COŚ**: Let's run through our parts once again.
- d) **RZUCIĆ OKIEM NA COŚ (LISTĘ / SPIS)**: I ran through the list of candidates but couldn't find his name.
- e) **PRZEPUSZCZAĆ (PIENIĄDZE)**: He soon ran through the money his father had left him. *Wkrótce przepuścił pieniądze, które zostawił mu ojciec.*

252. run up

- a) **PODBIEGAĆ**: They ran up to him and cut off his head with a sword.
- b) **WCIĄGAŃĆ (FLAGĘ)**: The flag was run up on the mast.
- c) **NARASTAĆ KOMUŚ (DŁUGI)**: They ran up debts of several thousand pounds. *Narosły im długi rzędu kilku tysięcy funtów.*
- d) **USZYĆ COŚ (SZYBKO)**: I could run it up for you tomorrow evening. *Mogłabym ci to uszyć jutro wieczorem.*

253. run up against

- a) **NAPOTYKAĆ (TRUDNOŚCI)**: His proposals ran up against strong opposition.

254. see about

- a) **ZAŁATWIĆ COŚ**: He went to the office to see about our tickets. *Poszedł do biura, żeby załatwić nasze bilety.* • I'll see about it in a moment. *Zajmę się tym za chwilę.*

255. see sb off

- a) **ODPROWADZIĆ**: She saw him off at the airport.
- b) **PRZEGONIĆ**: Have them seen off the embassy compound. *Każ ich wyprowadzić z terenu ambasady.*
- c) **POKONAĆ KOGOŚ**: He saw off his opposition thanks to his stamina. *Pokonał rywala dzięki swojej kondycji.*

256. see sb out

- a) **ODPROWADZIĆ KOGOŚ DO DRZWI**: Don't bother to see me out.
- b) **PRZETRWAĆ COŚ**: I am going to see this year out in this job and then find a new one. *Zamierzam dotrwać do końca roku w tej pracy, a potem znaleźć nową.*

257. see over

- a) **OGŁADAĆ COŚ CZĘSTO Z ZAMIAREM KUPNA**: This is the nicest house we've seen over so far.

258. see through

- a) **PRZEJRZEĆ KOGOŚ / COŚ**: She saw through his plan.
- b) **DOPROWADZIĆ DO KOŃCA**: He said he would do anything to see his plan through.

259. see to

- a) **DOPILNOWAĆ CZEGOŚ**: He stayed at home to see to the children.

260. sell off

- a) **WYPRZEDAWAĆ (PO NIŻSZYCH CENACH)**: They are selling off their winter clothes.

LESSON 27 (261-270)

261. sell out

- a) **WYPRZEDAWAĆ (CAŁY ZAPAS)**: Bookshops sold out of his book within a few days. *Księgarnie wyprzedały jego książkę w przeciągu kilku dni.* • We are sold out of this brand. *Wyprzedaliśmy cały zapas tego gatunku.*

- b) **BYĆ WYPRZEDANYM:** All their concerts in Poland are already sold out.
- c) **ZAPRZEDAĆ KOGOŚ / COŚ KOMUŚ:** They would sell out their country to save themselves. • They were accused of selling out to the communists.
262. send for
- a) **POŚLAĆ PO KOGOŚ:** We must send for a doctor.
- b) **ZAMAWIAĆ COŚ POCZTĄ:** Have you sent for an application form yet?
263. send in
- a) **NADSYLAĆ:** He's sent in some of his poems to the competition.
- b) **WPROWADZIĆ DO DZIAŁANIA POLICJĘ / WOJSKO:** Let's not send the troops yet in.
264. send on
- a) **PRZESŁAĆ COŚ DALEJ:** If you get any letters for you, we'll send them on.
265. set in
- a) **NASTAWAĆ / ZACZYNAĆ SIĘ / ZAPANOWAĆ:** Winter has already set in. • A feeling of disappointment set in.
266. set off
- a) **WYRUSZAĆ W PODRÓŻ:** We set off on a tour of Europe.
- b) **ZAPOCZĄTKOWAĆ:** The new price rises set off a series of strikes all over the country.
- c) **WYPUŚCIĆ / WYSTRZELIĆ / ZDETONOWAĆ:** He wanted to set off the fireworks himself.
- d) **POBUDZAĆ KOGOŚ DO CZEGOŚ:** His story set me off laughing. • The mention of Australia set him off on one of his stories.
- e) **URUCHAMIAĆ (PRZYPADKOWO) SYSTEM ALARMOWY, ETC:** The alarm must have been set off by an animal.
267. set out
- a) **USTAWIAĆ COŚ (PRZYGOTOWUJĄC DO UŻYCIA):** They were busy setting out the chairs for the guests.
- b) **WYRUSZYĆ W PODRÓŻ:** We set out on a tour of Europe.
- c) **WYKŁADAĆ / PRZEDSTAWIĆ:** He set out his views on religion in a series of essays.
- d) **POSTANOWIĆ COŚ ZROBIĆ:** He has set out to break the world record. • The article sets out to present the relationship between crime and poverty.
268. set up
- a) **USTAWIĆ KONSTRUKCJĘ:** The police set up roadblocks. • They set up the tent and went for a swim. • We want to set up a monument in his memory.
- b) **ZORGANIZOWAĆ:** The enquiry set up by the government didn't reveal any new facts. • A special committee has been set up to investigate the allegations.
- c) **PRZYGOTOWAĆ COŚ / NASTAWIĆ:** We need half an hour to set up the experiment. *Potrzebujemy pół godziny, by przygotować eksperyment.* • She asked me to show her how to set up the video.
- d) **ZAKŁADAĆ WŁASNĄ FIRMĘ:** He set himself up in business. • It's time you moved out and set up on your own. • My rich uncle set me up in a paper shop. *Mój bogaty wujek zorganizował mi kiosk z gazetami.*
- e) **USTAWIĆ KOGOŚ (FINANSOWO):** That deal set him up for life. • Two weeks in the country would really set me up.
- f) **WRABIAĆ KOGOŚ:** I think I am being set up.
- g) **WYWOŁYWAĆ COŚ:** I wonder what set up such a reaction on their part.
269. settle down
- a) **USTATKOWAĆ SIĘ:** He said he wanted to get married and settled down.
- b) **USPOKAJAĆ KOGOŚ / SIĘ:** The children settled down when they saw Arnold.
- c) **ZASIADAĆ DO CZEGOŚ:** At nine o'clock we finally settled down for supper. • I am too nervous to settle down to anything today.
270. settle up
- a) **ZAPŁACIĆ / ROZLICZYĆ SIĘ:** He asked for the bill and settled up.

LESSON 28 (271-280)

271. shout down

- a) **ZAKRZYKIWAĆ KOGOŚ:** The speaker **was shouted down by the crowd.**
272. show off
- a) **POPISYWAĆ SIĘ:** He is always **showing off (his strength).** • He only came here to **show off his car.**
- b) **UWYDATNIAĆ COŚ:** The tight dress she was wearing **showed off her figure very well.**
273. shut down
- a) **WYŁĄCZYĆ URZĄDZENIE / SILNIK / SIĘ:** One of the reactors had to be shut down.
274. sit back
- a) **ODPOCZYWAĆ / ODPRĘŻAĆ SIĘ:** This weekend I am going to sit back and enjoy myself.
- b) **PRZYJĄĆ BIERNĄ POSTAWĘ:** I am not going to sit back and watch her make the biggest mistake of her life.
275. sit up
- a) **PODNOSIĆ SIĘ Z POZYCJI LEŻĄCEJ DO SIEDZĄCEJ:** He was too weak to sit up.
- b) **NIE KŁAŚĆ SIĘ SPAĆ:** She sat up all night waiting for him.
276. stand by
- a) **STAĆ BEZCZYNNIE:** On certain occasions it's difficult to stand by and not do anything.
- b) **BYĆ W POGOTOWIU:** Our troops are standing by in case of a military assault.
- c) **WSPIERAĆ KOGOŚ:** You were the only person who stood by me at that time.
- d) **TRZYMAĆ SIĘ CZEGOŚ (POSTANOWIENIA / OBIETNICY):** He confirmed that he would stand by his decision.
277. stand for
- a) **BYĆ SKRÓTEM:** BBC stands for 'British Broadcasting Corporation'.
- b) **REPREZENTOWAĆ (WARTOŚCI) / POPIERAĆ / BYĆ ZWOLENNIKIEM:** We condemn fascism and all it stands for. • All the ideas he stood for have been discredited.
- c) **KANDYDOWAĆ DO CZEGOŚ:** He stood for Parliament last year.
- d) **TOLEROWAĆ COŚ:** He said he wouldn't stand for such behaviour any longer.
278. stand up
- a) **WSTAWAĆ:** He stood up and walked out of the room.
- b) **UTRZYMAĆ SIĘ:** The evidence they have won't stand up in court.
- c) **WYSTAWIĆ KOGOŚ DO WIATRU:** She didn't want to talk to him after he had stood her up.
- d) **STAWAĆ W OBRONIE KOGOŚ / CZEGOŚ:** He is your younger brother. You have to stand up for him.
279. stand up to
- a) **WYTRZYMYWAĆ COŚ:** This type of building stands up to earthquakes very well.
- b) **PRZECIWSTAWIAĆ SIĘ KOMUŚ:** He will make your life a misery if you don't stand up to him. *Zatruje ci życie, jeżeli się mu nie przeciwstawisz.*
280. start off
- a) **WYRUSZAĆ W DROGĘ:** After a ten-minute break they started off again.
- b) **ZACZYNAĆ:** Let's start off by explaining some basic terms.
- c) **NAPROWADZIĆ KOGOŚ NA COŚ / POMAGAĆ KOMUŚ ROZPOCZĄĆ COŚ / POBUDZIĆ:** If you mention that subject, you'll start them off quarrelling again.

LESSON 29 (281-290)

281. stay up
- a) **NIE KŁAŚĆ SIĘ SPAĆ:** Last night I stayed up until 3 o'clock.
282. step up
- a) **ZWIĘKSZAĆ SZYBKOŚĆ / ILOŚĆ / ZAKRES:** They have introduced computers to **step up production.**
283. take after
- a) **BYĆ PODOBNYM DO STARSZEGO CZŁONKA RODZINY:** She **takes after her mother.**
284. take back
- a) **ZANOSIĆ COŚ Z POWROTEM:** I forgot to take the books back to the library. • The radio was faulty so I took it back to the shop.
- b) **PRZYJMOWAĆ COŚ Z POWROTEM:** I wanted to exchange the radio, but the shop wouldn't take it back.
- c) **WYCOFAĆ COŚ, CO SIĘ POWIEDZIAŁO:** I am not going to take back what I said about him.

- d) **PRZYPOMINAĆ KOMUŚ JAKIŚ OKRES W PRZESZŁOŚCI / PRZYWOŁYWAĆ WSPOMNIENIA:** The smell of garlic **took me back to my childhood.**

285. take down

- a) **SPROWADZIĆ NA DÓŁ / ZNIEŚĆ / ZABIERAĆ KOGOŚ / COŚ NA DÓŁ:** He asked me to take him down the stairs. • I took her body down to the cellar.
 b) **ZDEJMOWAĆ COŚ SKĄDŚ:** He took down a book from the shelf.
 c) **ROZBIERAĆ KONSTRUKCJĘ / ZWIJAĆ NAMIOT:** They have already started to take the scaffolding down. • We **took the tent down** and left the campsite.
 d) **ZAPISYWAĆ COŚ:** I **took down everything he said.**

286. take against

- a) **ZRAZIĆ SIĘ:** It is easy to **take against a guy like him.** Łatwo się zrazić do faceta takiego jak on.

287. take in

- a) **WNOSIĆ:** I asked him to take my suitcase in. • I took the books in with me to my room.
 b) **PRZYJMOWAĆ KOGOŚ POD DACH / UDZIELAĆ KOMUŚ SCHRONIENIA:** I am really grateful to you for taking me in.
 c) **PRZYJMOWAĆ LOKATORÓW:** She doesn't take in lodgers any more.
 d) **PRZYJMOWAĆ KOGOŚ DO ORGANIZACJI / SZKOŁY:** We take in about 80 students a year.
 e) **ZABIERAĆ KOGOŚ NA POSTERUNEK:** They took him in for questioning. *Zabrali go (na posterunek) na przesłuchanie.*
 f) **NABIERAĆ / OSZUKIWAĆ KOGOŚ:** It's easy to be taken in when you buy a second-hand car.
 g) **PRZYSWAJAĆ / ZROZUMIEĆ:** I couldn't take in the lecture at all.
 h) **OBEJMOWAĆ / ZAWIERAĆ COŚ:** My tour of Europe took in Spain, France, Italy and Greece.
 i) **ZALICZYĆ COŚ (KONCERT / FILM) ZWYKLE BĘDĄC NA WAKACJACH LUB W PODRÓŻY:** When I am in Paris I always take in a few exhibitions.
 j) **BRAĆ DO DOMU (PRACĘ):** She earns some money by **taking in washing from other people.**
 k) **ZABIERAĆ COŚ (DO NAPRAWY):** I am taking the car in tomorrow. *Jutro zabieram samochód do naprawy.*
 l) **POBIERAĆ / PRZYJMOWAĆ (POKARM / WODĘ / TLEN) / ZACZERPNĄĆ (POWIETRZA):** My sick cat could only **take in small amounts of milk.**
 m) **ZWĘŻAĆ (UBRANIE):** She lost so much weight that she had to **take in all her clothes.**

288. take off

- a) **ZDEJMOWAĆ (UBRANIE):** He **took off his shoes.**
 b) **USUWAĆ MAKIJAŻ:** I need a few minutes to **take off my make-up.**
 c) **WYSTARTOWAĆ (SAMOŁOT):** We'll be taking off in ten minutes.
 d) **PRZYJMOWAĆ SIĘ / CHWYTAĆ:** The latest dance craze has really taken off.
 e) **WYSKAKIWAĆ / POJECHAĆ GDZIEŚ NIESPODZIEWANIE:** She **was so fed up that she took off for a short holiday.**
 f) **BRAĆ WOLNE:** I am **taking the day off** tomorrow.
 g) **ODEJMOWAĆ (PIENIĄDZE / PUNKTY):** No points are taken off for this sort of mistake.
 h) **NAŚLADOWAĆ / PARODIOWAĆ KOGOŚ:** He can **take off all the teachers** very well.
 i) **WYCOFAĆ / ZOSTAĆ WYCOFANYM (POŁĄCZENIE KOMUNIKACYJNE):** This train is always taken off in winter.
 j) **ZDEJMOWAĆ / ZOSTAĆ ZDIĘTYM (PRZEDSTAWIENIE TEATRALNE):** The play wasn't very popular so it was taken off.

289. take on

- a) **PODEJMOWAĆ SIĘ CZEGOŚ:** You've been **taking on too much work** lately. • Promotion means earning more money, but also **taking on greater responsibilities.**
 b) **NABIERAĆ (NOWEGO ZNACZENIA) / PRZYBIERAĆ (KOLOR / KSZTAŁT / WŁAŚCIWOŚĆ):** This word has **taken on a new meaning.** • A chameleon [kə'mi:liən] can **take on different colours.** • His voice **took on a note of desperation.**
 c) **ZATRUDNIAĆ KOGOŚ:** They are **taking on two hundred new workers** at the factory.
 d) **ZMIERZYĆ SIĘ Z KIMŚ:** I want to **take you on at tennis.**
 e) **STAWAĆ DO WALKI Z KIMŚ / CZYMS / BIĆ SIĘ Z KIMŚ:** **Don't take him on.** You're bound to lose.

- f) **ZABIERAĆ (PASAŻERÓW / TOWARY / PALIWO):** The bus stopped to **take on more passengers.**
- g) **BRAĆ COŚ W SVOJE RĘCE / NA SIEBIE / PODEJMOWAĆ SIĘ CZEGOŚ:** He **took it on himself** **to sort out the misunderstanding.**

290. take out

- a) **WYJMOWAĆ:** He opened his briefcase and took out his book.
- b) **WYBIERAĆ (PIENIĄDZE Z BANKU):** How much **money can I take out** at the moment?
- c) **WYPOŻYCZAĆ (KSIĄŻKĘ Z BIBLIOTEKI):** You're not allowed to **take out more than four books** at one time.
- d) **USUWAĆ COŚ Z CZEGOŚ:** You can use petrol to **take this stain out.**
- e) **ZAŁATWIĆ / USUNĄĆ KOGOŚ / ZNISZCZYĆ:** The terrorists took out **the chief of police.** *Terrorystyci załatwili szefa policji* • The mortar attack **took out their defence bunker.**
- f) **BRAĆ / UZYSKAĆ (POŻYCZKĘ / POLISĘ):** I'm going to **take out mortgage.**

LESSON 30 (291-300)

291. take over

- a) **PRZEJMOWAĆ FIRMĘ:** I took over the firm after my father's death. • The firm was taken over by a multinational.
- b) **PRZEJMOWAĆ KONTROLĘ:** The rebels have taken over the city.
- c) **OPANOWAĆ (BUDYNEK / FABRYKĘ):** The building of the Ministry of Agriculture has been taken over by angry farmers.
- d) **PRZEJMOWAĆ (URZĄD):** Mr Brown will be **taking over this class from me.** • He **took over as Prime Minister in 1990.**

292. take to

- a) **POLUBIĆ:** We soon **took to our new English teacher.**
- b) **ZACZYNAĆ COŚ ROBIĆ REGULARNIE:** He **took to drinking.** • She **took to prostitution.**
- c) **SCHRONIĆ SIĘ GDZIEŚ / UDAĆ SIĘ GDZIEŚ:** **The rebels took to the mountains.** *Powstańcy schronili się w górach.*

293. take up

- a) **WPROWADZIĆ KOGOŚ (NA GÓRĘ):** I took him up the stairs. • Who usually takes her breakfast up?
- b) **BRAĆ SIĘ ZA COŚ / ZACZYNAĆ COŚ UPRAWIAĆ / OBIERAĆ COŚ JAKO ZAWÓD / OBEJMOWAĆ POSADĘ:** He wants to **take up golf** when he retires. • He is thinking of **taking up law as a career.** • He's left for England to **take up a post** at Oxford.
- c) **PORUSZYĆ KWESTIĘ:** The council is expected to **take up this matter** at the next meeting.
- d) **PRZYJĄĆ OFERTĘ / PODJĄĆ WYZWANIE:** She didn't **take up his offer** to help her.
- e) **PODJĄĆ PRZERWANĄ CZYNNOŚĆ:** He **took up the story where his sister left off.** *Podjął opowiadanie w miejscu, w którym jego siostra przerwała.*
- f) **PRZYJĄĆ (STANOWISKO / ZWYCZAJ):** At first he found it impossible to **take up the American way of life.**
- g) **ZAJĄĆ POZYCJĘ:** **The soldiers took up positions** on both sides of the road.
- h) **ZAJĄĆ (CZAS / MIEJSCE):** Preparing for the classes **takes up a lot of my time.** • Most of the space in the room is taken up by a grand piano.
- i) **SKRACAĆ (UBRANIE):** He asked his girlfriend to **take up his jeans.**

294. talk over

- a) **OMAWIAĆ:** **We need to talk over a few things.**

295. think over

- a) **PRZEMYŚLEĆ:** I want to **think it over** before I **make a decision.**

296. throw away

- a) **WYRZUCIĆ COŚ:** When are you going to **throw away those old papers?**
- b) **STRACIĆ / PRZEPUŚCIĆ (SZANSĘ / PIENIĄDZE):** He's **thrown away his chance of promotion.** *Przepuścił / Stracił szansę awansu.*

297. throw out

- a) **WYRZUCIĆ KOGOŚ:** His parents threatened to throw him out if he didn't **stop taking drugs.**

- b) **NIE ZAAKCEPTOWAĆ: The Privatisation Bill has been thrown out by the Senate.**
 c) **WYRZUCAĆ (DYM) / ROZSIEWAĆ (ZAPACH) / WYDAWAĆ (CIEPŁO) / RZUCAĆ ŚWIATŁO: The torch threw out a faint beam of light.**

298. throw up

- a) **RZUCAĆ (PRACĘ / ZAJĘCIE):** What made you throw up that job?
 b) **ZWYMIOTOWAĆ:** He threw up as soon as he got out of the car.
 c) **SKLECIĆ COŚ NAPRĘDCE:** It took them five hours to throw up a wooden hut.
 d) **ZRODZIĆ COŚ:** The country has thrown up several outstanding poets.

299. tie up

- a) **ZAWIĄZAĆ COŚ:** The parcel was wrapped up in brown paper and tied up with a piece of string.
 b) **ZWIĄZAĆ KOGOŚ:** When they found him, he was gagged and tied up.
 c) **UWIAZAĆ KONIA / PSA:** He tied up his horse to the fence.
 d) **ZAWIĄZAĆ SZNUROWADŁA:** He bent down and tied up his shoelaces.
 e) **PRZYCUMOWAĆ:** His boat was tied up alongside the jetty. *Jego łódź była przycumowana do pomostu.*
 f) **ZABLOKOWAĆ / ZAMROZIĆ (KAPITAŁ):** I don't want to tie up my money for such a long time.
 g) **BYĆ UWIAZANYM / ZAJĘTYM:** I can't do it for you: I'm too tied up with more important things.
 h) **ROZSTRZYGNĄĆ / DOPRACOWAĆ JAKĄŚ KWESTIĘ:** I will leave you to tie up all the details.

300. try on

- a) **PRZYMIERZAĆ COŚ:** I'd like to try on these jeans.

KUJONY MOGĄ JESZCZE ZASYMILOWAĆ KOLEJNE PHVs:

301. try out

- a) **WYPRÓBOWAĆ:** They are trying out new methods of farming.

302. turn away

- a) **ODWRACAĆ:** I turned away in disgust.
 b) **ODPRAWIAĆ:** We were fully booked up so I had to turn them away.

303. turn down

- a) **ODRZUCIĆ:** I asked her to marry me but she turned me down. • They turned down his application.
 b) **PRZYKRĘCIĆ / PRZYCISZYĆ:** Turn the radio down! • The room was getting too hot so I turned the heater down a little.

304. turn in

- a) **IŚĆ SPAĆ:** I am going to turn in early today.
 b) **WYDAĆ KOGOŚ (POLICJI) / ODDAĆ SIĘ W RĘCE (POLICJI):** He decided to turn himself in.
 c) **ODDAĆ:** Several people didn't turn in their uniforms before they left the camp.
 d) **ODDAĆ (ZWŁASZCZA PRACĘ PISEMNĄ):** The essay you turned in yesterday is as brilliant as usual.

305. turn into

- a) **PRZEKSZTAŁCIĆ:** Caterpillars turn into butterflies. • I turned the cellar into a gym. *Przerobiłem piwnicę na siłownię.*
 b) **ZROBIĆ Z KOGOŚ KOGOŚ:** I want to turn him into a real soldier.

306. turn off

- a) **ZAKRĘCAĆ KRAN / WYŁĄCZAĆ (ŚWIATŁO / RADIO):** He turned the tap off.
 b) **SKRĘCAĆ Z DROGI / ŚCIEŻKI:** This is the place where we turned off the main road.
 c) **ZNIECHĘCIĆ KOGOŚ / WYŁĄCZYĆ SIĘ:** I was turned off by the high price. *Zniechęcił mnie wysoka cena.* • We usually turn off during her lectures.
 d) **ODEBRAĆ KOMUŚ OCHOTĘ NA SEKS:** His smelly socks turned her off.

307. turn on

- a) **ODKRĘCIĆ / WŁĄCZYĆ:** He turned the tap on. *Odkręcił kran.* • He turned the radio on.
 b) **PODNECAĆ KOGOŚ SEKSUALNIE:** She doesn't turn me on.
 c) **RZUCIĆ SIĘ NA KOGOŚ:** The tiger turned on his trainer and bit his head off.

- d) **URUCHOMIĆ JAKIŚ SPOSÓB ZACHOWANIA:** She **can win anybody over** by **turning on her charm**. *Ona potrafi pozyskać sobie każdego, uruchamiając swój urok.*

308. turn out

- a) **UKŁADAĆ SIĘ / SKOŃCZYĆ SIĘ JAKOŚ:** Everything **turned out** very well.
 b) **OKAZAĆ SIĘ:** He **turned out to be** an escaped murderer. • It **turned out that** she had been cheating on him for two years. *Okazało się, że ona zdradzała go od dwóch lat.*
 c) **WYŁĄCZYĆ ŚWIATŁO / GAZ:** I forgot to **turn the light out**.
 d) **WYRZUCAĆ KOGOŚ (Z MIEJSCA ZAMIESZKANIA):** He **has the right to turn you out of his house** if you **don't pay the rent**.
 e) **WYPRÓŻNIAĆ COŚ:** He **turned out the contents of his suitcase on the floor**.
 f) **WYRABIAĆ / PRODUKOWAĆ (W DUŻYCH ILOŚCIACH) / WYPUSZCZAĆ / WYDAWAĆ:** The factory **turns out two hundred cars a day**. • Our university **turns out hundreds of graduates a year**.
 g) **ZBIERAĆ / GROMADZIĆ SIĘ / WYLEGAĆ NA ULICĘ:** **Huge crowds turned out to see the Pope**.
 h) **BYĆ UBRANYM W JAKIŚ SPOSÓB:** He **was good-looking and well turned out**. *Był przystojny i dobrze ubrany.*

309. turn over

- a) **PRZEWRAĆ SIĘ NA DRUGI BOK / ODWRACAĆ SIĘ:** The alarm went off but he simply **turned over** and went to sleep again. • He **turned the book over to see** how much it cost.
 b) **ODDAĆ KOGOŚ (W RĘCE WŁADZ):** I would have **turned him over to the police** if I'd known who he was.
 c) **PRZEKAZAĆ COŚ KOMUŚ:** He **turned over the business to his son**.
 d) **PRZESTAWIĆ COŚ NA INNE ZASTOSOWANIE:** They **turned the factory over to** the production of weapons.
 e) **ROZWAŻAĆ COŚ:** He was still sitting alone in his room, **turning over in his mind the events** of the past weeks.
 f) **MIEĆ OBRÓT:** The company **turns over \$50,000 a month**.
 g) **ZMIENIAĆ KANAŁ W TV:** **If you don't like this programme, we can turn over.**

310. turn to

- a) **ZWRÓCIĆ SIĘ DO KOGOŚ:** I **turned to her for help**.
 b) **PRZECHODZIĆ DO JAKIEGOŚ TEMATU:** Let us **turn to the question of** unemployment.

311. turn up

- a) **POJAWIAĆ SIĘ:** He didn't **turn up** at school this morning.
 b) **ODNAJDYWAĆ / ZNAJDOWAĆ SIĘ:** I'm sure that the book you lost yesterday will **turn up** one day. • You ought to apply for **the first job that turns up**. • We have carried out a thorough investigation but **failed to turn anything up**.
 c) **PODKRĘCAĆ / NASTAWIAĆ GŁOŚNIEJ:** I asked her to **turn the radio up a bit**.
 d) **PODNOŚIĆ DO GÓRY / POSTAWIĆ KOŁNIERZ:** He **turned up his collar** and went out.
 e) **PODWIJAĆ / SKRACAĆ:** **Do you want me to turn up this skirt for you?**

312. wait on

- a) **OBSŁUGIWAĆ:** They always leave big tips so everybody wants to **wait on them**.
 b) **USŁUGIWAĆ KOMUŚ:** Some men still expect their wives to **wait on them**.

313. walk out

- a) **WYCHODZIĆ:** The film was so boring that we **walked out** after an hour.
 b) **ZASTRAJKOWAĆ:** **Yesterday thousands of workers all over the country walked out.**

314. wash up

- a) **ZMYWAĆ NACZYNIA:** I always help my mother **wash up** (the dishes).
 b) **UMYĆ (us):** He went to the bathroom to **wash up**.
 c) **WYRZUCAĆ NA BRZEG:** His body (was) **washed up on the shore the following day**.

315. watch out

- a) **UWAŻAĆ:** **Watch out!** The boss is coming.

316. watch out for

- a) **WYPATRYWAĆ:** The doctor told me to **watch out for symptoms of** chickenpox. *Lekarz kazał mi wypatrywać symptomów ospy wietrznej.*

317. wear away

- a) **WYCIERAĆ:** The grass **on the football pitch** has worn away.

318. wear off

- a) **MIJAĆ (UCZUCIA):** The pain was beginning to wear off.

319. wear out

- a) **ZDZIERAĆ / ZNISZCZYĆ:** Cheap **shoes always wear out** quickly. • He has worn out two pairs of shoes this year.
 b) **WYKOŃCZYĆ:** These children really wear me out. *Te dzieci naprawdę mnie wykańczają.*
 c) **wind up WIIAĆ (SZNUREK):** I **wound up the string into a ball**.
 d) **NAKRĘCAĆ ZEGAREK:** I forgot to **wind up my watch** yesterday.
 e) **PODNOŚĆ SZYBĘ W SAMOCHODZIE:** He **wound up his window** and started the motor.
 f) **ZAKOŃCZYĆ COŚ:** He **wound up his speech by** thanking all his supporters.
 g) **ZWIIAĆ / LIKWIDOWAĆ (PRZEDSIĘBIORSTWO / ORGANIZACJĘ):** His firm was **wound up in** 1999.
 h) **SKOŃCZYĆ GDZIEŚ / JAKO KTOŚ:** I **wound up teaching** English abroad.
 i) **NABIERAĆ KOGOŚ:** Don't believe him. He is only **winding you up**.
 j) **ROZDRAŻNIAĆ KOGOŚ:** His stupid comments have really **wound me up**.

320. wipe out

- a) **WYCIERAĆ COŚ:** Don't forget to **wipe out the bath**.
 b) **ZMIATAĆ COŚ Z POWIERZCHNI ZIEMI / WYMAZAĆ COŚ Z PAMIĘCI:** The town was **virtually wiped out** during the war. • He tried to **wipe out the memory of the accident**. *Próbował wymazać wypadek z pamięci.*

321. work out

- a) **OBLICZAĆ:** I've just **worked out how much** it's going to cost us. • I've been trying to work out these algebra problems for two hours.
 b) **WYPRACOWAĆ / OPRACOWAĆ:** We must try to **work out a peaceful solution to the conflict**. • The committee is just **working out the details** of the plan.
 c) **POJAĆ:** I couldn't **work out what was wrong** with her.
 d) **ROZPRACOWAĆ KOGOŚ:** Rupert is a very strange man. I can't **work him out** at all.
 e) **UKŁADAĆ SIĘ (SYTUACJA):** In the end **everything worked out fine**. *W końcu wszystko ułożyło się świetnie.*
 f) **WYNOŚIĆ (JAKĄŚ SUMĘ):** The bill **worked out at** two hundred pounds.
 g) **TRENOWAĆ / ĆWICZYĆ:** I used to **work out in the gym** three times a week.

322. wriggle out of

- a) **WYKRĘCAĆ SIĘ Z CZEGOŚ:** I'm afraid I can't wriggle out of going to that party.

323. write down

- a) **ZAPISAĆ COŚ:** We never write anything down during his lectures.

324. write off

- a) **NAPISAĆ DO ORGANIZACJI ZAMAWIAJĄC COŚ:** I have **written off to them asking for** details.
 b) **SPISAĆ KOGOŚ / COŚ NA STRATY:** He never helps anybody. I've **written him off as a friend**.
 c) **SKASOWAĆ SAMOCHÓD:** The accident was so bad that **the car had to be written off**.
 d) **UMARZAĆ DŁUG:** We believe that **debts should never be written off**.

325. write out

- a) **WYPISAĆ (CZEK / RECEPTĘ):** I didn't have enough **cash on me** so I had to **write out a cheque**. • He wrote me out a cheque straightaway.
 b) **NAPISAĆ COŚ W PEŁNIEJSZEJ FORMIE / PRZEPISAĆ NA CZYSTO:** Your essays must be either typewritten or **written out very clearly**. *Wasze eseje muszą być albo napisane na maszynie, albo przepisane bardzo wyraźnie.*

326. write up

- a) **OPISAĆ:** They asked him to write up the ceremony for their paper.
 b) **NAPISAĆ COŚ UŻYWAJĄC UPRZEDNIO SPORZĄDZONYCH NOTATEK:** The boss wants me to write up my report by tomorrow morning.

327. zero in on

- a) **KIEROWAĆ SIĘ NA CEL:** We watched the missile **zero in on the target**.

- b) *SKUPIĆ SIĘ NA CZYMŚ*: In today's programme we **zero in on the problem** of racism.
328. zoom in
- a) *ZROBIĆ ZBLIŻENIE*: The camera zoomed in on the angry face of the President.
329. zoom off
- a) *WYSKAKIWAĆ GDZIEŚ*: **He zoomed off to a seaside for a week.**

🔊 (A6-3): PhVs with to be: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6kXTt08aFZ4> (9:27)

🔊 (A6-4): 101 PhVs: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UCEYZnIszxM> (15:59)

🔊 (A6-5): Internet Phrasal Verbs Dictionary <http://www.englishpage.com/prepositions/phrasaldictionary.html>
[Dec. 1, 2015]

Appendix 7: Solutions & Extensions

Tower Bridge⁵⁹

Tower Bridge is a Grade I listed combined bascule [*urządzenie dźwigowe z przeciwcieżarem, podnoszony (most)*] and suspension bridge in London, built between 1886 and 1894, designed by Horace Jones and engineered by John Wolfe Barry. The bridge crosses the River Thames close to the Tower of London and is one of five London bridges owned and maintained by the Bridge House Estates, a charitable trust founded in 1282. The bridge was constructed to give better access to the East End of London, which had expanded its commercial potential in the 19th century. The bridge was opened by Edward, Prince of Wales and Alexandra, Princess of Wales in 1894.

The bridge is 800 feet (240 m) in length and consists of two 213-foot (65 m) bridge towers connected at the upper level by two horizontal walkways, and a central pair of bascules that can open to allow shipping. Originally hydraulically powered, the operating mechanism was converted to an electro-hydraulic system in 1972. The bridge is part of the A100[1] London Inner Ring Road and thus the boundary of the London congestion charge zone, and remains an important traffic route with 40,000 crossings every day. The bridge deck is freely accessible to both vehicles and pedestrians, whereas the bridge's twin towers, high-level walkways and Victorian engine rooms form part of the Tower Bridge Exhibition.

Tower Bridge has become a recognisable London landmark. It is sometimes confused with London Bridge, about 0.5 miles (0.80 km) upstream, which has led to a popular urban legend about an American purchasing the wrong bridge. Several stunt pilots have flown underneath the bridge, including the pioneering Francis McClean.

Footnote ONE; key to the British Council test, Discover your level: ♡ (0-1), page 3:

1. himself	14. think about
2. are running	15. converse
3. there	16. finish
4. finally	17. go back
5. should	18. account
6. in danger	19. shoulder
7. disagree	20. solicitor
8. all the	21. crime
9. long black leather	22. proposal
10. subsequently	23. words
11. needn't	24. dress
12. had been	25. instrument
13. mind you	

♡ (A7-0-1): [How to learn any language in six months | Chris Lonsdale | TEDxLingnanUniversity - Bing video](#)

A revolution in Phonetics: ♡ (A7-0-2): (8) [Why these English phonetic symbols are all WRONG - YouTube](#)

High vowels (Closing diphthongs)		Non-high vowels	
ɪj (i:) feel fɪjl/fɪjəl	ʊw (u:) fool fʊwl/fʊwəl	o: (ʊə) cure kjo:	o: (ɔ:) score sko:
museum +ə	ruin +ɪ	curing kjo:rɪŋ	scoring sko:rɪŋ
ɛj (eɪ) fail fejl/fɛjəl	əw (əʊ) foal fəwl/fəwəl	ɛ: (eə) care kɛ:	ə: (ɜ:) purr pə:
chaos +o	poem +ɪ	caring kɛ:rɪŋ	purring pə:rɪŋ
aj (aɪ) file fajl/fajəl	aw (aʊ) foul fawl/fawəl	ɪ: (ɪə) hear hɪ:	ɑ: (= ɑ:) star stɑ:
lion +ə	flower +ə	hearing hɪ:rɪŋ	starring stɑ:rɪŋ
oj (ɔɪ) foil fojl/fojəl	a (æ) have	Λ (= ʌ) Monday	series sɪ:rɪz
voyage +ɪ	ɛ (e) best	ɔ (ɒ) often	material mətɪ:rɪjəl
20 vocalic sounds	ə (ʊ) foot	ɪ (= ɪ) ship	period pɪ:rɪəd
			interior ɪntɪ:rɪjə
			ə (= ə) letter

♡ (A7-0-3): [IPA vowel chart with audio - Wikipedia](#)

foil = *folia*, *tło*, *floret*, *powstrzymać*; foal = *zrebię*, *ożrebić się*

⁵⁹ [Tower Bridge in London - Wyszukaj \(bing.com\)](#) [January 30, 2022]

LESSON 1AB

1. [wʌn əv ɔɪ:z stri:ts]	1. colon ► ['kəʊlən] → ['kəʊlən] <i>dwukropek / okръżnica</i>
2. [li:v (ð)əm tə mi]	2. appetite ► ['æpɪtəɪt] → ['æpɪtəɪt]
3. [tel jə frend]	3. Trojan ► ['trəʊdʒən] → ['trəʊdʒən]
4. [get ðə bed redi]	4. cement ► [sɪ'ment] → [sɪ'ment]
5. [ɪts ə bæd mən]	5. lapel ► [lə'pel] → [lə'pel] <i>klapa (marynarki)</i>
6. [hɑ:f pɑ:st]	6. coarse – course ► ['kɔ:s] → ['kɔ:s]
7. [dʌst (ə)n(d) mʌd]	7. anxiety ► [æŋ'zaɪəti] → [æŋ'zaɪəti]
8. [ɪts mʌtʃ hɑ:də]	8. sewing ► ['səʊɪŋ] → ['səʊɪŋ]
9. [tu: gʊd tə bi tru:]	9. luxuriate ► [lʌg'zʊəriət] → [lʌg'zʊəriət] <i>rozkoszować się</i>
10. [neɪm ðə deɪ]	10. nausea ► ['no:ziə] → ['no:ziə] <i>mdłości / nudności</i>
11. [maɪ waɪf ənd ɔɪ]	11. shove ► ['ʃʌv] → ['ʃʌv] <i>popchnąć / wrzucać</i>
12. [al rɪt ɪt ɪn maɪ daɪəri]	12. cobalt ► ['kəʊbɔ:lt] → ['kəʊbɔ:lt]
	13. enamel ► [ɪ'næməɪ] → [ɪ'næməɪ] <i>emalia / szkliwo</i>
	14. brooch ► ['brʊʊtʃ] → ['brʊʊtʃ]
	15. caricature ► ['kærɪkətʃə] → ['kærɪkətʃə]
	16. dandelion ► ['dændɪləɪən] → ['dændɪləɪən] <i>mlecz</i>
	17. posthumous ► ['pɒstjʊməs] → ['pɒstjʊməs] <i>pośmiertny</i>

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 1

1. MOUNTAIN DEW = whisky
2. FIRE-WATER = wódka / woda ognista
3. TOM AND JERRY = rum z wodą i jajkiem
4. BEER FROM THE WOOD = ON TAP (DRAUGHT) = piwo beczkowe (BUNG / PEG = szpunt)
5. SET ABROACH = odszpuntować
6. TAKE SNUFF = zażywać tabaki
7. HIT THE SACK = SACK IN = walnąć się do wyra
8. DINE WITH DUKE HUMPHREY = zostać bez obiadu
9. TOSS OFF = wypić duszkiem
10. WISHY-WASHY STUFF = lura

End of Unit 1 • End of Unit 1 • End of Unit 1 • End of Unit 1 • End of Unit 1 • End of Unit 1

LESSON 1AB-BIS

VOWELS + SEMI-VOWELS + DIPHTHONGS

TAB. 1-1. VOWELS + SEMI-VOWELS + DIPHTHONGS

Polish	French	Portug.	English	
<a> [a]: pan	[a]: paner	[a] lado	[a]*	Open front unrounded vowel - Wikipedia hat [hát] ▪ bad [bád] ▪ pad [pád] ▪ map [máp] ▪ carry [kárɪj] ▪ plaid [plád]...
-	-	-	[æ]>[a][1]	foul [fáwl] ▪ out [áwt] ▪ brown [bráwn] ▪ thou [ðáw] ▪ thou [θáw]...
<au> autor	-	-	[aw]	Open back unrounded vowel - Wikipedia car [ká:] ▪ bar [bá:] ▪ tomato [təmə:təw] ▪ aunt [á:nt] ▪ clerk [klá:k] ▪ heart [há:t]...
-	[ɑ] las	-	[ɑ:]**	fine [fájn] ▪ buy [báj]
-	-	-	[ɑ:]	
<aj> fajka	-	-	[aj]	
-	-	-	[aɪ]	
-	-	[e] pane	-	*[a] JEST BARDZIEJ OTWARTE NIŻ [æ]...
-	-	[ɛ] lâ	-	**[ɑ:] JEST BARDZIEJ TYLNE NIŻ [a], I DŁUŻSZE...
-	[ã] lance	-	-	

CONTRASTING /ɛ/ AND /a/ (the vowels of DRESS and TRAP)

Why do Some People Pronounce 'Off' as 'Awf'? | The LOT-CLOTH and TRAP-BATH Splits

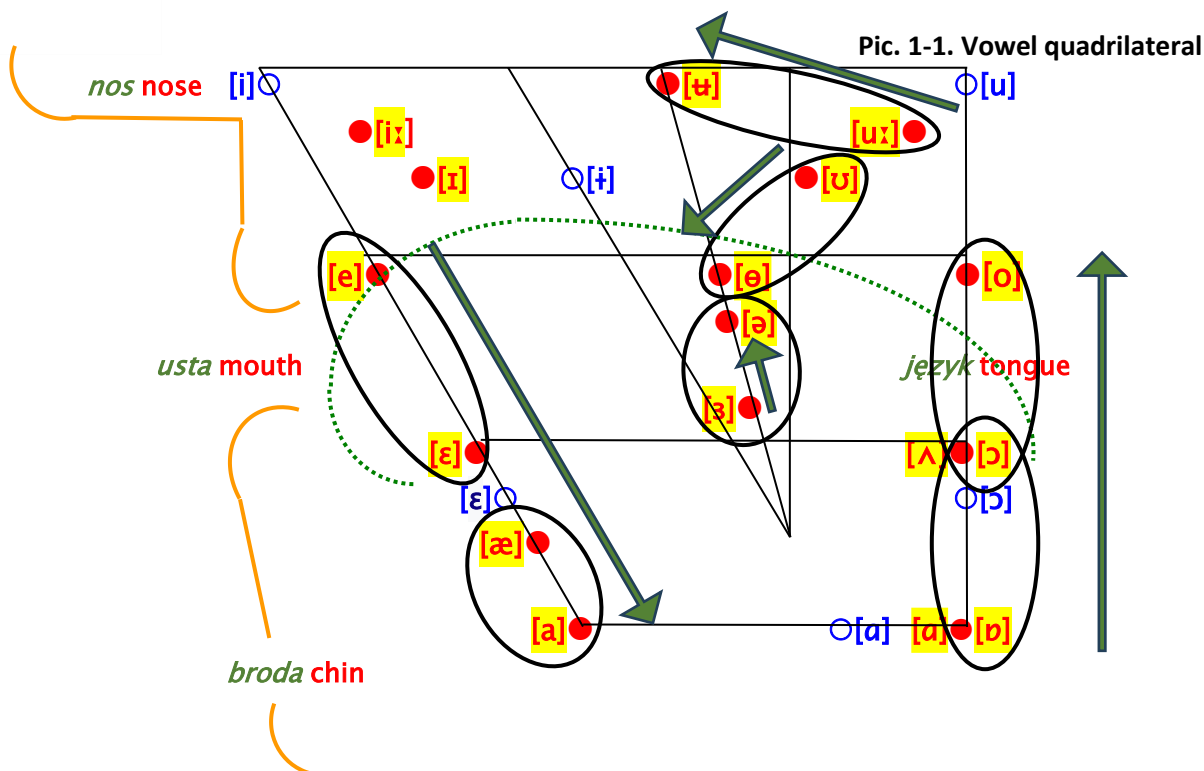
TAB. 1-2. VOWELS + SEMI-VOWELS + DIPHTHONGS

Polish	French	Portug.	English	
<e> [ɛ]: len	[ɛ]: peigne	[ɛ]: pele	[ɛ]*	Open-mid front unrounded vowel - Wikipedia pen [pén] ▪ men [mén] ▪ head [héd] ▪ ate [ét] ▪ any [énɪj] ▪ many [ménɪj] ▪ Thames [témz] ▪ says [séɪ] ▪ said [séɪd] ▪ leopard [lépəd]...
-	-	-	[e]>[ɛ][2]	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	[ɛ:]**NEW	dare [dé:] ▪ pair [pé:] ▪ bear [bé:] ▪ parent [pé:rənt] ▪ there [ðé:] ▪ their [ðé:] ▪ prayer [pré:] ▪ scarce [ské:s] ▪ area [é:rɪjə] ▪ canary [kəné:rɪj]...
-	-	-	[eə]	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
[ɛj] pejcz	-	-	[ɛj]***	pay [péj] ▪ chamber [tʃéjmbə] ▪ hasten [héjsən] ▪ gaol [dʒéj] ▪ gauge [géjɔʒ]...
-	-	-	[eɪ]	
<ę> [ɛ̃]: lęk	[ɛ̃]: pain	-	-	*[ɛ] PRAWIE POLSKIE <E>
-	[e]: péché	[e]: ledo	-	**[ɛ:] WYDŁUŻONE POLSKIE <E>
-	-	[ɛ̃]: lenda	-	Mid central vowel - Wikipedia
[ɛw] Europa	-	-	[əw]	bowl [bəwl] ▪ gross [grəws] ▪ brooch [brəwtʃ] ▪ sew [séw] ▪ mauve [məwv] ▪ beau [bəw] ▪ bow [bəw] tuk {ukton [báw]}...
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	[ə]	-	[ə]	a teacher [ə t i tʃ ə]...
-	-	-	[ə:]	girl [gə:l] ▪ journal [dʒə:nəl] ▪ courteous [kə:tɪjəs] ▪ world [wə:ld]...
-	-	-	[ɜ:]>[ə:][3]	***[ɛj] & [ɛw] PÓLSAMOGŁOSKA (DRUGI ELEMENT) – SŁABSZA NIŻ W POLSKIM
-	-	-	-	[ə] NAJCZĘŚCIEJ WYSTĘPUJĄCA SAMOGŁOSKA – SCHWA – ŚRODKOWA, SŁABA
-	[œ]	-	-	
-	[œ̃]	-	-	
-	[ø]	-	-	
-	[y]	-	-	
-	[ɥ]	-	-	

"Schwa is never stressed" – FALSE

TAB. 1-3. VOWELS + SEMI-VOWELS + DIPHTHONGS

Polish	French	Portug.	English	
<o> [ɔ]: lok	[ɔ]	[ɔ]	[ɔ]*	Open-mid back rounded vowel - Wikipedia top [tóp] ▪ want [wónt] ▪ yacht [jót] ▪ cough [kóf]... ZMIANA: OTWARTA NA PÓŁ-OTWARTĄ
-	-	-	[ɔ]>[ɔ][4]	
-	-	-	[ʌ]**	Open-mid back unrounded vowel - Wikipedia cup [kát] ▪ blood [blád] ▪ one [wʌn] ▪ young [jʌŋ] ▪ son [sán]...
-	[ɔ]	[ɔ]	[ʌ]	
-	-	-	-	
-	[o]	[o]	[o]	Close-mid back rounded vowel - Wikipedia port [pó:t] ▪ four [fó:] ▪ all [ó:l] ▪ sauce [só:s] ▪ awe [ó:] ▪ saw [só:] ▪ door [dó:] ▪ corps [kó:] ▪ broad [bró:d] ▪ water [wó:tə]...
-	-	-	[o:]	
-	-	-	[ɔ:]	
-	-	-	-	
<oj> [Oj] ojciec	-	-	[ɔ]>[o][5]	ZMIANA: PÓŁ-OTWARTA NA PÓŁ-ZAMKNIĘTĄ
-	-	-	[oj]	coin [kójn] ▪ boy [bój]...
-	-	-	[ɔɪ]	
-	-	-	-	
<ą> [ɔ̃]: ład	[ɔ̃]	[õ]	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	*[ɔ] PRAWIE POLSKIE OTWARTE <O>
-	-	-	-	**[ʌ] JAK POLSKIE <O>, TYLKO NIEZAOKRĄGLONE
-	-	-	-	***[o:] ZAMKNIĘTE <O> I DŁUGIE



x

CONSONANTS

1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	[ð]	<i>głoska słaba, język tuż za górnymi zębami, „w” ze słabym wydmuchem</i>	th	this, brother, with	
	Voiced dental fricative - Wikipedia				
2.	[θ]	<i>mocna, język tuż za górnymi zębami, „f” wymówione z silnym wydmuchem</i>	th	think, author, mouth	
	Voiceless dental fricative - Wikipedia				
3.	[ŋ]	<i>jak w pol. słowach: ręka [rɛŋka], kangur</i>	ng, n	sing, stronger	IN POLISH WORD <ręka>
	Voiced velar nasal - Wikipedia				
4.	[z]	<i>lekko sepleniące „z”, język do dziąseł, słabe</i>	z, zz, s	zoo, jazz, nose, was, is, as, miser [ˈmaɪzə] → [ˈmaɪzə] skąpiec; dismal [ˈdɪzməl] ponury	NEARLY POLISH <z>
	Voiced alveolar fricative - Wikipedia				
5.	[s]	<i>lekko sepleniące „s”, język do dziąseł, mocne</i>	s, se, ss, c, sc	sit, cease, loose, class, cellar, science; BUT: scissors, possess, hussar [hʊˈzɑ:] → [heˈzɑ:] huzar; dissolve [dɪˈzɒlv] → [dɪˈzɒlv]	NEARLY POLISH <s>
	Voiceless alveolar fricative - Wikipedia				
6.	[ʒ]	<i>słabe „ż”, warszawskie, zmiękczone</i>	si, s, ge	invasion, treasure, usual, beige [beɪz] → [beɪʒ]; BUT: seizure [siːʒə] → [siʒə] przejęcie	NEARLY POLISH <ż> [ʒ]: Voiced retroflex fricative - Wikipedia
	Voiced postalveolar fricative - Wikipedia				

7.	[ʃ]	<i>mocne „sz”, warszawskie, zmiękczone</i>	sh, si, ci, sci, ti, ssi, s, ss, ch	shell, Asia [eɪʃə]→[ejʃə], gracious, conscious, station, sure [[ʊə/ʃɔ:]→[ʊo:], champagne, machine; BUT: schedule ['ʃedʒəwl] harmonogram; anxious ['æŋkʃəs]	NEARLY POLISH <sz> [ʃ]: Voiceless retroflex fricative - Wikipedia
Voiceless postalveolar fricative - Wikipedia					
8.	[dʒ]	<i>słabe „dż”, warszawskie, zmiękczone</i>	j, g, dg	jump, age, bridge; BUT: soldier, Norwich ['nɒrɪdʒ]→['nɒrtʃ]; sandwich ['sænwɪdʒ]→['sanwɪdʒ]	NEARLY POLISH <dż> [dʒ]: Voiced retroflex affricate - Wikipedia
Voiced postalveolar affricate - Wikipedia					
9.	[tʃ]	<i>mocne „cz”, warszawskie, zmiękczone</i>	ch, tch, t, c	church, watch, nature, concerto	NEARLY POLISH <cz> [tʃ]: Voiceless retroflex affricate - Wikipedia
Voiceless postalveolar affricate - Wikipedia					
10.	[l]	<i>przed samogłoskami – polskie „l” inne pozycje – teatralne „ł”</i>	l, ll	▪ feeling, oily, really [l] ▪ feel, tell, will she? [t]	THERE ARE TWO ENG. <l's>; ONE IS POLISH
11.	[r]	(1) jedno uderzenie języka; (2) bardziej podobne do pol. „ż” niż „r”; (3) po „b”, „d”, „t” dość specyficzny dźwięk; wymawiane tylko przed samogłoską [RP]	r, rr	▪ sorry ▪ raw ▪ bread	THERE ARE THREE ENGLISH <r's>; NONE IS POLISH
12.	[h]	<i>słabiej niż polskie „h”</i>	h, wh	hot, who	WEAK POLISH <h>
Voiceless glottal fricative - Wikipedia					
13.	[p]	<i>mocne, na początku wyrazu z przydechem</i>	p, pp	paper, happy	ASPIRATED
14.	[k]	<i>mocne, na początku wyrazu z przydechem</i>	k, c	car, kettle	ASPIRATED
15.	[t]	<i>mocne, na początku wyrazu z przydechem + koniec języka dotyka górných dziąseł</i>	t, tt, ed	test, notice, better, passed, walked; BUT: thyme, Thomas, Theresa [tə'ri:zə]→[tə'rɪzə], Anthony [UK: 'æntəni]→['antəni]	ALVEOLAR + ASPIRATED
Voiceless dental and alveolar plosives - Wikipedia					
16.	[d]	<i>słabe, koniec języka dotyka górných dziąseł</i>	d, dd, ed	did, add, stayed	ALVEOLAR
Voiced dental and alveolar plosives - Wikipedia					
17.	[n]	<i>koniec języka dotyka górných dziąseł</i>	n, nn, gn	nine, inn, gnaw [no:]→[no:] obgryzać; sign	ALVEOLAR
Voiced dental and alveolar nasals - Wikipedia					
18.	[b]	<i>słabe, jak polskie „b”</i>	b, bb	bed, hobby	WEAK POLISH
19.	[g]	<i>słabe, jak polskie „g”</i>	g, gg	gate, egg	WEAK POLISH <g>
20.	[f]	<i>jak polskie „f”, mocne</i>	f, ff, ph, gh	fine, offer, photo, laugh; BUT: lieutenant [lef'tenənt]→[lef'tenənt]	STRONG POLISH <f>
21.	[m]	<i>jak polskie „m”, słabe</i>	m, mm	man, summer	WEAK POLISH <m>
22.	[v]	<i>jak polskie „w”, słabe</i>	v	vivid; BUT: of [əv], Stephen [sti:vən]→[stɪvən]	WEAK POLISH <w>

End of Unit 1-bis • End of Unit 1-bis • End of Unit 1-bis • End of Unit 1-bis • End of Unit 1-bis

LESSON 2A

Band 2A

Vocabulary 1a (page 32)

[əbrʌpt] [ə'brʌpt]	[sɪnɪkəl] ['sɪnɪkəl]	[mɪk] [mi:k]
[æfəbəl] ['æfəbl]	[dɛfəʃənt] [di'fæənt]	[mɪtɪkjələs] [mə'tɪkjələs]
[əlʊw] [ə'lu:f]	[dɪvɪjəs] ['di:vɪəs]	[əbɒkjəs] [əb'nɒkjəs]
[ænɪmɪtɪd] ['ænɪmɪtɪd]	[grɪgɛ:riəs] [grɪ'geəriəs]	[ɒbstɪnət] ['ɒbstɪnət]
[əpɒlədʒetɪk] [ə,pɒlə'dʒetɪk]	[græmpɪ] ['græmpi]	[pəsɛptɪv] [pə'septɪv]
[kɒndɪsɛndɪŋ] [kɒndɪ'sendɪŋ]	[gælbəl] ['gælbəl]	[prɒdʌnt] ['pru:dʌnt]
[bɪlɪdʒərənt] [bɛ'ldʒərənt]	[ɪmpɑ:ʃəl] [ɪm'pɑ:ʃəl]	[pɛʃəvə] [pɛʃəvə]
[kæntæŋkərəs] [kæn'tæŋkərəs]	[ɪmpɪ] [ɪmpɪ]	[pɛʃɪ] ['pɛʃɪ]
[tɪkjɪ] ['tɪj:ki]	[ɪnsələnt] ['ɪnsələnt]	[rɪzɪljənt] [rɪ'zɪljənt]
[kɒnfɪjənʃəs] [kɒnfi'enʃəs]	[lɛtʃərəs] ['lɛtʃərəs]	[rɪzɒ:sfəl] [rɪ'zɒ:sfəl]

TRANSLATE

1. If anyone calls, ask their number so I can call them back.
2. If anyone arrives late they'll have to wait outside.
3. There are two people waiting outside.
4. What's the time? What time is it?
5. What's your wife like?
6. Today is Monday, the first of February.
7. I am of average height.
8. Has there been an accident?
9. I don't want there to be any misunderstanding.

LESSON 2B

Band 2B

TRANSLATE

1. Her career is the be-all and end-all of her existence. = *Kariera jest dla niej wszystkim.*
2. They are to be married. = *Mają się pobrać.*
3. He was never to see his wife again. = *On nie miał już nigdy zobaczyć swojej żony.*
4. You're being difficult. = *Robisz się trudny.*
5. You're being a coward. = *Zachowujesz się jak tchórz.*
6. My car was being repaired. = *Mój samochód był reperowany.*
7. I'm speaking English now. = *Mówię teraz po angielsku.*

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 2

1. TURN THE CORNER = *wylizać się z choroby*
2. PICTURE OF HEALTH = *okaz zdrowia*
3. PATATO-TRAP = *gęba / pysk*
4. SQUINT-EYED = *zezowaty*
5. STICKING OUT EARS = *odstające uszy*
6. AMERICAN CLOTH = *cerata*
7. TURKEY LEATHER = *zamsz*
8. WASH-LEATHER = *ircha*
9. AS DIFFERENT AS CHALK AND CHEESE = *zupełnie niepodobni*
10. LET ONESELF GO = *zaniedbać się*

11. A LICK AND A PROMISE = *umyć się z grubsza*

THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH: 🎧 (A7-2-1): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aEH2GkuRIHs>

🎧 (A7-2-2): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eU9pshEkWVE>

End of Unit 2 • End of Unit 2 • End of Unit 2 • End of Unit 2 • End of Unit 2 • End of Unit 2

LESSON 3A

Band 3A

TRANSLATE

1. I have loads of friends. = *Mam mnóstwo przyjaciół.*
2. I was having difficulty in staying awake. = *Miałam dużą trudność, by nie zasnąć.*
3. What did you have for breakfast? [= eat] = *Co zjadłeś na śniadanie?*
4. I had a little stroll round the garden this morning. = *Miałem mały spacer po ogrodzie rankiem.*
5. I'm afraid this old vacuum cleaner has had it. = *Obawiam się, że ten odkurzacz już się do niczego nie nadaje.*
6. I'm sick of your rudeness – I won't have it any longer. = *Mam dość twojego chamstwa. Nie będę tego więcej akceptował.*

How to Learn English with Movies (New Technique)

🎧 (A7-3-1): [How to Learn English with Movies \(New Technique\) - Bing video](#)

LESSON 3B

Band 3B

TRANSLATE

1. I can't imagine what he'll have **you** believe next. = *Nie mogę sobie wyobrazić, w co on ci każe wierzyć następnym razem.*
2. Guy'll have **it** working in no time. = *Guy to natychmiast naprawi.*
3. She had **her bag** stolen. = *Ukradli jej torebkę.*
4. I haven't been to Spain. = *Nie byłem w Hiszpanii.*
5. Go and have a look. = *Idź i popatrz.*

PROVERBS (marked ▷) & IDIOMS (marked ● or ○) – 3

(If there was no space in the Unit, the idioms marked ● have been transferred here.)

● *be a bookworm* = *być molem książkowym*

● *swot up*

● *drop out*: Last year a friend of mine dropped out of school and got a job in a bakery.

● *cut classes* = *wagarować*

● *flunk*: I think I flunked the history test. = *zawaliłem*

● *play hookey* [probably from <hook> or <hook it> meaning <make off>] = *uciec*

● *grade A sth*: That guy is a grade A scientist. = *Ten chłopak to naukowiec pierwszej klasy.*

● *be the fount of all knowledge*: He loves to give the impression that he's the fount of all knowledge. = *...jak by był źródłem wszelkiej mądrości.*

End of Unit 3 • End of Unit 3 • End of Unit 3 • End of Unit 3 • End of Unit 3 • End of Unit 3

should⁶⁰:

- 1) USED AFTER «**that**» WHEN STH IS SUGGESTED OR ARRANGED:
 «She recommended **that I (should) take some time off.**»
 «In order **that training (should) be effective it must be planned systematically.**»
 - 2) USED AFTER «**that**» AFTER MANY ADJECTIVES THAT DESCRIBE FEELINGS:
 «I'm **anxious that we should allow plenty of time.**»
 «I find it **astonishing that he should be so rude to you.**»
- AND:
- 3) USED WITH <**I**> AND <**we**> IN POLITE REQUESTS:
 «**I should like to call my lawyer.**»
 «**We should be grateful for your help.**»
 - 4) USED WITH <**I**> AND <**we**> TO GIVE OPINIONS THAT YOU ARE NOT CERTAIN ABOUT:
 «**I should imagine it will take about three hours.**»
 «**Is this enough food for everyone? I should think so.**»
 «**Will it matter? I shouldn't think so.**»
 - 5) USED FOR EXPRESSING STRONG AGREEMENT:
 «**I know it's expensive but it will last for years. I should hope so too.**»
 «**Nobody will oppose it. I should think not.**»

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 5

1. **DRINK DEEP** = *pić nałogowo*
2. **I NEVER TOUCH IT.** = *Nigdy nie piję.*
3. **BOTTOMS UP!** = *Do dna!*
4. **THE PARTING CUP** = *GRACE-CUP* = *ONE FOR THE ROAD* = *strzemienne*
5. **WHAT'S YOURS?** = *Czego się napiszesz?*
6. **I COULD DO WITH A GLASS OF BEER.** = *Dobrze by mi zrobiła szklanka piwa.*
7. **DRINK ON THE HOUSE** = *pić na rachunek firmy*
8. **A SHORT DRINK** = *A SHORT ONE* = *SOMETHING SHORT* = *kieliszek czegoś mocniejszego*
9. **JERRY-SHOP** = *knajpa (die Kneipe)*
10. **THE CREATURE** = *trunek / whisky*

End of Unit 5 • End of Unit 5 • End of Unit 5 • End of Unit 5 • End of Unit 5 • End of Unit 5

LESSON 6AB

INPUT: SCIENCE (GEOMETRY)

1. a triangle
2. isosceles triangle [aɪ'sɒsəli:z]
3. equilateral triangle
4. $S = \frac{1}{2} ah$, where a is the length of the base of the figure, and h is its height.
5. a square
6. $S = a^2$, where a is the length of the side of the figure.
7. a square
8. a circle
9. the radius
10. a chord
11. a diameter
12. $S = \pi r^2$, where r is the radius.

⁶⁰ Hornby, A.S.; 2010; *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*; p. 1419.

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 6

1. **PICKLED CUCUMBERS** = ogórki konserwowe
2. **SCRAMBLED EGGS** = jajecznica
3. **FRIED EGGS** = jajka sadzone
4. **I TAKE NO SUGAR IN MY TEA.** = Nie stodzę herbaty.
5. **BLIND OF ONE EYE** = ślepy na jedno oko
6. **MOON-BLINDNESS** = kurza ślepotą
7. **I HAVE HAD A BELLYFUL OF WATCHING.** = Napatrzyłem się do syta.
8. **BE AT THE END OF ONE'S TETHER** = gonić resztkami sił
9. **MY LEG IS ASLEEP.** = Ścierpła mi noga.
10. **I HAVE AN ITCH.** = Swędzi mnie.

End of Unit 6 • End of Unit 6 • End of Unit 6 • End of Unit 6 • End of Unit 6 • End of Unit 6

LESSON 7AB

Wymowa 'r': 🎧 (A7-7-1): [How to pronounce 'R' in British English - Bing video](#)

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 7

1. **BY HEART** = **WITHOUT BOOK** = **BY ROTE** = **OFF THE CUFF** = z pamięci
2. **HORSE-SENSE** = chłopski rozum
3. **A SMART ALEC** = **A CLEVER DICK** = **A WISE GUY** = **A SLY DOG** = mądrała / cwaniak
4. **SENSE OF LOCALITY** = zmysł orientacyjny
5. **THE SCALES FELL FROM HIS EYES.** = Wreszcie przejrzał na oczy.
6. **JOHN TROT** = cham
7. **FOR LAZINESS YOU REALLY TAKE THE BISCUIT.** = Jesteś najlepszym przykładem, jeżeli chodzi o lenistwo.
8. **PAUL PRY** = osoba wścibska
9. **AN EASY RIDER** = oportunist / naciągacz / wyzyskiwacz
10. **HE HOLDS HIMSELF ALOOF.** = Stoi na uboczu. / Nie udziela się.

End of Unit 7 • End of Unit 7 • End of Unit 7 • End of Unit 7 • End of Unit 7 • End of Unit 7

LESSON 8AB

TRANSLATE

1. I've got three pieces of advice for you.
2. I've just bought three pieces of furniture.
3. I've got fewer stamps in my collection than you.
4. It's a very important piece of information.
5. Who has got the most friends?
6. And who has got the fewest?
7. a pack of cards
8. a slice of bread

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 8

1. **POP THE QUESTION** = oświadczyć się
2. **GIVE SB A MITTEN** = dać komuś kosza {mitten = mitenka}
3. **SHACK UP WITH SB** = żyć z kimś na kocią łapę {shack = chatupa / buda}

4. **BREAD-WINNER** = zwycięzca rodziny
5. **ON THE SPEAR SIDE** = po mieczu
6. **ON THE DISTAFF / SPINDLE SIDE** = po kądzieli {*distaff* = kądziel; *spindle* = wrzeciono}
7. **GERMAN BROTHER / SISTER** = rodzony brat / rodzona siostra {*german* = *having the same parents; a near relative*}
8. **SHALL WE MAKE IT NINE O'CLOCK?** = Może się umówimy na dziewiątą?
9. **THAT MAKES US EVEN.** = Jesteśmy kwita.
10. **DROP A BRICK** = popętnić gafę

End of Unit 8 • End of Unit 8 • End of Unit 8 • End of Unit 8 • End of Unit 8 • End of Unit 8

LESSON 9AB

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 9

1. **FOR SOME MUST WATCH, WHILE SOME MUST SLEEP – SO RUNS THE WORLD AWAY.** = Ktoś nie śpi, aby spać mógł ktoś, to są zwyczajne dzieje. [Shakespeare]
2. **WOMEN ARE MADE TO BE LOVED, NOT TO BE UNDERSTOOD.** = Kobiety są stworzone do tego, by je kochać, a nie je rozumieć. [O Wilde]
3. **ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE, AND ALL THE MEN AND WOMEN MERELY PLAYERS.** = Cały świat jest sceną, a wszyscy ludzie tylko aktorami. [Shakespeare]
4. **THE WORLD IS A STAGE, BUT THE PLAY IS BADLY CAST.** = Świat jest sceną, ale sztuka jest źle obsadzona. [O Wilde]
5. **TO EAT ONE'S WORDS: ONE DAY YOU'LL HAVE TO EAT YOUR WORDS.** = ...odszczekać swoje słowa
6. **UNDER THE VEIL OF STH: SHE CAME HERE UNDER THE VEIL OF GIVING US SOME HELP.** = ...pod przykrywką udzielenia nam jakiejś pomocy.
7. **TO UNBOTTLE ONESELF: WHAT'S BITING YOU? WHY DON'T YOU UNBOTTLE YOURSELF TO ME?** = ...Czemu mi się nie zwierzysz?
8. **TO MOVE / TO MARCH WITH THE TIMES** = iść z duchem czasu
9. **TO CATCH AT SHADOWS: IT'S HIGH TIME YOU STOPPED CATCHING AT SHADOWS.** = ...żebyś przestał gonić za mrzonkami.
10. **TO SCRATCH THE SURFACE: WE SHOULD GO DEEPER IN THIS TOPIC INSTEAD OF SCRATCHING THE SURFACE.** = Powinniśmy wejść głębiej w ten temat zamiast zajmować się nim tak powierzchownie.

End of Unit 9 • End of Unit 9 • End of Unit 9 • End of Unit 9 • End of Unit 9 • End of Unit 9

LESSON 10AB

NORWICH ACCENT (10:37)

[(A7-10-1): [Norfolk Accent Challenge!! How To Speak Broad Norfolk!! - Bing video](#) =

=

<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=YOU+TUBE+NORWICH+ACCENT&DOCID=608008421175936500&MID=5BB58BEFA44EEA9166DD5BB58BEFA44EEA9166DD&VIEW=DETAIL&FORM=VIRE>]

- 1) **city** [sɪti]
- 2) [j] IS LOST AFTER ALL CONSONANTS: **during, humorous**
- 3) [u:] **moan, sole, nose**
- 4) [ɔu] **mown, soul, knows**
- 5) NO DISTINCTION [ɪə] AND [eə] AND BOTH **beer** AND **bear** PRONOUNCED [be:]
- 6) [h] PARTLY LOST
- 7) [ʊ] **home, suppose**

- 8) [ʊ] room, broom, roof, hoof
 9) [ɔ:f] off
 10) [t] >>> GLOTTAL STOP
 11) -ing [ən]

Exercise, p. 68.

The South Tyrol region is a good choice for those who cross from Hull or Harwich to the Netherlands, with ... fast train or motorway routes through Germany and Austria, and no need for the long slog down through France. To the east of the A22 *autostrada* south of the Brenner Pass, the wide, sunny Val Badia sits beneath ... imposing Dolomites summits. A popular winter sports area, in ... summer it offers ... dreamy walking and cycling routes, including in ... two natural parks – Fanes-Senes-Braies and Puez Odle. ... Dairy and fruit farming is as important as ... tourism here, and there is plenty of ... farm accommodation – self-catering and otherwise. The valley's cute villages offer the added interest of an insight into ... little-known Ladin culture. While much of the South Tyrol is bilingual German/Italian, here there's a third tongue, Ladin – evolved from the vernacular Latin – and ... ancient traditions most visible in ... intricate woodcarvings.

Exercises, p. 69.

I.

1. a – Ø
2. A – Ø – Ø
3. Ø – Ø
4. a
5. Ø

II.

1. the – Ø
2. Ø – Ø – Ø – the
3. The
4. Ø- Ø
5. Ø

III.

1. a – the – a – a – a – an – the – the
2. Ø – the – a – Ø
3. a – a – a – a – Ø – Ø – Ø – Ø – the – a – the – the – the – a – Ø

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 10

1. IN THE SHORT / LONG RUN = *na krótką / dłuższą metę*
2. TO BE ALL THE RAGE: DON'T YOU LIKE MY SHOES? THEY'RE ALL THE RAGE. = *...To ostatni krzyk mody.*
3. AT ONE'S (OWN) PERIL: OF COURSE YOU CAN TRY BUT AT YOUR OWN PERIL. = *...ale na własne ryzyko.*
4. TO HAVE MONEY TO BURN = *spać na pieniądzech*
5. NO-ONE CAN MAKE YOU FEEL INFERIOR WITHOUT YOUR CONSENT. (ELEANOR ROOSEVELT)

End of Unit 10 • End of Unit 10 • End of Unit 10 • End of Unit 10 • End of Unit 10 • End of Unit 10

LESSON 11AB

LIVERPOOL ACCENT

- 1) There is no [ʌ] vowel: [ʌ] > [u].
- 2) [ɑ:] > [æ]: *dance, daft.*
- 3) *book, cook* [u:].
- 4) *city, seedy* [i:]. (the same in Newcastle)
- 5) No difference between *fair* and *fir*, in most cases [ɛ:].
- 6) [p], [t], [k] are heavily aspirated or even affricated: *back* [bakx], *can't* [kxɑ:nt].
- 7) *matter* [mæɾə], *got a job* [gɒɾədʒɒb].
- 8) [h] usually silent.

- 9) [ð] may be [d].
 10) 'yous' plural of 'you'.

Fake Bake is a slang term that refers to the act of tanning oneself using a spray-on tanning solution or a self-tanning lotion. The term "fake" in Fake Bake refers to the fact that the tan is not natural, but rather artificially created by applying a chemical-based product to the skin. The term "bake" refers to the process of exposing the skin to UV rays, which is typically associated with sun tanning. Fake Bake is often used as a derogatory term to describe individuals who use self-tanning products excessively or inappropriately. It is often associated with individuals who have an unnatural or overly dark tan, which can be seen as unattractive or even offensive by some people. The use of Fake Bake products has become increasingly popular in recent years, particularly among young women who are looking for a quick and easy way to achieve a tan without having to spend time in the sun. While these products can be effective at creating a temporary tan, they can also have negative side effects if used improperly. For example, overuse of self-tanning products can lead to skin irritation, uneven coloration, and even skin cancer. (<https://www.fastslang.com/fake-bake> July, 2025)

TRANSLATE

1. I often go to the cinema. = Często chodzę do kina.
2. This proposal is not to be sneezed at. = To jest propozycja nie do pogardzenia.
3. He lied his way into the job. = Nakłamał i dostał tę pracę.
4. It occurs to me that she is wrong. = Wydaje mi się, że ona się myli.
5. She fainted from loss of blood. = Zastabła z powodu utraty krwi.
6. I allowed her to bully me. = Pozwalałem jej na pomiatanie sobą.
7. What do you do (for a living)? = Jak zarabiasz na życie?
8. The village lies 20 km west of the city. = Wieś leży 20 km na zachód od miasta.

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 4

1. YOU'RE PREACHING TO THE CONVERTED! = ...nie przejdzie...
2. TO BE ON FIRST-NAME TERMS WITH SB = być z kimś po imieniu
3. LET BYGONES BE BYGONES. = Było, minęło.
4. IT SUDDENLY HIT HOME THAT... = Nagle dotarło do mnie, że...
5. YOU MAY HAVE FOOLED EVERYONE ELSE BUT YOUR STORY WON'T WASH WITH ME. = ...nie przejdzie...
6. I REFUSE TO BE USED AS YOUR WHIPPING BOY ANY LONGER. = ...chłopiec do bicia...
7. THIS APPLE PIE IS NICE BUT IT CAN'T HOLD A CANDLE TO THE ONE MY GRANNY MAKES. = nie umywa się...

End of Unit 11 • End of Unit 11 • End of Unit 11 • End of Unit 11 • End of Unit 11 • End of Unit 11

LESSON 12AB

- 🔊 (A7-12-1): [Eastenders - Jay & Lola \(2nd July 2012\) - Bing video](#)
 🔊 (A7-12-2): [EastEnders - Lola Gets Arrested \(16th July 2012\) - Bing video](#)
 🔊 (A7-12-3): [EastEnders - Jay & Lola \(10th September 2012\) - Bing video](#)
 🔊 (A7-12-4): [EastEnders - Lola Breaks Up With Jay \(9th October 2015\) - Bing video](#)
 🔊 (A7-12-5): [EastEnders - Jay Brown Breaks Up With Lola Pearce \(9th November 2020\) *subtitles* - Bing video](#)

TRANSLATE

1. Let's not go there!
2. Don't let her say it to him.
3. Who are you talking to on the phone?
4. Our burglar alarm is forever going off for no reason.
5. I am a satisfied man.
6. It's a living creature.

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 12

1. BY TRIAL AND ERROR = metodą prób i błędów

2. **HIT AND MISS** = *na chybił trafił*
3. **TO GO FOR THE SOFT OPTION** = *pójść na łatwiznę*
4. **THE DAILY GRIND** = *harówka codzienna*
5. **ACCIDENTLY ON PURPOSE** = *niby przypadkiem*
6. **GIVE ME A BELL / BUZZ / RING!** = *Zadzwoń do mnie!*
7. **I CAN'T TELL YOU THE EXACT FIGURES** **OFF THE TOP OF MY HEAD...** = *...dokładnych liczb z pamięci...*

End of Unit 12 • End of Unit 12 • End of Unit 12 • End of Unit 12 • End of Unit 12 • End of Unit 12

LESSON 13AB

TRANSLATE

1. People have been doing it since time immemorial.
2. Is that the sum total of your achievements?
3. I played / used to play football every day when I was a boy.
4. He always carried an umbrella.
5. She thought that her neighbour had stolen the money, but it turned out to be a bad shot.
6. He will go bananas when you tell him the news.
7. It's a piece of cake for me.
8. It's a vicious circle.
9. I don't like your off-colour remarks.
10. Speak of the devil, here comes my sister.

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 13

1. **TO GO TO THE DOGS** = *zejść na psy*
2. **YOU NEED SOME** **HAIR OF THE DOG.** = *Potrzebujesz klina na kaca.*
3. **MARK HAS A MASSIVE** **CHIP ON HIS SHOULDER** **ABOUT HIS PARENTS' ORIGINS.** = *...kompleks...*
4. **TO HIT THE BOTTLE** = *wpaść w alkoholizm, zacząć pić*
5. **A RECIPE FOR DISASTER** = *przepis na klęskę*
6. **TO NIP STH IN THE BUD** = *zduścić coś w zarodku*
7. **LUCK GOES IN CYCLES.** = *Fortuna kołem się toczy.*

End of Unit 13 • End of Unit 13 • End of Unit 13 • End of Unit 13 • End of Unit 13 • End of Unit 13

LESSON 14AB

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 14

1. **IT RUNS IN THE FAMILY.** = *To rodzinne.*
2. **TO HAVE A BIT ON THE SIDE** = *mieć kogoś na boku*
3. **TO HAVE A CRUSH ON SB** = *podkochiwać się w kimś*
4. **TO POP THE QUESTION** = *poprosić o rękę: Ann's parents expect you to pop the question.*
5. **TO PLAY GOOSEBERRY** = *być przyzwoitką*
6. **WITH A CLEAN SLATE** = *z czystym kontem*
7. **TO LOOK OUT FOR NUMBER ONE** = *martwić się tylko o siebie*

End of Unit 14 • End of Unit 14 • End of Unit 14 • End of Unit 14 • End of Unit 14 • End of Unit 14

LESSON 15AB

TRANSLATE

1. In the seventies I went to / attended primary school.
2. During the war I lived in Warsaw.
3. When I saw him, he was reading a newspaper. / I saw him when he was reading...

Veganism is the practice of abstaining from the use of animal products, particularly in diet, and an associated philosophy that rejects the commodity status of animals. An individual who follows the diet or philosophy is known as a **vegan**. Distinctions may be made between several categories of veganism. Dietary vegans, also known as "strict vegetarians", refrain from consuming meat, eggs, dairy products, and any other animal-derived substances. An ethical vegan, also known as a "moral vegetarian", is someone who not only follows a vegan diet but extends the philosophy into other areas of their lives, and opposes the use of animals for any purpose. Another term is "environmental veganism", which refers to the avoidance of animal products on the premise that the industrial farming of animals is environmentally damaging and unsustainable.

Well-planned vegan diets are regarded as appropriate for all stages of life, including infancy and pregnancy, by the American Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, the Australian National Health and Medical Research Council, the British Dietetic Association, Dietitians of Canada, and the New Zealand Ministry of Health. The German Society for Nutrition—which is a non-profit organisation and not an official health agency—does not recommend vegan diets for children or adolescents, or during pregnancy and breastfeeding. There is inconsistent evidence for vegan diets providing a protective effect against metabolic syndrome, but some evidence suggests that a vegan diet can help with weight loss, especially in the short term. Vegan diets tend to be higher in dietary fibre, magnesium, folic acid, vitamin C, vitamin E, iron, and phytochemicals, and lower in dietary energy, saturated fat, cholesterol, omega-3 fatty acid, vitamin D, calcium, zinc, and vitamin B₁₂. A poorly-planned vegan diet may lead to nutritional deficiencies that nullify any beneficial effects and may cause serious health issues, some of which can only be prevented with fortified foods or dietary supplements. Vitamin B₁₂ supplementation is important because its deficiency causes blood disorders and potentially irreversible neurological damage, though this danger is also present in poorly-planned non-vegan diets.

Dorothy Morgan and Donald Watson coined the term "vegan" in 1944 when they co-founded the Vegan Society in the UK. At first, they used it to mean "non-dairy vegetarian." However, by May 1945, vegans explicitly abstained from "eggs, honey; and animals' milk, butter and cheese". From 1951, the Society defined it as "the doctrine that man should live without exploiting animals". Interest in veganism increased in the 2010s, especially in the latter half. More vegan stores opened, and vegan options became increasingly available in supermarkets and restaurants.

The term "vegetarian" has been in use since around 1839 to refer to what was previously described as a vegetable regimen or diet. Its origin is an irregular compound of *vegetable* and the suffix *-arian* (in the sense of "supporter, believer" as in *humanitarian*). The earliest known written use is attributed to actress, writer and abolitionist Fanny Kemble, in her *Journal of a Residence on a Georgian plantation in 1838–1839*.

Vegetarianism can be traced to Indus Valley Civilization in 3300–1300 BCE in the Indian subcontinent, particularly in northern and western ancient India. Early vegetarians included Indian philosophers such as Mahavira, Acharya Kundakunda, and the Tamil poet Valluvar; the Indian emperors Chandragupta Maurya and Ashoka; Greek philosophers such as Empedocles, Theophrastus, Plutarch, Plotinus, and Porphyry; and the Roman poet Ovid and the playwright Seneca the Younger. The Greek sage Pythagoras may have advocated an early form of strict vegetarianism, but his life is so obscure that it is disputed whether he ever advocated any form of vegetarianism at all. He almost certainly prohibited his followers from eating beans and from wearing woollen garments. Eudoxus of Cnidus, a student of Archytas and Plato, writes that "Pythagoras was distinguished by such purity and so avoided killing and killers that he not only abstained from animal foods, but even kept his distance from cooks and hunters". One of the earliest known vegans was the Arab poet al-Ma'arri (c. 973 – c. 1057). Their arguments were based on health, the transmigration of souls, animal welfare, and the view—espoused by Porphyry in *De Abstinencia ab Esu Animalium* ("On Abstinence from Animal Food", c. 268 – c. 270)—that if humans deserve justice, then so do animals.

Vegetarianism established itself as a significant movement in 19th-century Britain and the United States. A minority of vegetarians avoided animal food entirely. In 1813, the poet Percy Bysshe Shelley published *A Vindication of Natural Diet*, advocating "abstinence from animal food and spirituous liquors", and in 1815, William Lambe, a London physician, stated that his "water and vegetable diet" could cure anything from tuberculosis to acne. Lambe called animal food a "habitual irritation", and argued that "milk eating and flesh-eating are but branches of a common system and they must stand or fall together". Sylvester Graham's meatless Graham diet—mostly fruit, vegetables, water, and bread made at home with stoneground flour—became popular as a health remedy in the 1830s in the United States. Several vegan communities were established around this time. In Massachusetts, Amos Bronson Alcott, father of the novelist Louisa May Alcott, opened the Temple School in 1834 and Fruitlands in 1844, and in England, James Pierrepont Greaves founded the Concordium, a vegan community at Alcott House on Ham Common, in 1838.⁶¹

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 15

1. **MY DOGS ARE BARKING.** = *Nogi mnie bolą.*
2. **LIKE TALKING TO A BRICK WALL** = *jakby się mówiło do ściany*
3. **A COLLECTOR'S PIECE** = *biały kruk, rzadki okaz*

⁶¹ [Veganism - Wikipedia](#) [May 14, 2021]

4. THE NEWS WAS JUST A CANARD ['kænd:d]. = Ta wiadomość jest po prostu kaczka dziennikarską.
5. YOU CAN PUT THE PEDAL TO THE METAL. = ...gaz do dechy.
🔊 A7-13: Put the pedal to the metal - Idioms by The Free Dictionary
6. A ROAD HOQ = pirat drogowy
7. A DOG IN THE MANGER ['meɪdʒə] = pies ogrodnika

End of Unit 15 • End of Unit 15 • End of Unit 15 • End of Unit 15 • End of Unit 15 • End of Unit 15

LESSON 16AB

🔊 (A7-16-1): Present Perfect Simple vs Present Perfect Continuous

https://www.google.com/search?q=Youtube+Present+perfect+simple+vs+present+perfect+continuous+in+English&client=firefox-b-d&hs=cMlp&sca_esv=acd81caf4539d42c&biw=1869&bih=919&aic=0&sxsrf=ANbL-n4Gy-8mLWvvtmtnUilOf725SWGkw%3A1770284562199&ei=EmaEafbhC8uRwPAP3M-W6Q0&ved=0ahUKEwj2suzzh8KSAxLcBAIHdynd04ChDh1QMIEw&uact=5&oq=Youtube+Present+perfect+simple+vs+present+perfect+continuous+in+English&lp=Egxdn3Mtd2l6LXNlcAiri1lvdXR1YmUgUHJlc2VudCBwZXJmZWNOIHNBpXBSZSB2cyBwcmVzZW50IHBlcmZlY3QgY29udGludW91cyBpbjBfbmdsaXNoSLY1UNCfWJYqAF4AZABAjgBXaAB5waqAQixMbgBA8gBAPgBAZgCB6ACggTCAGoQABiwAxjWBBhHwglGEAAAYFhgewglEECEYCPgDAIlgGAZAGCJIHATegB78QsgcBNrgH_QPCBwUwLiYuMcgHCYAIAA&sclient=gws-wiz-serp#fpstate=ive&vld=cid:94e7a2a7,vid:pvoqkQHb3lo,sto

Wiliam Szekspir; 2016; *Hamlet*; przełożył: Józef Paszkowski; Hachette Polska sp. z o. o.; Warszawa; pp. 84-85 & 255-256.

To be or not to be: that is the question:
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
And by opposing end them? To die: to sleep;
No more; and, by a sleep to say we end

The heart-ache and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to, 'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd. To die, to sleep;
To sleep: perchance to dream: ay, there's the rub;
For in that sleep of death what dreams may come
When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
Must give us pause. There's the respect

That makes calamity of so long life;
For who would bear the whips and scorns of time,
The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
The pangs of dispriz'd love, the law's delay,
The insolence of office, and the spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes,

When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare bodkin? Who would fardels bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life,
But that the dread of something after death,
The undiscover'd country from whose bourn
No traveller returns, puzzles the will,
And makes us rather bear those ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of?

Thus conscience does make cowards of us all;
And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought,
And enterprises of great pith and moment
With this regard their currents turn awry,

And lose the name of action. Soft you now!

Być albo nie być to wielkie pytanie.
Jest-li w istocie szlachetniejszą rzeczą
Znosić pociski zawistnego losu
Czy też stawiawszy czoła morzu nędzy,
Przez opór wybrnąć z niego? Umrzeć – zasnąć
I na tym koniec. Gdybyśmy wiedzieli,
Że raz zasnąwszy, zakończym na zawsze
Boleści serca i owe tysiączne
Właściwe naszej naturze wstrząśnienia,
Kres taki byłby celem na tej ziemi
Najpożądalszym. Umrzeć – zasnąć. – Zasnąć!
Może śnić? – w tym sęk cały, jakie bowiem
W tym śnie śmiertelnym marzenia przyjść mogą,
Kiedy zrzucimy z siebie więzy ciała,
To zastanawia nas: i toć to czyni
Tak długowieczną niedolę: bo któż by
Ścierpiat pogardę i zniewagi świata,
Krzywdy ciemieńczy, obelgi dumnego,
Lekceważonej miłości męczarnie,
Odwłokę prawa, butę władz i owe
Upokorzenia, które nieustannie,
Cichej zasługi stają się udziałem,
Gdyby od tego kawałkiem żelaza
Mógł się uwolnić? Któż by dźwigał ciężar
Nudnego życia i pocił się pod nim,
Gdyby obawa czegoś poza grobem,
Obawa tego obcego nam kraju,
Skąd nikt nie wraca, nie wątpia woli
I kazała nam pędzić dni raczej
W złym już wiadomym niż uchodząc przed nim
Popadać w inne, którego nie znamy.
Tak to rozwaga czyni nas tchórzami;
Przedsiębiorczości hoża cera blednie
Pod wpływem wahań i zamiary pełne
Jędrności, zbite z wytkniętej kolei,

The fair Ophelia! Nymph, in thy orisons
Be all my sins remember'd.

To be or not to be: that is the question:
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
And by opposing end them? To die: to sleep;
No more; and, by a sleep to say we end
The heart-ache and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to, 'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd. To die, to sleep;
To sleep: perchance to dream: ay, there's the rub:
For in that sleep of death what dreams may come
When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
Must give us pause. There's the respect
That makes calamity of so long life;
For who would bear the whips and scorns of time,
The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
The pangs of dispriz'd love, the law's delay,
The insolence of office, and the spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes,
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare bodkin? Who would fardels bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life,
But that the dread of something after death,
The undiscover'd country from whose bourn
No traveller returns, puzzles the will,
And makes us rather bear those ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of?
Thus conscience does make cowards of us all;
And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought,
And enterprises of great pith and moment
With this regard their currents turn awry,
And lose the name of action. Soft you now!
The fair Ophelia! Nymph, in thy orisons
Be all my sins remember'd.

Tracę nazwę czynu. – Ha! Cóż widzę?
Piękna Ofelia! – Nimfo, w modłach swoich
Pomnij o moich grzechach.
'tis = it is
nobler [nəʊblə] • sling = proca
outrageous [aʊtreɪdʒəs] = oburzający, skandaliczny,
szokujący
heir [eə] = spadkobierca
consummation [kɒnsə'meɪʃn] = spełnienie, skonsumowanie,
ukoronowanie
devoutly [dɪ'vaʊtli] = pobożnie, nabożnie, szczerze
perchance [pə'tʃɑ:ns] = być może, przypadkiem,
przypadkowo
there's the rub = w tym cały sęk, cała trudność
shuffle = powłóczyć nogami, szuranie, tasowanie,
przestawić
shuffle off = wymigać się od czegoś
coil = zwój, kłęb, cewka, spirala...
calamity [kə'læməti] = klęska, katastrofa, nieszczęście
scorn = pogarda, szyderstwo
contumely ['kɒntju:mli; US: kən'tu:məli] = a rude
language/treatment arising from haughtiness and
contempt; insulting language or treatment; instance of
this; humiliating insult
contumacious = lacking respect for authority
pang = ścisnięcie serca, wyrzuty, skurcze, ból
disprize = to hold in contempt, despise
insolence = bezczelność
spurn = odrzucać, wzgardzać, odrzucić
patient merit = wartość, zaleta, zasługa
unworthy = niegodny
quietus = a final discharge, final settlement
bodkin = szpilka, szpikulec
fardel = bundle, parcel
weary = znużony, zmęczony, nużący
bourn = strumień • hue = barwa
sickly = chorowity, słabowity
pith = białe włókno, miękisz, istota sprawy, waga
awry [ə'raɪ] = przekrzywiony, zmierzwiony
Ophelia [ə'fi:liə] • orison = modlitwa

🔊 (A7-16-2): [To be or not to be - Kenneth Branagh HD \(HAMLET\) - Bing video](#)

🔊 (A7-16-3): [Olivier's Hamlet film \(1948\): To Be Or Not To Be soliloquy - Bing video](#)

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 16

1. GIVE THEM AN INCH AND THEY'LL TAKE A MILE. = Daj im palec, a wezmą całą rękę.
2. TO CUT THE MUSTARD = sprostać wymaganiom, spełnić oczekiwania
3. TO HAVE MY FILL (OF STH) = mieć dość
4. ONLY THE BEST IS GOOD ENOUGH.
5. SNOWED UNDER (WITH WORK) = zawalony pracą
6. TO THINK BIG = mierzyć wysoko
7. TO SWEAT BLOOD = wypruwać sobie żyły, harować jak wół
8. (I) CROSS MY HEART AND HOPE TO DIE = przysięgam
9. TO DRESS UP THE TRUTH = naginać prawdę
10. A LIE IS HALFWAY AROUND THE WORLD BEFORE THE TRUTH HAS GOT ITS BOOTS ON. (MARK TWAIN)

End of Unit 16 • End of Unit 16 • End of Unit 16 • End of Unit 16 • End of Unit 16 • End of Unit 16

LESSON 17A

Band A

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 17

1. **A PIPE DREAM** = *mrzonka, nierealne marzenie (fajki do palenia opium)*
2. **TO BOIL THE OCEAN** = *porywać się z motyką na słońce*
3. **IF PIGS COULD FLY...** = *Prędziej mi kaktus wyrośnie...*
4. **TO OWN UP** = *przyznać się*
5. **TO PUT / TO THROW A SPANNER IN THE WORKS** = *wkładać kij w szprychy*
6. **WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS** = *bardziej skomplikowane niż się wydaje*
7. **TO PUT A CAT AMONG THE PIGEONS** = *wsadzić kij w mrowisko*
8. **TO HIT THE ROCKS** = *ponieść porażkę, zakończyć się fiaskiem*
9. **A BAPTISM OF FIRE** = *chrzest bojowy*
10. **TO STICK IT UP YOUR JUMPER** = *wsadzić w cztery litery (THE BEATLES, I AM THE WALRUS)*

LESSON 17B

Band B

SENTENCE PATTERN B11: ◀VERB₁₁ + ing-FORM▶

admit (1) + ingFORM

She admitted [= say that you have done sth wrong or illegal] **having driven the car without insurance.**

(A) ADMIT = ACCEPT TRUTH

[...to + OBJECT]

- (1) Don't be afraid to **admit to** your mistakes.
- (2) She **admits to** being strict with her children.
- (3) He admitted all his mistakes.
- (4) She stubbornly refuses to admit the truth.
- (5) Why don't you just admit defeat and let sb else try?
- (6) Admit it! You were terrified.

[...that-CLAUSE]

- (7) They freely admit (**that**) they still have a lot to learn.
- (8) I couldn't admit to my parents **that** I was finding the course difficult.
- (9) It was generally admitted **that** the government had acted too quickly.

[...to-INF]

- (10) The appointment is now generally admitted to have been a mistake.

(B) ADMIT = ACCEPT BLAME

- (1) He refuses to admit to the other charges.
- (2) She admitted to having stolen the car.
- (3) She admitted theft.
- (4) He refused to admit his guilt.
- (5) **She admitted having driven the car without insurance.**

(C) ADMIT = ALLOW TO ENTER / JOIN

- (1) Each ticket admits one adult.
- (2) You will not be admitted to the theatre after the performance had started.
- (3) The narrow windows admit little light into the room.
- (4) The society admits all US citizens over 21.
- (5) Women were only admitted into the club last year.

(D) ADMIT TO HOSPITAL

(1) Two crash victims were admitted to the local hospital.

appreciate (2) + ingFORM = docenić, wysoko cenić; być wdzięcznym

I don't appreciate **being** treated like a second-class citizen. [be grateful / welcome sth]

[...+ OBJECT + ingFORM]

We would appreciate you letting us know of any problems.

[...+ OBJECT]

Her family doesn't appreciate her. [recognize the good qualities of sth/sb]

[...+ wh-WORD]

I don't think you appreciate [realise] how expensive it will be.

[...+ that-CLAUSE]

We didn't fully appreciate [realise] that he was seriously ill.

avoid (3) + ingFORM = unikać

I've been avoiding **getting** down to work all day.

You should avoid **mentioning** his divorce.

[...+ OBJECT]

He's been avoiding me all week.

I left early to avoid the rush hour.

[...+ OBJECT + ingFORM]

They built a wall to avoid soil being washed away.

can't help (4)

I can't help **thinking** he knows more than he has told us.

come (5) + ingFORM [arrive somewhere in order to do sth or get sth]

He came **looking** for me.

consider (6)

We're considering **buying** a new car.

contemplate (7) = kontemplować; rozważać, brać pod uwagę

I have never contemplated **living** abroad.

defer (8) = odłożyć, odroczyć

I deferred **making** the decision [= delay sth until a later time / postpone sth].

deny (9) = zaprzeczyć, odmówić

He denies **attempting** to murder his wife.

detest (10) = nie znosić, nie cierpieć

I detest **having** to get up early. I detest people telling lies.

dislike (11) = nie lubić, odczuwać niechęć do

I dislike **being** away from my family. He dislikes working in the garden.

endure (12) [ɪ n dʒ ɛ:] = wytrzymać, wytrwać, znieść

He can't endure **being** defeated. How long can you endure without water.

enjoy (13) + ingFORM = znajdować przyjemność, cieszyć się, korzystać z czegoś

I enjoy **playing** tennis. Did you enjoy your summer holiday? to enjoy privileges / good health

fancy (14)

Do you fancy (masz ochotę) **going** out this evening? I fancied (odnoszę wrażenie) I heard a knock on the door. I think he fancies (lubi) you... Fancy her becoming a model! (Niemożliwe, żeby ona została modelką.)

Fancy that! (Coś takiego!)

finish (15)

Be quiet! He hasn't finished **speaking**.

go (16) = move in a particular way or while doing sth else

The car went **skidding** off the road into a ditch. She went **sobbing** up the stairs. She crashed into a waiter and his tray of drinks went **flying**.

imagine (17)

She imagined **walking** into the office and **handing** in her resignation.

keep (18)

Keep **smiling**!

like (19)

She's never liked **swimming**.

mind (20)

Would you mind **explaining** that again, please?

miss (21)

She narrowly missed **hitting** him.

need (22)

This shirt needs **washing**.

postpone (23)

It was an unpopular decision to postpone **building** the new hospital.

resent (24) + ingFORM [feel bitter or angry about sth, esp because you feel it is unfair]

He bitterly resents **being** treated like a child.

[...+ OBJECT + ingFORM] She resented him making all the decisions. I resent your reading my letters (*Mam ci za złe, że czytasz moje listy*).

[...+ POSSESSIVE + ingFORM (formal)] She resented his making all the decisions.

[...+ OBJECT] I deeply resented her criticism. He resents your criticism (*nie znosi twojej krytyki*).

resist (25) = *stawiać opór, przeciwstawiać się*

The bank strongly resists **cutting** interest rates.

risk (26)

They knew they risked **being** arrested.

suggest (27)

I suggest **going** in my car.

want (28)

The plants want **watering** daily. ...wymaga podlania...

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 17

1. **IT'S MY TREAT.** = *Ja zapraszam, ja płać.*
2. **QUALITY COMES AT A PRICE.** = *Jakość ma swoją cenę.*
3. **ALL SMOKE AND MIRRORS.** = *Pic na wodę, ściema.*
4. **AT THE DROP OF A HAT** = *natychmiast, bez namysłu*
5. **THERE'S ONE BORN EVERY MINUTE.** = **THERE'S A SUCKER BORN EVERY MINUTE.** = *Głupich nie sieją...*
6. **NO LIGHTS ON THERE.** = *Nie mieć piątej klepki.*
7. **GET A LIFE!** = *Litości, nie nudź już!*
8. **OVER MY DEAD BODY** = *po moim trupie*
9. **THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER** = *zazdrość*
10. **CALL ME MR PICKY BUT...** = *Może się czepiam, ale...*

End of Unit 17 • End of Unit 17 • End of Unit 17 • End of Unit 17 • End of Unit 17 • End of Unit 17

LESSON 18A

Band 18A

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 18

1. **THE WRITING IS ON THE WALL.** = *Wiadomo, że to się dobrze nie skończy.*
2. **COME HELL OR HIGH WATER.** = *Choćby się waliło i paliło.*
3. **LEAVE SB HIGH AND DRY** = *zostawić na lodzie*
4. **SINK OR SWIM** = *wóz albo przewóz*
5. **THERE'S NO HARM IN TRYING.** = *Nie szkodzi spróbować.*
6. **LET'S CALL IT A DAY.** = *Skończmy na dzisiaj.*
7. **BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE.** = *Najpierw obowiązek, potem przyjemność.*
8. **THE SKY IS THE LIMIT.** = *Nie ma rzeczy niemożliwych. (Jason Derulo)*
9. **IT IS DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.** = *To rozbój w biały dzień.*
10. **THERE'S NO SUCH THING AS A FREE LUNCH.** = **THERE AIN'T NO SUCH THING...** (MILTON FRIEDMAN)

LESSON 18B

Band 18B

SENTENCE PATTERN B12: ◀VERB₁₂ + (POSSESSIVE) + ing-FORM▶

appreciate (=to recognise)

I appreciate **your making** the effort to come. [POSS]

I don't appreciate **being** treated like a second-class citizen. He doesn't appreciate **being** kept waiting.

We would appreciate **you letting** us know of any problems. [OBJ]

His talents are not fully appreciated in that company. Her family doesn't appreciate her. I'd appreciate your help. Your support is greatly appreciated. Thanks for coming; I appreciate it.

We didn't fully appreciate **that** he was seriously ill (=to realise).

Their investments have appreciated over the years (=to increase in value; OPP: depreciate). The property will have appreciated considerably in six years.

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 18

(If there was no space in the Unit, the idioms marked ● have been transferred here.)

▷No gain without pain. = If you want to improve, you must work so hard that it hurts.

○Don't change the subject. This is a different kettle of fish. = To zupełnie inna sprawa.

○She accidentally sent an e-mail to her boss instead of to her friend. That's a fine kettle of fish. = Przypadkowo wysłała e-maila do swojego szefa zamiast do swojej koleżanki. To mamy niezły pasztet.

○She was dressed to kill for an interview. = Była zabójczo wystrojona na rozmowę kwalifikacyjną.

○She took everything except the kitchen sink when they went abroad. = Gdy jechaliśmy za granicę, wzięła wszystko, co tylko można sobie wyobrazić (samolot i lotnisko).

○I don't find her a particularly interesting person. Actually, she has left me cold. = Nie myślę, żeby ona była jakąś szczególnie interesującą osobą. Właściwie nie zrobiła na mnie żadnego wrażenia.

○This task is not so difficult. Use your loaf! = To zadanie nie jest takie trudne. Rusz głową!

End of Unit 18 ● End of Unit 18 ● End of Unit 18 ● End of Unit 18 ● End of Unit 18 ● End of Unit 18

LESSON 19A

Band 19A

SENTENCE PATTERN A1: ◀VERB₁ + to-INFINITIVE▶

page 106/107

appear

She appeared **to be** in her late thirties. There appears **to have been** a mistake.

They appeared **not to know** what was happening.

apply = ubiegać się

Mandy applied **to join** the police.

attempt

I will attempt **to answer** all your questions.

Do not attempt **to repair** this yourself.

can't afford = nie móc sobie pozwolić na coś

We can't afford **to ignore** this warning.

contrive = to manage to do sth despite difficulties [etym. trouver]

She contrived **to spend** a couple of hours with him every Sunday evening.

She contrived **to spill** paint all over the floor. Udało się jej zachłapać farbą całą podłogę.

He contrived **to lock** himself out

I decided to contrive a meeting between the two of them.

They contrived a plan to defraud the company.
They contrived a stretcher from a couple of branches.

decline = *odmówić*

They declined **to tell** me how they had obtained my address.

fail = *nie udać się*

He failed **to get** into art college.

hasten: If you hasten to do something, you quickly do it

The president hastened **to reassure** his people that he was in perfect health.

hurry = *spieszyć się*

The kids hurried **to open** their presents.

long = to want something very much

She longed **to see** him again.

manage = *udać się / osiągnąć cel*

We managed **to get** to the airport in time.

need = *potrzebować*

I need **to get** some sleep.

offer = *oferować*

The kids offered **to do** the dishes.

prepare = *przygotować*

I was preparing **to leave**.

promise = *obietać*

He promised **to look** into the matter.

refuse = *odmówić*

He flatly refused **to discuss** the matter.

seek = to attempt (to do something); try [etym. *suchen*]

I'm only seeking **to help**.

They quickly sought **to distance** themselves from the protesters.

Drivers are advised to seek alternative routes. [look for]

They sought in vain for somewhere to shelter. [look for]

to seek funding for a project [try to obtain / achieve]

Highly qualified secretary seeks employment. [try to obtain / achieve]

We are currently seeking new ways of expanding our membership. [try to obtain / achieve]

I think it's time we sought legal advice. [ask sb for sth]

attention-seeking behaviour

Voluntary work can provide framework for job-seeking.

heat-seeking missiles

self-seeking = interested only in your own needs

seek your fortune

asylum seeker

job seeker

seem

They seem **to know** what they're doing.

I seem **to have left** my book at home.

I can't seem **to** [= I've tried, but I can't] **get** started today.

shudder = to shake because you are cold or frightened, or because of a strong feeling [etym. shake] = *trzęść się*

I shudder **to think** how much this is all going to cost. = I don't want to think about it because it is too unpleasant.

- Just thinking about the accident makes me shudder.
- Alone in the car, she shuddered with fear.
- I shuddered at the thought of all the trouble I'd caused.
- The bus shuddered to a halt.

shutter [US: 'ʃʌdʳ] = okiennica

strive = to try very hard to do something or to make something happen, especially for a long time or against difficulties = *bardzo się starać*

Mr Roe has kindled expectations that he must now strive to live up to.

strive – strove (strived) – striven (strived)

- We encourage all members to strive for the highest standards.
- striving against corruption
- Newspaper editors all strive to be first with a story.
- our striving for perfection

struggle [to proceed with difficulty] = *zмагаć się*

They struggled just to pay their bills.

struggling to make ends meet

LESSON 19B

Band 19B

INPUT (A&B): REVISION (page 107)

TENSES⁶²

- (1) *Wyprowadzam psa trzy razy na dzień. W tygodniu jadam lunch w szkole. I walk my dog three times a day. On weekdays, I have lunch at school. PRESIMP NAJCZĘŚCIEJ UŻYWAMY DLA CZYNNOŚCI POWTARZAJĄCYCH SIĘ, WYKONYWANYCH ZAZWYCZAJ CO JAKIŚ CZAS, LECZ NIE W CHWILI, GDY O NICH MÓWIMY.*
- (2) *Pan Wilson pisze książkę na temat czasów angielskich. Mr Wilson is writing a book on English tenses. BEZ WZGLĘDU NA CZAS TRWANIA CZYNNOŚĆ PISANIA KSIĄŻKI MUSI MIEĆ CHARAKTER TYMCZASOWY (WIĘC PRESCONT), GDYŻ W PRZECIWNYM PRZYPADKU AUTOR NIGDY BY NIE SKOŃCZYŁ TEJ KSIĄŻKI. INNY PRZYKŁAD: Jem tylko owoce i warzywa, ponieważ w tym miesiącu jestem na diecie. I am eating only fruit and vegetables because I am on a diet this month. VERSUS: Ona je tylko owoce i warzywa, gdyż jest weganą. She eats only fruit and vegetables because she is a vegan [vi:].*
- (3) *Coraz więcej polskich rodzin spędza wakacje Bożonarodzeniowe poza domem. More and more Polish families are spending Christmas away from home. KONSTRUKCJE «MORE AND MORE» ZAZWYCZAJ Z PRESCONT.*
- (4) *Samolot wyląduje w Warszawie o szóstej po południu dziś wieczorem. The plane lands in Warsaw at 6 pm tonight. # The Christmas holidays start at the end of December; we can't wait. Wakacje Bożonarodzeniowe zaczną się pod koniec grudnia; nie możemy się doczekać. # Jak zwykle pociąg do Heathrow odejdzie z peronu szóstego; proszę tam przejść i zaczekać. As usual, the train for Heathrow departs from platform six; please go and wait there. # Sesja popołudniowa zacznie się o drugiej po południu, tuż po lunchu. The afternoon session begins at 2 am, just after lunch. PRESIMP JAKO TIMETABLE FUTURE. PORÓWNAJ: Jesteś gotowa? Taksówka przyjedzie za pięć minut. Are you ready? The taxi is coming in five minutes. VERSUS: Jesteście gotowe? Pociąg odjedzie za pięć minut. Are you ready? The train leaves in five minutes.*
- (5) *Zawsze zapominasz o moich urodzinach. You are always forgetting about my birthday. VERSUS: Zawsze pamiętasz o moich urodzinach. You always remember my birthday. # Pies mojego sąsiada ciągle szczeka. Po prostu nie mogę spać w nocy. My neighbour's dog is constantly barking. I just can't sleep at night. VERSUS: Pies mojego sąsiada ciągle szczeka, kiedy pojawia się ktoś obcy. Dobrze mieć takiego psa w sąsiedztwie. My neighbour's dog always barks when there's a stranger around. It's good to have a dog like that next door. PRESCONT JAKO EMOTIONAL PRESENT.*
- (6) *Zawsze spotykam go w autobusie. I am always meeting him on the bus. DZIWNIE. Jej mąż jest tak pracowity; zawsze coś tam robi wokół domu. Her husband is so hard-working; he is always doing something around the house. CZYNNOŚĆ, KTÓRA AKURAT JEST CIĄGLE W TOKU; NIE MA ŻADNEJ*

⁶² Urban, Adam; *Angielski. Czasy w tłumaczeniach*; 2015; Preston Publishing; Warszawa.

IRRYTACJI, WRĘCZ PRZECIWNIE. Jej mąż jest taki nieporęczny; ciągle coś psuje. Her husband is so clumsy; he is always breaking things. PORÓWNAJ: Dlaczego zawsze popełniasz te same błędy? Jest tak wiele innych. Why are you always making the same mistakes? There are so many others to make. VERSUS: Ciągle popełniasz te same błędy, bo jesteś zbyt młody, byś uczył się na starych błędach. You always make the same mistakes because you are too young to learn lessons from the ones you have made before.

- (7) Myślę, że to ćwiczenie będzie całkiem łatwe. I think this exercise will be quite easy. VERSUS: Myślę o tym, jak zrobić to ćwiczenie; nie jest łatwe. I am thinking about how to do this exercise; it's not so easy. # Ciastko smakuje dobrze; twoja matka musi być dobrą kucharką. The cake tastes really good; your mother must be a good cook. VERSUS: Smakujemy nowe ciasto teraz, jest przepyszne. We are tasting a new cake now; delicious! # Pies patrzy na kość, bo ona wygląda dziwnie. The dog is looking at the bone because it looks strange. VERSUS: Wygląda na to, że wszyscy są szczęśliwi; dobra. It looks like everyone is happy; good.
- (8) My brother is seeing a strange girl, so my parents are worried. 'WIDUJE SIĘ', A WIĘC ROBI COŚ, NA CO MA WPŁYW, WIĘC PRESCONT. Nie zamierzam tego zjeść, ma dziwny zapach. I am not going to eat it; it smells strange. # Wącham kwiat, ale nic nie czuję. Jak on pachnie? I am smelling the flower, but can't smell anything. What does it smell of? 'WĄCHANIE' TO CZYNNOŚĆ, NA KTÓRĄ MAM WPŁYW, WIĘC PRESCONT. Pomarańcza jest miękka w dotyku; chyba jest zgniła w środku. The orange feels very soft; it must be rotten inside. # Dotykam pomarańczy, żeby zobaczyć, czy jest jeszcze dobra. I am feeling the orange to see if it is still good.
- (9) PORÓWNAJ: Lubię Robercika odkąd go poznałem. I have liked Bob since I met him. Lubię Robercika, odkąd go znam. I have liked Bob since I have known him.
- (10) Nie chcę już jeść; jestem już pełny. I don't want to eat any more; I am already full. 'ANY MORE' W ZDANIU PRZECZĄCYM, A NIE 'ALREADY'.
- (11) LATELY – ZDANIA PYTAJNE / ZAPRZECZAJĄCE; RECENTLY – ZDANIA TWIERDZĄCE / PYTAJNE: Ostatnio zaprzyjaźniliśmy się z wieloma ludźmi. Recently, we have made many new friends. # Ostatnio napisała nową książkę. She has recently written a new book. # Czy ostatnio ona była za granicą? Has she been abroad lately / recently? # Nie widziałem ostatnio żadnych bezpańskich psów na naszych ulicach. I have not seen any stray dogs in our streets lately. # Ostatnio nie zrobiliśmy nic pożytecznego. We have not done anything useful lately.
- (12) Nie przeczytałem jeszcze całej książki, więc nie znam jeszcze zakończenia. I haven't read the whole book yet, so I still don't know the ending. # Moja siostra jeszcze nie wstała, dalej śpi. My sister hasn't got up yet; she is still sleeping. # Sprzedałeś już swój stary samochód? Bardzo szybko się uwinąłeś. Have you sold your old car already? That was very quick. # Czy ona naprawdę dostała już awans? Has she got promoted already?
- (13) To jest pierwszy raz, jak czytam tak dobrą książkę. This is the first time I have read such a good book.
- (14) Jestem w Nowym Jorku od dwóch tygodni. I have been in New York for two weeks. VERSUS: Przyjechałem do Nowego Jorku na dwa tygodnie. I am in New York for two weeks.
- (15) Byłem w Nowym Jorku; to miało miejsce w ubiegłym miesiącu. I have been to New York; I was there last month. 'BYŁEM W NJ I WRÓCIŁEM, BO «TO NEW YORK»' # Pojechała do Nowego Jorku. She has gone to New York. JESZCZE NIE WRÓCIŁA Z NJ # Poszła do sklepu. She has gone to the shop. DALEJ JEST W SKLEPIE. Była w sklepie (i pewnie już wróciła). She has been to the shop. BYŁA W SKLEPIE I PEWNIE WRÓCIŁA DO DOMU.
- (16) Gdzie byłeś? Where have you been? OD JAKIEGOŚ CZASU DO MOMENTU PYTANIA.
- (17) W okresie ostatnich dwóch miesięcy spotkała się ze swoim chłopakiem pięć razy. In the last two months, she has met her boyfriend five times.
- (18) WIDOCZNE ŚLADY – PRES PERF CONT: Brenda wyszła spod przysznica (jest mokra i w ręczniku). Brenda has been having a shower. # Chłopak jadł czekoladę (ma brudną buzię). The boy has been eating chocolate. # Moja matka robiła ciasto (ładnie pachnie ciastem). My mother has been making a cake. VERSUS: Matka zrobiła ciasto. My mother has made a cake. ZAMIERZONY REZULTAT # Lekarz przyjmował pacjentów od momentu, gdy pielęgniarka wprowadziła do

- gabinetu pierwszego (widać, że lekarz jest zmęczony). The doctor has been examining patients since the nurse asked the first one in. WIDOCZNE ŚLADY: ZMĘCZENIE DOKTORA.
- (19) PASTSIMP – INCHOATYWNOSC: O siódmej zacząłem jechać do domu mojego przyjaciela. At 7 last night, I drove to my friend's house. # O siódmej wczoraj wieczorem byłem w trakcie jechania do domu mojego przyjaciela. At 7 last night, I was driving to my friend's house. # O drugiej wczorajszego popołudnia moi rodzice zaczęli jeść lunch. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, my parents had lunch together. ZACZĘLI JEŚĆ
- (20) Gdy dziewczyna niosła szklankę wody, rozlała trochę na podłogę. While / As / When the girl was (CONT) carrying a glass of water, she spilt/spilled some on the floor. # Dziewczyna niosła szklankę wody, kiedy rozlała trochę na podłogę. The girl was carrying a glass of water when she (PASTSIMP) spilt/spilled some on the floor.
- (21) Mówca oczekiwał jakiegoś odzewu ze strony swoich słuchaczy. The speaker waited for some feedback from his listeners. VERSUS: Mówca czekał na jakąś reakcję ze strony swoich słuchaczy, kiedy jeden z nich poprosił o więcej czasu. The speaker was waiting for some feedback from his listeners when one of them asked for more time.
- (22) Kiedy jedliśmy, kelner podszedł do nas i zapytał, czy wszystko jest OK. When we were eating our food, a waiter came up and asked if everything was OK. # Kiedy czytaliśmy nasze książki, zdaliśmy sobie sprawę, że one są całkiem trudne do zrozumienia. When we were reading our books, we realised they were quite difficult to understand. CAŁY CZAS NIE JEST WYPEŁNIONY CZYNNOŚCIĄ RÓWNOLEGLĄ: Kiedy byliśmy w ZK, jadaliśmy mnóstwo typowo brytyjskiego jedzenia. When we were in UK, we ate a lot of typically British food. # Kiedy byliśmy w szkole, czytaliśmy wiele książek, które były nudne. When we were at school, we read many books which were boring. # Kiedy byliśmy młodszy, jadaliśmy obiady z naszymi rodzicami. When we were younger, we had dinner together with our parents. # Kiedy mój syn chodził do szkoły, wstawał zawsze o 6 rano. When my son went to school, he always got up at 6 am.
- (23) PASTPERF: Kierownik wezwał swoich ludzi, by im powiedziec, że udzielił im złych instrukcji, ale oni już je wykonali. The manager called his men to tell them he had given them the wrong instructions, but they had already carried them out. # Żona powiedziała mężowi, że nie kupił tego, o co go poprosiła, by kupić. The wife told her husband he had not bought what she had asked him to buy.
- (24) Kiedy dzieci wróciły do domu, matka już ugotowała obiad dla nich (już miała ugotowany), czekał na kuchni. When the children got back home, their mother had cooked dinner for them; it was waiting on the cooker. # Kiedy dzieci wróciły do domu, matka gotowała właśnie obiad dla nich; musiały poczekać tylko kilka minut i już był gotowy. When the children got back home, their mother was cooking dinner for them; they only had to wait a few minutes and it was ready. # Kiedy dzieci wróciły do domu, matka zaczęła gotować obiad dla nich. Musiały czekać ponad godzinę, zanim był gotowy. When the children got back home, their mother cooked dinner for them. They had to wait more than an hour before it was ready. # Kiedy szef się zjawił, asystent zaczął robić mu herbatę; szef lubił herbatę bardzo gorącą. When the boss arrived, his assistant made tea for him; he liked his tea very hot.
- (25) I waited until she had had breakfast. Czekałem, aż skończy jeść śniadanie. VERSUS: I waited until she had breakfast. Czekałem, aż zacznie jeść śniadanie.
- (26) I did not clean the house until all the guests had left. Posprzątałem dom, dopiero gdy wszyscy goście wyszli. # My sister did not throw a birthday party until June 1. Moja siostra urządziła przyjęcie urodzinowe dopiero 1 czerwca. # My sister did not throw a birthday party until she had turned fifteen. Moja siostra urządziła przyjęcie urodzinowe, dopiero gdy skończyła 15 lat. # She did not say anything until her husband had read the paper. Odezwała się, dopiero gdy jej mąż skończył czytać gazetę. # She did not say anything until her husband was reading the paper. Odezwała się dopiero gdy jej mąż był w trakcie czytania gazety. # She did not say anything until her husband was back from the newsagent's. Odezwała się dopiero gdy jej mąż (zaczął być) z powrotem w domu po zakupieniu gazety. # She did not say anything until we were alone. Odezwała się, dopiero gdy zaczęliśmy być sami.

- (27) **It was the first time I had ever seen something like that.** *To był pierwszy raz, kiedy zobaczyłem coś podobnego.*
- (28) **Robercik próbował wygasić pożar sam, zanim wezwał straż pożarną.** Bob (had) tried to put out the fire himself before he called the fire brigade. # Her husband brought the woman some flowers after she gave / had given birth to their baby.
- (29) **PAST PERF – EXPECT / HOPE / INTEND / MEAN / PLAN / THINK – KIEDY WIADOMO, ŻE SPODZIEWANE CZYNNOŚCI NIE NASTĄPIŁY:** I had hoped to pass my last exam, but I failed. *Miałem nadzieję zdać mój ostatni egzamin, ale oblałem.* # She had intended to sell her car, but she changed her mind. *Zamierzała sprzedać swój samochód, ale zmieniła zdanie.*
- (30) **When I was a boy I used to / would swim in the river nearby.** *Kiedy byłem chłopcem, pływałem w pobliskiej rzece.* **OBIE FORMY POPRAWNE, GDYŻ SWIM JEST CZASOWNIKIEM AKCJI, DYNAMICZNYM.** I used to know / ~~would know~~ people who lived in my block. *Znałem ludzi, którzy mieszkali w moim bloku.* **TYLKO USED TO POPRAWNE, GDYŻ KNOW JEST CZASOWNIKIEM STANU I W TYM ZNACZENIU NIE WYSTĘPUJE W POŁĄCZENIU Z WOULD.** I used to visit / ~~would visit~~ people who lived in my block. *Odwiedzałem ludzi, którzy mieszkali w moim bloku.* **BRAK RAM CZASOWYCH, WIĘC POPRAWNE TYLKO USED TO.** When I was younger, I used to visit / would visit people who lived in my block. *Jak byłem młodszy odwiedzałem ludzi, którzy mieszkali w moim bloku.*
- (31) **When she woke up, her husband had been lying awake for half an hour.** *Kiedy się obudziła, jej mąż nie spał już od pół godziny.* # By the time the game was over, the spectators had been watching it for two hours. *Do momentu kiedy gra się skończyła, widzowie oglądali ją przez dwie godziny.*

SENTENCE PATTERN B13: ◀VERB₁₃ + POSSESSIVE / OBJECT + ing-FORM▶

anticipate + OBJECT + ingFORM

I don't anticipate **it being** a problem. [OBJECT]

[...+ ingFORM]

They anticipate moving to bigger premises by the end of the year.

They anticipate having several applicants for the job.

[...+ that-CLAUSE]

We anticipate that sales will rise next year.

can't bear + OBJECT + ingFORM / ~~that-CLAUSE~~

I can't bear **you doing** that. [OBJECT]

[...+ ingFORM]

I can't bear having cats in the house.

The joke doesn't bear repeating.

His sufferings don't bear thinking about.

He can't bear being laughed at. = He can't bear to be laughed at. [...+ to-INF]

dislike + OBJECT + ingFORM / ~~that-CLAUSE~~

He disliked **him staying** away from home. [OBJECT]

[...+ ingFORM]

Much as she disliked going to funerals, she knew she had to be there.

I dislike being away from my family.

excuse + POSSESSIVE + ingFORM / ~~that-CLAUSE~~ !!!

Excuse **my interrupting** you. [POSSESSIVE]

[...+ OBJECT + for + ingFORM/OBJECT]

I hope you'll excuse me for being so late.

We cannot excuse him for these crimes.

[...+ OBJECT + from + OBJECT]

Please excuse me from the rest of the meeting.

forgive + POSSESSIVE + ingFORM / ~~that-CLAUSE~~ !!!

Forgive **my interrupting** but I really don't agree with that. [POSSESSIVE]

[...+ OBJECT + for + ingFORM]

Forgive me for interrupting, but I really don't agree with that.

hate + OBJECT + ingFORM / ~~that-CLAUSE~~

He hates **anyone parking** in his space. [OBJECT]

I hate him telling me what to do all the time.

[...+ ingFORM]

She hates making mistakes.

I have always hated speaking in public.

[...+ to-INF]

He hated to be away from his family.

She is a person who hates to make mistakes.

I hate to think what would have happened if you hadn't been there.

I hate [do not want] to interrupt, but it's time we left.

[...+ OBJECT + to-INF]

She would have hated him to see how her hands shook.

I'd hate anything to happen to him.

I'd hate [would not like] you to think I didn't appreciate what you'd done.

hinder

An injury was hindering **him** FROM playing his best. [OBJECT]

it involves

The job involves **me** travelling all over the country. [OBJECT]

The job involves **my** travelling all over the country. [POSSESSIVE – FORMAL]

like

I didn't like **him** taking all the credit. [OBJECT]

I didn't like **his** taking all the credit. [POSSESSIVE – FORMAL]

mind

Do your parents mind **you** leaving home? [OBJECT]

pardon

Pardon **my** asking, but is that your husband? [POSSESSIVE]

prevent

Nothing would prevent **him** / **his** speaking out against injustice. [OBJECT / POSSESSIVE]

resent = TO FEEL BITTER / ANGRY ABOUT STH, ESPECIALLY BECAUSE YOU FEEL IT IS UNFAIR

She resented **him** making all the decisions. [OBJECT]

She resented **his** making all the decisions. [POSSESSIVE – FORMAL]

understand

I just can't understand **him** taking the money. [OBJECT]

I just can't understand **his** taking the money. [POSSESSIVE – FORMAL]

[...+ that-CLAUSE]

He was the first to understand **that** we live in a knowledge economy.

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 19

1. **TO PIQ OUT** = *obżerać się*
2. **TO HIT THE ROAD** = *ruszyć w drogę* (RAY CHARLES, HIT THE ROAD, JACK)
[Ray Charles - Hit The Road Jack \(Official Lyrics Video\) - Bing video](#)
3. **YOU REAP WHAT YOU SOW.** = *Jak sobie pościesz, tak się wyśpisz.*
4. **CHAV** = **CHARVER** = *dresiarz*
5. **WHAT GOES UP MUST COME DOWN.** = *Wszystko co jest w górze, kiedyś musi spaść.*
6. **TO PASS AN EXAM WITH FLYING COLOURS** = *...śpiewająco*
7. **A ONE-HIT WONDER** = *gwiazda jednego przeboju*
8. **KEEP YOUR HAT ON!** = *Nie denerwuj się!*
9. **TO GET SIDETRACKED** = *rozpraszać się*
10. **I REST MY CASE.** = *Nie mam nic więcej do dodania.*

End of Unit 19 • End of Unit 19 • End of Unit 19 • End of Unit 19 • End of Unit 19 • End of Unit 19

LESSON 20A

Band 20A

SENTENCE PATTERN A2: ◀VERB₂ + (OBJECT) + to-INFINITIVE▶**ask** = *zapytać / poprosić*He asked **me to do** it. [OBJ]Did you ask **to use** the car?**beg** = *usiłnie prosić / błagać / żebrać*She begged **him not to go**. [OBJ]He begged **to be** told the truth.**charge**The bank doesn't charge **to stop** a payment.**choose** = *wybrać*We chose **him to be** chairperson. [OBJ]We chose **to go** by train.**expect** = *oczekiwać*Do you really expect **me to believe** you? [OBJ]You can't expect **to learn** a foreign language in a few months.**hate** = *nienawidzić / bardzo nie chcieć*She would have hated **him to see** how her hands shook. [OBJ]He hated **to be** away from his family.**help** {+ INFINITIVE / to-INFINITIVE} = *pomóc*The college's aim is to help **students (to) achieve** their aspirations. [OBJ]She helped **(to) organise** the party.**intend** = *mieć zamiar / planować*The writer clearly intends **his readers to identify** with the main character. [OBJ]I fully intended (= definitely intended) **to pay** for the damage.**like** = *lubić / podobać się / chcieć*We'd like **you to come** and visit us. [OBJ]I like **to see** them enjoying themselves.**love** = *kochać / bardzo lubić / chcieć*He loved **her to sing** to him. [OBJ]I love **to go** out dancing.**prefer** = *woleć*Would you prefer **me to stay**? [OBJ]The donor prefers **to remain** anonymous.**want** = *chcieć*I want **you to do** it. [OBJ]I want **to go**.**wish** = *życzyć sobie / chcieć*He was not sure whether he wished **her to stay** or go. [OBJ]I wish **to speak** to the manager.**would like**We'd like **you to come** and visit us. [OBJ]I'd like **to think** it over.**LESSON 20B****Band 20B****SENTENCE PATTERN B14: ◀VERB₁₄ + (OBJECT) + ing-FORM▶****avoid**

They built a wall to avoid **soil being** washed away. [OBJECT]
 I've been avoiding **getting** down to work all day. You should avoid **mentioning** his divorce.

catch

I caught **her smoking** in the bathroom. [OBJECT]
 You wouldn't catch **me working** on a Sunday. [OBJECT]
 She caught **herself wondering** whether she had made a mistake. [OBJECT]

find

I suddenly found **myself running** down the street. [OBJECT]

leave

Don't leave **her waiting** outside in the rain. [OBJECT]

notice

I didn't notice **him leaving**. [OBJECT]

observe

They observed **him entering** the bank. [OBJECT]

see

She was seen **running** away from the scene of the crime.
 I can't see [= imagine] **her changing** her mind. [OBJECT]

have

We have [= receive] **orders coming** in from all over the world. [OBJECT]
 We can't have [= allow; negative sentences] **people arriving** late all the time. [OBJECT]

hear

He could hear **a dog barking**. [OBJECT]

keep

Have an apple to keep **you going** till dinner time. [OBJECT]

set

His remarks set **me thinking** [= start sth happening]. [OBJECT]

smell

Can you smell **something burning**? [OBJECT]

start

The news started **me thinking**. [OBJECT]

stop

You can't stop **people saying** what they think. [OBJECT]

watch

She watched **the kids playing** in the yard. [OBJECT]

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 20

1. **THERE ARE PLENTY MORE FISH IN THE SEA.** = *Tego kwiatu jest pól świata.*
2. **A SHOTGUN WEDDING** = *szybki ślub spowodowany ciążą*
3. **A SNAKE IN THE GRASS** = *podstępna żmija*
4. **A WILD-GOOSE CHASE** = *szukanie wiatru w polu*
5. **DRESSED UP LIKE A DOG'S DINNER** = *odstawiony jak stróż w Boże Ciało*
6. **GREAT MINDS THINK ALIKE.** = *Tęgie umysły myślą podobnie.*
7. **HAVE A BUTCHER'S AT STH** = *rzucić okiem na coś (BUTCHER'S HOOK – LOOK)*
8. **TO BE THE BLUE-EYED BOY** = *być ulubieńcem*
9. **A SECOND BITE AT A CHERRY** = *druga szansa* **cherry** = *czereśnia, wiśnia*; **sherry** = *sherry (Jerez)*
10. **I HAVE TO EAT MY WORDS.** = *Muszę odszczekać swoje słowa.*

LESSON 21A

Band 21A

TRANSLATE

1. He must've left.
2. What may / might your daddy be doing now?
3. You must've been crying.
4. He can't've killed her.
5. She can't be 50.
6. Mummy must be preparing lunch /dinner.
7. She can't've come yet.
8. I must've met him before.
9. You must've spent all your life at a desk.

SENTENCE PATTERN A3: ◀VERB₃ + OBJECT + to-INFINITIVE▶

advise

The police are advising **people to stay** at home.

allow

His parents won't allow **him to stay** out late.

assist

a course to assist **adults to return** to the labour market

bribe

She bribed **him to sign** the certificate.

cause

The poor harvest caused **prices to rise** sharply.

caution

Employees were cautioned **to be** careful about what they said to people outside the company.

challenge

The opposition leader challenged **the prime minister to call** an election.

command

He commanded **his men to retreat**.

compel = to force someone to do something

The law can compel **fathers to make** regular payments for their children. As a schoolboy **he** was compelled **to wear** shorts even in winter.

condemn

She was condemned **to hang** for killing her husband.

dare

Some of the older boys had dared **him to do** it.

defy = to tell someone to do something that you think will be impossible

I defy **you to prove** your accusations. I defy you to tell where I've painted over the scratch on my car.

direct

The police officers had been directed (= given an official order) **to search** the building.

drive = to force someone or something to go somewhere or do something

In the end, it was his violent behaviour that drove **her to leave** home.

enable

Insulin enables **the body to use** and store sugar.

encourage

Banks actively encourage **people to borrow** money.

entitle

This ticket does not entitle **you to travel** first class.

forbid

You are all forbidden to leave.

force

The president was forced **to resign**.

I was forced to take a taxi because the last bus had left.

impel = to make someone feel that they must do something

She was in such a mess I felt impelled **to (= felt I had to) offer** your services.

I wonder what it is that impels **him to exercise** all the time.

zmuszać / nakłaniać to sth / to do sth

pchnąć impelled by fear = *powodowany strachem*

implore = to ask someone to do or not do something in a very sincere, emotional, and determined way

She implored **her parents not to send** her away to school.

brać to implore sb's forgiveness ▣ He implored her to stay.

incite = to encourage someone to do or feel something unpleasant or violent

She was expelled for inciting **her classmates to rebel** against their teachers.

podburzyć people / society... to sth (strike / violence / racial hatred...)

wzniesić war / mutiny

induce = to persuade someone to do something

They induced **her to take** the job by promising editorial freedom.

Nothing could induce **me (= I definitely cannot be persuaded) to climb** a mountain/ride a bike.

instruct

The letter instructed **him to report** to headquarters immediately.

invite

They have invited **me to go** to Paris with them.

Readers are invited **to email** their comments to us.

oblige

He suffered a serious injury that obliged **him to give** up work.

order

The company was ordered **to pay** compensation to its former employees.

permit

Cash machines permit **you to withdraw** money at any time.

persuade

Try to persuade **him to come**.

press

They are pressing **us to make** a quick decision

recommend

We'd recommend **you to book** your flight early.

remind

Remind **me to phone** him before I go out.

request

You are requested not **to smoke** in the restaurant.

teach

Could you teach **me to do** that?

tell

I told **you to do** it.

tempt

I was tempted **to take** the day off.

Nothing would tempt **me to live** here.

urge

She urged **him to stay**.

LESSON 21B

Band 21B

SENTENCE PATTERN B15: ◀ VERB₁₅ + OBJECT + ADJECTIVE / NOUN / III FORM ▶

keep

Please keep **me a seat**. [OBJECT + NOUN]

She kept **the children amused** for hours. [OBJECT + III FORM]

We huddled together to keep **warm**.

She had trouble keeping **her balance**.

I am very sorry to keep **you waiting**.

make

The news made **him very happy**. [OBJECT + ADJECTIVE]

She made **her objections clear**. [OBJECT + ADJECTIVE]

He made **it clear** that he objected. [OBJECT + ADJECTIVE]

I made **painting the house my project for the summer**. [OBJECT + NOUN]

She made **it her business** to find out who was responsible. [OBJECT + NOUN]

I make **that** exactly \$50. [OBJECT + NOUN] [= think / calculate sth to be sth]

Can you make **yourself understood** in Russian? [OBJECT + III FORM]

She couldn't make **herself heard** above the noise of the traffic. [OBJECT + III FORM]

The terrorists made **it known** that tourists would be targeted. [OBJECT + III FORM]

She made **us all** [OBJECT₁] **coffee** [OBJECT₂].

name

They named **their son John**. [OBJECT + NOUN]

I had no hesitation in naming **him** (as) **captain**. [OBJECT + NOUN]

paint

The walls were painted **yellow**.

to paint the town red = to go to a lot of different bars, clubs, etc. and enjoy yourself

want

I want **it** (to be) **done** as quickly as possible.

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 21

1. **RUMOUR HAS IT THAT...** = **A LITTLE BIRD TOLD ME THAT...**
2. **A SLAVE-DRIVER** = *poganiacz niewolników*
3. **TO TOIL AWAY** = *harować*
4. **SITTING PRETTY** = **ON A CUSHY NUMBER** = *ciepła posadka*
5. **ALL'S FAIR IN LOVE AND WAR.** = *W miłości i na wojnie wszystkie chwytty dozwolone.*
6. **THE GRASS IS ALWAYS GREENER (ON THE OTHER SIDE).** = *Wszędzie dobrze, gdzie nas nie ma.*
7. **ONCE BITTEN, TWICE SHY.** = *Kto się raz sparzy, na zimne dmucha.*
8. **AND GOOD RIDDANCE!** = *I krzyżyk na drogę!*

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LESSON 22A

Band 22A

TRANSLATE

1. They searched our car at the frontier. / Our car was searched... / We had our car search(ed)...

2. The kids are driven to school every day.
3. This matter must be dealt with.
4. These shoes can't be repaired.
5. English is spoken in many countries.
6. The prices are expected / supposed to grow / rise.
7. When was this cathedral built?
8. This bill must've been paid.
9. He's said to have been to England.

SENTENCE PATTERN A4: ◀ VERB₄ + (that)-CLAUSE / to-INFINITIVE ▶

agree

We agreed **(that)** the proposal was a good one. [(that)]
She agreed **to let** me go early.

arrange

I've arranged that we can borrow their car. [that]
Have you arranged to meet him?

beg

She begged **that** she **be allowed** to go. [that-SUBJUNCTIVE]
She begged **that** she **should be allowed** to go. [that]
She begged **him not to go**.

care

She doesn't seem to care **that** he's been married four times before. [that]
I've done this job more times than I care **to remember**.

claim

He claims **(that)** he was not given a fair hearing. [(that)]
I don't claim **to be** an expert.

decide

She decided **(that)** she wanted to live in France. [(that)]
We decided **not to go** away after all.

demand

The UN has demanded **that** all troops be withdrawn. [that-SUBJUNCTIVE]
They are demanding **that** all troops should be withdrawn. [that]
I demand **to see** the manager.

determine

The court determined **(that)** [= to officially decide and/or arrange sth] the defendant should pay the legal costs. [(that)]
They determined [= to decide definitely] **to start** early.

expect

It is expected **that** the report will suggest some major reforms. [that]
'Who's eaten all the cake?' 'I expect it was Tom.' [(that)]
You can't expect **to learn** a foreign language in a few months.

hope

I hope **that** you're ok. [(that)]
It is hoped **that** over £10,000 will be raised. [(that)]
She is hoping **to win** the gold medal.

intend

We intend **that** the production will start next month. [that]
I fully intended **to pay** for the damage.

learn

He'll just have to learn **(that)** he can't always have his own way. [(that)]
He's learning **to dance**.

plan

They planned **that** the two routes would connect. **[that]**

They plan **to arrive** some time after three.

Both sometime and some time share a similar spelling and both relate to time. However, there is an important distinction that means there is no overlap in their definitions. Sometime is an adverb or adjective that refers to a non-exact time. Some time is an expression that means a duration of time.⁶³

prefer

I would prefer **that** you did not mention my name. **[that]**

The donor prefers **to remain** anonymous.

pretend

I don't pretend **(that)** I know much about the subject. **[(that)]**

Let's pretend **(that)** we are astronauts. **[(that)]**

He pretended **not to notice**.

promise

The brochure promised **(that)** the local food would be superb. **[(that)]**

The college principal promised **to look** into the matter.

resolve

She resolved **(that)** [= make a firm decision] she would never see him again. **[(that)]**

He resolved [= make a firm decision] **not to tell** her the truth.

They resolved [= reach a decision by means of a formal vote] **that** the matter be referred to a higher authority. **[that-SUBJUNCTIVE]**

The Supreme Council resolved **to resume** [= reach a decision by means of a formal vote] control over the national press.

swear

I swear [= make a serious promise] **(that)** I'll never leave you. **[(that)]**

She made him swear **not to tell** [= make a serious promise] anyone.

She swore [= promise that you are telling the truth] **(that)** she'd never seen him before. **[(that)]**

Are you willing to stand up in court and swear [= make a public promise] **that** you don't recognize him? **[that]**

Remember, you have sworn [= make a public promise] **to tell** the truth.

threaten

They threatened **that** passengers would be killed. **[that]**

The hijackers threatened **to kill** one passenger every hour if their demands were not met.

This dispute threatens [= seem likely to happen sth unpleasant] **to split** the party.

wish

I wish I were taller. I wish I hadn't eaten so much. **[(that)]**

This course is designed for people wishing **to update** their computer skills.

LESSON 22B**Band 22B****SENTENCE PATTERN B16: ◀VERB₁₆ + INFINITIVE▶****must**

I must **go**.

can

I can **swim**.

need

I needn't **do** it.

dare

⁶³ [Sometime vs. Some time – How to Use Each Correctly - EnhanceMyWriting.com](https://www.enhancemywriting.com/sometime-vs-some-time/) [May 23, 2021]

How dare you **say** such a thing?

may

He may **come**.

will

She'll **come**.

shall

What shall I **do**?

(help)

She helped (to) **organise** the party.

(know) = to have seen / heard / experienced sth

I've never known it (to) **snow** in July before.

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 22

1. **STATE-OF-THE-ART** = *najnowocześniejsza technika, najnowszy model*
2. **CUTTING EDGE** = *nowatorski*
3. **THE BEE'S KNEES** = *najlepsza rzecz na świecie*
4. **RUN-OF-THE-MILL** = *zwyczajny, szampowy, oklepny*
5. **IT'S NOT MY CUP OF TEA.** = *To nie moja bajka, nie moje klimaty.*
6. **ONE MAN'S MEAT IS ANOTHER MAN'S POISON.** "Quod cibus est aliis, aliis est atrum venenum", Lucretius
7. **WHAT A DRAG (IT IS GETTING OLD!)** = *Co za koszmar, MOTHER'S LITTLE HELPER, ROLLING STONES*
8. **TO BE OUT ON THE TOWN** = *być na baletach*

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LESSON 23A

Band 23A

TRANSLATE

1. I'd like to have my hair cut.
2. I'll have a house built next year.
3. I'm just having my suit cleaned.
4. I've got to have this film developed.
5. I've just had my car fixed.
6. Get it done at once!
7. Get the whole house searched.
8. He had his doctoral dissertation written.
9. He had all his teeth extracted.
10. He had all his family murdered.

SENTENCE PATTERN A5: ◀VERB₅ + that-CLAUSE / wh-WORD + to-INFINITIVE▶

consider

She considers **(that)** it is too early to form a definite conclusion.

He was considering **what to do** next. [wh-WORD + to-INFINITIVE]

decide

She decided **(that)** she wanted to live in France. [(that)]

I can't decide **what to do**. [wh-WORD + to-INFINITIVE]

know

I know **(that)** people's handwriting changes as they get older. [(that)]

Do you know **how to use** spreadsheets? [wh-WORD + to-INFINITIVE]

learn

He'll just have to learn **(that)** he can't always have his own way. [(that)]

Today we learnt **how to use** the new software. [wh-WORD + to-INFINITIVE]

remember

I remember **(that)** we used to go and see them most weekends.
Do you remember **how to do** it?

LESSON 23B

Band 23B

SENTENCE PATTERN B17: ◀VERB₁₇ + to-INFINITIVE / ing-FORM▶

NO DIFFERENCE IN MEANING

begin

She began **to cry**.

Everyone began **talking**. BUT: It's beginning **to rain**.

can't bear

He can't bear **to be** laughed at.

I can't bear **having** cats in the house.

cease → stop [FORMAL → INFORMAL]

You never cease **to amaze** me.

The company ceased **trading** in June.

commence

Operators commenced **to build** pipelines in 1862.

We commence **building** next week.

continue

The rain continued **to fall** all afternoon.

The rain continued **falling** all afternoon.

intend

I fully intended **to pay** for the damage.

I don't intend **staying** long.

start → begin → commence [INFORMAL → FORMAL]

She started **to cry**.

Everyone started **talking**. BUT: It's starting **to rain**.

ATTENTION

dread

I dread **to think** what would happen. [EXPRESSION: I dread to think...]

I dread **being** sick.

hate

I hate **to think** what would have happened... [EXPRESSION: I hate to think...]

He hated **to be** away from his family.

She hates making mistakes.

like

like = love → She's never liked **swimming**. I like **to see** them enjoying themselves.

like = to be unwilling (negative sentences) → I didn't like **to disturb** you. He doesn't like **asking** his parents for help.

like = prefer → At weekends I like **to sleep** late.

+ would / should → Would you like **to come** with us?

love

My dad loves **going** to football games. [ESPECIALLY BRITISH ENGLISH]

I love **to go** out dancing. [ESPECIALLY AMERICAN ENGLISH]

The kids would love **to hear** you sing. [+ would]

prefer

The donor prefers **to remain** anonymous.

I prefer **playing** in defence.

'I think if you say «She prefers playing basketball» it may be that you are more likely to follow this with a comparison, e.g. «playing basketball to/rather than riding horses».

«She prefers to play basketball» is more likely to be a stand-alone answer to the question "What does she like to do best?"

But really there's no difference. Sometimes you have to use the gerund form when making a comparison. So you can't say «She prefers to play basketball **to** to play chess». You can instead say «She prefers to play basketball to playing chess» or: «She prefers to play basketball **rather than** play chess».

I agree with the previous answers but might add that in my experience I found that "to play" is more common in American English and "playing" is usually the preferred form in British English, although both sound completely normal to both.⁶⁴

A BIG DIFFERENCE IN MEANING

chance

to happen or to do sth by chance → If I do chance **to find** out where she is, I'll inform you immediately.

They chanced **to be** staying at the same hotel.

to risk sth → I **stayed** hidden; I **couldn't** chance coming out.

forget

Don't forget **to write**.

I'll never forget **hearing** this piece of music for the first time.

go on

After that we went on **to do** sth else.

They went on **talking**.

regret

I regret **to tell** you...

I really regret **leaving** you.

remember

Remember **to call** me when you arrive.

Do you remember to **switch** the lights off before we came out?

stop

He stopped **to smoke**. • He stopped **smoking**.

try

Try **to overcome** it. [effort]

Try **holding** your breath. [experiment]

When you **try to do** something, you make an effort to do it. It may be difficult, so you may have to expend energy in the attempt to do it. When you try to do something, you may succeed, or you may fail.

- I tried **to lift** the heavy box.
- I tried **to find** my lost keys.
- I tried **to see** over the fence by standing on tiptoe.
- I tried **to touch** the ceiling by jumping as high as I could.
- I tried **to open** the package without tearing the beautiful gift wrap.

When you **try doing** something, you do it with the intention of finding out what will happen when you do it. When you **try doing** something, you succeed. Your purpose was not to see if you would succeed or fail, but to see if your doing it advanced your cause, helped you to make some progress, or solved your problem. When you try doing something, you are trying to solve a problem.

- The door was stuck shut, so I tried **shaking** the doorknob (to see if that would open it).
- The door was still stuck shut, so I tried **hitting** it with a hammer (to see if that would open it).
- The door was still stuck shut, so I tried **prying** it open with a crowbar (to see if that would open it).
- The paper was on fire, so I tried **smothering** the flames with a blanket.
- The paper was still on fire, so I tried **pouring** water on it.
- The TV isn't working. Try **plugging** it in!
- The boss is being mean. Try **smiling** at him more.
- This coffee is too hot. Try **putting** some ice in it.

Note the difference:

- The policeman tried **to catch** the thief by running after him.
- To catch the thief the policeman tried **running** after him.⁶⁵

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 23

1. **SHIT HAPPENS.** = *Takie jest życie.*
2. **WHAT'S THE SNAQ?** = *W czym problem?*
3. **YOU'D BETTER KNUCKLE DOWN AND START DOING...** = *Lepiej weź się do roboty i zacznij...*
4. **TO BLOW THE WHISTLE ON SB** = *donieść na kogoś, WHISTLE-BLOWERS*

⁶⁴ <http://forum.wordreference.com/threads/prefer-to-do-or-prefer-doing.1716990/> [August 3, 2015]

⁶⁵ <https://www.englishforums.com/English/TryToDoAndTryDoing/hjbkr/post.htm> [August 3, 2015]

5. SEE NO EVIL, HEAR NO EVIL, SPEAK NO EVIL = *nic nie widziałem, nic nie słyszałem...*
6. TO TURN A BLIND EYE (TO STH) = *przymykać oczy na coś*
7. (THIS PLACE...) ROCKS! = *(To miejsce...) wymiata, jest niesamowite, rewelacja.*

End of Unit 23 • End of Unit 23 • End of Unit 23 • End of Unit 23 • End of Unit 23 • End of Unit 23

LESSON 24A

Band 24A

A. ENDOGENOUS CLAUSES ZDANIA Z ROZWINIĘCIA ELEMENTÓW JUŻ ISTNIEJĄCYCH W WYJŚCIOWYM ZDANIU PROSTYM

1. Zdanie rzeczownikowe

2. Zdanie przysłówkowe

2.1. Zdania czasu⁶⁶

1. As we were waiting for the bus, I replied to all my text messages. [*<while>* vs *<as>*, *<while>* introduces sth more important]
2. While the officer was checking our documents, we were waiting in the car. [*<while>* vs *<as>*, *<as>* introduces sth less important]
3. When she has a minute, she calls her mother. = *Dzwoni do mamy, gdy ma chwilę, choć niekoniecznie każdą wolną chwilę.*
4. Whenever she has a minute, she calls her mother. = *Dzwoni do mamy dosłownie w każdą wolną chwilę.*
5. Nowadays, many teenagers have already had their first glass of wine by the time they turn eighteen.
6. You can keep the stamp album (for) as long as you need it. [*as long as* = (1) *tak długo jak*; (2) *pod warunkiem, że*]
7. Now that [~~now~~ *when*] I know he is so much in love with me, I cannot turn him down.
8. He will have got married before he is thirty. [*zanim*]
9. He will have got married by the time he is thirty. [*zanim lub gdy*]
10. The minute you have signed the document, you will get your money.
11. I will not return the book until I have read it. = *Zwrócę książkę, dopiero gdy ją przeczytam.*
12. On coming back home, the girl changed into more casual clothes. = *Po powrocie do domu dziewczyna przebrała się w bardziej swobodne ubranie.*
13. On being taken to the ball room, the girl danced the night away. = *Zabrana do sali balowej dziewczyna przetańczyła całą noc.*
14. COD = cash on delivery = *płatne przy odbiorze*
15. Don't talk on your mobile when / while driving.
16. Remember to visit me when / while in London next time (when / while you are in London next time).
17. While Jim cooked supper, Kate watched TV. = *While Jim was cooking supper, Kate was watching TV.*
18. The shareholders left the hall directly / immediately the conference was over.
19. As soon as / Directly / Immediately he gets his wage, he goes out and spends it thoughtlessly.
20. The announcement had no sooner been made than it was withdrawn for no apparent reason. = *Ogłoszenie ledwo co zostało podane, gdy zostało wycofane bez wyraźnego powodu.*
21. Robert had scarcely finished his presentation when everybody started asking questions.
22. Betty had barely closed the door when somebody knocked.
23. The girl had hardly accepted her boyfriend's proposal when she started to have serious doubts about him.

⁶⁶ Urban, A.: 2019; pp. 91ff.

2.2. Zdania miejsca

2.3. Zdania sposobu

2.4. Zdania porównania

Double comparatives are phrases commonly used in English to express proportionate increase or decrease, to say that when something increases or decreases, it causes something else to change.

THE MORE THE MORE

- The **more** you study, the **more** you learn.
- The **more** I see her, the **more** I like her.
- The **more** help we give them, the **more** they request.
- The **more** I watch my diet, the **more** weight I put on.
- The **more** money he makes, the **more** expensive things he buys.
- The **more** we work, the **more** we earn.

THE MORE ... THE LESS

- The **more** I read, the **less** I remember.
- The **more** the sales assistant explains, the **less** I understand.
- The **more** food I see, the **less** appetite I have.
- The **more** we spend, the **less** we save.
- The **more** I worry, the **less** I sleep.

THE LESS ... THE MORE

- The **less** we spend, the **more** we save.
- The **less** I concentrate, the **more** I forget.
- The **less** we worry, the **more** relaxed we become.
- The **less** people listen, the **more** impatient they become.
- The **less** you exercise, the **more** weight you put on.

We can make comparisons using adjectives, adverbs and nouns.

ADJECTIVES:

- The **older** we grow, the **wiser** we become.
- The **higher** you climb, the **colder** it gets.
- The **younger** you begin to learn a language, the **easier** it is.
- The **angrier** the teacher is, the **worse** I feel.
- The **darker** the berry, the **juicier** it is.
- The **brighter** the sun, the **happier** people feel.
- The **colder** the weather is, the **hungrier** I am.
- The **more educated** women are, the **later** they marry.
- The **earlier** you leave, the **better** it is.
- The **stronger** the wind blows, the **colder** we feel.
- The **heavier** it rains, the **darker** the sky is.
- The **older** he gets, the **kinder** he becomes.

ADVERBS:

- The **more carefully** you plan, the **better** the result will be.
- The **harder** you work, the **more rapidly** you will obtain results.
- The **faster** you walk, the **more quickly** you will arrive.

NOUNS:

- The **richer** a person is, the **more privilege** they enjoy.
- The **more ideas** you have, the **more projects** you will develop.
- The **more furniture** I buy, the **more space** I need.

SHORT FORM

A short form of this structure is used in sentences ending in **better**, and the expression 'the more the merrier'.

- How do you like your coffee? The stronger the **better**.
- What price range are you interested in? The cheaper the **better**.
- What time would you like me to come? The earlier the **better**.
- What sort of presentation should I prepare? The shorter the **better**!

| • Can I bring a friend? Sure. **The more the merrier!**⁶⁷

3. Zdanie przymiotnikowe

SENTENCE PATTERN A6: ◀ VERB₆ + OBJECT + INFINITIVE ▶

let

Let **him** do it.

make

Make **her** do it.

have

I had **the bouncers** throw him out of the club (to tell / arrange for sb to do sth for you). = *Kazałem wykiadać go wyrzucić go z klubu.* I'll have you know (= I'm telling you) I'm black belt in judo.

(help)

The college's aim is to help **students** (to) **achieve** their aspirations.

LESSON 24B

Band 24B

B. EXOGENOUS CLAUSE ZDANIA DODANE DO WYJŚCIOWEGO ZDANIA PROSTEGO UJAWNIAJĄCE DODATKOWE OKOLICZNOŚCI

1. Zdanie przyczyny

1. I can't concentrate on my work because of / thanks to my noisy neighbours.
2. They may be arrested because of / due to / owing to their criticism of the government.
3. They may be arrested because of / due to / owing to the fact that they have criticised the government.
4. As / Since [as / since *raczej na początku*] it is raining [*Skoro pada – widzimy/wiemy, że pada*], don't forget to take an umbrella.
5. Because it is raining [*nie wiemy, że pada*], don't forget to take an umbrella.
6. The reason for his stay at such an expensive hotel was (the fact) that all the cheaper ones were booked up.
7. The reason for his staying at such an expensive hotel was (the fact) that all the cheaper ones were booked up.
8. The reason (why) he stayed at such an expensive hotel was (the fact) that all the cheaper ones were booked up.
9. I didn't regret a minute spent on the project, for I learnt a lot. [<for> always preceded by a comma and in the middle of the sentence]
10. We might as well stay here, seeing that we haven't got any plans for tonight.
11. Everyone was excited, in that we were hoping for a better tomorrow. = *Wszyscy byli podekscytowani, gdyż mieliśmy nadzieję na lepsze jutro.*
12. The Board meeting was really unusual in that it lasted only two minutes. = *Spotkanie zarządu było naprawdę niezwykle, gdyż trwało zaledwie dwie minuty. [w środku, z przecinkiem lub bez]*
13. Inasmuch as you are the parents, you are responsible for how your children behave. = *Jako że jesteście rodzicami, jesteście odpowiedzialni za to, jak zachowują się wasze dzieci.*
14. They are a happy family, inasmuch as they really love and respect one another. = *Oni są bardzo szczęśliwą rodziną, jako że naprawdę wzajemnie się kochają i szanują.*
15. Sorry, closed for a private event. = *Przepraszamy, zamknięte z powodu prywatnej imprezy.*
16. Would you kill for love?

⁶⁷ [COMPARATIVES using 'The'...'the', with examples | Learn English Today \(learn-english-today.com\)](https://www.learn-english-today.com/learn-english-today.com/) [April, 10, 2021]

17. He greatly loved her looks and a pure heart. = *Bardzo ją miłował dla jej urody i czystego serca.*
18. With so many people on the bus I couldn't get on.
19. With the children sleeping upstairs, we could watch the late-night movie.
20. With many people trying to sell their houses now, property prices have gone down. = *Ponieważ wiele ludzi próbuje teraz sprzedać swoje domy, ceny nieruchomości spadły.*
21. With so many of the staff (being) on sick leave, the company couldn't operate normally.
22. Being a doctor, Veronica knew well what the danger was.
23. Having been a doctor for over 20 years, Veronica knew well what the danger was.

2. *Zdanie skutku/rezultatu*
3. *Zdanie kontrastu/przyzwolenia*
4. *Zdanie warunku*
5. *Zdanie celu*

TRANSLATE

1. As soon as / When you see him tell him to drop in on me / by to see me.
2. He's behaving / He behaves as if he was / were the owner of the grange.
3. The more you learn the wiser you'll be.
4. However strange it may seem she didn't appear at / come to her funeral.
5. He should come, although you never know.
6. He said he'd come but he didn't.
7. Some people admire her whereas others hate her.
8. It's not so / as difficult as I expected.
9. He looked as if he'd seen a ghost.
10. He opened the / his mouth as if he was / were going to say something.
11. He is in Burundi now, wherever it might be.
12. I found my glasses / spectacles where I'd put / left them.
13. Whatever nonsense he says / may say, she'll believe him.
14. Whatever I have is at your disposal.
15. He fell asleep while reading this book.
16. Whoever may say that he is / they are wrong.
17. There had been no news of him for years, however she still went on hoping he'd come.
18. He's got to do something, on however a small scale.
19. I asked her to stay a little longer at the office, for I had something important to tell her.

SENTENCE PATTERN B18: ◀VERB₁₈ + to be + ...▶

appear

- You've got to appear **(to be)** calm in an interview.
 To people who don't know him he probably appears **(to be)** rather unfriendly.
 There appears **to be** some mistake.

chance

- They chanced **to be** in the restaurant when I arrived.

happen

- The person you're talking about happens **to be** my mother.
 She happened **to be** out when we called.
 You don't happen **to know** his name, do you?

seem

- He's 16, but he often seems **(to be)** younger.
 There seems **to have been** a mistake – my name isn't on the list.

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 24

1. *TO GO PEAR-SHAPED = popsuć się, pójść źle*
2. *IF IT AIN'T BROKEN, DON'T FIX IT. = Nie naprawiaj tego, co nie jest zepsute.*

3. **LET SLEEPING DOGS LIE.** = Nie wywołuj wilka z lasu.
4. **LET'S CROSS THE BRIDGE WHEN WE COME TO IT.** = Nie martwmy się na zapas, wszystko w swoim czasie.
5. **A STICK IN THE MUD** = osoba konserwatywna
6. **TO TAKE IT ON THE CHIN** = wziąć coś na klatę
7. **TO BE IN DIRE STRAITS** = być w kłopotach (Mark Knopfler)
8. **LIFE'S NOT A BOWL OF CHERRIES.** = Życie nie jest ustane różami.

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LESSON 25A

Band 25A

SENTENCE PATTERN A7: ◀VERB₇ + SUBJUNCTIVE▶

would rather

Do you mind if I smoke? I'd rather **you didn't**.

had better

We'd better **leave** now.

wish

I wish I **were** taller.

it's (high / about) time

It's high time **you started** thinking about saving for your old age.

if only

If only I **had known** about it.

LESSON 25B

Band 25B

SENTENCE PATTERN B19: ◀VERB₁₉ + that-CLAUSE▶

decide: She decided **(that)** she wanted to live in France.

intend: We intend **that** production will start next month.

suppose: Let us suppose, for example, **that** you are married with two children.

think: Do you think **(that)** they'll come?

wish: I wish **(that)** I were taller.

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 25

1. **TO BE AT THE END OF ONE'S TETHER** = być u kresu sił
2. **THE FINAL / LAST STRAW** = kropla, która przepętniła czarę
3. **THAT TAKES THE BISCUIT!** = To przechodzi ludzkie pojęcie, to szczyt wszystkiego!
4. **IT TAKES TWO TO TANGO.** = Do tanga trzeba dwoje.
5. **TO SEE EYE TO EYE (ON STH)** = zgadzać się z kimś (w czymś)
6. **TO CHAT SB UP** = zagadać do kogoś, podrywać kogoś
7. **A MATCH MADE IN HEAVEN** = idealna para
8. **TO CHEAT ON SB = TO FOOL AROUND = TO PLAY AROUND = TO BE UNFAITHFUL TO SB**

End of Unit 25 • End of Unit 25 • End of Unit 25 • End of Unit 25 • End of Unit 25 • End of Unit 25

LESSON 26A

Band 26A

TRANSLATE

1. Yesterday I met a girl (whom / who / that) I hadn't seen for 20 years.
2. It happened yesterday, which we hadn't been able to / couldn't predict / have predicted.
3. I'm waiting for Joan, for whom I'd do everything.
4. Mother, with whom he had been living for many years, died yesterday.
5. The wife(,) he divorced in 1998(,) is living in New York.
6. What he did / had done surprised nobody / didn't surprise anybody.
7. The reason why he did / had done it was obvious to everybody.

SENTENCE PATTERN A8: ◀VERB₈ + OBJECT + ing-FORM / INFINITIVE▶

hear

He could hear a **dog barking**.
Did you hear **him go** out?

notice

I noticed **them come** in.
I didn't notice **him leaving**.

see

I saw **him enter** / **entering** the building.

smell

Can you smell **something burning**?

watch

She watched **the kids playing** in the garden.
They watched **the bus disappear** into the distance.

LESSON 26B

Band 26B

SENTENCE PATTERN B20: ◀VERB₂₀ + OBJECT + that-CLAUSE▶

convince

I'd convinced **myself (that)** I was right.

satisfy oneself

Once I had satisfied **myself (that)** it was the right decision, we went ahead.

warn

She was warned **that** if she did it again she would lose her job.

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 26

1. **THE BALL'S IN YOUR COURT** = *Piłka po twojej stronie boiska, kolej na twój ruch.*
2. **NO HOLDS BARRED** = *wszystkie chwytły dozwolone*
3. **HAS THE CAT GOT YOUR TONGUE?** = *Mowę ci odjęto? Zapomniałeś języka w gębie?*
4. **ONE SIZE FITS ALL** = *uniwersalny, w rozmiarze uniwersalnym*
5. **IT TAKES ONE TO KNOW ONE.** = **THAT'S THE POT CALLING THE KETTLE BLACK** = *Przyganiał kociot...*
6. **I SAW IT COMING.** = *Wiedziałem, że tak będzie.*
7. **DARK HORSE** = *czarny koń (nieoczekiwany zwycięzca), George Harrison, 1974*
8. **T MINUS FIVE.** = *Zostało pięć minut.*

End of Unit 26 • End of Unit 26 • End of Unit 26 • End of Unit 26 • End of Unit 26 • End of Unit 26

LESSON 27A

Band 27A

SENTENCE PATTERN A9: ◀ VERB₉ + PREDICATE [LINKING VERBS] ▶ ORZECZENIE IMIENNE

appear

She didn't appear at all **surprised at the news**. [III FORM]He appears **a perfectly normal person**. [NOUN]It appears **unlikely** that interest rates will fall further. [ADJECTIVE]

be

He **is tall**. He **is an engineer**. He **is here**.

seem

You seem **happy**. [ADJECTIVE]Do whatever seems **best** to you. [ADJECTIVE]He seems **a nice man**. [NOUN]SURPRISED⁶⁸In 46% of cases **surprised by** is usedI'd a little *surprised by* this.I am *surprised by* the poll too.*Surprised by* the welcome drink.I was *surprised by* the level of angst and emotion in this book, for a Blaze I mean.Here's a quick transcript of what he said: On whether he was *surprised by* the hire.All of the officers were off duty when they were they were *surprised by* the gunmen.Anonymous, I am very *surprised by* the article you cite, which says there's no evidence there were witnesses.I'd excited for my Honey to see! I think he'll be as *surprised by* the novelty of it all as if I had dyed my hair.I am *surprised by* the fact that on a number of occasions they have told me that your mood is not as it should be.And in 2011 we had a very solid lead going into the final day but were *surprised by* the Europeans in the singles.In 36% of cases **surprised at** is usedShe is *surprised at* the news.He was *surprised at* the results.The man seemed *surprised at* this.I am *surprised at* the anti-brit resentment expressed in some of the comments above.I am *surprised at* not only the frequency, but also the intensity of these thoughts.I'd *surprised at* the amount of complaints I am hearing about the pace of the drama.He began his own business in 1968 and was *surprised at* the lack of precise information about both coffee and tea.I'd very *surprised at* the decision not to play Basel, but after reading about the situation above it makes sense.No one is *surprised at* the theatrics cued by the announcement of an imminent resumption of the scrap metal trade.In 8% of cases **surprised with** is usedWow, I was *surprised with* Wendy.I was a bit *surprised with* that.So, one shouldn't be *surprised with* anything that happens out of that convention.Dig up your existing materials and you might be *surprised with* what you can find.But I was a little bit *surprised with* the amount of turn we got on the first day.So I'd not sure why the MSM seems to be *surprised with* this latest move and it's (non) effect on Black support.We were pleasantly *surprised with* our room which felt like our own little studio apartment with a roof terrace.In every case, we were highly *surprised with* the quality and life-like clarity of the sound F & D; F6000 output.The British journalist was obviously *surprised with* the silence of the Sinhalese elite about what was going on.In 4% of cases **surprised about** is usedI was *surprised about* this one.Not at all *surprised about* that.I sense things about others that they are *surprised about* when I share with them.Many people were *surprised about* this but that's just the way the cookie crumbles.So to say that I was *surprised about* how good their Second EP was, would be the mother of all understatements.I was *surprised about* the beauty of the shop, the selective assortment of products and the cool service ideas.I'd not as *surprised about* the lack of innovation, though -- I expect to see those things in higher-end bodies.I have been pleasantly *surprised about* how high-tech everything has been since I accepted my offer from Sauder.In 1% of cases **surprised as** is usedHe was *surprised as* the rest of us.⁶⁸ [Prepositions after "surprised": "surprised by" or "surprised at"? \(lingohelp.me\)](https://lingohelp.me/) [May 1st, 2021]

He was *surprised as well* as puzzled.

I was *surprised as to* what I found really.

So I was *surprised as the* co-bidder who was raising so much never wanted the product.

I, a UK-er, was *surprised as to* me the US seems like the epitome of westernised sexism.

I am *surprised as an* American to learn how the people feel on the other side of the pond.

However, I was very pleasantly *surprised as the* Live turned out to be much more 'plug-and-play' than the VB-101.

I am not *surprised as the* Body Holiday is far better than the other 'all inclusive' resorts that I have stayed at.

Personally, I am a bit *surprised as the* club lost some of their best players during the mid-season transfer window.

Audience laughs So, we were very *surprised as to* what did he do in 43 years of his government? He didn't do anything.

In 1% of cases *surprised for* is used

It will be *surprised for* the viewers.

It's all about being *surprised for* me.

She is *surprised for* that and called me back.

You will be *surprised for* a small contribution of a gift of \$5 how grateful I'll be.

After being *surprised for* a bit, the orcs regain their confidence and start smirking.

If, Kajol will come as an item girl then definitely it will a great *surprised for* her.

PS I'd be *surprised for* Given to come back but I wholeheartedly expect him to be unhappy that he has been dropped.

Don't be *surprised for* a cab driver to tell you he knows the route to a destination when he has no idea where it is.

As for MSG -- I wouldn't be *surprised for* a show or two there, as I wouldn't be surprised with a show or two in Philly.

But, since Cherry Mobile is positioning its products to be affordable, you cannot be *surprised for* their price points.

In 1% of cases *surprised in* is used

I am not *surprised in* the least.

I am *surprised in* your straight.

LOL! I'd not *surprised in* the least.

However I'm *surprised in* this case that the police couldn't see that they had problems.

I was shocked and *surprised in* a good way when you drenched me in rain that afternoon.

Liam Pitchford also *surprised in* the first round after beating Austria's Robert Gardos.

I've been quite *surprised in* a positive way at some of things that I can do but now it's fitness fitness fitness.

But scientists were *surprised in* the beginning, because it does not take any part -- just its presence is needed.

But what indeed got me *surprised in* this entire event is the fact how entire political framework reacted to this.

The realists, decrying recent municipal and national cut backs in infrastructure, were not *surprised in* the least.

In 1% of cases *surprised of* is used

You will be *surprised of* what you can do.

I would be incredibly *surprised of* the 31.

He was very *surprised of* what he discovered.

Greg stepped up and did a few tunes as well to the *surprised of* the people in the house.

The cook will keep you *surprised of* the diner which he prepares for you on his charcoal fire.

This friend was *surprised of* that person? s poor living, and reminded him of the priceless pearl in his clothing.

Secondly, I was *surprised of* how difficult was for me to find an answer when I needed some time ago on this issue.

I'd not *surprised of* this coming from Coleman, having lived in the Twin Cities a few years while he was Mayor of St.

In 1% of cases *surprised on* is used

I was very much *surprised on* March 15th.

We were pleasantly *surprised on* our return.

We are positively *surprised on* a daily basis.

When the results came, Gilbert was pleasantly *surprised on* the results of his exam.

StarHub *surprised on* the upside due to lower traffic costs while SingTel disappointed.

If anyone is *surprised on* this news item must be kidding himself or must be too naive.

Overall, banks performed either within expectations or *surprised on* the upside with their 2011 financial results.

Such people still exist in this world and I'm *surprised on* how brave and intensely he/she in throwing such remarks.

But housing starts *surprised on* the upside, as home building jumped in the west as other parts of the country languished.

Quazi Hussain (London) Azhar Fakhruddin (Malaysia): Really *surprised on* the role of UN and other concerned authorities.

In 1% of cases *surprised to* is used

I was *surprised to* learnt we have M.

Don't be too *surprised to* this thing.

So I was a little bit *surprised to* this issue.

I like Sweet Home, I'd still *surprised to* this day that Capcom never brought it the U.

Police, who rushed to the spot, too were *surprised to* found the nature of the conspiracy.

And that, argues Pierre Lapointe, could mean we're about to get *surprised to* the downside.

I was *surprised to* all see a fork-marked lemur there, since this animal had not yet been recorded from the region.

Last week I asked everyone in my bootcamp what they ate for breakfast; I was genuinely *surprised to* what I was told.

When I pulled off the roof cap and looked down the pipe I was *surprised to* see---nothing! No insulation in the pipe.

I was *surprised to* some degree at what a large contribution children made to the happiest communities around the globe.

LESSON 27B

Band 27B

TRANSLATE

1. We shed our blood so that / in order that you might / could / would live in peace.
2. I did it so that / in order that you might / could / would feel safe.
3. I'm taking a gun in case he is / should be / might be armed. //... lest he be / should be / is armed. //... for fear that he might be armed.
4. Come tomorrow so that we can / may / will chat a little bit. //... so that we chat...
5. Telephone / Call me tomorrow so that I don't forget / I won't forget / lest I forget / lest I should forget about our meeting.
6. Help him with English so that he passes / so that he may / will / can pass the exam.
7. I've written this book to help you learn English.
8. He went home to tell his wife he'd decided to divorce her.
9. She never eats out lest she should poison / lest she poison / lest she poisons herself. //... in fear that she might poison herself. //... so that not to poison herself.
10. He puts away 50% of his income monthly so that his family may / will / can have something to live on when he is old and unable to go on working.
11. I told him that so that he would calm down.
12. He told me not to come here.
13. I've invested a lot of money in your education so that you will / can / may have a good start.

SENTENCE PATTERN B21: ◀ PHRASAL VERBS ▶

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 27

1. **TO JUMP THE QUEUE** = *wpychać się bez kolejki*
2. **THERE'S MANY A TRUE WORD SPOKEN IN JEST.** = *Żartem mówi się wiele prawdziwych słów.*
3. **TO GET ONE'S ACT TOGETHER** = *wziąć się w garść*
4. **ARE YOU DONE? YES, I AM DONE.** = *Skończyłeś. Tak, skończyłem.*
5. **NOTHING TO WRITE HOME ABOUT** = *nic szczególnego*
6. **OVER THE TOP (OTT)** = *przesadzony*
7. **HE COULDN'T ORGANISE A PISS-UP IN A BREWERY.** = *Nie umiałby zorganizować popijawy nawet w browarze.*

End of Unit 27 • End of Unit 27 • End of Unit 27 • End of Unit 27 • End of Unit 27 • End of Unit 27

LESSON 28A

Band 28A

TRANSLATE

1. He said he didn't love her.
2. He said he'd never loved her.
3. He said he'd never love her.
4. He asked if I knew what it meant.
5. He asked if I'd known when he'd come.
6. He asked (me) what the time was.
7. He told me to come the following day.
8. He told her not to repeat what he'd told her.
9. He accused me of stealing his money, which was not true.
10. He admitted being there the previous day.
11. He apologised for not coming to the party two days before.
12. He didn't know what her reaction would be when he told her he loved her.

13. He wanted to know who had told her he had often been unfaithful to her.
14. He was wondering what they might be doing while he had to work so hard.
15. He insisted on her telling him if he was her first love.
16. He said he'd been learning Chinese for 10 years and still couldn't understand anything.
17. He said in two years' time he'd have been learning Cantonese for ten years and he hoped that by then he would be able to communicate in that language.
18. He said we would not go to the seaside if the weather weren't fine the following day.
19. I told him I wished / I'd rather he didn't smoke in my presence.

SENTENCE PATTERN A10: ◀VERB₁₀ + have / get + OBJECT + III FORM (PAST PARTICIPLE)▶

get

I cannot **get it changed**.

have

She **had her bag stolen** [= suffer the effects of what sb else does to you].

You've **had your hair cut** [= cause sth to be done for you by sb else]!

We're **having our car repaired** [= cause sth to be done for you by sb else].

LESSON 28B

Band 28B

SENTENCE PATTERN B22: ◀VERB₂₂ + OBJECT + (to be)▶

acknowledge

She is usually acknowledged **to be** one of our best artists.

assume

I had assumed **him to be** a Belgian.

believe

The vases are believed **to be** worth over \$20,000 each.

consider

This award is considered **(to be)** a great honour.

Who do you consider **(to be)** responsible for the accident?

declare

The painting was declared **to be** a forgery.

discover

He was later discovered **to be** seriously ill.

estimate

The deal is estimated **to be** worth around €1.5 million.

feel

She felt **it to be** her duty to tell the police.

find

They found **him to be** charming.

imagine

I had imagined **her to be** older than that.

judge

I judged **him to be** about 50.

The concert was judged **to have been** a great success.

know

We know her to be honest.

proclaim

Steve checked the battery and proclaimed **it to be** dead.

prove

You've just proved **yourself to be** a liar.

reckon

Children are reckoned **to be** more sophisticated nowadays.

show

His new book shows **him to be** a first-rate storyteller.

suppose

This combination of qualities is generally supposed **to be** extremely rare.

take

I took **the man with him to be** his father.

think

He is thought **to be** one of the richest men in Europe.

understand

The Prime Minister is understood **to have been** extremely angry about the report.

🔊 (A7-28-1): USA accents (1-1): [Accent Expert Gives a Tour of U.S. Accents - \(Part One\) | WIRED - Bing video](#)

🔊 (A7-28-2): USA accents (1-2): [Accent Expert Gives a Tour of U.S. Accents - \(Part 2\) | WIRED - Bing video](#) [14:17]

🔊 (A7-28-3): USA accents (1-3): [Accent Expert Gives a Tour of North American Accents - \(Part 3\) | WIRED - Bing video](#)

🔊 (A7-28-4): USA accents (2-1): [\(28\) How to do An American Accent - Part 1: Vowels | 21 Accents - YouTube](#)

🔊 (A7-28-5): USA accents (2-2): [\(28\) How To Do an American Accent - Part 2: Consonants and Letter Combinations | Amy Walker - YouTube](#)

🔊 (A7-28-6): USA accents (3-3): [\(28\) How To Do an American Accent - Part 3: The Melody | Amy Walker - YouTube](#) [15:03]

🔊 (A7-28-7): USA accents (3-4): [\(28\) How To Do an American Accent - Part 4: The Rhythm | Amy Walker - YouTube](#) [12:58]

🔊 (A7-28-8): USA accents (3-5): [\(28\) How To Do an American Accent - Part 5: The Vibe | Amy Walker - YouTube](#) [11:44]

🔊 (A7-28-9): USA accents (3-6): [\(28\) Which Accent is Most Attractive? | Amy Walker - YouTube](#) [1:56]

🔊 (A7-28-10): USA accents (3-7): [\(28\) American Accent Essentials - Speak the way Americans REALLY Do | Amy Walker - YouTube](#)

🔊 (A7-28-11): USA accents (3-8): [\(28\) Fun Tour of American Accents | Amy Walker - YouTube](#)

🔊 (A7-28-12): USA accents (4-1): [The United States of Accents: Southern American English \(babbel.com\)](#)

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 28

1. <i>She's running temperature.</i>	9. <i>raise bums</i> = <i>nabić guzy</i>
2. <i>fatty tumor</i> = <i>tłuszczak</i>	10. <i>out of joint</i> = <i>zwichnięty</i>
3. <i>pink-eye</i> = <i>zapalenie spojówek</i>	11. <i>make out a prescription</i>
4. <i>cold spot</i> = <i>opryszczka</i>	12. <i>drink the waters</i> = <i>leczyć się u wód</i>
5. <i>I nauseate at the very idea.</i>	13. <i>constitutional walk</i> = <i>dla zdrowia</i>
6. <i>suffer from heart-burns after meals</i>	14. <i>twilight sleep</i> = <i>częściowa narkoza</i>
7. <i>The fish didn't agree with me.</i>	15. <i>a rectal injection</i> = <i>lewatywa</i>
8. <i>He saved his bacon.</i>	16. <i>out and about</i> = <i>zdrowy</i>

End of Unit 28 • End of Unit 28 • End of Unit 28 • End of Unit 28 • End of Unit 28 • End of Unit 28

LESSON 29A

Band 29A

TRANSLATE

- I shudder to think of it.
- They sought to kill him.
- The door defied all attempts to open it.
- I begged (of) him to stay.
- The children begged to come with us.
- He contrived to make matters worse.
- Might you contrive to be here early?
- He let fall a hint of his intentions.
- Please let me know what happens.
- He declined to discuss his plans.
- He never fails to write to his mother every week.
- What would you have me do?
- The salesman urged me to buy it.
- I was made to repeat the whole story.

LESSON 29B

Band 29B

TRANSLATE

1. Please excuse my coming late.
2. Excuse my interrupting you.
3. I can't fancy his doing such a thing.
4. She hates anyone listening while she's telephoning.
5. It would involve my living in London.
6. Do you mind my smoking?
7. We didn't miss seeing that film when it was released.
8. Excuse my contradicting you.
9. Does he resent my being here?
10. You won't catch me doing that again.
11. She couldn't resist making jokes about his baldness.
12. She was reckoned (to be) the prettiest girl in the village.
13. Do you still reckon him among / as one of your friends?
14. I chanced to be out when he called.
15. You can hardly avoid meeting her if you both work in the same office.

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 29

see the light = *narodzić się*

the little stranger = *noworodek*

born with a caul [ko:l] = *urodzony w czepku*

She is in the family way. = *Ona jest przy nadziei.*

in an interesting condition = *w odmiennym stanie*

fair / gentle / softer / weaker sex = *staba płeć*

get one's quietus = *przenieść się na tamten świat*

join the majority = *umrzeć*

go west = *umrzeć*

The sands are running out. = *Zbliża się koniec.*

End of Unit 29 • End of Unit 29 • End of Unit 29 • End of Unit 29 • End of Unit 29 • End of Unit 29

LESSON 30AB

TRANSLATE

1. I'd rather be sunbathing in Majorca.
2. I wish I'd seen it.
3. The Prime Minister demands that he give up his post.
4. It's advisable that these machines be purchased.
5. Whatever be their relationship they should break it off.
6. The Minister asked that you stay at home.
7. I've got an order that the troops attack at once.
8. It is absolutely imperative that we finish by next week. = *To jest absolutnie konieczne, abyśmy skończyli do następnego tygodnia.*
9. It is desirable that interest rates (should) be reduced. = *Zaleca się, aby stopy procentowe zostały zredukowane.*
10. It is fitting that the new centre for European studies (should) be in a university that teaches every European language. = *Należy aby to nowe centrum studiów europejskich było na takim uniwersytecie, gdzie nauczane są wszystkie języki europejskie.*
11. She requested that no one (should) be told of her decision until the next meeting. = *Poprosiła, by nikomu nie mówić o jej decyzji do następnego spotkania.*

Accents:

🔊 (A7-30-1): British accents: [\(39\) 20 British Accents in 1 Video - YouTube](#) (24:54)

🔊 (A7-30-2): Scottish vs Irish: [\(39\) Scottish accent vs Irish accent \(funny\) - YouTube](#) (3:54)

🔊 (A7-30-3): Upper-class accent: [Upper-class Accent Examples - YouTube](#)

🔊 (A7-30-4): [The 5 Hardest British Accents to Understand! - YouTube](#)

🔊 (A7-30-5): All Slavic languages: [\(39\) ALL SLAVIC LANGUAGES IN ONE VIDEO! - YouTube](#) (6:19)

🔊 (A7-30-6): Russian vs Portuguese: (17:52)

[\(39\) Why does Portuguese sound like Russian? | Porque é que o português parece russo? \[EN, PT, RU subs\] - YouTube](#)

🔊 (A7-30-7): Germanic languages: [\(39\) Germanic Languages Comparison - YouTube](#) (4:46)

🔊 (A7-30-8): Portuguese of Angola: (16:06)

[\(39\) Português de Angola: Palavras típicas | Angolan Portuguese: Typical words \[EN, PT subtitles\] - YouTube](#)

🔊 (A7-30-9): [\(39\) Top 10 Hardest UK Accents To Imitate - YouTube](#)

PROVERBS & IDIOMS – 30

🔊 (A7-30-10): Theatre idioms with Gill:

[Learn 13 English IDIOMS from the theatre - Bing video](#) =

<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=YouTube+Phrasal+Verbs+to+throw+quiz+exercise&&view=detail&mid=1E917207AD0ADB523E9F1E917207AD0ADB523E9F&&FORM=VDRVRV>

1. <i>waiting in the wings</i>	7. <i>get the show on the road</i>
2. <i>making an entrance / exit</i>	8. <i>to steal the show</i>
3. <i>to upstage sb</i>	9. <i>to be in the limelight</i>
4. <i>a hard act to follow</i>	10. <i>we're in the spotlight</i>
5. <i>break a leg</i>	11. <i>to make a song and dance about...</i>
6. <i>the show must go on</i>	12. <i>it's curtains for him</i>

🔊 (A7-30-11): [All the world's a stage | As You Like It - Bing video](#)

BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

(from As You Like It, spoken by Jaques)

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women **merely** players;
They have their **exits** and their entrances;
And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages. At first the infant,
Mewling and **puking** in the nurse's arms;
And then the **whining** school-boy, with his **satchel**
And shining morning face, **creeping** like snail
Unwillingly to school. And then the lover,
Sighing like furnace, with a **woeful** ballad
Made to his mistress' eyebrow. Then a soldier,
Full of strange **oaths**, and bearded like the **pard**,
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth. And then the justice,
In fair round belly with good **capon** lin'd,
With eyes **severe** and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise **saws** and modern **instances**;
And so he plays his part. The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd **pantaloon**,
With spectacles on nose and **pouch** on side;
His youthful **hose**, well sav'd, a world too wide
For his shrunk **shank**; and his big manly voice,
Turning again toward childish **treble**, pipes
And whistles in his sound. Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness and **mere oblivion**;
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.

[eksɪts, 55%; egzɪts, 45%]

mewl [mju:l] = make a weak crying sound

puke = *rzygać*

whining = *placzliwy, jękliwy, marudny*

satchel = *torba na ramię*

creep = *skradać się, wlec się*

woeful [wəʊfl] = *zgnębiony, przygnębiający*

oath [əʊθ] = *przysięga*

pard = leopard = *pantera, lampart*

capon = *kapłon*

lin'd

saw = *przysłowie, powiedzenie*

instance = *przykład*

Pantaloon = an original Venetian character in the commedia dell'arte

pouch [paʊtʃ] = *woreczek, sakiewka*

hose = *rajtuzy*

shank = *podudzie, goleń*

treble = *dyskant, tony wysokie*

oblivion = *zapomnienie, niepamięć*

sans [sænz] = *bez*

🔊 (A7-30-12): [All the world's a stage... BBC tribute to William Shakespeare - Bing video](#)

🔊 (A7-30-13):

<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=You+Tube+All+the+world%27s+a+stage+and+all+the+men&&view=detail&mid=6E4FCBF6F218F70BE6F46E4FCBF6F218F70BE6F4&&FORM=VDRVRV>

End of Unit 30 ● End of Unit 30 ● End of Unit 30 ● End of Unit 30 ● End of Unit 30 ● End of Unit 30

Appendix 8: Spelling

Tab. 61. SPELLING

A	[eɪ]	ej	J	[dʒeɪ]	dzej	S	[es]	es
B	[bi:]	bij	K	[keɪ]	kej	T	[ti:]	tij
C	[si:]	sij	L	[el]	el	U	[ju:]	juł
D	[di:]	dij	M	[em]	em	V	[vi:]	wij
E	[i:]	ij	N	[en]	en	W	[dʌblju:]	dabljuł
F	[ef]	ef	O	[əʊ]	oł	X	[eks]	eks
G	[dʒi:]	dżij	P	[pi:]	pij	Y	[waɪ]	taj
H	[eɪtʃ]	ejcz	Q	[kju:]	kjuł	Z	uk:[zed]	zed
I	[aɪ]	aj	R	[ɑ:]	aa		us:[zi:]	zij

EXAMPLES

1. My name is John Kowalski. Shall I spell that for you? *Nazywam się Jan Kowalski. Czy mam przeliterować?*
2. Bauxite ['bɔ:ksaɪt] is spelt B A U X I T E [bi: - ei - ju: - eks - ai - ti: - i:]. *Boksyty...*
3. to learn how to spell a word *nauczyć się, jak literować słowo* • spelling mistakes *błędy ortograficzne*
4. Can you spell your name / this word? *Czy możesz przeliterować swoje nazwisko (imię) / to słowo?*

SPEECH

1. Can you spell the word...? *Czy możesz przeliterować (to) słowo...?*
2. Can you spell your first name / surname? *Czy możesz przeliterować swoje imię / nazwisko?*
3. Please put down the following word... *Proszę zapisz następujące słowo...*
4. What does the acronym NATO stand for? *Co oznacza akronim (skrót) NATO?*
{An acronym is a word composed of the initial letters of a name of something. *Akronim to słowo złożone z początkowych liter jakiejś nazwy; abbreviation skrót*}
5. What does this abbreviation or acronym stand for? *Co oznacza ten akronim / skrót?*

ABBREVIATIONS:

ABS (GER: Antilockiersystem) = antilocking system *system zapobiegający blokadzie*

ADHD [eɪ di: eɪtʃ 'di:] = attention deficit hyperactivity disorder *zespół nadpobudliwości psychoruchowej z deficytem uwagi*

AIDS = acquired immune deficiency syndrome *nabyty syndrom braku odporności*

am / a.m. / AM / A.M. = before noon *przed południem*

THE FIRST AND MOST COMMON WAY TO WRITE THEM IS WITH LOWERCASE "a.m." AND "p.m.". THIS WAY REQUIRES PERIODS, AND BOTH CHICAGO STYLE AND AP STYLE RECOMMEND THIS WAY OF WRITING THE ABBREVIATIONS.⁶⁹

BBC = British Broadcasting Corporation

BP = British Petroleum [pə'trɒlɪəm] *Brytyjska Ropa*

CAD = computer-aided design *projektowanie wspomagane komputerowo* • cash against documents *gotówka po okazaniu dokumentów*

CEO = chief executive officer *dyrektor naczelny*

CIA = Central Intelligence Agency

cv = curriculum vitae [kə'rɪkjʊləm 'vi:tai / 'varti: / us: 'vaɪ t̪i:] *życiorys*

DEA = Drug Enforcement Administration

DOS = Disc Operating System

e.g. [RATHER THAN «eg» (INFORMAL)]; US: «e.g.» (PRZECINEK PO); *exempli gratia* = for example *na przykład (np.)*

i.e.; *id est* = to jest

EU = European Union *Unia Europejska*

FBI = Federal Bureau of Investigation ['bjʊərəʊ] {bureau de change [də ʃɒnˈdʒ]}

ff = following pages *następne / następujące strony*

FIFA = International Federation of Association Football *Fédération Internationale de Football Association*

RP = Received Pronunciation *Standardowa wymowa brytyjska*

hi-fi ['haɪ faɪ] = high fidelity *wysoka jakość odtwarzania dźwięku*

IBM = International Business Machines

JVC = Japan Victor Company

⁶⁹ <https://writingexplained.org/am-or-a-m-pm-or-p-m-do-i-capitalize-am-and-pm> (19 Feb., 2019)

laser [**leɪzə**] = light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation

Mgr = manager *dyrektor*

MS = Microsoft

m/s = motor ship • multiple sclerosis

NASA = National Aeronautics and Space Administration

NATO = North Atlantic Treaty Organization/Organisation *Organizacja Traktatu Atlantyku Północnego (OTAP)*

PLO = Palestine Liberation Organization/Organisation *Organizacja Wyzwolenia Palestyny*

pm = after noon *po południu*

radar [**reɪdɑ:**] = radio detection and ranging

SAS = Special Air Service • Scandinavian Air System

sob = son of a bitch

UNICEF = United Nations International Children's Fund

UNO = United Nations Organization/Organisation *ONZ = Organizacja Narodów Zjednoczonych*

USA = the United States of America *Zjednoczone Stany Ameryki Północnej*

USSR = the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics *ZSRR = Związek Socjalistycznych Republik Radzieckich*

wi-fi [**'waɪ fɑɪ**] (There is something in the air.)

yuppie = young urban professional

Tab. 62. NATO Alphabet

A – ALFA	['ælfə]	N – NOVEMBER <i>listopad</i>	[nə^u 'vembə]
B – BRAVO	['brɑ:vəʊ]	O – OSCAR <i>Oskar</i>	['ɒskə]
C – CHARLIE <i>Karolek</i>	['tʃɑ:li]	P – PAPA <i>tatuś</i>	['pɑ:pə]
D – DELTA	['deltə]	Q – QUEBEC	['kwɪ'bək]
E – ECHO	['ekəʊ]	R – ROMEO	['rəʊmiəʊ]
F – FOXTROT <i>fokstrot</i>	['fɒkstrot]	S – SIERRA	['si'ɛrə]
G – GOLF	['gɒlf]	T – TANGO	['tʌŋgəʊ]
H – HOTEL	['həʊ'tel]	U – UNIFORM <i>mundur</i>	['ju:nɪfɔ:m]
I – INDIA	['ɪndiə]	V – VICTOR <i>Wiktor</i>	['vɪktə]
J – JULIETT <i>Julia</i>	['dʒu:liət]	W – WHISKEY	['wɪski]
K – KILO	['kiləʊ]	X – X-RAY	['eks'reɪ]
L – LIMA	['li:mə]	Y – YANKEE <i>Jankes</i>	['jæŋki]
M – MIKE <i>Michaś</i>	['maɪk]	Z – ZULU	['zu:lu:]

EXTRA: THE MOST IMPORTANT CONSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH!!! *BARDZO WAŻNA KONSTRUKCJA!!!*

THERE + (BE) = FRENCH: *il y a...* = SPANISH: *hay...* = GERMAN: *es gibt...*

There is/are/was/were ... • There is some beer in the fridge. *Jest trochę piwa w lodówce.*

Is there any beer in the fridge? *Czy jest jakieś piwo w lodówce?*

There isn't any beer... = There is no beer in the fridge.

How many people are there in this room? *Ile osób jest w tym pomieszczeniu?*

Appendix 9: Authenticalia

A. SONGS

1. (1.1.) The Beatles – 'I'm Only Sleeping'
[http://www.tekstowo.pl/piosenka,the beatles,i m only sleeping.html](http://www.tekstowo.pl/piosenka,the%20beatles,i%20m%20only%20sleeping.html)
2. (1.2.) The Beatles – Yesterday
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sbKqt77P-gs>
3. (1.3.) The Beatles – Yellow Submarine
[The Beatles - Yellow Submarine - Bing video](#)
4. (1.4.) The Beatles – Eleanor Rigby
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k9Itt02QOO0>
5. (1.5.) The Beatles – Michelle
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=unLJQuizZoo>
6. (1.6.) The Beatles – All You Need Is Love
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7IWqyd0Rn90>
7. (1.7.) The Beatles – Strawberry Fields Forever
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y30infZPYP8>
8. (1.8.) The Beatles – When I'm 64
9. (1.9.) The Beatles – Don't Let me Down
10. (1.10.) The Beatles – All my Loving
11. (1.11.) The Beatles – I want to Hold Your Hand
12. (1.12.) The Beatles – Hey Jude
13. (2.1) "White Christmas"
[White Christmas- Bing Crosby \(Lyrics\) - Bing video](#)
14. (2.2.) Jingle Bells
[Jingle Bells original with lyrics - Bing video](#)
15. (2.3.) Robert Burns
[Auld Lang Syne with Sing Along Lyrics | Happy New Year Song - Bing video](#)
& [Auld Lang Syne - Wikipedia](#)
16. (2.4.) Silent Night
[Silent Night With Lyrics | Christmas Songs and Carols - Bing video](#)
17. (2.5.) Last Christmas I gave you my Heart
[Wham! - Last Christmas I gave you my heart \(Last Christmas\) \(Lyrics\) - Bing video](#)
18. (2.6.) Chris Rea – Driving Home for Christmas
[Driving Home For Christmas \(Lyrics\) - CHRIS REA - Bing video](#)
19. (3) Mahalia Jackson – We Shall Overcome
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RJUkOLGLgwg>
20. (4) Titiyo – Come Along
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yLsVGwNWOA4>
21. (5.1.) Chris Rea – On the Beach
22. (5.2.) Chris Rea – Josephine
23. (5.4.) Chris Rea – Auberge
24. (6.1.) Leonard Cohen – Dance Me To The End Of Love
25. (6.2.) Leonard Cohen – In My Secret Life
26. (6.3.) Leonard Cohen – I'm Your Man
27. (6.4.) Leonard Cohen – Everybody Knows
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xS6V0waUtaQ> (with the English text)
28. (6.5) Leonard Cohen – Ain't No Cure For Love
29. (6.6) Leonard Cohen – First We Take Manhattan
30. (7) James Blunt – You're Beautiful
31. (8) Kate Melua – Nine Million Bicycles

32. (9) The Beloved – Sweet Harmony
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u9oY1wXMW-Q>
33. (10) Adam Levine – Would you still love me the same
34. (11) Nicky Romero – I could be the one who will make you feel
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bek1y2uiQGA>
35. (12.1) Sting – Shape of My Heart
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=037uSAlahho>
36. (12.2) Sting – Fragile
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IB6a-iD6ZOY>
37. (12.3) Sting – Fields of Gold
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PeKE2Z-9HVM>
38. (12.4) Sting – Englishman in New York
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=flWP28y2cyw>
39. (12.5) Sting – Russians
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wHyIQRVN2Qs>
40. (13) Phil Collins – Another Day in Paradise
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qt2mbGP6vFI>
41. (14) Simply Red – If You Don't Know Me by Now
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wpdGtwVaa6g>
42. (15) Gloria Gaynor – I will survive
(http://www.tekstowo.pl/piosenka,gloria_gaynor,i_will_survive.html)
43. (16) Michael Jackson
44. (16.1) Bob Dylan – Just like a Woman
45. (16.2) Bob Dylan – Blowing in the Wind
46. (16.3) Bob Dylan – Like a Rolling Stone
47. (16.4) Bob Dylan – Mr Tambourine
48. (17) Bee Gees...
49. (18) Sade...
50. (19) ABBA – Mamma mia
51. (19) ABBA – Dancing Queen
52. (19) ABBA – Waterloo
53. (19) ABBA – I have a dream
54. (19) ABBA – Chiquita
55. (19) ABBA – Fernando
56. (19) ABBA – The Winter Takes It All
57. (20) Rod Stewart

B. FILMS

1. Fiddler on the Roof; 1971.
2. Crocodile Dundee One; 1986.
3. Crocodile Dundee Two; 1988.
4. A Fish Called Wanda; 1988.
5. Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade; 1989.
6. Four Weddings and a Funeral; 1994.
7. Fierce Creatures; 1997.
8. Notting Hill; 1999.
9. Déjà vu; 2006; Denzel Washington; director: Tony Scott.
10. Stardust *Gwiazdny pył*; 2007.
11. Mamma mia!; 2008.

C. Books

1. Unexpected – Roald Dahl

- The Landlady
- Lamb on the Slaughter
- The Way up to Heaven
- Mrs Bixby

2. The Bible → e.g. <https://www.bible.com/en-GB/bible/1/jhn.1.kjv>

3. William Somerset Maugham, Collected Short Stories

[Collected Works of W. Somerset Maugham \(Novels, Short Stories, Plays ...](#)

<https://books.google.pl/books?isbn=8026833619>

4. Ernest Hemingway, For Whom the Bell Tolls

[Ernest Hemingway: For Whom the Bell Tolls Full audiobook \(2/16 ...](#)

[For Whom the Bell Tolls](#)

[The Complete Short Stories Of Ernest Hemingway - The Teacher's Crat](#)

[For Whom the Bell Tolls 1943 - YouTube](#)

5. Lewis Carroll, Alice in Wonderland:

TEXT: [Alice's Adventures in Wonderland by Lewis Carroll -- Free Online Book and eBooks \(literatureproject.com\)](#)

READ: [ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND - FULL AudioBook | by Lewis Carroll - Adventure & Fantasy V2 - YouTube](#)

FILM: [Alice In Wonderland 1972--- Full Version - Bing video](#)

D. NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

1. *The Economist* (weekly)

<http://www.economist.com/>

2. *The Sun* (Tabloid)

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/>

3. *The Mirror* (Tabloid)

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

4. *The Daily Express* (Middle-Market Tabloid, MMT)

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

5. *The Daily Mail* (MMT)

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/home/index.html>

6. *The Guardian* (Broadsheet, BS) [Broadsheet = chiefly British, a newspaper printed on large paper, usually a respectable newspaper rather than a tabloid.]

<http://www.theguardian.com/international>

7. *The Independent* (BS)

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

8. *The Times* (BS)

<http://www.thetimes.co.uk/tto/news/>

9. *The Observer* (BS)

<http://www.theguardian.com/observer>

10. *The Sunday Times* (BS)

<http://www.thesundaytimes.co.uk/sto/>

11. *The Financial Times* (BS)

<http://www.ft.com/home/uk>

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- Tab. 9. **may – might**
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Pic. 0-6. **Zdanie złożone egzogenne**

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Pic. A-1. **IPA Vowel quadrilateral**

□ List of Internet Video-cum-Audio Texts (🎧) & Video-et-Lego Texts (🖥️)⁷⁰

-
- (1) 🎧 (0-1): <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening>
- (2) 🎧 (0-2): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=84vxOIMtGQw>
- (3) 🖥️ (0-1): <https://www.cambridge.org/elt/blog/2020/02/24/no-such-thing-as-standard-english/>
- (4) 🎧 (0-3): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hCNzhsBKTv0>
- (5) 🎧 (0-4): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pZ0QuVtV4ZA>
-
- (6) 🖥️ (1-1): <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Szczecin>
- (7) 🖥️ (1-2): <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA/Polish>
- (8) 🖥️ (1-3): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Phonetic_Alphabet
- (9) 🎧 (1-1): [IPA - The Sound of English](#)
- (10) 🎧 (1-2): [Learn English Pronunciation: TH & THR - Bing video](#)
- (11) 🎧 (1-3): [English Pronunciation –Voiced Consonant - /ð/ - 'this', 'other' and 'smooth' - Bing video](#)
- (12) 🎧 (1-4): [The International Phonetic Alphabet \(IPA\) \(cambridge.org\)](#)
- (13) 🎧 (1-5): <http://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/english/features/pronunciation>
- (14) 🎧 (1-6): <http://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/english/features/pronunciation/introduction>
- (15) 🎧 (1-7): <http://triproenglish.com/b1/>
- (16) 🎧 (1-8): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nFZcLPJPuY>
- (17) 🎧 (1-9): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wepDmkG4MeU>
- (18) 🎧 (1-10): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zUB33bp1FRc>
- (19) 🎧 (1-11): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4ZMARmu0cz4>
- (20) 🎧 (1-12): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vzsQkjX4fD8>
- (21) 🎧 (1-13): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lVe2wCskJl0>
- (22) 🎧 (1-14): [10 Films That Every Scouser Has To See - The Guide Liverpool](#)
- (23) 🎧 (1-15): [Cillian Murphy breaks down the rise of Tommy Shelby | Peaky Blinders - BBC - YouTube](#)
- (24) 🎧 (1-16): [Cillian Murphy Auditioned to Play Batman for Christopher Nolan - YouTube](#)
- (25) 🎧 (1-17): [Cillian Murphy Breaks Down His Most Iconic Characters | GQ - YouTube](#)
- (26) 🎧 (1-18): [YouTube Cillian Murphy speaking Irish accent - Szukaj w Google](#)
- (27) 🎧 (1-19): [Mrs Brown's Boys – Dublin Accent](#)
- (28) 🎧 (1-20): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g0qShxkuS7Q>
-
- (29) 🎧 (2-1): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rJC_tm28EoA
- (30) 🖥️ (2-1): <http://www.angprofi.pl/lekcja-trzecia/to-be.html>
- (31) 🖥️ (2-2): http://sciaga.pl/tekst/77543-78-czasownik_to_be
- (32) 🎧 (2-2): [Speak English Fluently - 5 Steps to Improve Your English Fluency - Bing video](#)
- (33) 🖥️ (2-3): <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/formy-wyrazania-przyszlosci/to-be-to>
-
- (34) 🎧 (3-1): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zLGNf5eKQY>
- (35) 🎧 (3-2): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=00UFx8VgTqo>
- (36) 🖥️ (3-1): <http://pl.bab.la/koniugacja/angielski/have>
- (37) 🖥️ (3-2): <http://www.astra28.eu/1-1.html>
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- (38) 🎧 (4-1): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZhZwfLcO2-A>
- (39) 🎧 (4-2): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tj_c2UfMSks
- (40) 🎧 (4-3): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TNEw2NREReg>
-

⁷⁰ Audiendi Texts (to be heard) and Legendi Texts (to be read).

- (41) 📄 (4-1): <https://philosophynow.org/issues/86/>
- (42) 📺 (4-4): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4JEgZhy5n0>
- (43) 📄 (4-2): <http://www.englishpage.com/modals/can.html>
- (44) 📄 (4-3): https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/verbs-modals_can_1.htm
- (45) 📄 (4-4): <http://www.agendaweb.org/verbs/can-exercises.html>
- (46) 📄 (4-5): <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=5488>
- (47) 📄 (4-6): <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/english-grammar/verbs/modal-verbs/may-might-may-have-and-might-have>
- (48) 📄 (4-7): <http://www.englishpage.com/modals/may.html>
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- (51) 📄 (4-10): <http://www.stgeorges.co.uk/online-english/english-grammar-exercise-for-advanced-levels>
- (52) 📄 (4-11): <https://test-english.com/grammar-points/b1/can-could-be-able-to/>
- (53) 📄 (4-12): <https://speakpeak.com/english-grammar-exercises/intermediate/modal-verbs-for-past-probability-must-have-cant-have-couldnt-have-may-have>
- (54) 📺 (4-5): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I9CZ-nj9joM>
- (55) 📄 (4-13): <http://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/usedto.html>
- (56) 📄 (4-14): <http://pl.talkenglish.com/lessondetails.aspx?ALID=2011>
- (57) 📄 (4-15): <http://www.agendaweb.org/verbs/to-be-used-to.html>
- (58) 📄 (4-16): <http://speakpeak.com/english-grammar-exercises/intermediate/used-to-be-used-to-get-used-to>

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- (60) 📺 (5-2): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xya8vp0yswc>
- (61) 📺 (5-3): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4yTFChKllmw>
- (62) 📄 (5-1): <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/ought-to>
- (63) 📄 (5-2): <http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/330-modals-advice1.htm>
- (64) 📄 (5-3): <http://www.englishpage.com/modals/shall.html>
- (65) 📄 (5-4): <http://www.talkenglish.com/grammar/auxiliary-verbs-will-would-shall-should.aspx>
- (66) 📄 (5-5): <http://www.englishpage.com/modals/must.html>
- (67) 📄 (5-6): <https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/verbs-modals-have-to-must-not-2.htm>
- (68) 📄 (5-7): <http://www.englishpage.com/modals/oughtto.html>
- (69) 📄 (5-8): <http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/ought-to>
- (70) 📄 (5-9): http://angielski.na6.pl/should_vs_ought_to_cwiczenia
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- (72) 📄 (5-11): <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=2786>
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- (74) 📺 (5-4): https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=YouTube+modal+verb+dare&qsn&msbsrank=0_0_0&sp=-1&pq=youtube+modal+verb+dare&sc=0-23&sk=&cvid=5DA4FBADEB7E4C5CB0E1F4F738AFF125&ru=%2fsearch%3fq%3dYouTube%2bmodal%2bverb%2bdare%26qs%3dn%26form%3dQBRE%26msbsrank%3d0_0_0%26sp%3d-1%26pq%3dyoutube%2bmodal%2bverb%2bdare%26sc%3d0-23%26sk%3d%26cvid%3d5DA4FBADEB7E4C5CB0E1F4F738AFF125&view=detail&mmscn=vwrc&mid=6A0725207F35DD7964506A0725207F35DD796450&FORM=WRVORC

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- (76) 📺 (6-2): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nDdRHWHzwR4>
- (77) 📺 (6-3): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c1l4HRaCMdw>
- (78) 📺 (6-4): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aSfHb4Qx2hc>
- (79) 📺 (6-5): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hmJdadTCKEI>
- (80) 📄 (6-1): <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arithmetic>
- (81) 📄 (6-2): [Half five', 'half seven', 'half ten'... what does it mean in British English? \(jakubmarian.com\)](http://jakubmarian.com)

- (82) 📺 (7-1): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=12aAL6mdfDo>
- (83) 📺 (7-2): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=31-xVBwGNDY>
- (84) 📺 (7-3): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2l0GuRgRIKw>
- (85) 📺 (7-4): [\(8\) WEAK FORMS: Why You Don't Sound Like a Native...? - YouTube](#)

- (86) 📺(7-1): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e0dJWfQHf8Y>
 (87) 📺(7-2): <https://www.playosmo.com/en/numbers/>
 (88) 📺(7-3): <https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/vocabulary/numbers/cardinal>

- (89) 🎧(8-1): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0Tjo4Wo6xRY>
 (90) 🎧(8-2): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=34O33fbAVfU>
 (91) 📺(8-1): <https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/nouns-countable-un.htm>
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 (93) 📺(8-3): <http://www.englishpage.com/miniutorials/countable-uncountable-nouns.htm>
 (94) 📺(8-4): <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=3246>
 (95) 📺(8-5): <http://angielski-online.pl/cwiczenia-pliki/a-lub-nic.htm>
 (96) 📺(8-6): http://www.agendaweb.org/grammar/countable_uncountable-exercises.html
 (97) 🎧(8-3): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TZG16-BOcvo>

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 (99) 🎧(9-2): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZnioDeQNLxQ>
 (100) 🎧(9-3): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dG0v9tZStAk>
 (101) 📺(9-1): <http://www.gingersoftware.com/content/grammar-rules/nouns/>
 (102) 📺(9-2): <http://study.com/academy/lesson/what-are-nouns-definition-types-examples.html>
 (103) 📺(9-3): <http://www.english-grammar-revolution.com/what-is-a-noun.html>
 (104) 📺(9-4): <http://www.tlumaczenia-angielski.info/angielski/nouns-tests.htm>
 (105) 📺(9-5): <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/758>
 (106) 📺(9-6): <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/754>
 (107) 📺(9-7): <http://www.gingersoftware.com/content/grammar-rules/pronouns-2/>
 (108) 📺(9-8): <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/english-grammar/pronouns>
 (109) 📺(9-9): <https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/pronouns>
 (110) 📺(9-10): <http://www.edufind.com/english-grammar/pronouns/>
 (111) 📺(9-11): <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/860>
 (112) 📺(9-12): <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/865>
 (113) 📺(9-13): <http://www.my-english.edu.pl/index.php?id=71>
 (114) 🎧(9-4): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lkzUgTT5byE>
 (115) 🎧(9-5): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ekQLw1pLxCA>
 (116) 🎧(9-6): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v1desDduz5M>

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 (118) 🎧(10-2): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zmR_CYJrz8o
 (119) 🎧(10-3): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vlip6eSfuGs>
 (120) 🎧(10-4): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zZau_dttRY
 (121) 📺(10-1): <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/english-grammar/determiners-and-quantifiers/definite-article>
 (122) 📺(10-2): <http://englishpage.com/articles/index.htm>
 (123) 📺(10-3): <http://www.edufind.com/english-grammar/definite-article/>
 (124) 📺(10-4): <http://study.com/academy/lesson/what-are-articles-in-english-grammar-definition-use-examples.html>
 (125) 📺(10-5): <http://esl.fis.edu/grammar/rules/article.htm>
 (126) 📺(10-6): <http://www.focus.olsztyn.pl/gramatyka-cwiczenia-articles.html>
 (127) 📺(10-7): <http://meetenglish.pl/materials/cwiczenia/gramatyka/73-articles-aanthe>
 (128) 📺(10-8): http://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises_list/artikel.htm
 (129) 📺(10-9): <http://znamangielski.com/articles-cwiczenia.html>
 (130) 📺(10-10): <http://online-learning-english.com/pl-gramatyka-cwiczenia-articles.html>
 (131) 📺(10-11): http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar-exercise-articles.php
 (132) 📺(10-12): [Free English Articles \(A, An, The\) Tests \(englishteststore.net\)](http://FreeEnglishArticles(A,An,The)Tests(englishteststore.net))
 (133) 📺(10-13): https://englishteststore.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=58&Itemid=453
 (134) 🎧(10-5): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W59Abl7kcp0>
 (135) 🎧(10-6): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qPqziqV8lew>

- (136) 🎧 (11-1): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R_C4PDSfQJA
 (137) 🎧 (11-2): (6) Learn English with Sir Paul McCartney | Scouse Accent - YouTube
 (138) 📖 (11-1): <http://www.angielski.nauczaj.com/czasy-terazniejsze/present-simple.php>
 (139) 📖 (11-2): <http://www.e-ang.pl/1,Present-Simple-Budowa.html>
 (140) 📖 (11-3): http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/present_simple
 (141) 📖 (11-4): <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/882>
 (142) 📖 (11-5): <http://znamangielski.com/present-simple-exercises.html>
 (143) 🎧 (11-3): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4aEsu3EU88k>
 (144) 🎧 (11-4): <http://www.dayofbirth.co.uk/>
 (145) 🎧 (11-5): Transitive vs. Intransitive Verbs - Bing video
 (146) 🎧 (11-6): Transitive and Intransitive Verbs - YouTube

- (147) 🎧 (12-1): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H8r2lzzo5k>
 (148) 🎧 (12-2): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l6NFxlm1JV4>
 (149) 🎧 (12-3): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s11qjmvTdJ8>
 (150) 🎧 (12-4): (81) Learn English with Adele | Cockney vs Received Pronunciation - YouTube
 (151) 📖 (12-1): The ultimate guide to Cockney rhyming slang | Education | The Guardian
 (152) 📖 (12-2): <http://www.angielski.nauczaj.com/czasy-terazniejsze/present-continuous.php>
 (153) 📖 (12-3): <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/present-continuous>
 (154) 📖 (12-4): <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/891>
 (155) 📖 (12-5): http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/present_continuous
 (156) 🎧 (12-5): <https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=you+tube+intrusive+r&view=detail&mid=F3B7FC0725FA3C0854BAF3B7FC0725FA3C0854BA&FORM=VIRE>
 (157) 🎧 (12-6): Pronunciation: The intrusive /r/ - Bing video

- (158) 🎧 (13-1): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1mdfa77ECOM>
 (159) 🎧 (13-2): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2IGckWsXvJ8>
 (160) 🎧 (13-3): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z9L6P-WMKKw>
 (161) 📖 (13-1): <http://www.angielski.nauczaj.com/czasy-przeszle/past-simple.php>
 (162) 📖 (13-2): <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/past-simple>
 (163) 📖 (13-3): <http://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/simplepast.html>
 (164) 📖 (13-4): http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/past_simple
 (165) 📖 (13-5): <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/797>
 (166) 📖 (13-6): <http://www.focus.olsztyn.pl/gramatyka-cwiczenia-simple-past.html>
 (167) 🎧 (13-4): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dfFMIDhkDpk>

- (168) 🎧 (14-1): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ODt_xD5OhK8
 (169) 🎧 (14-2): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6D9C5AHZKkk>
 (170) 📖 (14-1): <http://www.angielski.nauczaj.com/czasy-terazniejsze/present-perfect.php>
 (171) 📖 (14-2): <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/present-perfect>
 (172) 📖 (14-3): <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/present-perfect/zastosowanie>
 (173) 📖 (14-4): http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/present_perfect
 (174) 📖 (14-5): <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/806>
 (175) 📖 (14-6): <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/817>
 (176) 📖 (14-7): <http://www.e-ang.pl/test,64,Present-Perfect.html>
 (177) 🎧 (14-3): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=luWhaA7P22Y>
 (178) 🎧 (14-4): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jSepkV91mk>
 (179) 📖 (14-8): <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/english-grammar/adjectives/order-adjectives>
 (180) 📖 (14-9): <http://www.gingersoftware.com/content/grammar-rules/adjectives/order-of-adjectives/>
 (181) 📖 (14-10): <http://www.grammar.cl/english/adjectives-word-order.htm>
 (182) 📖 (14-11): <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/831>
 (183) 📖 (14-12): http://www.grammar-quizzes.com/adj_order.html
 (184) 🎧 (14-5): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=THsSizqiSKs>

- (185) 🎧 (15-1): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fT6n-NvYvb8>

- (186) 📄 (15-1): <http://www.angielski.nauczaj.com/czasy-przeszle/past-continuous.php>
 (187) 📄 (15-2): <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/past-continuous>
 (188) 📄 (15-3): <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/past-continuous/zastosowanie>
 (189) 📄 (15-4): <http://www.focus.olsztyn.pl/gramatyka-past-continuous-test-1.html>
 (190) 📄 (15-5): <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/847>
 (191) 📄 (15-6): http://angielski.na6.pl/past_continuous_exercises
 (192) 📄 (15-7): http://www.e-ang.pl/test_13_Past-Simple-vs-Past-Continuous-IV.html
 (193) 🎧 (15-2): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d_tKSAygnrA
 (194) 🎧 (15-3): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OEaT4W7LL60>

- (195) 🎧 (16-1): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=57iQSjdd1RM>
 (196) 🎧 (16-2): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X6LuWwb9whM>
 (197) 📄 (16-1): <http://www.angielski.nauczaj.com/czasy-terazniejsze/present-perfect-continuous.php>
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 (199) 📄 (16-3): <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/present-perfect-continuous/zastosowanie>
 (200) 📄 (16-4): <http://www.t4tw.info/angielski/gramatyka/present-perfect-continuous.htm>
 (201) 📄 (16-5): http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/present_perfect_continuous
 (202) 📄 (16-6): <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/802>
 (203) 📄 (16-7): <http://www.isel.edu.pl/blog/wpis.php?nw=18>
 (204) 📄 (16-8): <http://www.angielski.nauczaj.com/czasy-przeszle/past-perfect.php>
 (205) 📄 (16-9): <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/past-perfect>
 (206) 📄 (16-10): <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/past-perfect/zastosowanie>
 (207) 📄 (16-11): <http://www.gramatyka-angielska.info/s/2046/54167-Gramatyka-angielska/303625-Past-Perfect.htm>
 (208) 📄 (16-12): <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/905>
 (209) 📄 (16-13): http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/past_perfect
 (210) 📄 (16-14): http://angielski.na6.pl/past_perfect_exercise
 (211) 🎧 (16-3): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dCEzXb87yvQ>
 (212) 🎧 (16-4): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=weHcrCAOHhw>
 (213) 🎧 (16-5): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qd0Xcj9ITg>

- (214) 🎧 (17-1): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mALkCGVA2BU>
 (215) 🎧 (17-2): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pT5sXbbb_hs
 (216) 🎧 (17-3): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HDwf1XuzlNc>
 (217) 🎧 (17-4): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3FBDCmibOM4>
 (218) 🎧 (17-5): (85) SCOTTISH ACCENT - EDINBURGH Vs GLASGOW - YouTube
 (219) 🎧 (17-6): (85) British English Pronunciation – The Scottish Accent - YouTube
 (220) 🎧 (17-7): (85) Scottish accent vs Irish accent (funny) - YouTube
 (221) 📄 (17-1): <http://www.angielski.nauczaj.com/wyrazanie-przyszlosci/future-simple.php>
 (222) 📄 (17-2): <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/future-simple>
 (223) 📄 (17-3): <http://www.gramatyka-angielska.info/s/2046/54167-Gramatyka-angielska/303629-Future-Simple-czyli-czas-przyszly-prosty.htm>
 (224) 📄 (17-4): <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/777>
 (225) 📄 (17-5): http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/future_simple
 (226) 📄 (17-6): http://www.angielski.slowka.pl/testy_czas-future-simple-future-simple-tense,t,180,976.html
 (227) 📄 (17-7): <http://www.angielski.nauczaj.com/wyrazanie-przyszlosci/future-continuous.php>
 (228) 📄 (17-8): <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/future-continuous>
 (229) 📄 (17-9): <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/future-continuous/zastosowanie>
 (230) 📄 (17-10): http://angielski.na6.pl/future_continuous_czas_przyszly_ciagly
 (231) 📄 (17-11): <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/787>
 (232) 📄 (17-12): http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/future_continuous
 (233) 📄 (17-13): <http://www.e-gramatica.com/pl/future-simple-continuous/>
 (234) 🎧 (17-8): (85) How to Fake Perfect British Intonation FAST - YouTube

- (235) 🎧 (18-1): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rv3HALCJGVc>
 (236) 🎧 (18-2): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cju0qibhTXE>
 (237) 🎧 (18-3): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0C1jbnBB6nc>

- (238) 🎧 (18-4): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kayiRqL-nTY>
 (239) 🎧 (18-5): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i6sS6-ROLOA>
 (240) 📖 (18-1): <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/future-perfect>
 (241) 📖 (18-2): <http://www.e-ang.pl/26,Future-Perfect-Simple-Budowa.html>
 (242) 📖 (18-3): <http://www.e-gramatica.com/pl/future-perfect-simple-continuous/>
 (243) 📖 (18-4): <http://www.e-gramatica.com/pl/future-perfect-simple-continuous/test1-exercise3/>
 (244) 📖 (18-5): <http://www.ang.pl/cwiczenia/911>
 (245) 📖 (18-6): <http://www.angielski.nauczaj.com/wyrazanie-przyszlosci/future-perfect-continuous.php>
 (246) 📖 (18-7): <http://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/future-perfect-continuous/zastosowanie>
 (247) 📖 (18-8): <http://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/futureperfectcontinuous.html>
 (248) 📖 (18-9): http://angielski.na6.pl/future_perfect_continuous_exercises
 (249) 📖 (18-10): http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar-exercise-future-perfect.php
 (250) 📖 (18-11): [Tenses Quiz - 1 \(Advanced Level\) - English Exercises Site - Let's Try \(exercisesenglish.com\)](http://www.exercisesenglish.com/Tenses-Quiz-1-Advanced-Level-English-Exercises-Site-Let-s-Try)
 (251) 📖 (18-12): [Mixed Tenses Advanced Level Test - Quiz \(Online Exercise With Answers\) 4 \(englishtestsonline.com\)](http://www.english-test.com/Online-Exercise-With-Answers-4)
 (252) 🎧 (18-6): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qd0XcJy9iIg>

- (253) 🎧 (19-1): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4cVXc--mugk>
 (254) 🎧 (19-2): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QDeIfg2MZwo>
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- (469) 🎧 (A7-30-10): [Learn 13 English IDIOMS from the theatre - Bing video](#)
- (470) 🎧 (A7-30-11): [All the world's a stage | As You Like It - Bing video](#)
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□ Speaking Topics

- 1) **SPEAKING-2A:** Your personal background. & Holidays.
- 2) **SPEAKING-2B:** The best day of my life. & Shopping.
- 3) **SPEAKING-3A:** Your studies. & Why is being lazy not always a bad thing?
- 4) **SPEAKING-3B:** **Benefits of Yoga.**⁷¹ & Advertising.
- 5) **SPEAKING-4A:** Your professional plans. & Is it possible to eliminate poverty in every country in the world?
- 6) **SPEAKING-4B:** If I had a superpower... & Television.
- 7) **SPEAKING-5A:** Women should rule the world. & The Internet should be free for everyone.
- 8) **SPEAKING-5B:** Should we explore outer space? & Do you have close friends?
- 9) **SPEAKING-6A:** Paperbacks vs e-books. & The right diet?
- 10) **SPEAKING-6B:** The country of your dreams. & Health.
- 11) **SPEAKING-7A:** **My favourite fictional character.**⁷² & My top-three travel destinations?
- 12) **SPEAKING-7B:** What's your hobby. & Should age discrimination be a criminal offence?
- 13) **SPEAKING-8A:** **Lessons to learn from sports.**⁷³ & Should laptops be allowed in classrooms?
- 14) **SPEAKING-8B:** Fast Food – Slow Food. & Are single-sex schools more effective than co-ed schools?
- 15) **SPEAKING-9A:** Should schools teach sign language? & My top-three movie stars?
- 16) **SPEAKING-9B:** Your favourite film. & Should schools do away with uniforms?
- 17) **SPEAKING-10A:** Why books are better than their movies? & Which subject in your school or college days you dislike the most?
- 18) **SPEAKING-10B:** Should we be afraid of China? & What has been your biggest success so far?
- 19) **SPEAKING-11A:** Money. & Which is the best season of the year?
- 20) **SPEAKING-11B:** Your favourite book. & Who has been the most influential person in your life?
- 21) **SPEAKING-12A:** Why should every citizen vote? & What are the three biggest problems your city faces?
- 22) **SPEAKING-12B:** Fear of Missing Out (FOMO): Is it real or not? & What is your dream job?
- 23) **SPEAKING-13A:** Should exams be banned? & If you could have dinner with anyone, who would that person be?
- 24) **SPEAKING-13B:** Is there any purpose of life? & Should internet access be limited?
- 25) **SPEAKING-14A:** How to tackle bullying in schools? & What are the three things you're scared of?
- 26) **SPEAKING-14B:** Will the world change drastically in 30 years' time? & Should physical education be obligatory?
- 27) **SPEAKING-15A:** Vegetarianism. & Should students be graded for their handwriting in schools?
- 28) **SPEAKING-15B:** Does it make sense to learn a foreign language? & Do celebrities have higher chance of getting away with crime than non-celebrities?
- 29) **SPEAKING-16A:** Music. & Should we kill animals for food?
- 30) **SPEAKING-16B:** Mobiles. & Should nuclear energy be exploited for commercial purpose?
- 31) **SPEAKING-17A:** Online or traditional teaching / learning? & Charity.
- 32) **SPEAKING-17B:** Should shopping centres be open on Sundays? & Is peer pressure harmful or beneficial to individuals?
- 33) **SPEAKING-18A:** Religion. & Are credit and debit cards worse than real money?

⁷¹ [What is the Importance of Yoga in Student's Life? | Leverage Edu](#)

⁷² [The 32 Most Inspiring Fictional Characters of All Time! - Leverage Edu](#)

⁷³ [Top Life Lessons We can Learn from Sports - Leverage Edu](#)

- 34) **SPEAKING-18B:** Living in a big city or in the country? & Should zoos be banned because they keep animals in confinement?
- 35) **SPEAKING-19A:** Ecology. & Is boarding school system better than day-school system?
- 36) **SPEAKING-19B:** Fake news. & Is there life after death?
- 37) **SPEAKING-20A:** Are you proud to be a Pole / German / Russian / Chinese...? & If you could transform into an animal, which animal would it be and why?
- 38) **SPEAKING-20B:** Alcohol. & If you could go into past through a time machine, which era would you like to go into and why?
- 39) **SPEAKING-21A:** Tattoo. & Whom would you prefer to date – attractive and popular or intelligent and smart?
- 40) **SPEAKING-21B:** Drugs. & Which is better to have as a pet – cat or dog?
- 41) **SPEAKING-22A:** Immigrants in Europe. & Is intelligence sufficient to achieve success?
- 42) **SPEAKING-22B:** Euthanasia. & Is lying OK?
- 43) **SPEAKING-23A:** Love is more powerful than hate. & Should we be judged by how we dress?
- 44) **SPEAKING-23B:** Make public transport free. & What would you do if you won one million euros?
- 45) **SPEAKING-24A:** What should be taught in schools? & Does life exist outside our solar system?
- 46) **SPEAKING-24B:** Should violent video games be banned? & Are professional sportmen overpaid?
- 47) **SPEAKING-25A:** Social media.⁷⁴ & What are three keys to a happy life?
- 48) **SPEAKING-25B:** Do we need an army? &... If you became head of government, what five steps would you take for the welfare of people?
- 49) **SPEAKING-26A:** Pets. & Old age homes.
- 50) **SPEAKING-26B:** Capital punishment. & Is chess a sport?
- 51) **SPEAKING-27A:** Political situation in the world. & Are multiple-choice tests good or bad for education?
- 52) **SPEAKING-27B:** Does intelligent life exist on other planets? & Freedom of speech should be absolute without any restrictions.
- 53) **SPEAKING-28A:** Generational gap. & Hard work is the key to success⁷⁵.
- 54) **SPEAKING-28B:** Climate change. & Adult education. & Cosmetic surgery should be banned.
- 55) **SPEAKING-29A:** Football in the present-day world. & Organ donation.
- 56) **SPEAKING-29B:** Waste management. & Racism.
- 57) **SPEAKING-30A:** The arts. & Unemployment.
- 58) **SPEAKING-30B:** Your idol. & Banning on animal testing.

[Learn English - Speaking Skills - Bing video](#) (7:09)

[3 Key Components to Improving Your Public Speaking Skills - Bing video](#) ()

[Improve Your Listening and Speaking Skills - Bing video](#) (20:46)

[5 things to practice every day to improve your English communication skills - Bing video](#) (12:17)

[Speaking Skills - YouTube](#) (45:46)

[How to improve your English speaking skills \(by yourself\) - YouTube](#) (4:46)

[How to improve your English speaking skills | English conversation - YouTube](#) (22:50)

[Speaking skills practice: An interview \(Upper Intermediate B2\) - YouTube](#) B2 7:48

[Speaking skills practice: Pros and cons of mobile phones \(Upper Intermediate B2\) - YouTube](#) (11:59)

[Speak More Clearly | Daily Practice - YouTube](#) (6:48)

[How to Articulate Your Thoughts Effectively - 7 Powerful Techniques - YouTube](#) (17:03)

[5 Ways how to articulate your thoughts into words and improve your clarity of thought - YouTube](#) (8:41)

⁷⁴ [Speech on Importance of Social Media - Leverage Edu](#)

⁷⁵ [Hard Work is the Key to Success...Or Is It Not? - Leverage Edu](#)

□ Listening Comprehension

- 1) **PEAKY BLINDERS:** [Learn English with Peaky Blinders \[Advanced Lesson\] - Bing video](#) (21:39)
- 2) **HARRY POTTER (1):** [Learn English with HARRY POTTER | Harry's Magical Map of Hogwarts - YouTube](#) (18:33)
- 3) **HARRY POTTER (2):** [LEARN ENGLISH with Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets - YouTube](#)
- 4) **HARRY POTTER (3):** [Learn English with HARRY POTTER | Hermione Punches Draco - YouTube](#)
- 5) **YOUTUBE FLUENT WITH FRIENDS** [English Phone Conversation | How to Have a Fluent Conversation with FRIENDS – Bing video](#) = <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-AP8iJn7qOo>
- 6) **FRIENDS:** [Food Vocabulary In English with Friends "the Cheesecake" ☺ - YouTube](#)
- 7) **FRIENDS:** [Learn English With Brad Pitt on FRIENDS - Bing video](#) ... **DALSZY CIĄG:** [Learn English with Friends: Brad Pitt Hates Rachel - YouTube](#) = <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=um8sjbOiof8>
- 8) **FRIENDS:** [Who or Whom? | Learn English Grammar with Friends - YouTube](#)
- 9) **FRIENDS:** [Learn English with Friends | The Friendly Finger - YouTube](#)
- 10) **FRIENDS:** [Friends | The Complete History of Ross & Rachel's Relationship | HBO Max - YouTube](#)
- 11) **FRIENDS:** [Monica Bangs Ben's Head | Funny English Lesson with FRIENDS - YouTube](#)
- 12) **FRIENDS:** [Ross Plays the Piano, but Then... | Learn English with Friends - YouTube](#)
- 13) **FRIENDS:** [Ross Puts On Leather Pants, But Then... | Learn English with FRIENDS - YouTube](#)
- 14) **FRIENDS:** [Learn English with Friends | Joey Gets Lost in London - YouTube](#)
- 15) **FRIENDS:** [Monica Bangs Ben's Head | Funny English Lesson with FRIENDS - YouTube](#) = <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R4r5efBv9FQ>
- 16) **FRIENDS:** [Learn English with Friends | The Friendly Finger - Bing video](#) = <https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=YouTube+fluent+with+friends&&view=detail&mid=785A5D89D5FD513D04B7785A5D89D5FD513D04B7&&FORM=VDRVRV>
- 17) **FRIENDS:** [How To Learn Phrasal Verbs Easily \(8 Examples\) | English Grammar with TV Series - Bing video](#) (24:25)
- 18) **FRIENDS:** [Learn English Grammar with TV Series | Master the Past Tenses - Bing video](#) (14:15)
- 19) **FRIENDS:** [Learn English with TV Series: Friends - Bing video](#) (5:06)
- 20) **LEONARDO:** [Learn English With Movies | Leonardo DiCaprio & Brad Pitt - "Once Upon A Time In Hollywood" - YouTube](#) = <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xmgohhgb3pA&list=PLlpAWCqcstzgnvPuuXJxRYPemBEcesPyF>
- 21) **NARNIA:** https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BJ2VqM1V_hQ
- 22) **PRONUNCIATION:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7GD2Z1Tj62I>
- 23) **MERCURY:** [Learn English With Queen - YouTube](#) = <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o82oNazflnc>
- 24) **TOM HANKS:** [Learn English with Movies | Tom Hanks - "Forrest Gump" - Bing video](#) = <https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=Learn+English+Free+Movies&&view=detail&mid=1FD551C6AC6695BD49971FD551C6AC6695BD4997&FORM=VRDGAR&ru=%2Fvideos%2Fsearch%3Fq%3DLearn%2BEnglish%2BFree%2BMovies%26FORM%3DVDMHRS>
- 25) **THE SIMPSONS:** [Learn English with the Simpsons' Trip to England | British Stereotypes - YouTube](#)
- 26) **JULIE ROBERTS:** [Learn English with Movies | EAT, PRAY, LOVE - YouTube](#) = <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=klls54gjJC0> (23:24)
- 27) **JULIE ROBERTS:** [Learn English With Julia Roberts and Ellen - Bing video](#) = <https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=You+Tube+Learn+English+with+Julia+Roberts&&view=detail&mid=2E99EB64F6E0AEA1598A2E99EB64F6E0AEA1598A&&FORM=VRDGAR&ru=%2Fvideos%2Fsearch%3Fq%3DYou%2520Tube%2520Learn%2520English%2520with%2520Julia%2520Roberts%26qs%3Dn%26form%3DQBVDMMH%26%3D%2525eManage%2520Your%2520Search%2520History%2525E%26sp%3D-1%26pq%3Dyou%2520tube%2520learn%2520english%2520with%2520julia%2520roberts%26sc%3D0-41%26sk%3D%26cvid%3D651508EC74E24FF588EADF15D6A0BC1F>

- 28) [Learn English with Julia Roberts On Friends - Bing video](#) =
<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=You+Tube+Learn+English+with+Julia+Roberts&&view=detail&mid=86FE816877EE9F60587086FE816877EE9F605870&&FORM=VRDGAR&ru=%2Fvideos%2Fsearch%3Fq%3DYou%2520Tube%2520Learn%2520English%2520with%2520Julia%2520Roberts%26qs%3Dn%26form%3DQBVDMMH%26%3D%2525eManage%2520Your%2520Search%2520History%2525E%26sp%3D-1%26pq%3Dyou%2520tube%2520learn%2520english%2520with%2520julia%2520roberts%26sc%3D0-41%26sk%3D%26cid%3D651508EC74E24FF588EADF15D6A0BC1F>
- 29) [Learn English With Movies | "Notting Hill" with Julia Roberts - Bing video](#) =
<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=You+Tube+Learn+English+with+Julia+R+Notting+Hill&refig=759b0c3e4050458fb246cd0fec37950&pc=U531&ru=%2fsearch%3fq%3dYou%2bTube%2bLearn%2bEnglish%2bwith%2bJulia%2bR%2bNotting%2bHill%26form%3dANNH01%26refig%3d759b0c3e4050458fb246cd0fec37950%26pc%3dU531&view=detail&mmscn=vwrc&mid=A48DF218D499ED2D9D9CA48DF218D499ED2D9D9C&FORM=WRVORC>
- 30) [Learn English With Home Alone - Bing video](#) =
<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=You+Tube+Learn+English+with+Julia+R+Notting+Hill&ru=%2fsearch%3fq%3dYou%2bTube%2bLearn%2bEnglish%2bwith%2bJulia%2bR%2bNotting%2bHill%26form%3dANNH01%26refig%3d759b0c3e4050458fb246cd0fec37950%26pc%3dU531&view=detail&mid=ACCF844BFD24B17FA286ACCF844BFD24B17FA286&&mmscn=vwrc&FORM=VDRVRV>
- 31) [Learn English with Joker - Bing video](#) =
<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=You+Tube+Learn+English+with+Julia+R+Notting+Hill&ru=%2fsearch%3fq%3dYou%2bTube%2bLearn%2bEnglish%2bwith%2bJulia%2bR%2bNotting%2bHill%26form%3dANNH01%26refig%3d759b0c3e4050458fb246cd0fec37950%26pc%3dU531&view=detail&mid=EFF520964CE102EB162EFF520964CE102EB162&&mmscn=vwrc&FORM=VDRVRV>
- 32) [Learn English With Twilight - Bing video](#) =
<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=You+Tube+Learn+English+with+Julia+R+Notting+Hill&ru=%2fsearch%3fq%3dYou%2bTube%2bLearn%2bEnglish%2bwith%2bJulia%2bR%2bNotting%2bHill%26form%3dANNH01%26refig%3d759b0c3e4050458fb246cd0fec37950%26pc%3dU531&view=detail&mid=1B9F71BAD55B67CBF0211B9F71BA D55B67CBF021&&mmscn=vwrc&FORM=VDRVRV>
- 33) [Learn English with Angelina & Johnny Depp | THE TOURIST - Bing video](#) =
<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=You+Tube+Learn+English+with+Julia+R+Notting+Hill&ru=%2fsearch%3fq%3dYou%2bTube%2bLearn%2bEnglish%2bwith%2bJulia%2bR%2bNotting%2bHill%26form%3dANNH01%26refig%3d759b0c3e4050458fb246cd0fec37950%26pc%3dU531&view=detail&mid=0CA73125E20AD8F9C55F0CA73125E20AD8F9C55F&&mmscn=vwrc&FORM=VDRVRV>
- 34) [Learn English With Movies | Shrek - Bing video](#)
- 35) **TRAVEL:** [Learn Airport English Vocabulary | Fluent English for TRAVEL with TV Series - Bing video](#)
- 36) **TELEPHONE ENGLISH:** [Talking on the Phone in English - English Phone Vocabulary Lesson - Bing video](#)
- 37) **LISTENING:** <https://lingua.com/english/listening/> There are 10 listening pieces
- 1) OPEN THE SITE
 - 2) CLICK THE CHOSEN LISTENING PIECE
 - 3) LISTEN TO THE TEXT FROM THE TEACHER'S COMPUTER AND ITS LOUDSPEAKERS
 - 4) CLICK THE ANSWERS
 - 5) TELL THE TEACHER WHAT YOUR RESULT IS
- 38) **LISTENING:** <https://lingua.com/english/dictation/> There are 6 dictations
- 39) **LISTENING:** <https://lingua.com/english/reading/> There 42 texts (they have to be printed)
- 40) **LISTENING:** [1000 ESL/EFL Speaking and Listening Practice - Learn English every day! - Bing video](#)
- 41) **LISTENING:** [6 Tips for Active Listening #LittleThings - Bing video](#)

- 42) **LISTENING:** [Active Listening Skills - Bing video](#)
- 43) [Active Listening Skills: Techniques to Improve Your Listening Skills - Bing video](#)
- 44) [Barriers to Effective Listening - Bing video](#)
- 45) [Best IELTS Listening Strategies | How I get Band 9 every time - Bing video](#)
- 46) [Effective Listening Skills - Bing video](#)
- 47) [How to Improve Listening Skill Effectively? \(without spending extra time\)| English Tips - Bing video](#)
- 48) [How to improve your listening skills - Bing video](#)
- 49) [How To Improve Your Listening Skills - Bing video](#)
- 50) [IELTS Listening Practice for Time - Bing video](#)
- 51) [IELTS Listening Tips & Essential Information - Bing video](#)
- 52) [IELTS Listening Tips and Tricks | How I got a band 9 - Bing video](#)
- 53) [IELTS Listening Tips: Predicting Answers - Bing video](#)
- 54) [Listening Skills - Bing video](#)
- 55) [Soft Skills Active Listening Skills - Bing video](#)
- 56) [Everyday English Listening ||| Listen and Speak English Like a Native ||| American English Practice - Bing video](#)
- 57) [Understand FAST English Conversations \[Advanced Listening Practice\] - Bing video](#)
- 58) **LISTENING:** [Understand FAST English Conversations - Bing video](#)
- 59) American English: [How I Teach Actors in Hollywood to Speak with an American Accent - YouTube](#)
- 60) !!! [5 Real American Accents You Need to Understand - YouTube](#)
- 61) Vanessa 1: [4 Secrets to Having an American English Accent: Advanced Pronunciation Lesson - YouTube](#) = <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pAhZeLytIk0>
- 62) Vanessa 2: [4 Secrets to Having an American English Accent: Advanced Pronunciation Lesson - YouTube](#) = https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3q0IHfG-M_A
- 63) **MERYL STREEP:** https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aPUedwHP_Ro
- 64) **POLISH:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dhqsKQxYji8>
- 65) [How to acquire any language NOT learn it! - YouTube](#)
- 66) Cockney: [Learn about the COCKNEY ENGLISH accent & dialect \(youtube.com\)](#) = <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CCeeBP-ePLs>

Vocabulary⁷⁶

1. Character and Personality, pp. 32 & 36
2. House, p. 36
3. Housework & Gardening, p. 40
4. Playground & Fun, p. 40
5. Body, pp. 40 & 50
6. Emotions & Feelings, p. 50
7. People & Relations, p. 50
8. Accessories, p. 54
9. Work, p. 54
10. Useful Verbs I, p. 58
11. Animals, pp. 58 & 66
12. Plants, pp. 66 & 72
13. Geography, p. 72
14. Environment, p. 72
15. Countryside, p. 88
16. Tools, p. 88
17. Biology, p. 91
18. Space & Astronomy, p. 96
19. Abstract Concepts, pp. 96 & 100
20. Art, p. 100
21. Music, pp.
22. Cinema, pp.
23. Architecture, pp.
24. Literature, pp.
25. History & Government, pp.
26. Language, pp.
27. Media, pp.
28. Useful Adjectives I, pp.
29. Food & Cooking I, pp.
30. Food & Cooking II, pp.
31. Sports, pp.
32. Holiday & Free Time, pp.
33. Shopping, pp.
34. Clothes, pp.
35. Lifestyle, pp.
36. Education, pp.
37. Useful Adjectives II, pp.
38. Health, pp.
39. Crime, pp.
40. Wars, Weapons, Assaults, pp.
41. Science & Technology, pp.
42. Religion, pp.
43. Politics, pp.
44. Society, pp.
45. Office & Business, pp.
46. Useful Verbs II, pp.
47. Transport, pp.
48. Communication, pp.
49. The Internet, pp.
50. Telephones, pp.
51. Economics, pp.
52. Money & Finance, pp.
53. Materials & Geometric Shapes, pp.
54. Mathematics, pp.

⁷⁶ Based on: Edwins, Andy & Imiela, Joanna; 2022; *Angielski w tłumaczeniach. Słownictwo*; Preston Publishing, Warszawa

□ Pronunciation Info

PRONUNCIATION PHENOMENA

1.	Elision	B	Lesson 4B	page 44
2.	Breaking	B	Lesson 5B	page 48
3.	Elision	B	Lesson 6B	page 52
4.	Weak Forms	A	Lesson 7A	page 57
5.	Compound & Phrases	B	Lesson 7B	page 57
6.	Weak Forms	A	Lesson 8A	page 60
7.	Compression	B	Lesson 8B	page 61
8.	Assimilation	A	Lesson 9A	page 64
9.	Assimilation	B	Lesson 9B	page 65
10.	Geminates	B	Lesson 9B	page 66
11.	Neutralisation	B	Lesson 11B	page 75
12.	R Liaison	B	Lesson 12B	page 80
13.	Syllabic Consonants	B	Lesson 13B	page 83
14.	T-Voicing	B	Lesson 14B	page 87
15.	Voiced & Voiceless	B	Lesson 16B	page 95
16.	Clipping	B	Lesson 18B	page 103

□ Literature

Most of the examples and part of the ideas have been taken from:

- 1) Alexander, L. G.; 1989; *Longman English Grammar*; Longman.
- 2) Bałutowa, B.; 1965; *Wymowa angielska dla wszystkich*; Wiedza Powszechna; Warszawa.
- 3) Bero, J. et al.; 2019; *Angielski. Najważniejsze idiomy*; Edgard; Warszawa.
- 4) Black, I.; 2006; *Scousers VS Mancs*; White Publishing Ltd; Edinburgh.
- 5) Filak, M. & Radej, F.; 2015; *Phrasal Verbs. Praktyczne repetytorium*; Preston Publishing, Warszawa.
- 6) Hornby, A. S.; 2010; *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*; Oxford University Press; Oxford.
- 7) Kelly, Louis G.; 1969; *25 Centuries of Language Teaching*; Newbury House Publishers, Rowley, Massachusetts.
- 8) *Longman Pronunciation Dictionary*.
- 9) Phillips, J. (ed.); 1997; *Oxford Wordpower*; Oxford University Press; Oxford.
- 10) Quirk, R; et al.; 1990; *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*; Longman; New York.
- 11) Scheffler, P.; 1997; *Angielsko-polski słownik czasowników frazowych*; Altravox Press; Wrocław.
- 12) Seidl, J. & McMordie, W.; 1978; *English Idioms and How to Use Them*; Oxford University Press; reprinted in Poland by PWN.
- 13) Urban, A.; 2015; *Czasy. Skuteczne repetytorium*; Preston Publishing; Warszawa.
- 14) Urban, A.; 2019; *Mów pełnymi zdaniami*; Preston Publishing; Warszawa.
- 15) Wells, J. C.; *Longman Pronunciation Dictionary*; Longman.
- 16) ...

Internet: Dictionaries

- 1) **Cambridge English-English Dictionary**: <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/gawk?a=British>
- 2) **English-Polish Dictionary**: <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english-polish/teacher>
- 3) **Dictionary of Collocations**: <http://oxforddictionary.so8848.com/search?word=war>
- 4) **Collins English-English Dictionary**: <http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/gawk>
- 5) **Phrasal Verbs Dictionary**: <http://www.englishpage.com/prepositions/phrasaldictionary.html>
- 6) **Verb + Preposition Dictionary**: http://www.englishpage.com/prepositions/verb_preposition.html
- 7) **Dictionary of Collocations**: <http://www.ozdic.com/collocation-dictionary/war>
- 8) **100,000 words**: [Wictionary top 100,000 most frequently-used English words \[for john the ripper\] · GitHub](https://github.com/JohnTheRipper/wictionary)

Internet: Quoted Sites

- 1) https://www.google.co.uk/search?biw=1280&bih=888&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=jaA2XZHZGaiymwXJ_5LICQ&q=Sketches+Opera+House+in+Sidney&oq=Sketches+Opera+House+in+Sidney&gs_l=img.3...422313.447170..448022...10.0..0.57.2200.43.....0....1..gws-wiz-img.....0j0i30j0i8i30.qrKJbZTXrk&ved=0ahUKEWjR09farMrjAhUo2aYKHcm_BJkQ4dUDCAY&uact=5
- 2) https://www.google.co.uk/search?biw=1280&bih=888&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=TqI2XbvcGcv5kwW1roq4Cw&q=Sketches+Statue+of+Liberty&oq=Sketches+Statue+of+Liberty&gs_l=img.3..0i8i30.89903.100874..101315...0.0..0.63.1900.38.....0....1..gws-wiz-img.....0j0i30j0i19j0i10i19j0i30i19j0i5i30i19j0i5i30.BU34yR_kKY8&ved=0ahUKEwi7u-SwrsrjAhXL_KQKHTWXArcQ4dUDCAY&uact=5
- 3) https://www.google.co.uk/search?q=Opera+House+in+Sidney+sketch&tbm=isch&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=eEpQSDv9QVITpM%253A%252CzvdjKpDGsRyNBM%252C_&vet=1&usg=AI4_-ks42R-GGLRrtmGL7HbFtYJrinsZ6Q&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwito0328ZXjAhVLY1AKHYcVB8QQ9QEwAnoECAEQCA#imgrc=eEpQSDv9QVITpM
- 4) https://www.google.co.uk/search?q=Sketches+Tower+Bridge&tbm=isch&source=univ&sa=X&ved=2ahUK_EwiZ9JvWrMrjAhVNb1AKHY7DYIQsAR6BAGHEAE&biw=1280&bih=888#imgsrc=zT-coqKKXwmtHM
- 5) https://www.google.co.uk/search?q=Statue+of+Liberty+sketch&tbm=isch&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=vmgX_QaO1qmPgM%253A%252CjB-pQkWZhazkaM%252C_&vet=1&usg=AI4_-

[kQC5NfkQ1L3jzvfPs2hlaKE5dO9Hg&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj36Nj575XjAhWSJ1AKHU83ASQQ9QEwAHoECAYQBA#imgsrc= vmgXQaO1qmPgM](https://www.google.co.uk/search?source=hp&ei=rxYbXdf8ONLGwQKkm72oBw&q=tower+bridge+rysune&oq=Tower+Bridge+&gs_l=psy-ab.3.2.0l10.2347.5893..9837...0.0..0.92.789.13.....0....1..gws-wiz.....0..0i131.kM8umsjIEDM)

- 6) https://www.google.co.uk/search?source=hp&ei=rxYbXdf8ONLGwQKkm72oBw&q=tower+bridge+rysune&oq=Tower+Bridge+&gs_l=psy-ab.3.2.0l10.2347.5893..9837...0.0..0.92.789.13.....0....1..gws-wiz.....0..0i131.kM8umsjIEDM
- 7) And many others...

Placement Tests

- 1) [Level Test - Test-English](https://test-english.com/level-test/) =
= <https://test-english.com/level-test/>
- 2) [Language Hub Placement Test with key.pdf](https://www.macmillan.pl/files/Language%20Hub%20Placement%20Test%20with%20key.pdf) =
= <https://www.macmillan.pl/files/Language Hub Placement Test with key.pdf>
- 3) [Online English level test – Test your English for free - Preply](https://preply.com/en/language-tests/english) =
= <https://preply.com/en/language-tests/english>
- 4) [Test your English and get to know your English level](https://www.europa-school.co.uk/language-level-test/) =
= <https://www.europa-school.co.uk/language-level-test/>
- 5) [Direct English](https://placementtest.directenglishlive.com/landing) =
= <https://placementtest.directenglishlive.com/landing>
- 6) [Test Your Business English - Skill Deck](https://skilldeck.org/test-your-business-english/?gad_source=1&gad_campaignid=16806699241&gclid=EAIaIQobChMIjIKLm8GckQMV0RCiAx3HmjpKEAAYASAAEgLwv_D_BwE) =
= https://skilldeck.org/test-your-business-english/?gad_source=1&gad_campaignid=16806699241&gclid=EAIaIQobChMIjIKLm8GckQMV0RCiAx3HmjpKEAAYASAAEgLwv_D_BwE
- 7) ...

Miscellanea

Role-plays

Cel: unaocznienie różnicy między komunikacją w ogóle a komunikacją językową.

Komunikacja w ogóle = przekazanie informacji przez jedną osobę (A) drugiej osobie (B) w dowolny sposób (gestem, mimiką, etc.), tak by ta druga osoba (B) odczytywała takie znaczenie zawarte w przekazywanym komunikacie, jakie mu nadała pierwsza osoba (A).

Komunikacja językowa = przekazanie informacji przez jedną osobę (A) drugiej osobie (B) wyłącznie za pomocą języka, tak by ta druga osoba (B) odczytywała takie znaczenie zawarte w przekazywanym komunikacie, jakie mu nadała pierwsza osoba (A).

Potrzeba dwóch osób.

Osoby siedzą do siebie plecami. Osoba pierwsza (A) siedzi plecami do reszty grupy, patrząc na tablicę, na której jest napisana informacja (komunikat) do przekazania drugiej osobie (B), siedzącej plecami do tablicy i twarzą do reszty grupy.

Scenka 1:

A tyłem do tablicy, twarzą do grupy.

Osoba A = turysta, który zatrzymał się w hotelu, pokój 5237. Teraz osoba ta schodzi na dół do recepcji hotelu i opowiada, jaki ma problem, a następnie prosi o jego rozwiązanie.

Osoba B to recepcjonista.

Tekst dla osoby A, turysty (osoba B, recepcjonista, nie widzi tego tekstu):

TAK NAPRAWDĘ PROBLEMÓW JEST KILKA.

PROBLEM PIERWSZY POLEGA NA TYM, ŻE KRATKA ŚCIEKOWA POD NATRYSKIEM JEST CHYBA ZAPCHANA, W KAŻDYM RAZIE W TRAKCIE BRANIA PRYSZNICA ROZLEWA SIĘ WODA PO CAŁEJ ŁAZIENCIE, A NAWET PRZENIKA NA ZEWNĄTRZ ŁAZIENKI. CHYBA POWINIEN PRZYJŚĆ JAKIŚ HYDRAULIK I TO NAPRAWIĆ. NATYCHMIAST. A W OGÓLE TO SKANDAL, ŻE TAKI FAKT MA MIEJSCE.

PO DRUGIE NIE MOŻNA WYJŚĆ NA BALKON, BO DRZWI BALKONOWE NIE CHCĄ SIĘ OTWORZYĆ.

I WRESZCIE PO TRZECIE, OSOBA A NIE WIE, O KTÓREJ WYDAWANE JEST ŚNIADANIE (W JAKICH GODZINACH), I GDZIE JEST WYDAWANE.

Nie wolno używać języka polskiego, wyłącznie angielski.

Sprawdzamy, czy osoba B zrozumiała przekaz osoby A.

Scenka 2:

Osoba B = turysta, który właśnie zjawia się w hotelu, gdzie ma rezerwację pobytu w pokoju dwuosobowym z widokiem na morze, na dwa tygodnie z pełnym wyżywieniem.

Osoba A to recepcjonista.

Osoba B mówi, jak się nazywa i że ma zarezerwowany pokój.

Tekst dla osoby A, recepcjonisty (osoba B, turysta, nie widzi tego tekstu):

OSOBA A (RECEPCJONISTA) INFORMUJE OSOBE B (TURYSTĘ), ŻE NIESTETY NIE MOŻE ZOSTAĆ ZAKWATEROWANA W TYM HOTELU, BO BYŁA JAKAŚ AWARIA I POKÓJ BĘDZIE NIEDOSTĘPNY PRZEZ NAJBLIŻSZE TRZY DOBY. W ZWIĄZKU Z POWYŻSZYM HOTEL ZAREZERWOWAŁ TURYSZCIE POKÓJ W INNYM HOTELU, LEPSZYM, BO 4-GWIAZDKOWYM, A TEN HOTEL, GDZIE SIĘ ZNAJDUJEMY MA TYLKO 3 GWIAZDKI, NA TRZY DOBY. ZARAZ PODJEDZIE TAKSÓWKA, KTÓRA ZAWIEZIE TURYSTĘ Z OSOBĄ TOWARZYSZĄCĄ DO NOWEGO HOTELU. POWRÓT PO TRZECH DOBACH TEŻ ZOSTAŁ ZAARANŻOWANY, TRZEBA TYLKO UZGODNIĆ SZCZEGÓŁY W RECEPCJI NOWEGO HOTELU. DODATKOWO, TYTUŁEM REKOMPENSATY ZA SZKODY MORALNE, TURYSTA DOSTANIE DWA BONY NA BEZPŁATNĄ KOLACJĘ W TYM TUTAJ HOTELU.

Nie wolno używać języka polskiego, wyłącznie angielski.

Sprawdzamy, czy osoba B zrozumiała przekaz osoby A.

Scenka 3:

Osoba A = turysta, który zamawia taksówkę na lotnisko.

Osoba B = taksówkarz.

Tekst dla osoby A, turysty (osoba B, taksówkarz nie widzi tego tekstu):

OSOBA A ZAMAWIA TAKSÓWKĘ, KTÓRA ZAWIEZIE OSOBĘ A NA LOTNISKO W RZYMIE, ALE NIE NA GŁÓWNE LOTNISKO, TYLKO TO MNIEJSZE, CIAMPINO, ZA DWA DNI, DZIŚ MAMY CZWARTEK, ODLOT JEST O 7:30, NA LOTNISKU TRZEBA BYĆ DWIE GODZINY PRZED ODLOTEM, OSOBA A NIE WIE, ILE CZASU SIĘ JEDZIE NA LOTNISKO Z MIEJSCA, SKĄD CHCE BYĆ PODJĘTA. A PODJĘTA MA BYĆ Z KEMPINGU FABULOUS VILLAGE, ULICA MALAFEDE 205, W CASAL PALOCCO, DZIELNICY CZY MOŻE JUŻ JEST TO ODDZIELNA MIEJSCOWOŚĆ, PRZY GŁÓWNYM WYJŚCIU. BĘDĄ TO DWIE OSOBY.

Nie wolno używać języka polskiego, wyłącznie angielski.

Sprawdzamy, czy osoba B zrozumiała przekaz osoby A.

Kolejne ćwiczenie.

Cel: wykazanie konieczności studiowania fonetyki. Różnica między nabyciem języka natywnego a nauką języka obcego.

Zadanie dla studenta:

Powtórz za mną:

1. pin • un parfum • fin • fenda
2. Louis • lui
3. campo • camp • combe • comba

Powtórz za mną:

1. [ɛ̃] – [ɛ̃] – [œ̃]: pin [pɛ̃] un parfum [paʁfœ̃] – fin [fɛ̃] – fenda [fɛ̃de]
2. [y] – [y] : Louis [lwi] – lui [lɥi]
3. campo [kɛ̃mpu] – camp [kɑ̃] – combe [kɔ̃b] – comba [kɔ̃be]

meringue [mə'ræŋ] FR [mæʁ̃ɛ̃g] peut être du polonais 'marzynka (?)'

SPN merengue = beza / zamieszanie / taniec na Dominikanie / przestodzony / osoba słaba

Merengue – rodzaj żywej, radosnej muzyki i tańca, który ma swoje korzenie w Dominikanie. W dosłownym tłumaczeniu z języka hiszpańskiego merengue znaczy tyle co "beza". Muzykę wykreował w latach 20. XX wieku **Ńico Lora**, a wypromował **Rafael Leónidas Trujillo**, prezydent Dominikany w latach 30. XX wieku, kiedy to merengue stał się narodową muzyką i narodowym tańcem.

Muzyka merengue charakteryzuje się wyraźnym, jednostajnym rytmem; tradycyjnie teksty piosenek były dość wulgarne. W XXI wieku w gatunku merengue specjalizował się m.in. **Papi Sanchez**, a obecnie m.in. zespół **Los Hermanos Rosario**.⁷⁷

[English: [Merengue music - Wikipedia](#)]

⁷⁷ [Merengue – Wikipedia, wolna encyklopedia](#) [May 16, 2021]

The Table of Contents, pages 9-10

Literature: 1-1 & PR: 1... means:

- 1) **Literature 1** = Roald Dahl, Landlady; **1-1 = Part 1; 1-2 = Part 2...**
- 2) **Literature 2** = Roald Dahl, Lamb; **2-1 = Part 1...**
- 3) **Literature 3** = Roald Dahl, The Way up to Heaven; **3-1 = Part 1...**
- 4) **Literature 4** = Roald Dahl, Mrs Bixby; **4-1 = Part 1...**
- 5) **Literature 5** = Somerset Maugham, The Lotus Eater; **5-1 = Part 1...**
- 6) **Literature 6** = Ernest Hemingway, The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber; **6-1 = Part 1...**
- 7) **PR** = Filak, M. & Radej, F.; 2015; *Phrasal Verbs. Praktyczne repetytorium*; Preston Publishing, Warszawa.
- 8) **PR: 1A = Unit 1 po raz pierwszy, w paśmie A; PR: 2B+3B = Units 2 i 3 po raz drugi, w paśmie B.**

RECOMMENDED SET OF MATERIALS:

- 1) English-30
- 2) Filak, Małgorzata & Radej, Filip; 2015; *Phrasal Verbs. Praktyczne repetytorium. Angielski w tłumaczeniach*; Preston Publishing; Warszawa

LITERATURE

- 3) Roald Dahl, *Landlady*
- 4) Roald Dahl, *Lamb*
- 5) Roald Dahl, *The Way up to Heaven*
- 6) Roald Dahl, *Mrs Bisby*
- 7) Somerset Maugham, *The Lotus Eater*
- 8) Ernest Hemingway, *The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber*
- 9) Alice in Wonder Land
- 10) Antoine Saint-Exupéry, *Mały Księżę*: <https://malyksiaze.net/pl/ksiazka>
- 11) Ulysses: [Why should you read James Joyce's "Ulysses"? - Sam Slote - Bing video](#)

FILMS

- 12) A Fish Called Wanda
- 13) Notting Hill
- 14) Indiana Jones
- 15) Four Weddings and a Funeral
- 16) Fiddler on the Roof
- 17) Fierce Creatures

DIGITALISED FORM ONLY

- 18) Frequency Vocabulary of 30,000 words
- 19) ...

ACCENTS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

- (1) **Australian** (Lesson 9)
- (2) **Norfolk (Norwich)** (Lesson 10; more: in App 7, page 224)
- (3) **Liverpool** (Lesson 11)
- (4) **London** (Lesson 12)
- (5) **Birmingham (West Midlands)** (Lesson 13)
- (6) **Yorkshire (Bradford)** (Lesson 14)
- (7) **Belfast (Northern Irish)** (Lesson 15)
- (8) **Edinburgh** (Lesson 16)
- (9) **Scottish** (Lesson 17)
- (10) **Newcastle (Tyneside)** (Lesson 18)
- (11) **Bristol** (Lesson 19)
- (12) **Welsh** (Lesson 20)
- (13) **Irish** (Lesson 21)
- (14) **New Zealand** (Lesson 22)
- (15) **Canadian** (Lesson 23)
- (16) **Jamaican** (Lesson 24)
- (17) **South African** (Lesson 25)

(18) **Indian** (Lesson 26)

According to the 2001 Census, **12.18%** of Indians knew English at that time. Of those, approximately **200,000** reported that it was their first language, **86 million** reported that it was their second, and **39 million** reported that it was their third. [...] According to the 2011 Census, **129 million** Indians (10.6%) spoke English. **259,678 (0.02%)** Indians spoke English as their first language. It concluded that approximately **83 million** Indians (**6.8%**) reported English as their second language, and **46 million (3.8%)** reported it as their third language, making English the second-most spoken language in India.⁷⁸

(19) **Manchester: Mancunian/Mancs** (Lesson 27)

PHONETICS

[ð] → [v] (TH-FRONTING)

[θ] → [f] (TH-FRONTING)

VOWEL [t] VOWEL → GLOTTAL STOP

[h] → [∅] (H-DROPPING)

[ɪŋ] → [ɪn]: singin'

[ɑ:] → [ʌ] (short 'A')

[ʌ] → [U]

[s + tr/tj/tʃ] → [ʃ] (S-RETRACTION): street, district, stupid, moisture

LEXIS

bobbins = rubbish, worthless

brew (=a cuppa)

buzzing = extremely happy

chuddy

⁷⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_English (May 27, 2023)

dead = an emphasis marker (e.g. 'dead busy' and 'dead friendly')
 gaff = a residence, house or flat
 gaggin'
 hanging = nasty, disgusting (e.g. 'Karl is 'angin')
 mint (=excellent)
 mither = to moan, to irritate, to annoy, to bother.
 muppet = ignorant, foolish
 owt (=anything)
 safe = to be on good terms, also used to mean 'okay' and as a greeting
 scrán = food (also used in Liverpool and Glasgow and Newcastle)
 shrikin'
 scrote = refers to someone worthless or unpleasant; a low-life (short for scrotum)
 snide = mean, tight
 sound = okay, trustworthy
 strop
 the dibble = refers to the police

(20) American (Lesson 28; more on American accents: in Appendix 7, p. 260)

[\(18\) How AMERICANS Changed the English Language - YouTube](#)

<https://www.babbel.com/en/magazine/american-accents>

...

(21) Maltese (Lesson 29)

https://www.google.com/search?q=YouTube+speech+by+the+Prime+Minister+of+Malta&client=firefox-b-d&sxsrf=APwXEdDfD2zjdGfufMBD4z4IPD9-tghhlw%3A1685118977148&ei=AeBwZITbCK7qrgSohZvIBQ&ved=0ahUKEwjE36WwtZP_AhUutYsKHajCBIkQ4dUDCA8&uact=5&og=YouTube+speech+by+the+Prime+Minister+of+Malta&gs_lcp=Cgxnd3Mtd2l6LXNlcnAQAzIFCAAQogQ6CggAEcQ1gQQsAM6BwgjELACECc6CAGhEKABEMMEOgoIIRCgARDDBBAKsgQIQRgAUNUHWIIsuYLwyaAJwAXgAgAG2AogB9RiSAQgwLjE3LjluMZgBAKABAcABAcgBAG&scclient=gws-wiz-serp#fpstate=ive&vld=cid:26d87946,vid:JZ3MeWG8NII

...

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mj7a1Kd1JNw>

(22) Nigerian (Lesson 30)

Nigerian Pidgin English:

How far na?
 I dey.
 You say wetin?
 Na wakaa get me.
 Wahala de oh.
 Comot for road.
 Sidon.
 Oya come de go.
 Wetin you sabi.
 You don hammer.

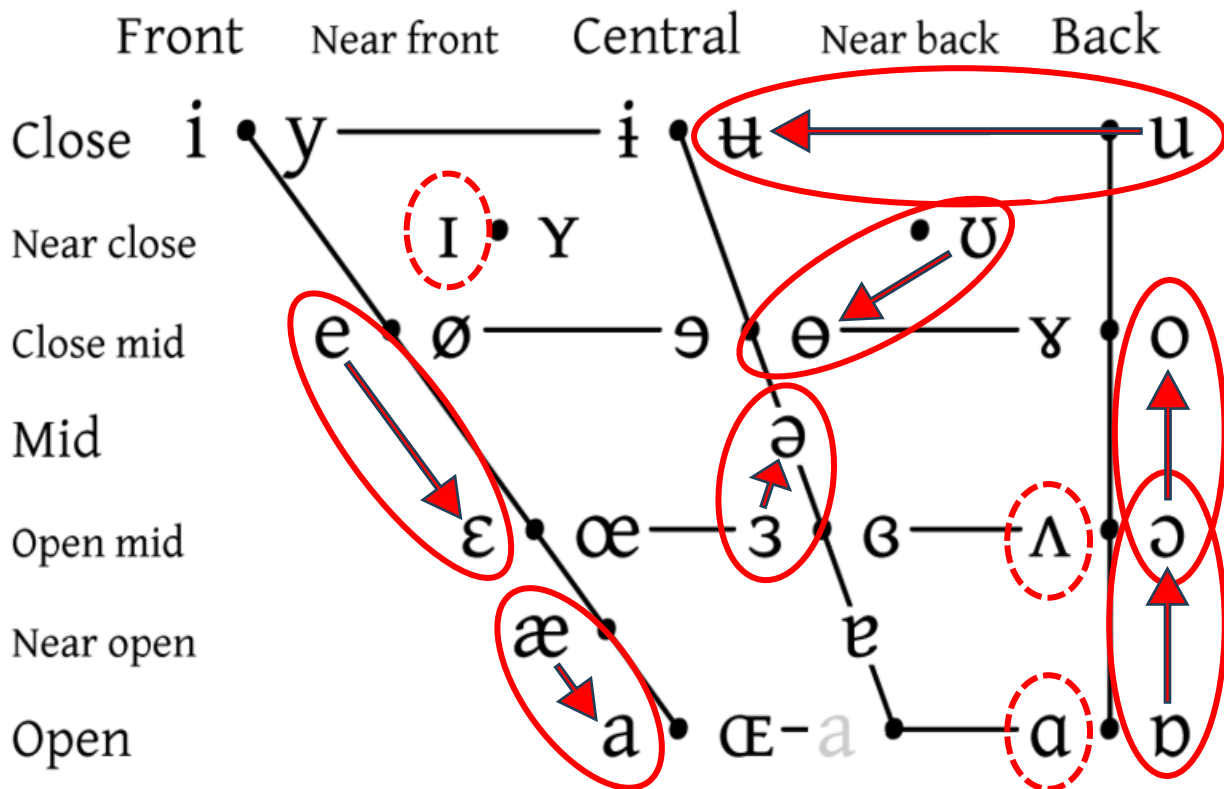
Standard Southern British English (SSBE):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=64myS6bmNsM>

[\(18\) 101 Pronunciation Mistakes Made by YOU - YouTube](#)

[illegible]

VOWELS



Vowels at right & left of bullets are rounded & unrounded.

ʊw – food
 ɛ – pet
 ɛ: – pear
 ɐ – put
 ɐ: – jury

ɪ – fit
 ɪ: – peer
 ɪj – feet
 ɑ: – car
 ə – for

ə: – bird
 o: – port
 a – fat
 ɔ – pot
 ʌ – done

cure [kjʊ:] # tour [tu:] # pure [pjʊ:] # poor [po:]

furious [fjʊəriəs] # jury [dʒjʊəri] # during [dʒjʊəri] # endure [ɪndʒjʊəri] # lure [ljʊəri]

A traditional course of 120 hours from B1 to B2 (English)				
Vocab Test 1	Winter Term	A1	1-5,000	new/old 5,000
Vocab Test 2	Summer Term	A2	5,000-10,000	new/old 5,000
Vocab Test 3	Winter Term	B1	10,000-15,000	new/old 5,000
Vocab Test 4	Summer Term	B2	15,000-20,000	new 5,000
60 weeks • 83 words = 5,000 words		C1	20,000-25,000	new 5,000
		C2	25,000-30,000	new 5,000

A para-synoptical course of 60/120 hours from scratch (English)				
30 weeks x 2 hrs = 60 hrs	Band	A	1-7,500	250 x 30
30 weeks x 2 hrs = 60 hrs	Band	B	7,500-15,000	250 x 30
After / During the course			15,000-20,000	new / additional 5,000

A synoptic(al) course of 240/480 hours of Spanish, Portuguese and French				
30 weeks x 8 hrs = 240 hrs	Band	A	30 x 50 words	1500 words
30 weeks x 8 hrs = 240 hrs	Band	B	30 x 50 words	1500 words
480 hrs				3000 words*

*3,000 words is a basic vocabulary to start with.
The number should be multiplied by 5, up to 15,000 words.

Placement Test: English

English level test: Test your English online

- Find out your level of grammar with this easy **20-minute English placement test**. Knowing your level will help you identify strengths and areas for improvement, and reach your learning goals.
[Online English level test – Test your English for free - Preply](https://preply.com/en/language-tests/english?msocid=0ee1cd8637e066772299d94236c867ab) =
= <https://preply.com/en/language-tests/english?msocid=0ee1cd8637e066772299d94236c867ab>
- Another one (10 min – 1 hour):**
[Free English Level Test | Find Out Your English Level Instantly \(testyourlanguage.com\)](https://testyourlanguage.com/english-level-test) –
= <https://testyourlanguage.com/english-level-test>
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NzTEZgFEr9k&ab_channel=BrianWiles
- If you know these words, your English is excellent!
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rM6FUF-X1_o&ab_channel=AccurateEnglish
 - bleak** = smętny, ponury, marny, niewesoły, ponury, przygnębiający
 - daunting** = zniechęcający, beznadziejny, onieśmielający, przytłaczający
 - undaunted** = niezrażony
 - unwitting** = mimowolny, not aware of the full facts, not done on purpose, unintentional (scam = przekręt)

- (5) **egregious** [ɪˈɡriːdʒəs] = *bezczelny, wierutny, gruby, poważny, jawny, patentowany*
 (6) **sanctimonious** = *świętoszkowaty*
 (7) **hapless** = *nieszczęsny*
 (8) **trite** = *wyświechtany, sztampowy, banalny*
 (9) **ubiquitous** = *wszechobecny*
 (10) **adamant** = *stanowczy, niewzruszony*
 (11) **callous** = *bezдушny, bezwzględny, bezlitosny, okrutny*
 (12) **distraught** = *zrozpaczony, oszalały z rozpacz*

- 5) If You Know These 15 Words, Your English is EXCELLENT!
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a9GS0iOLOO4&ab_channel=BrianWiles
 6) ...
 7) ...

Ciekawe strony

- 1) *Teksty bajek, w wielu językach i na różnym poziomie zaawansowania, bajki czytane przez lektorów:* <https://ririro.com>
 2) Irish English: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hSuwaFBH5-0&ab_channel=LetThemTalkTV
 3) *Czy portugalski naprawdę brzmi jak język słowiański?*
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n3NQ_AlUsg&ab_channel=WorldFriends
 4) ...
 5) ...

**Scenariusz realizacji dwuletniego kursu języka angielskiego na Uniwersytecie Szczecińskim
w wymiarze 120 godzin lekcyjnych**

	Year One	English-30	Słownictwo*	PhVs**	Grammar***
	Week	Units	Units	Units	Units
Winter Term	1.	1A	1.	1.	
	2.	2A	2.	2.	1.
	3.	3A	3.	3.	2.
	4.	4A	4.	4.	
	5.	5A	5.	5.	3.
	6.	6A	6.	6.	4.
	7.	7A	7.	7.	
	8.	8A	8.	8.	5.
	9.	9A	9.	9.	6.
	10.	10A	Test-1	10.	
	11.	11A	10.	11.	7.
	12.	12A	11.	12.	8.
	13.	13A	12.	13.	
	14.	14A	13.	14.	9.
	15.	15A	14.	15.	GRAM: 1-9
Summer Term		TEST: 1-15A	VOC: 1-14	PhVs: 1-15	
	16.	16A	15.	16.	
	17.	17A	16.	17.	10.
	18.	18A	17.	18.	11.
	19.	19A	18.	19.	
	20.	20A	Test-2	20.	12.
	21.	21A	19.	21.	13.
	22.	22A	20.	22.	
	23.	23A	21.	23.	14.
	24.	24A	22.	24.	15.
	25.	25A	23.	25.	
	26.	26A	24.	26.	16.
	27.	27A	25.	27.	17.
	28.	28A	26.	28.	
	29.	29A	27.	29.	18.
	After classes no 29.		VOC: 15-27		GRAM: 10-18
	30.	30A	Test-3	30.	
	After	TEST: 1-30A	classes	PhVs: 16-30	no 30.

*Edwins, Andy & Imiela, Joanna; 2022; *Angielski w tłumaczeniach. Słownictwo. Praktyczny kurs językowy. Poziom C1-C2*; Preston Publishing, Warszawa.

**Filak, Magdalena & Radej, Filip; 2015; *Phrasal Verbs. Praktyczne repetytorium. Angielski w tłumaczeniach*; Preston Publishing, Warszawa.

***Filak, Magdalena & Radej, Filip; 2022; *Angielski w tłumaczeniach. Gramatyka. Praktyczny kurs językowy. Poziom zaawansowany+. Część 6*; Preston Publishing, Warszawa.

	Year Two	English-30	Stownictwo	PhVs	Grammar
	Week	Units	Units	Units	Units
Winter Term	1.	1AB	28.	31.	
	2.	2AB	29.	32.	19.
	3.	3AB	30.	33.	20.
	4.	4AB	31.	34.	
	5.	5AB	32.	35.	21.
	6.	6AB	33.	36.	22.
	7.	7AB	34.	37.	
	8.	8AB	35.	38.	23.
	9.	9AB	36.	39.	24.
	10.	10AB	Test-4	40.	
	11.	11AB	37.	41.	25.
	12.	12AB	38.	42.	26.
	13.	13AB	39.	43.	
	14.	14AB	40.	44.	27.
	15.	15AB	41.	45.	GRAM: 19-27
		TEST: 1-15AB	VOC: 28-41	PhVs: 31-45	
Summer Term	16.	16AB	42.	E-30: 01-20	
	17.	17AB	43.	E-30: 21-40	28.
	18.	18AB	44.	E-30: 41-60	29.
	19.	19AB	45.	E-30: 61-80	
	20.	20AB	Test-5	E-30: 81-100	30.
	21.	21AB	46.	E-30: 101-120	31.
	22.	22AB	47.	E-30: 121-140	
	23.	23AB	48.	E-30: 141-160	32.
	24.	24AB	49.	E-30: 161-180	33.
	25.	25AB	50.	E-30: 181-200	
	26.	26AB	51.	E-30: 201-220	34.
	27.	27AB	52.	E-30: 221-240	35.
	28.	28AB	53.	E-30: 241-260	
	29.	29AB	54.	E-30: 261-280	36.
	After classes no 29.		VOC: 42-54		GRAM: 28-36
	30.	30AB	Test-6	E-30: 281-300	
	After	TEST: 1-30AB	classes	PhVs: 1-300	no 30.

Funny words

LERT⁷⁹

The term "Lert" is a [slang](#) term that has been [gaining popularity](#) in recent years. It is often used to describe someone who is clumsy, awkward, or generally [inept](#) at social interactions. The origins of the term are unclear, [but it is](#) believed to have [originated](#) in online communities and forums.

Lerts are often [seen](#) as outcasts or social pariahs, and they are frequently the target of [ridicule](#) and mockery. Many people use the term "Lert" as an insult, [and it is](#) often used to [belittle](#) or demean others.

Despite its negative connotations, [some people](#) have embraced the term "Lert" and [use it](#) as a [badge](#) of honor. They see themselves as rebels and non-conformists, and they take pride in their perceived social awkwardness.

There are many different types of Lerts, each with their own unique [characteristics](#) and quirks. Some are [shy](#) and introverted, while others are loud and obnoxious. Some are [obsessed](#) with [obscure](#) hobbies or interests, while others have no [discernible](#) passions or talents.

One thing [that all](#) Lerts have in common is their lack of social [grace](#) and finesse. They often struggle to [make friends](#) or form [meaningful](#) relationships, and they may feel isolated or [lonely](#) as a result.

Despite their challenges, many Lerts are able to find [happiness](#) and [fulfillment](#) in their own unique ways. They may [gravitate](#) towards [niche](#) communities or subcultures where they can connect with others who share their interests and quirks.

In conclusion, the term "Lert" is a [slang](#) term that is often used to describe someone who is [socially awkward](#) or [inept](#). While it can be [hurtful](#) and offensive, [some people](#) have embraced the term and [use it](#) as a [badge](#) of honor. Regardless of how one [feels](#) about the term, it is clear [that there](#) are many different types of Lerts, each with their own unique personalities and quirks.

FACILE [f á s ɔj l]

- (1) **easy** victory / achievement *łatwy*
- (2) **easy** solution *łatwy* (glib)
- (3) **easy** sympathy *zdawkowy* (perfunctory [p ə f á ŋ k t ə r ɪ j] / trite / hackneyed [h á k n ɪ j d])
- (4) **easy** tears *na zawołanie* (as if on cue)
- (5) **superficial** remark / thinking / reply / writing / style *płytki*
- (6) **fluent** speech / manners / person *gładki*

⁷⁹ Lert - Slang Meaning and Examples - FastSlang = <https://www.fastslang.com/lert> [Nov 5, 2025]

◀Patterns▶

- (1) ◀to be + to-INFINITIVE▶
- (2) ◀to be about + to-INFINITIVE▶
- (3) ◀to be + being▶
- (4) ◀to be + ingFORM▶
- (5) ◀to be + III FORM▶
- (6) ◀to be + being + III FORM▶
- (7) ◀If anyone calls, ask their number so I can call them back.▶
- (8) ◀There are▶ two people waiting outside.
- (9) ◀to have + a + INFINITIVE▶
- (10) ◀to have + to-INFINITIVE▶
- (11) ◀to have + sb (=OBJECT) + INFINITIVE▶
- (12) ◀to have + sb/sth (=OBJECT) + ing-FORM▶
- (13) ◀to have + sb/sth (=OBJECT) + III FORM▶
- (14) ◀to have + III FORM▶
- (15) ◀to have + been + ingFORM▶
- (16) ◀to have + been + III FORM▶
- (17) ◀HAD BETTER (not) + INFINITIVE▶
- (18) ◀(WH-WORD) + V_A + SUBJECT?▶
- (19) ◀SUBJECT + V_A + NOT + ...▶
- (20)

🌟 Artificial Intelligence 🌟

[1] 🌟 PAGE 5] Is there a standard of the English language?⁸⁰

There is **no single international standard** or central regulatory authority for the English language. Unlike languages such as French (overseen by the *Académie Française*), English is "pluricentric," meaning its standards are maintained through a decentralized consensus of educated users, broadcasters, and educational institutions.

1. Types of "Standard English"

While there isn't one global standard, there are several regional "Standard Englishes" used in formal contexts:

- **Standard British English:** Often associated with the BBC and the "Received Pronunciation" accent.
- **General American English:** The standard used by major U.S. media outlets and in academic settings.
- **Other Regional Standards:** Countries like Australia, Canada, and India have their own established standards for grammar, spelling, and vocabulary used in government and education.

2. How Standards Are Maintained

In the absence of an official body, English standards are upheld through:

- **Educational Systems:** Schools and universities teach specific sets of rules based on the region.
- **Style Guides & Dictionaries:** Publishers and news organizations use guides like the Associated Press (AP) Stylebook or the Oxford English Dictionary (OED) to maintain consistency.
- **International Testing:** Standardized tests such as IELTS and TOEFL provide a framework for proficiency used for immigration and academic purposes.

3. Usage Contexts

- **Formal vs. Informal:** "Standard English" is typically required in formal writing (academic papers, legal documents, news reports).
- **Accent vs. Dialect:** A person can speak Standard English with any accent; the "standard" refers primarily to the grammar and vocabulary used, not how the words sound.
- **Global Lingua Franca:** In international business or aviation, a simplified, standardized form of English is often used to ensure mutual intelligibility.

[2] 🌟 PAGE 10] Artificial Intelligence⁸¹

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a field of computer science that creates systems capable of performing tasks typically requiring human intelligence, such as reasoning, learning from data, and autonomous decision-making.

Core Technologies

- **Machine Learning (ML):** Systems that improve performance by identifying patterns in data rather than following explicit programming.
- **Deep Learning:** A subset of ML using multi-layered artificial neural networks to mimic the human brain's structure for complex tasks like image and speech recognition.
- **Generative AI (GenAI):** Models like Large Language Models (LLMs) that create original text, images, or code based on user prompts.

⁸⁰

https://www.google.com/search?sourceid=chrome&udm=50&aep=42&q=Is+there+a+standard+of+the+English+language%3F&mstk=AUTExfDdBvdex-hl4BMhRdevdQ0n6anbTc8MuCTBH3N3IQkBgDJIIT07oz544LjqcGI6SfLEdw-T7kdFMANK18RZhqqyZqsOQz-Q_zQtRK7r7N7iptvtuueqSxmT8Wjt7o1QKWvQokvQCQ5h8vR8uaiTKsbv-VFDgBY&csuir=1&mtid=gW9FacKSD6o9u8P4_idQqo [Dec 19, 2025]

⁸¹

https://www.google.com/search?sourceid=chrome&udm=50&aep=42&q=Artificial+Intelligence&mstk=AUTExfAz3IVWBibbLe9QGU_CRDI2C-DvnVKb7dCSO-JGnf3zCqN3RaSibYxfB55hm9lcrsWRAN54d12EbbBRBAK5EIDbDgaYr0EeVgWs-Ln4Rgc8dYIEHHwh-9tMVQKkSW8Na22TWpxJEH4qm8X2RD4fUub5YKD4gEQBs96Reubka75oTfe9Q4TtNfTyLpn1U1t6-rN1md4APbW0S2IYGwb5_V7RDrXMDmV5lfrAQfNSi8WYL6RRke-RqAv6Z2HHRd5LZhSmiVOEdf4YA09AlxawJtk8pkYE4IsYZXUhg&csuir=1&mtid=nIBGaeDjNLM79u8PiIT0oQQ [Dec 20, 2025]

Classification of AI

Current AI is categorized by its level of capability:

- **Narrow (Weak) AI:** Designed for specific tasks (e.g., Siri, facial recognition, or chess). This is the only type of AI that currently exists.
- **General AI (AGI):** A theoretical system that matches or surpasses human intelligence across all cognitive tasks.
- **Superintelligent AI (ASI):** A hypothetical future level where AI vastly outperforms the best human capabilities in every domain.

Real-World Applications (2025)

- **Healthcare:** AI assists in early disease detection (e.g., pinpointing cancer on medical images) and personalized treatment plans.
- **Cybersecurity:** Systems use real-time pattern recognition to identify and block cyberattacks faster than human teams.
- **Finance:** Applications include fraud detection, algorithmic trading, and automated credit scoring.
- **Customer Experience:** Businesses use AI-powered chatbots and recommendation engines (e.g., Netflix, Amazon) to personalize user interactions.

Ethical & Regulatory Landscape

As of 2025, the rapid adoption of AI has led to significant global focus on:

- **Governance:** The [EU AI Act](#) is a primary example of international efforts to regulate AI safety and transparency.
- **Ethics:** Concerns include algorithmic bias (e.g., racial or gender prejudice in training data), privacy risks, and the spread of disinformation via deepfakes.
- **Job Impact:** While AI automates repetitive tasks, it is also creating new specialized roles like AI ethics specialists and machine learning engineers.

[3][🏠PAGE 13] How long will it take me to speak English fluently?⁸²

Reaching **conversational fluency (B2 level)** in English typically takes an estimated **500-600 hours of study**, which translates to about **6-12 months of consistent, dedicated learning**. Achieving a near-native, **advanced proficiency (C2 level)** can require **1,000-1,200 hours** or more, taking **2-3 years** with immersive practice.

The exact time it will take you depends heavily on several personal factors:

Key Factors Affecting Your Learning Speed

- **Current Level:** Your starting proficiency is a major determinant. If you already have some basic knowledge, you will progress faster than an absolute beginner.
- **Study Intensity and Consistency:** The more hours you dedicate each day and the more consistently you practice, the faster you will learn. Studying 5 hours a day could help you reach B2 in about 6 months, while studying 1 hour per day might take 12-18 months.
- **Immersion and Exposure:** Living in an English-speaking country or regularly interacting with native speakers significantly accelerates the process.
- **Native Language:** The structural similarity between your native language and English affects your learning speed. Speakers of Germanic languages (like German or Dutch) may learn faster than speakers of languages like Japanese or Arabic, which are very different from English.
- **Motivation and Aptitude:** High motivation, a positive attitude, and a natural aptitude for languages can significantly reduce the time needed.
- **Learning Methods:** A balanced approach that combines listening, speaking, reading, and writing leads to faster progress than focusing on just one method.

Estimated Hours by CEFR Level (Cumulative from Beginner)

The Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR) is a widely used standard for language proficiency.

⁸²

https://www.google.com/search?sourceid=chrome&udm=50&aep=42&q=How+long+will+it+take+me+to+spea+English+fluently%3F&mst=k=AUtExfCEBNSISaLz7BPq-E6DFqV_SwywY5mb0IOZw_Foup3JaEeyuoVdfdK4oLsCyaa3wBuri9roTKqIK399h18jWg1WaETG_Fb3eR5IwLRCD6piQJyMyul5YiZoyl2GrWnI97cAWnqQLX8LjzpkWWDFYbB8YmDLI7PK8k&csuir=1&mtid=pnVFacOJOeH-7_UPrL6H6AQ [Dec 19, 2025]

CEFR Level	Proficiency Description	Estimated Study Hours
B2	Upper-Intermediate (Conversational Fluency)	500-600 hours
C1	Advanced (Professional Fluency)	700-800 hours
C2	Mastery (Near-Native)	1,000-1,200 hours

Ultimately, there is no one-size-fits-all answer, but consistent effort and maximum exposure to the language are the best ways to achieve fluency efficiently.

[4][📖 PAGE 16] How many words should I know to speak English fluently?⁸³

To speak English fluently, you generally need to know between **3,000 and 10,000 words**, depending on the level of fluency you wish to achieve.

Fluency is often categorized by the following milestones:

1. Functional & Conversational Fluency (3,000 words)

At this level, you can handle most everyday situations and understand approximately **95%** of most ordinary texts.

- **Capabilities:** Participate in social interactions, follow the storyline of movies with subtitles, and express personal opinions on familiar topics.
- **Proficiency Level:** Roughly equivalent to **B1/B2** (Intermediate) in the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR).

2. Advanced Fluency (4,000–10,000 words)

This range allows you to move beyond basic conversation and into specialized or professional topics.

- **Capabilities:** You can understand news, current events, and complex, abstract ideas without significant strain.
- **Proficiency Level:** Corresponds to **C1/C2** (Advanced to Proficient) levels. At roughly **8,000–9,000 words**, the written world "opens up," allowing for comfortable reading of novels and newspapers.

3. Native-Level Fluency (10,000–35,000+ words)

Adult native speakers typically have a vocabulary of **20,000 to 35,000 words**.

- **Active vs. Passive:** Native speakers often have a "passive" vocabulary (words they understand) of around 40,000 words, but use only about **20,000** "actively" when speaking.
- **Professional Context:** Highly educated professionals or those in specialized fields (law, medicine) may know **50,000 words** or more.

Summary of Word Counts by Proficiency Level

Proficiency Level	Estimated Word Count	Typical Capabilities
A1/A2 (Beginner)	500 – 1,500	Simple survival needs, basic greetings
B1/B2 (Intermediate)	2,000 – 4,000	Everyday conversation, general workplace tasks
C1/C2 (Advanced)	5,000 – 10,000+	Academic study, complex debates, professional mastery
Native Speaker	20,000 – 35,000	Full range of cultural, technical, and casual expression

Note on Efficiency: Focusing on the **most common 3,000 high-frequency words** is the most efficient path to fluency, as these words account for roughly 95% of the language used in daily life.

⁸³ Chyba nie ma sensu – w przypadku AI – podawanie źródła.

[5][🏠 PAGE 57] Weak Forms⁸⁴

In linguistics, specifically English pronunciation, **weak forms** are syllable sounds that become unstressed and reduced in connected speech. While a word's "strong form" is its pronunciation when said in isolation or for emphasis, the "weak form" occurs when it is not the main focus of a sentence.

Key Characteristics

- **Reduced Vowels:** The most common change is the vowel shifting to a **schwa** (/ə/), the most frequent sound in the English language.
- **Function Words:** Weak forms primarily affect "grammar" or function words—such as prepositions, articles, pronouns, and auxiliary verbs—rather than "content" words like nouns or adjectives.
- **Connected Speech:** They are essential for creating the natural "rhythm" of English, helping speakers move quickly between important content words.

Common Examples

Word	Strong Form	Weak Form	Example Sentence
to	/tu:/	/tə/	I'm going to (/tə/) the park.
and	/ænd/	/ənd/ or /ən/	Fish and (/ən/) chips.
can	/kæn/	/kən/	I can (/kən/) help you.
for	/fɔ:/	/fə/	This is for (/fə/) you.
was	/wɒz/	/wəz/	It was (/wəz/) late.
of	/ɒv/	/əv/	A cup of (/əv/) tea.

When to Use Strong vs. Weak Forms

- **Use Strong Forms:** When the word is at the **end of a sentence** (e.g., "Where are you **from** (/from/)?"), when it is being **emphasized** for contrast, or when it is said in **isolation**.
- **Use Weak Forms:** In almost all other positions within natural, fluent speech where the word is not the focus of the message.

For more practice, you can find a comprehensive list of these sounds in the [Weak Forms List](#) from Anglais Haute Gironde or explore [British Council's database](#) on teaching them.

[6][🏠 PAGE 99/106] Verb Government⁸⁵

In English, **verb government** (the equivalent of *rekcja czasownika*) refers to the requirement of a verb for its dependent words to appear in a specific form, typically using a **specific preposition** or a **specific verb form** (gerund vs. infinitive).

⁸⁴ https://www.google.com/search?sourceid=chrome&udm=50&aep=42&q=Weak+forms&mtid=qmhGaabAKuH-7_UPrL6H6AQ&mstk=AUTExfDI4LsZq5jXjzS2SEYN9YQ3zvif4CVijYIPiU7eK2vUR2PolHjHXEE0qYc_Wfw1p5m22O7u0CgZypCa_ulx9Pr8S3X3r_bkZru5USxcw697i5_1rl5EWInKxuowitlMEIpXa51Wq6LkyqexM-JHlwHvP8r2LOD8yCrXlkFOliEesuC4UgWznBgMLcvOo98gG1lcF7gDZO1DNsvYqg6glJ03EslDnK0PjwlrHvTZsrMasXnoKp427LsaFX_nwsYEcXxtg_gZsIP1YaWCir3OAKgo733EUZniok&csuir=1 [Dec 20, 2025]

⁸⁵ https://www.google.com/search?q=Rekcia+czasownika&sca_esv=85948e9693362f74&sxsrf=AE3TifNndGmCdU70q-1-E3FiQyD3_4dYRw%3A1766220977811&source=hp&ei=sWRGadHWL6qC9u8P4er1wAk&ifsig=AOw8s4IAAAAaUZYwcmrse-5M53nhij76BqJ1gg2edCV&aep=22&udm=50&ved=0ahUKEwiR8-bv5cuRAxUqgF0HHWF1HZgQteYPCBg&og=&gs_lp=Egdnnd3Mtd2l6lGBlAFAAWABwAHgAkAEAmAEAoAEAggEAuAEByAEAmAlAoAlAmAMAgcAoAcAsgcAuAcAwgcAyAcAgAgA&scient=gws-wiz&mstk=AUTExfDLBa0ilWOBfTT-qKr-yFbE0npFFNkOyqBBmVrEGafuK60RhjKVI-6KpfYUmZ85MauCEiGBU68sePcPnAfgaxn7RpgvnE8ESol0Fz3FMOLRxEOAzbvG2Jk5uEBWgP78iilUCQTTQ1llyIAW-j6_Ogt5f7kfk92bv1DPKLWxh9F88mMuQG5LtCWYrP9SKO4Jz528ltes-lXtqhS94jyddhxRFxc92LoKm8FIJHt0Oil4ha_pcBecN_wDKsFLzXiegPtLCXbfE1C3pA00fez5M4HA-f08OifgM&csuir=1&mtid=vGRGaYuAlDqD9u8PuprWgAQ [Dec 20, 2025]

1. Verbs with Specific Prepositions

Unlike Polish, where verbs change the noun's case (ending), English uses prepositions to show the relationship between the verb and the object.

- **Depend on** (not *from*): *It depends on the weather.*
- **Listen to** (not *—*): *I am listening to music.*
- **Wait for** (not *—*): *We are waiting for the bus.*
- **Congratulate on**: *I congratulate you on your success.*

2. Verb Patterns (Gerund or Infinitive)

In English, "government" also dictates whether a second verb following the main verb should be in the **-ing form** (gerund) or the **to-infinitive** form.

- **Verbs + Infinitive**: *decide, hope, want, agree.*
 - *Example: I **decided to go** home.*
- **Verbs + Gerund**: *enjoy, mind, avoid, suggest.*
 - *Example: I **enjoy reading** books.*

3. Direct vs. Indirect Objects (Dative Shift)

Some verbs "govern" two objects. The word order changes depending on whether you use a preposition.

- **Give + someone + something**: *I gave **him** the book.*
- **Give + something + to someone**: *I gave the book **to him**.*

Useful Resources

To verify the correct preposition or pattern for a specific verb, you can use these authoritative tools:

- Oxford Learner's Dictionary – Look for the "Verb Forms" or "Extra Examples" sections to see common patterns.
- Cambridge Dictionary: Verbs – Offers detailed guides on verb patterns (e.g., verb + -ing vs. verb + to-infinitive).
- Ludwig.guru – A linguistic search engine that helps you see how verbs are used in professional contexts like *The New York Times*.

Standard Southern British English

AI:

How to pronounce the new diphthongs of English eg [ɪj] & [ʊw]?

https://www.google.com/search?sourceid=chrome&udm=50&aep=42&q=How+to+pronounce+the+new+diphthongs+of+English+eg+%5B%C9%AAj%5D+%26+%5B%CA%89w%5D%3F&mtid=TadSabibH9zi7_UPx7btkQs&mstk=AUTExfCtnky26ePyl5MTJg3KBu7QPb7PP9SLKuhz-3XPhevxVQ5OYZJunogQR1aPmIzwbLwGRMEWujzrCmmblAl_wHYfj--1XMbJ_tXIfg4Xwl_ejSvzgKE3gYoaaYPCuVVuBCC8JRwkCDO99J2X0MAPMJGRHw9chJQpKyld-hkB6QCT6v5vN5ICnplY4HI40Dlc2mSkichOlpyC2KW6QTNhGycIxTGDgaan48MZEzMzS0pgVycBf70B5hmRt-SIFcS3WN0-3Bvm_HS3pN93Yj_4VHj6xonaxwafjAs&csuir=1

The symbols [ɪj] and [ʊw] represent modern phonetic transcriptions for what were traditionally considered the "long" monophthongs in words like **FLEECE** and **GOOSE**. These "new" diphthongs reflect a shift in contemporary Standard Southern British (SSB) and other modern dialects.

1. How to Pronounce [ɪj] (The FLEECE Vowel)

Traditionally transcribed as /i:/, this sound in many modern accents is actually a slight glide.

- **The Starting Point [ɪ]:** Begin with your tongue in the position for the "short i" as in *kit* or *sit*.
- **The Glide [j]:** Smoothly move your tongue slightly higher and more forward toward the position of the consonant *y* (as in *yes*).
- **Target Words:** Pronounce words like *knee*, *see*, and *piece* by starting slightly more relaxed and "closing" the sound into a tight squeeze at the end.

2. How to Pronounce [ʊw] (The GOOSE Vowel)

Traditionally transcribed as /u:/, this sound has undergone "fronting" in many varieties of English, including Australian and Southern British.

- **The Starting Point [ʊ]:** Instead of starting at the very back of the mouth, place your tongue in the **center** (similar to the vowel in *foot* but further forward).
- **The Glide [w]:** As you make the sound, move your tongue toward the back and **round your lips** firmly into the consonant *w* shape.
- **Target Words:** Pronounce words like *goose*, *food*, and *blue* starting with a more central tongue position and gliding into a rounded "w" finish.

Key Differences

Traditional	Modern (Diphthongal)	Example Word
/i:/ (Pure long sound)	[ɪj] (Starts lax, ends in a glide)	<i>Knee</i>
/u:/ (Pure back sound)	[ʊw] (Starts central, ends rounded)	<i>Goose</i>

For further practice, you can use the Oxford Learner's Dictionary to listen to audio samples of words like "knee" or "blue," which often reflect these modern phonetic nuances.

What's Standard Southern British English (SSBE)?

Standard Southern British (SSB), also known as **Standard Southern British English (SSBE)**, is the modern linguistic term for the prestige accent of South East England. It is considered the contemporary successor to **Received Pronunciation (RP)**.

While many people still use "RP" as an umbrella term, linguists prefer "SSB" because it more accurately describes how educated speakers in the south of England actually talk in 2025, rather than relying on outdated "posh" models from the mid-20th century.

Key Characteristics of SSB

- **Modern Equivalent of RP:** It has replaced "Queen's English" or "BBC English" as the standard model used in modern broadcasting and dictionary transcriptions.
- **Non-Rhotic:** Like traditional RP, the "r" at the end of words (e.g., *car*, *mother*) is not pronounced unless followed by a vowel.

- **Vowel Shifts:** This is where SSB differs most from old RP. It includes the "new" diphthongs you mentioned:
 - **FLEECE [ɪj]:** A slight glide instead of a pure long [i:].
 - **GOOSE [ʊw]:** A fronted, rounded sound rather than a deep back [u:].
- **Glottal Stops:** Unlike classic RP, which avoids them, modern SSB speakers often use glottal stops for "t" at the end of words (e.g., *bat* [baʔ]) or before consonants (e.g., *football*).
- **Social Neutrality:** It is associated with educated middle-class speakers and lacks some of the "pompous" connotations of traditional upper-class RP.

Comparison Table

Feature	Traditional RP	Modern SSB
Vowel in <i>Goose</i>	Deep back [u:]	Centralized/Fronted [ʊw]
Vowel in <i>Fleece</i>	Pure long [i:]	Slight diphthong [ɪj]
"T" in <i>Water</i>	Sharp aspirated [t]	Often a glottal stop [ʔ] in casual speech
Social Tone	Aristocratic/Formal	Educated/Contemporary

You can explore these modern sounds further via the International Phonetic Association (IPA), which uses SSB as a primary model for British English.

SSB (Standard Southern British)

April 13, 2015/[18 Comments](#)/in [Speech Talk blog](#)/by [Geoff Lindsey](#)

[Facebook](#)[Reddit](#)[Twitter](#)[WhatsApp](#)[Pinterest](#)[Podziel się](#)

short-lax			long-tense					
			linking-r vowels			diphthongs (free)		
KIT	ɪ		NEAR	ɪ:	ɪə	FLEECE	ɪj	ɪ:
DRESS	ɛ	e	SQUARE	ɛ:	eə	FACE	ɛj	eɪ
LOT	ɔ	ɒ	THOUGHT	o:	ɔ:	CHOICE	oj	ɔɪ
TRAP	ʌ	æ	PALM	ɑ:		PRICE	aj	aɪ
FOOT	ə	ʊ	(CURE	ə:	ʊə)			
STRUT	ʌ		NURSE	ɜ:	ɜ:			
	comma	ə				MOUTH	aw	aʊ
						GOOSE	ʊw	u:
						GOAT	əw	əʊ

The *Handbook of the International Phonetic Association* defines SSB as follows:

Standard Southern British (where 'Standard' should not be taken as implying a value judgment of 'correctness') is the modern equivalent of what has been called 'Received Pronunciation' ('RP'). It is an accent of the south east of England which operates as a prestige norm there and (to varying degrees) in other parts of the British Isles and beyond. (p. 4)

The main differences between classic mid-twentieth-century RP and contemporary SSB are in the vowels. In terms of the phonemic inventory, SSB totally lacks the old FORCE [f ɔ: s] diphthong /ɔə/, which still appeared in RP materials as recently as the 1977 *English Pronouncing Dictionary*, 14th edition, but which has been fully merged with the THOUGHT [θ ɔ: t] monophthong /o:/. The old CURE [k j ɔ:] diphthong /ʊə/ is also now mostly merged into THOUGHT /o:/.

In terms of distribution, old RP allowed the short lax vowels /ɪ/ and /ʊ/ in word-final position, but in contemporary SSB schwa /ə/ is the only short lax vowel allowed finally.

The remaining differences are in phonetic realisation, but these differences are extensive. The most familiar symbols for British English were chosen by A. C. Gimson 60 years ago to describe the upper-class speech of that time in a way that he described as "explicit on the phonetic level". Sociophonetic change since then has been so

drastic that to pronounce Gimson's symbols with their true IPA values now sounds so old-fashioned to native speakers as to be comical.

The Gimsonian symbols are also phonologically misleading, suggesting an odd subgrouping of the long vowels and diphthongs, as I discuss at some length in [this video](#).

In the following chart from my [English After RP](#), I use IPA symbols to represent contemporary vowels in way that attempts to be phonetically and phonologically more realistic. Also shown, in faint grey, are the more traditional Gimsonian symbols where these differ.

short-lax		long-tense					
		linking-r vowels			diphthongs (free)		
KIT	ɪ	NEAR	ɪ:	ɪə	FLEECE	ɪj	i:
DRESS	ɛ	SQUARE	ɛ:	eə	FACE	ɛj	eɪ
LOT	ɔ	THOUGHT	o:	ɔ:	CHOICE	oj	ɔɪ
TRAP	ɑ	PALM	ɑ:		PRICE	ɑj	aɪ
FOOT	θ	(CURE	θ:	ʊə)		GOOSE	ʊw
STRUT	ʌ	NURSE	ə:	ɜ:		GOAT	əw
	comma	ə					

The vowels fall into these groups, according to their phonetic nature and phonological behaviour:

- **short-lax (checked) vowels:** always require a following consonant (except for unstressed schwa ə, which may end a word)
- **long-tense vowels:** do not require a following consonant, and may end a word
 - **linking-r vowels** : do not occur before a vowel in the same word; before a vowel in the next word, linking r may be used, eg *far*, *farm*, *safari*, *far_out*
 - **diphthongs (free):** may occur before consonants or vowels, eg *lie*, *like*, *lion*, and never trigger linking r. These diphthongs are also particularly susceptible to various processes: smoothing, pre-fortis clipping, and pre-l breaking.

The NEAR vowel is highly variable and, as mentioned above, the CURE vowel is increasingly replaced with the THOUGHT vowel.

I discuss the whole SSB vowel system at length, with audio illustrations, in [this article](#). I've also written the following individual blog posts on the vowels of [commA and STRUT](#), [LOT and NORTH](#), [FOOT](#), [FLEECE](#), [NEAR](#), [SQUARE](#) and [PURE](#). And all the SSB vowels and vowel categories are covered in [English After RP](#).

<https://easytubemap.com/accent/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZtD8bruCHw0&t=175s>

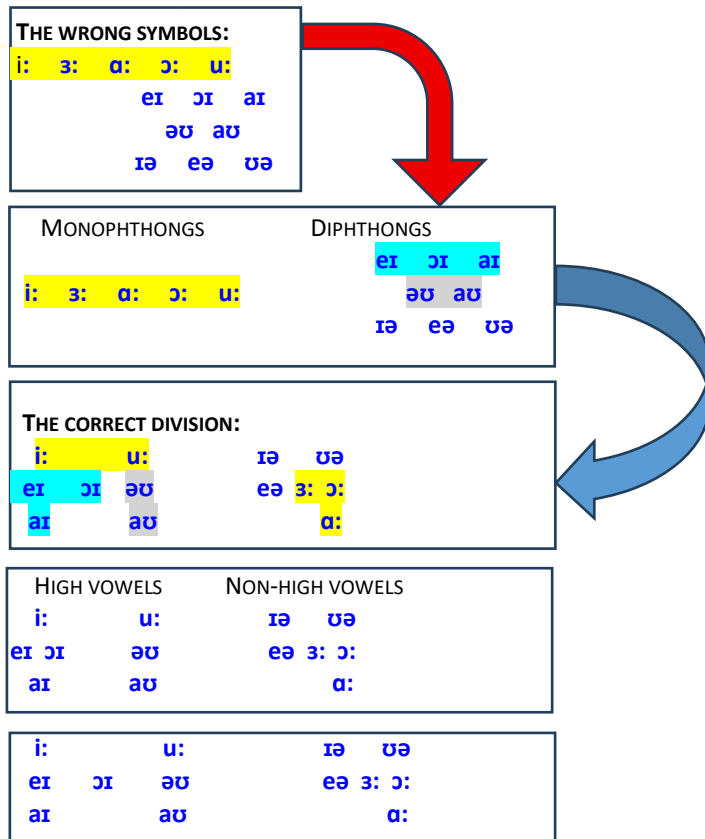
<https://britishaccentcoaching.co.uk/accents-for-actors/classic-rp-vs-modern-rp>

The following chart by Péter Szigetvári compares the symbols I've chosen (described as "Lindsey") with several earlier systems. (Colours represent the first system in which a symbol was used.)

Sweet	Jones	Gimson	Upton	Lindsey	
CHECKED VOWELS (SHORT MONOPHTHONGS)					
i	i	ɪ	ɪ	ɪ	KIT
e	e	e	ɛ	ɛ	DRESS
æ	æ	æ	a	a	TRAP
ʊ	ʌ	ʌ	ʌ	ʌ	STRUT
o	ɔ	ɒ	ɒ	ɔ	LOT
u	u	ʊ	ʊ	ə	FOOT
R VOWELS (LONG MONOPHTHONGS)					
ɪə	ɪə	ɪə	ɪə	ɪ:	NEAR
eə	ɛə	eə	ɛ:	ɛ:	SQUARE
aa	ɑ:	ɑ:	ɑ:	ɑ:	START/PALM/BATH
əə	ə:	ɜ:	ə:	ə:	NURSE
ɔ	ɔ:	ɔ:	ɔ:	o:	NORTH/THOUGHT
ɔə	ɔ:	ɔ:	ɔ:	o:	FORCE
uə	uə	ʊə	ʊə	ə:	CURE
FREE VOWELS (DIPHTHONGS)					
ij	i:	i:	i:	ɪj	FLEECE
ei	eɪ	eɪ	eɪ	ɛj	FACE
ai	aɪ	aɪ	ʌɪ	aj	PRICE
oi	ɔɪ	ɔɪ	ɔɪ	oj	CHOICE
au	aʊ	aʊ	aʊ	aw	MOUTH
ou	oʊ	əʊ	əʊ	əw	GOAT
uw	u:	u:	u:	ʊw	GOOSE
UNSTRESSED					
ə	ə	ə	ə	ə	COMMA/LETTER
ɪ	ɪ	ɪ	ɪ	ɪj	HAPPY

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Dr Geoff Lindsey: Why these English phonetic symbols are all WRONG



- (1) Linking R
- (2) Phonotactics
- (3) Pre-L breaking
- (4) Smoothing
- (5) Glide insertion
- (6) Pre-fortis clipping

LINKING R			
i:	u:	ɪə	ʊə
eɪ	ɔɪ	əʊ	eə ɜ: ɔ:
aɪ	aʊ	ɑ:	

NO LINKING R		LINKING R	
i:	u:	ɪə	ʊə
see	do	hear	cure
seeing	doing	hearing	curing
si:ɪŋ	du:ɪŋ	hiəɪŋ	kjʊəɪŋ
eɪ	ɔɪ	əʊ	eə ɜ: ɔ:
pay	toy	go	care
paying	toying	going	purr
peɪɪŋ	tɔɪɪŋ	gəʊɪŋ	score
aɪ	aʊ	ɑ:	caring
cry	vow	star	purring
kraɪɪŋ	vaʊɪŋ	stɑ:ɪŋ	scoring

+ ANOTHER VOWEL (PHONOTACTICS)

i: u:
museum ruin
eɪ ɔɪ əʊ
chaos voyage poem
aɪ aʊ
lion flower

ɪə ʊə
eə ɜ: ɔ:
ɑ:

PRE-L BREAKING

i: u:
feel fool
fi:əl fu:əl
eɪ ɔɪ əʊ
fail foil foal
feɪəl fɔɪəl fəʊəl
aɪ aʊ
file foul
faɪəl faʊəl

ɪə ʊə
eə ɜ: ɔ:
ɑ:

ENGLISH HATES HIATUS: an egg / an apple

CLOSING DIPHTHONGS

i: u:
eɪ ɔɪ əʊ
aɪ aʊ

ɪə ʊə
eə ɜ: ɔ:
ɑ:

CLOSING DIPHTHONGS

i: > iɪ u: > uʊ
eɪ > eɪ ɔɪ > ɔɪ əʊ > əʊ
aɪ > aɪ aʊ > aʊ

ɪə ʊə
eə ɜ: ɔ:
ɑ:

GLIDES = SEMIVOWELS

CLOSING DIPHTHONGS

i: > iɪ > ij u: > uʊ > uʊw
eɪ > eɪ > ej ɔɪ > ɔɪ > ɔɪj əʊ > əʊ > əʊw
aɪ > aɪ > aj aʊ > aʊ > aʊw

ɪə ʊə
eə ɜ: ɔ:
ɑ:

GLIDES = SEMIVOWELS

CLOSING DIPHTHONGS

i: > iɪ > ij > iɪj u: > uʊ > uʊw > ʊw
eɪ > eɪ > ej > ej ɔɪ > ɔɪ > ɔɪj > ɔɪj əʊ > əʊ > əʊw > əʊw
aɪ > aɪ > aj > aj aʊ > aʊ > aʊw > aʊw

ɪə ʊə
eə ɜ: ɔ:
ɑ:

GLIDES = SEMIVOWELS

CLOSING DIPHTHONGS

ɪj ʊw
ej oj əw
aj aw

ɪə ʊə
eə ɜ: ɔ:
ɑ:

GLIDES = SEMIVOWELS

blur – blue – blow

blɜ: blu: bləʊ

blɜ: blɛw bləw

[jɪə] > [jɪ:]

year [jɪə] > [jɪ:]

series / appearance / experience / quiry / material / era / iron / period / mysterious / interior / clearing /
Nigeria / criteria / bacteria / zero...

ears pierced

[ɪ:z pɪ:st]

[ɪz pɪst]

Is pissed

Year on year

jɪ:r on jɪ:

PRE-FORTIS CLIPPING:

his [z], z = lentis, <i> is not clipped (longer)

hiss [s], s = fortis, <i> is clipped (shorter by 25%)

serve

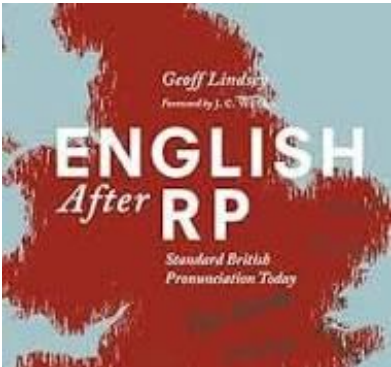
surf

leave

leaf (45% shorter)

ɪ	ɪ:	ɪj	i:	
ɛ	ɛ:	ɛj	eɪ	
ɔ	o:	oj	ɔɪ	
a	ɑ:	ɑj aw	aɪ aʊ	
ə	ə:	ɜw	u:	
			ʊə	ə:
			eə	ɛ:
			ɪə	ɪ:
ʌ	ə:	əw	əʊ	

- 1) ɪ - ɪj > sit – seat
- 2) ɛ - a > men – man
- 3) ɛ - ə: > pet – pert
- 4) ɛ - ej > bet – bate
- 5) ɔ - o: > pot – port
- 6) ɔ - ɑ: > pot – part
- 7) ɔ - oj >
- 8) o: - oj >
- 9) a - ɑ: > cat – cart
- 10) a - aj >
- 11) ɑ: - ʌ > part – putt
- 12) ɑ: - ɑj >
- 13) ʌ - a > cut – cat
- 14) ʌ - ə: > gull – girl
- 15) ə - ɜw > good – food
- 16) ə: - əw >



...