

G Patrząc na zdjęcie, omówcie w parach następujące kwestie:



- What kind of holiday is this?
- Why might some people like/not like it?
- What can go wrong during a holiday?
- What kind of holiday would you prefer? Why?

A: *I guess this is a touring holiday, right?*

B: *Yes, I think so. I'd really like to go on a holiday like that, wouldn't you?...*

4

Earth is Dearer than Gold

Lead-in (str. 52)

- 4.1 **greenhouse gases** (phr) = substances like air that burn easily and are responsible for the greenhouse effect / **gazy cieplarniane**
e.g. *Factories release clouds of **greenhouse** gases every day.*
- 4.2 **renewable** /rɪnjuəbəl/ (adj) = sth that can be used over and over again in different ways / **odnawialny**
e.g. *Sunlight, wind and water are **renewable** sources of energy.*
- 4.3 **coal** /kəʊl/ (n) = a hard black substance which comes from the ground and is burned as fuel / **węgiel**
e.g. *Old trains used **coal** as fuel.*
- 4.4 **solar** /səʊlə/ (adj) = having to do with the sun / **słoneczny**
e.g. ***Solar** energy will be widely used in the future.*
- 4.5 **hydropower** /haɪdrəʊpaʊə/ (n) = power created by water / **energia wodna**
e.g. ***Hydropower** is a clean source of energy.*
- 4.6 **run** /rʌn/ (v) = operate sth / **napędzać, zasilać**
e.g. *Electricity is used to **run** many different kinds of machines.*
- 4.7 **gadget** /gædʒɪt/ (n) = a small useful machine / **gadżet (małe, a przydatne urządzenie)**
e.g. ***Gadgets**, such as pocket-sized computers, can be very useful.*
- 4.8 **power** /paʊə/ (v) = give sth energy to work / **napędzać, zasilać**
e.g. *Did you know that Rolls Royce engines are used to **power** aeroplanes?*

- 4.9 **grain mill** (phr) = a building in which grains (seeds from rice, corn or wheat) are crushed to make flour / **młyn**
e.g. *Bakeries buy flour from **grain mills** to make bread.*
- 4.10 **sawmill** /sɔːmɪl/ (n) = a factory in which wood is cut into long flat pieces / **tartak**
e.g. *It's sad to watch logs being cut at a **sawmill**.*
- 4.11 **pump** /pʌmp/ (v, n) = force a liquid or gas to move in a particular direction / **pompować, pompa**
e.g. *I need to **pump** the dirty water out of the well.*
- 4.12 **capture** /kæptʃə/ (v) = catch sth or someone / **pojmać, schwycić, wychwycić**
e.g. *Special radios are used to **capture** whale songs.*
- 4.13 **windmill** /wɪndmɪl/ (n) = a building with sails on the outside which turn as the wind blows / **wiatrak**
e.g. *Amsterdam is famous for its tulips and **windmills**.*
- 4.14 **stream** /striːm/ (n) = a small narrow river / **strumyk, strumień**
e.g. *We sat by a beautiful **stream** and had a picnic.*
- 4.15 **dam** /dæm/ (n) = a wall built across a river to stop it from flowing and to make a lake / **tama**
e.g. ***Dams** are very common in Holland.*

Reading (str. 53)

- 4.16 **fossil fuel** (phr) = a substance such as coal or oil which is made from naturally destroyed parts of dead animals or plants and is burned to provide heat or power / **paliwo kopalne**
e.g. *Most countries use **fossil fuel** for energy.*

- 4.17 **generate** /dʒenəreɪt/ (v) = produce power / **generować, wytwarzać**
e.g. *Trains used to burn coal to **generate** power to move.*
Der.: **generator** (n)
- 4.18 **nuclear** /njuːkliə/ (adj) = relating to the splitting of the nuclei of atoms to produce energy / **nuklearny**
e.g. ***Nuclear** energy can be dangerous to our health.*
- 4.19 **alternative** /ɔːltɜːnətɪv/ (adj) = different from the usual things of its kind / **alternatywny**
e.g. *There are always **alternative** ways of solving a problem.*
Der.: **alternatively** (adv)
- 4.20 **wind farm** (phr) = a place where windmills are used to change wind into electricity / **farma (elektrownia) wiatrowa**
e.g. *More and more countries are building **wind farms** to meet the growing need for wind power.*
- 4.21 **turbine** /tɜːbaɪn/ (n) = a machine which uses air, gas, water or steam to produce power / **turbina**
e.g. *An aeroplane's engine is powered by a **turbine**.*
- 4.22 **rotor blade** /roʊtəː bled/ (n) = a long, flat, thin piece of metal which turns and lifts sth off the ground / **łopatka śmigła/wirnika**
e.g. *The **rotor blades** of a helicopter move quickly and are dangerous.*
- 4.23 **unoccupied site** (phr) = a piece of land not being used for a particular purpose / **teren niezamieszkały**
e.g. *Companies usually buy **unoccupied** sites to build their factories on.*
- 4.24 **monitor** /mɒnɪtə/ (v) = check sth regularly and get information on it / **monitorować, obserwować**
e.g. *Seismologists **monitor** movements of the ground.*
- 4.25 **offshore** /ɒfʃɔː/ (adj) = placed or happening in the sea, near the coast / **znajdujący się na morzu, w pobliżu brzegu**
e.g. *There was an **offshore** accident yesterday.*
- 4.26 **source** /sɔːs/ (n) = a person, place or thing you get sth from / **źródło (np. energii)**
e.g. *The sun is our major **source** of energy.*
- 4.27 **maintain** /meɪnteɪn/ (v) = keep sth in good condition by checking and repairing it when necessary / **utrzymywać (w dobrym stanie)**
e.g. *Aeroplanes and ships should be **maintained** regularly.*
Der.: **maintenance** (n)
- 4.28 **pole** /pəʊl/ (n) = a long piece of wood or metal used to support things / **maszt**
e.g. *The national flag was flying at the top of the **pole**.*
- 4.29 **tall order** (phr) = very difficult job or task / **twardy orzech do zgryzienia**
e.g. *Being asked to finish the project in two days is a **tall order**.*
- 4.30 **emit** /ɪmɪt/ (v) = produce or send out in a physical way / **wydzielać, emitować**
e.g. *The sun **emits** a large amount of heat.*
- 4.31 **contribute (to sth)** /kɒntrɪbjʊt/ (v) = help to cause or bring about sth / **przyczyniać się (do czegoś)**
e.g. *Car fumes **contribute** to the increase of pollution every year.*
- 4.32 **global warming** (phr) = the rise in the Earth's temperature / **globalne ocieplenie klimatu**
e.g. *Due to **global warming**, annual temperatures are increasing.*
- 4.33 **entire** /ɪntaɪə(r)/ (adj) = whole / **cały**
e.g. *He was so hungry he ate the **entire** cake.*
- 4.34 **drawback** /drɔːbæk/ (n) = a disadvantage in sth or sb / **wada**
e.g. *The major **drawback** of recycling is the cost.*
- 4.35 **take advantage of sth/sb** (phr) = make good use of sth while you can / **korzystać z czegoś, wykorzystywać kogoś/coś**
e.g. *They **took advantage** of their parents being away and had a party.*
- 4.36 **array** /əreɪ/ (n) = a collection of objects arranged in a certain way / **szereg**
e.g. *There was a beautiful **array** of vegetables at the grocer's.*
- 4.37 **shut down** /ʃʌt daʊn/ (phr v) = stop the use of sth / **zamknąć (zakończyć działalność)**
e.g. *The car plant **shut down** because it was losing money.*
- 4.38 **objection** /əbɔːdʒekʃən/ (n) = when you say that you do not like or agree with sth or someone / **sprzeciw**
e.g. *People always make **objections** to tax rises.*
- 4.39 **demand** /dɪmənd/ (n) = when there's demand for sth, a lot of people need it, want to have it or buy it / **zapotrzebowanie**
e.g. *We need to find new sources of energy to meet the world's **demand** for electricity.*

Vocabulary Practice (str. 54–55)

- 4.40 **circumference** /səˈkʌmfərəns/ (n) = the distance around the surface of a round object / **obwód**
e.g. *Do you know how to calculate the **circumference** of a circle?*
- 4.41 **diameter** /daɪəˈmɪtə/ (n) = the length of a straight line that is drawn across a round object passing through the middle of it / **średnica**
e.g. *What is the **diameter** of a golf ball?*
Der.: **diametrically** (adv)
- 4.42 **percentage** /pəˈsentɪdʒ/ (n) = number or amount shown in hundredths / **odsetek**
e.g. *A large **percentage** of people in many countries are unemployed.*

- 4.43 **push (for sth)** /pʊʃ/ (v) = try very hard to achieve sth or persuade someone to do it / **nawoływać (nawoływać do czegoś), przeć (do czegoś)**
e.g. The WWF is **pushing** for a ban on illegal hunting.
- 4.44 **sanctuary** /sæŋktʃuəri/ (n) = a place where birds or animals are protected and live freely / **rezerwat zwierzyny**
e.g. The government should set up more wildlife **sanctuaries**.
- 4.45 **storm** /stɔːrm/ (n) = bad weather with heavy rain, wind, thunder and lightning / **burza**
e.g. That was a very bad **storm** the other day, wasn't it?
- 4.46 **face** /feɪs/ (v) = deal with a problem that will affect you / **(z)mierzyć się (np. z problemem)**
e.g. Pollution is a problem we have to **face**.
- 4.47 **shortage** /ʃɔːtɪdʒ/ (n) = not enough of sth / **niedobór**
e.g. The world will face a water **shortage** in the future.
- 4.48 **off limits** (phr) = not allowed to be entered / **zamknięty dla osób nieupoważnionych**
e.g. Dirty beaches are **off limits** to bathers.
- 4.49 **logger** /lɒɡə/ (n) = a man who cuts down trees / **drwal**
e.g. A **logger's** job is very tiring.
- 4.50 **overpopulation** /oʊvəˈpɒpjəleɪʃən/ (n) = too many people living in an area / **przeludnienie**
e.g. **Overpopulation** is a major problem in large cities.
- 4.51 **lack** /læk/ (n) = shortage or absence of sth / **niedobór, brak**
e.g. In Africa there is a **lack** of food.
- 4.52 **resource** /ˈrɪzɔːs/ (n) = things that a country has which can be used to increase its wealth / **zasoby, bogactwa naturalne**
e.g. South America is rich in natural **resources**.
- 4.53 **deforestation** /dɪˈfɒrɪsteɪʃən/ (n) = the cutting down of forests / **wylesienie, wycinanie znacznych obszarów leśnych**
e.g. There isn't much fresh air anymore because of **deforestation**.
- 4.54 **endangered species** (phr) = plants or animals that are in danger of becoming extinct / **gatunki zagrożone (wyginięciem)**
e.g. Whales and pandas are **endangered species**.
- 4.55 **wipe out** /waɪp aʊt/ (phr v) = destroy places, animals or people completely / **znieść (z powierzchni ziemi)**
e.g. The fire **wiped out** the whole forest.
- 4.56 **industrial** /ɪndʌstriəl/ (adj) = relating to or used in industry / **przemysłowy**
e.g. The USA is an **industrial** country.
Der.: industrialization (n)
- 4.57 **waste** /weɪst/ (n) = anything which has been used and is not needed anymore / **odpad(y)**
e.g. Factories produce tonnes of toxic **waste** every year.
- 4.58 **reduce** /rɪdjuːs/ (v) = make sth smaller in size or amount / **zmniejszyć, zredukować**
e.g. We must try to **reduce** the use of aerosol sprays.
- 4.59 **aerosol** /ˈeərəʊsl/ (n) = a substance in a can which comes out like a spray when a button is pushed / **areozol**
e.g. **Aerosols** can cause breathing problems.
- 4.60 **rubbish dump** (phr) = a place where rubbish is taken / **wysypisko śmieci**
e.g. **Rubbish dumps** are usually located on the outskirts of cities.
- 4.61 **gas mask** (phr) = a mask you wear on your face to protect you from poisonous gases / **maska przeciwgazowa**
e.g. In very polluted cities, people may have to wear **gas masks** in the future.
- 4.62 **acid rain** (phr) = rain polluted by the gases in the atmosphere emitted from factories / **kwaśny deszcz**
e.g. **Acid rain** is harmful to the environment.
Der.: acidity (n)
- 4.63 **ozone layer** (phr) = the part of the earth's atmosphere which protects us from the sun / **warstwa ozonowa**
e.g. The hole in the **ozone layer** increases every year.
- 4.64 **urban sprawl** (phr) = the uncontrollable growth of a city area / **rozrost miasta**
e.g. Overpopulation has led to **urban sprawl**.
- 4.65 **shower** /ˈʃaʊə/ (v, n) = washing yourself while standing / **(brać) prysznic**
e.g. We should take many **showers** during a heatwave.
- 4.66 **recycle** /ˈrɪsaɪkl/ (v) = collect and process things like cans, glass or paper so that they can be used again / **użytkować, uzdatniać**
e.g. Glass, paper and aluminium cans can be **recycled**.
- 4.67 **litter** /ˈlɪtə/ (n) = rubbish left on the ground / **śmieci**
e.g. Keep our city clean! Please don't drop **litter** in the streets.
- 4.68 **conserve** /kənˈsɜːv/ (v) = protect sth from danger or loss / **chronić**
e.g. We need to take action to **conserve** our forests.
Der.: conservation (n), conservationist (n)
- 4.69 **insulate** /ˈɪnsjʊleɪt/ (v) = protect a building from cold or noise by putting material such as foam, fibreglass or polystyrene, etc between the walls / **(o budynku) izolować, ocieplać**
e.g. Nowadays, people **insulate** their homes from the noise of traffic.
- 4.70 **fluorescent** /ˈflʊərəsənt/ (adj) = shining with a very hard bright light / **fluorescencyjny**
e.g. Most offices use **fluorescent** light.
- 4.71 **consumption** /kənˈsʌmpʃən/ (n) = using, eating or drinking an amount of sth / **zużycie**
e.g. There is a high water and electricity **consumption** in cities all around the world.

Grammar in use (str. 56–59)

- 4.72 **mammal** /mæm^ə/ (n) = an animal that feeds its babies with milk / **ssak**
e.g. *Whales are mammals.*
- 4.73 **lizard** /lɪzə^rd/ (n) = a reptile with short legs and a long tail / **jaszczurka**
e.g. *An iguana is a type of large lizard.*
- 4.74 **centipede** /sentɪpɪd/ (n) = a long, thin insect with many legs / **parecznik (popularnie: stonoga)**
e.g. *Centipedes are harmful to plants.*
- 4.75 **poisonous** /pɔɪzənəs/ (adj) = full of poison which can kill you / **jadowity**
e.g. *There are many kinds of poisonous snakes.*
- 4.76 **ultraviolet** /ʌltrəvɪələt/ (adj) = referring to light which can make your skin become darker after being in the sunlight / **ultrafioletowy**
e.g. *Ultraviolet light is dangerous for our skin.*
- 4.77 **radiation** /reɪdɪeɪʃən/ (n) = energy or heat coming from a particular source / **promieniowanie, radiacja**
e.g. *Radiation therapy is often used with cancer patients.*
Der.: radiator (n)
- 4.78 **can't stand** (phr) = strongly dislike sth or not be able to bear it / **nie móc zniesić**
e.g. *I can't stand seeing homeless people sleeping in the street.*
- 4.79 **can't help** (phr) = not be able to control the way you feel, think or behave / **nie móc się powstrzymać od**
e.g. *I can't help feeling sad about you losing your job.*
- 4.80 **grateful** /ɡreɪtful/ (adj) = thankful to someone for giving or doing sth for you / **wdzięczny**
e.g. *I'm grateful to you for all your help! Thank you!*
Der.: gratitude (n)
- 4.81 **rely (on sb)** /rɪlaɪ/ (v) = trust someone to do sth / **polegać (na kimś)**
e.g. *There are only two people I can really rely on.*
Der.: reliable (adj), unreliable (adj), reliability (n)
- 4.82 **deceive** /dɪsɪv/ (v) = make someone believe that sth is or is not true / **oszukać, zwieść**
e.g. *He deceived me into thinking that he was trustworthy.*
Der.: deception (n)
- 4.83 **treasure** /treʒə^r/ (v) = keep sth carefully because you feel it is very special / **traktować jak skarb**
e.g. *I treasure this ring! It was the last gift my father gave me before he died.*
- 4.84 **tundra** /tʌndrə/ (n) = the large, flat area of land in Northern Europe, Asia and America which is frozen and has no trees / **tundra**
e.g. *Alaska is part of the tundra.*
- 4.85 **treeless** /triːləs/ (adj) = having no trees / **bezdrzewny**
e.g. *The tundra is a treeless area.*
- 4.86 **distinct** /dɪstɪŋkt/ (adj) = clear, different from sth else / **wyraźny, odmienny**
e.g. *Even twins have distinct differences between them.*
Der.: distinctive (adj)
- 4.87 **permanent** /pɜːmənənt/ (adj) = lasting forever / **stały**
e.g. *I'll help you now, but you must find a permanent solution to your problem.*
- 4.88 **frozen** /frɒzən/ (adj) = very hard and full of ice because it is very cold / **zamrażnięty, zamrożony**
e.g. *The lake was frozen because of the cold weather.*
- 4.89 **layer** /leɪə^r/ (n) = a thin, flat piece of sth that covers a surface / **powłoka, warstwa**
e.g. *There was a thick layer of dust on the furniture.*
- 4.90 **permafrost** /pɜːmɜːfrost/ (n) = land permanently frozen / **wieczna zmarzlina**
e.g. *Alaska has a lot of permafrost.*
- 4.91 **vary** /veəri/ (v) = (of things) be different from other things in size, amount, colour or degree / **różnić się**
e.g. *Eagles and hawks vary slightly in size.*
Der.: variation (n), variety (n), various (adj)
- 4.92 **Inuit** /ɪnjuːt/ (adj) = originally coming from Northern Canada or Greenland / **eskimoski**
e.g. *Inuit people live in Greenland.*
- 4.93 **reindeer** /reɪndiə^r/ (n) = a deer with large horns that lives in northern areas of Europe, Asia and America / **renifer**
e.g. *Santa Claus is said to have eight reindeer for his sleigh.*
- 4.94 **fragile** /frædʒaɪl/ (adj) = easily broken or damaged / **kruchy, wąty**
e.g. *Please be careful with that vase – it's very fragile!*
Der.: fragility (n)
- 4.95 **safeguard** /seɪfɡɑːrd/ (v) = protect sth from harm, damage or bad treatment / **otaczać ochroną**
e.g. *In a murder investigation, the police usually safeguard key witnesses.*
- 4.96 **delicate** /dɛləkət/ (adj) = easily damaged and in need of careful treatment / **delikatny**
e.g. *People are sometimes afraid to hold babies because they are so delicate.*
Der.: delicately (adv)
- 4.97 **vote** /voʊt/ (v) = make an official choice for a politician or a political party in elections / **głosować**
e.g. *Americans vote for the President of their country every four years.*
Der.: vote (n)
- 4.98 **sow** /soʊ/ (v) = plant seeds (Note: sow the seeds of sth: cause sth to start) / **siać**
e.g. *Deforestation has sown the seeds of climate change.*

- 4.99 **seed** /sɪd/ (n) = a small hard part from which a new plant grows / **nasiono**
e.g. I'm going to plant flower **seeds** in my garden.
- 4.100 **mahogany** /mə'hɒɡəni/ (n) = dark reddish brown wood used to make furniture / **mahoń**
e.g. Furniture made from **mahogany** is very expensive.
- 4.101 **timber** /tɪmbəʔ/ (n) = the wood used for building houses and making furniture / **drewno**
e.g. A lot of **timber** is used in building houses.
- 4.102 **preserve** /prɪzɜːv/ (v) = do sth in order to save or protect animal or plant life from danger / **chronić, ocalać**
e.g. We need to find new ways to **preserve** animal and plant life.
Der.: preservation (n)

Idioms and Fixed Phrases (str. 59)

- 4.103 **take my hat off to sb** (idm) = admire sb for sth he/she has done / **chylić przed kimś głowę**
e.g. Your project was very impressive! I **take my hat off to you!** Bravo!
- 4.104 **on the go** (phr) = always being busy and active / **stale zajęty, w biegu**
e.g. My friend has three jobs, so she's always **on the go**.
- 4.105 **hold still** (phr) = not move / **nie ruszać się, ustać w miejscu**
e.g. It's difficult for my son to **hold still** when I take him to the dentist.
- 4.106 **have a heart of gold** (idm) = be very good and kind to others / **mieć serce ze złota**
e.g. Jenny **has a heart of gold**. She always helps others.
- 4.107 **have a go at sb** (phr) = criticise someone unfairly / **niesłusznie kogoś krytykować**
e.g. She **had a go at me** even though I hadn't lied to her anyway.
- 4.108 **lose heart** (idm) = become sad, depressed and no longer interested in sth / **tracić serce (do czegoś)**
e.g. After she failed her exams for the second time, she started to **lose heart**.
- 4.109 **take sb for granted** (phr) = use sb's help without showing them that you are grateful for it / **uważać za oczywistą czyjąś pomoc, pracę itp.**
e.g. She is not a good friend. She always **takes you for granted**.
- 4.110 **keep one's head** (idm) = be calm in a difficult situation / **zachować zimną krew**
e.g. I know you have a lot of problems right now but try to **keep your head**. Don't panic.
- 4.111 **have butterflies in one's stomach** (idm, informal) = be very nervous or excited about sth / **mieć tremę, denerwować się**
e.g. I'm going for an interview for a new job and **have got butterflies in my stomach**.

- 4.112 **kill two birds with one stone** (idm) = manage to achieve two aims by doing one thing / **upiec dwie pieczenie na jednym ogniu**
e.g. I **killed two birds with one stone**, this morning: I took money out of the bank and paid my bills.
- 4.113 **take the bull by the horns** (idm) = do sth you feel you have to do even though it's difficult / **wziąć byka za rogi**
e.g. **Take the bull by the horns** and tell her how you feel about her.
- 4.114 **crocodile tears** (idm) = when sb doesn't show real sadness, tears that are not sincere / **krokodyl łzy**
e.g. I know you don't care; those aren't real tears, they're only **crocodile tears!**
- 4.115 **the lion's share** (idm) = the biggest part of sth / **lwia część**
e.g. We all worked on this project but he got **the lion's share** of the profit!

Listening and Speaking Skills (str. 60–61)

- 4.116 **warning** /wɔːnɪŋ/ (n) = sth said or written telling people of a possible danger or problem / **ostrzeżenie**
e.g. Did you hear the **warning** about the possible earthquake?
- 4.117 **fit** /fɪt/ (v) = put sth somewhere / **umieścić, zamontować**
e.g. We are going to **fit** a new lock on our door.
- 4.118 **filter** /fɪltə/ (n) = a device through which sth is passed / **filtr**
e.g. Don't forget to put a **filter** in your cafetière pot when you make coffee.
- 4.119 **fine** /faɪn/ (v) = make someone pay an amount of money as punishment / **ukarać grzywną, mandatem**
e.g. They should **fine** people who drop litter in the street.
- 4.120 **activist** /æktɪvɪst/ (n) = a person who works for an organisation and tries to make political or social changes / **aktywista**
e.g. Greenpeace **activists** are always fighting against cruelty to animals.
- 4.121 **habitat** /hæbɪtæt/ (n) = the natural environment where an animal lives / **naturalne środowisko, siedlisko**
e.g. Deforestation has destroyed the natural **habitats** of many animals.
Der.: habitation (n)
- 4.122 **quotation** /kwəʊtəʃən/ (v) = a sentence or passage from a book, poem or play repeated by sb else / **cytat**
e.g. He likes repeating **quotations** from Shakespeare.
- 4.123 **ban** /bæn/ (v) = officially say that sth must not be done, shown or used / **zabronić, zakazać**
e.g. The headteacher decided to **ban** the use of mobile phones at school.

- 4.124 **energy use** (phr) = the use of energy / **zużycie energii**
e.g. *We should learn to reduce **energy use**.*
- 4.125 **car pool** (phr) = when people take turns driving each other or each other's children to work or school / **wzajemne podwożenie się samochodem do pracy, odwożenie na zmianę dzieci do szkoły itp.**
e.g. *I decided to start a **car pool** in order to save money.*
- 4.126 **landfill** /lændfɪl/ (n) = a large deep hole where large amounts of rubbish are put / **wielki dół na śmieci, odpady itp.**
e.g. *Living close to a **landfill** can cause health problems.*
- 4.127 **clean-up campaign** (phr) = when people get together to clean up areas with a lot of rubbish / **akcja sprzątania**
e.g. *There should be more **clean-up campaigns** to keep the beaches clean.*
- 4.128 **rare** /reə/ (adj) = not very common, unusual / **rzadki**
e.g. *Many **rare** birds are in danger of becoming extinct.*
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- Literature Corner (str. 62–63)**
- 4.129 **verse** /vɜːs/ (n) = a part that divides a song or a poem / **wers**
e.g. *His poem is very long; it has 15 **verses**!*
- 4.130 **inspire** /ɪnspəɪə/ (v) = be the source of an idea or a motivation / **inspirować**
e.g. *The university professor **inspired** her to write a book.*
Der.: inspiration (n)
- 4.131 **lyrics** /lɪŋks/ (n pl) = the words of a song or poem / **tekst piosenki lub wiersza**
e.g. *The **lyrics** to this song are a bit difficult to understand.*
Der.: lyrical (adj)
- 4.132 **epic** /epɪk/ (adj) = a long poem, book or film which has many events and tells a story that lasts for a long period of time / **epicki**
e.g. *"Star Wars" is an **epic** film.*
- 4.133 **ballad** /bæləd/ (n) = a long poem or song which tells a story / **ballada**
e.g. *Love songs are mostly **ballads**.*
- 4.134 **rhyme** /raɪm/ (n) = the use in poetry of words that sound the same / **rym, rymowanie**
e.g. *Modern poems are not usually in **rhyme**.*
- 4.135 **rhythm** /rɪðəm/ (n) = a regular series of sounds, syllables etc / **rytm**
e.g. *This song has great **rhythm** – all I want to do is dance to it!*
- 4.136 **imagery** /ɪmɪdʒəri/ (n) = a description or symbol in a poem, which creates a strong picture in your mind / **metaforyka, obrazowanie**
e.g. *This poem uses powerful **imagery**.*
- 4.137 **skip** /skɪp/ (v) = make little jumps from one foot to another / **podskakiwać, skakać na skakance**
e.g. *When I was a little girl, I loved to **skip**.*
- 4.138 **fairy land** (phr) = an imaginary place where fairies live / **baśniowa kraina**
e.g. *There was a **fairy land** in the film "The Lord of the Rings".*
- 4.139 **afar** /əfɑː/ (adv) = far away / **daleko, w oddali**
e.g. *Seen from **afar**, those buildings look so different.*
- 4.140 **clover** /klɒvə/ (n) = a small plant with pink or white ball-shaped flowers / **koniczyna**
e.g. *Have you ever found a four-leafed **clover**?*
- 4.141 **daisy** /deɪzi/ (n) = a small flower with white petals and a yellow center / **stokrotka**
e.g. ***Daisies** are my favourite flowers. They are beautiful and last longer than roses.*
- 4.142 **overhead** /oʊvəˈhed/ (adv) = above your head / **nad głową**
e.g. *An aeroplane was flying **overhead**.*
- 4.143 **hum** /hʌm/ (v) = make a very low continuous sound / **nucić**
e.g. *Sometimes I **hum** my favourite songs.*
- 4.144 **to and fro** (phr) = forward and backward / **tam i z powrotem**
e.g. *We watched the tennis ball go **to and fro**.*
- 4.145 **ant** /ænt/ (n) = a very small, brown or black insect with six legs. / **mrówka**
e.g. ***Ants** are the busiest insects I've ever seen.*
- 4.146 **sorrel** /sɒrəl/ (n) = a plant with a bitter taste sometimes used in salads / **szczaw**
e.g. *I'm sorry, I don't like **sorrel** in my salad.*
- 4.147 **ladybird** /leɪdɪbɜːd/ (n) = a small round insect, red with black spots / **biedronka**
e.g. ***Ladybirds** are said to bring good luck.*
- 4.148 **alight** /əlaɪt/ (v) = land / **(o ptakach, owadach itp.) usiąść**
e.g. *The bee **alighted** (alighted) on a beautiful rose.*
- 4.149 **jointed** /dʒɔɪntɪd/ (adj) = having joints (i.e. parts of a plant from which leaves grow) / **posiadający węzły (miejsca na łodydze, z których wyrastają poszczególne pędy lub liście)**
e.g. *New leaves will soon spring out of the **jointed** plant.*
- 4.150 **swallow** /swɒləʊ/ (n) = a small bird with pointed wings and a split tail / **jaskółka**
e.g. ***Swallows** are very beautiful, don't you think?*
- 4.151 **heed** /hiːd/ (v) = pay attention to what is happening or what someone says / **zważać na**
e.g. *He didn't **heed** my warning about having a scorpion as a pet.*
- 4.152 **fly** /flaɪ/ (n) = small insect with two wings / **mucha**
e.g. *That humming **fly** is driving me mad.*
- 4.153 **drift** /drɪft/ (v) = be carried somewhere by wind or water / **unosić się**
e.g. *The snow **drifted** because of the winds.*
- 4.154 **clad** /klaɪd/ (adj) = wearing clothes / **ubrany, odziany**
e.g. *The Prince was **clad** in wonderful clothes.*

- 4.155 **armour** /ɑːrmə/ (n) = special metal clothing soldiers used to wear to protect themselves in war / **zbroja**
e.g. In the 1500s soldiers and their horses wore **armour** when they went to war.
- 4.156 **pied** /paɪd/ (adj) = having two or more different colours / **pstrokaty**
e.g. The **pied** wagtail is a bird of several colours.
- 4.157 **hue** /hjuː/ (n) = a colour or shade of a colour / **odcień**
e.g. That blouse will have a different **hue** in the sunlight.
- 4.158 **crimson** /krɪmzən/ (n) = a deep, red colour / **szkarłat**
e.g. She was wearing a beautiful **crimson** blouse.
- 4.159 **swift** /swɪft/ (adj) = quick / **szybki**
e.g. The police were **swift** in catching the thief.
- 4.160 **knob** /nɒb/ (n) = a round handle on a door / **gałka (od drzwi)**
e.g. I bought a beautiful brass **knob** to put on my door.
- 4.161 **perch** /pɜːtʃ/ (v) = sit down on the edge or on top of sth / **przysiąść (na szczycie lub koniuszku)**
e.g. The bird **perched** itself on my balcony rails.
- 4.162 **stitch** /stɪtʃ/ (v) = join two things together using a needle and thread / **zszywać**
e.g. The doctor **stitched** the cut in his arm carefully.
- 4.163 **tuck** /tʌk/ (n) = a fold in a piece of cloth / **fałd, zakładka**
e.g. I don't like **tucks** in my skirts.
- 4.164 **mend** /mend/ (v) = fix or repair sth / **naprawiać**
e.g. Mother always **mends** my father's socks.
- 4.165 **tear** /teə/ (n) = a hole made in a piece of cloth / **dziura (w ubraniu)**

e.g. There is a huge **tear** in my jeans.

- 4.166 **nonsense** /nɒnsəns/ (n) = sth written or spoken that you feel is silly or untrue / **nonsens, bzdura**
e.g. That book she wrote was full of **nonsense**!

Writing (str. 64–65)

- 4.167 **address** /ədres/ (v) = put sb's name and address on a letter, envelope etc, say sth to sb / **(s)kierować się, zwracać się (do kogoś), (za)adresować**
e.g. The angry reader sent a letter of complaint, **addressed** to the Editor.
- 4.168 **rhetorical** /rɪtɒrɪkəl/ (adj) = (of a question) asked in order to make a statement / **(o pytaniu) retoryczne**
e.g. He likes asking **rhetorical** questions.
- 4.169 **consequence** /kɒnsɪkwəns/ (n) = the result or the effect of sth / **konsekwencja, skutek**
e.g. If you lie to him and he finds out, you'll have to face the **consequences**.
- 4.170 **ivory** /aɪvəri/ (n) = a hard cream-coloured substance which forms elephant tusks / **kość słoniowa**
e.g. Jewellery made from **ivory** is very expensive.
- 4.171 **pedestrian** /pɪdɪstriən/ (n) = someone who is walking in a city and doesn't travel by car / **pieszy**
e.g. **Pedestrians** must be careful when crossing the streets.
- 4.172 **reserve** /rɪzɜːv/ (n) = an area where animals, birds and plants are officially protected / **rezerwat**
e.g. Africa is going to set up more nature **reserves** to protect endangered species.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A Wybierz właściwy wyraz lub wyrażenie.

- The is the only insect that stores its food.
A ant C centipede
B ladybird D fly
- There are many things we can do to our environment.
A maintain C mend
B contribute D preserve
- The fireman had to put on a(n) in order to breathe through the fumes.
A layer C armour
B gas mask D tuck
- Most cities face the problem of air pollution.
A nuclear C offshore
B industrial D renewable
- The use of power is a good way to save energy.
A ultraviolet C solar
B crimson D fluorescent
- The rise in the earth's temperature, known as, might cause the ice at the poles to melt.
A global warming C ozone layer
B greenhouse gas D rubbish dump
- The sun a large amount of heat.
A powers C emits
B demands D inspires
- We have made some terrible mistakes in the past and therefore should prepare ourselves to face the of our actions.
A drawbacks C resources
B consequences D shortages

- 9 Dad bought another useless kitchen : an egg-timer!
 A turbine C gadget
 B rotor blade D knob
- 10 is an economical, renewable and clean source of energy.
 A Hydropower C Coal
 B Fossil fuel D Timber

B Uzupełnij luki wyrazem utworzonym od słowa napisanego w tej samej linii wielkimi literami.

What will life on Earth be like in twenty, thirty or even fifty years' time? Does anyone really know the answer to this question? Probably not, since nobody can truly tell us what will become of our planet. However, just a look at our world today is enough to give us a rather gloomy idea of the future as well: 1) , unemployment and crime. Our life has become difficult and 2) It seems that no matter how hard we try to make it better, it always seems to get worse instead. In order to build more houses, we cut down our forests, which causes lack of oxygen and destroys the natural 3) of many animals and plants. Cities have become very noisy as well and people put 4) in their homes to protect themselves from noise. The use of fossil fuel and aerosols, which emit 5) gases, pollute the air we breathe and cause health problems to a large 6) of people. So are we heading for disaster? Hopefully not.

Certain environmental organisations seem to have managed to persuade many governments to take positive steps towards the 7) of our planet, such as the use of 8) sources of energy and the introduction of strict laws concerning the protection of 9) species and the control of 10)

There is still hope, as long as we all realise the significance of this effort and become, in any way we can, part of the solution rather than part of the problem. This way, we can look forward to the future knowing it will be bright and promising.

OVERPOPULATE
DEMAND

HABIT
INSULATE

POISON
PERCENT

CONSERVE
ALTERNATE
DANGER
FOREST

C Uzupełnij luki wyrazami z listy poniżej.

• logger • diameter • ban • maintain • humming • rare • epic • offshore • still • urban

- 1 Pollution has become a problem of proportions.
- 2 The forest was off limits, so I was shocked to see a(n) cutting down trees!
- 3 You don't meet many polite people anymore – it's quite
- 4 A small house is more economical to than a larger one.
- 5 Many governments will soon have to cars from entering the city centre.
- 6 We stopped the boat and swam in the deep blue sea.
- 7 It's difficult to concentrate when you hear someone songs.
- 8 The dentist said, "You might make me take out the wrong tooth if you don't hold"
- 9 What's the problem? Can't you find the of that circle?
- 10 Do you think it's impossible to solve the problem of sprawl?

D Przekształć podane zdania używając słowa napisanego tłustym drukiem oraz od jednego do czterech innych słów tak, aby wyrazić to samo znaczenie. Nie zmieniaj podanego wyrazu.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 I know it's difficult to stay calm at a time like this, but please try.
head You should try to
..... at a time like this.</p> <p>2 We all did our best for the success of this experiment! He shouldn't get all credit.
share We all did our best for the success of this experiment, but he got
..... of the credit.</p> <p>3 I simply hate going to films with him - he's always talking and I can't enjoy the film.
stand I simply
to films with him! He's always talking and I can't enjoy the film.</p> <p>4 Pollution and deforestation have caused the extinction of many rare animals.
out Pollution and deforestation
..... many rare animals.</p> <p>5 You should deal with it in a brave way and tell your boss about the problems your colleague has caused you!
horns You should take
..... and tell your boss about the problems your colleague has caused you.</p> | <p>6 She is not a good person! She uses everything and everyone to get what she wants!
of She is not a good person! To get what she wants, she will
..... everything and everyone.</p> <p>7 I'm so nervous about this exam!
butterflies I have
..... about this exam!</p> <p>8 I know I shouldn't, but every time I watch sad films I cry for hours!
help I
..... for hours every time I watch sad films.</p> <p>9 For some unknown reason, he just started screaming at me. I was very surprised.
go I was very surprised! He just
..... me for no reason at all!</p> <p>10 You did a very good job on this project; I am very impressed!
hat I
..... to you for the very good job you did on this project.</p> |
|---|---|

E Zakreśl słowo, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 reindeer – lizard – swallow – seed</p> <p>2 acid rain – waste – filter – aerosol</p> <p>3 sanctuary – sawmill – grainmill – wind-farm</p> | <p>4 mahogany – ballad – rhythm – rhyme</p> <p>5 tundra – permafrost – daisy – treeless</p> <p>6 conserve – treasure – safeguard – deceive</p> |
|--|--|

F Zakreśl właściwe zdanie lub wyrażenie.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 A: Parents are the only people we can really rely on.
B: a Oh no! Have you talked to them about it yet?
b Yes, you're right! They will always be there when you need them.</p> <p>2 A: You shouldn't have taken her for granted.
B: a She told me not to tell anyone!
b You're right. I should have shown her my gratitude!</p> <p>3 A: Poor Jenny lost heart when she failed her maths test!
B: a Well, why don't we all look for it, then?
b Let's try to make her feel better, then!</p> | <p>4 A: Is that letter for me Susan?
B: a Let me see... Yes, it's addressed to you, mum.
b Yes. The post office is round the corner.</p> <p>5 A: Does anyone have any objections to this idea?
B: a Yes, as a matter of fact – I do!
b Oh! How exciting this must be for you!</p> <p>6 A: What's the largest mammal in the world?
B: a Have you thought about buying a smaller one?
b Well... erm... the whale I suppose.</p> |
|--|---|