

UPSTREAM PRE-INTERMEDIATE VOCABULARY LIST

MODULE 1

People of the World

Module
1

(p. 5)

- M1.1 people of the world = ludy/narody świata
M1.2 classified ads (advertisements) /'klæsɪfaɪd 'ædz/ (n pl) = ogłoszenia drobne
e.g. If you are looking for a job, why not have a look at the classified ads in the newspaper? You will find many job advertisements there.
M1.3 e-mail (electronic mail) /'tmeɪl/ (n) = poczta elektroniczna
M1.4 joke /dʒəʊk/ (n) = żart, kawał
M1.5 town map /'taʊn mæp/ (n) = plan miasta
M1.6 sign /saɪn/ (n) = znak
M1.7 quiz /kwɪz/ (n) = teleturniej, quiz
M1.8 CV: abbreviation for curriculum vitae (n) = życiorys
e.g. Make sure your CV is well-written; it will impress the people you send it to, and they may show interest in hiring you.

- M1.9 geographical features /dʒɪə'græfɪkəl 'fi:tʃəz/ (n pl) = rzeźba terenu, krajobraz
M1.10 job /dʒɒb/ (n) = praca
M1.11 workplace /'wɜ:kplæs/ (n) = miejsce pracy
M1.12 socialise (with) /'səʊʃəlaɪz/ (v) = udzielać się towarzysko
e.g. I prefer to socialise with people of my own age; we have more things in common to talk about.
M1.13 make choices = to choose / wybrać
M1.14 hero/heroine /'hɪərəʊ/'hɪərəʊn/ (n) = bohater/bohaterka
M1.15 villain /'vɪlən/ (n) = a scoundrel / złoczyńca, czarny charakter
e.g. When the terrible villain met the kind-hearted hero, everyone in the cinema feared that the villain would shoot the hero dead.
M1.16 neighbourhood /'neɪbəhʊd/ (n) = sąsiedztwo, okolic
M1.17 capital city /'kæprɪəl 'sɪtɪ/ (n) = stolica
M1.18 application /æplɪ'keɪʃən/ (n) = podanie, wniosek
Der.: applicant (n)

Heroes and Villains

1

1a – (pp. 6–7)

- 1a.1 heroes and villains = bohaterowie i złoczyńcy
1a.2 curly /'kɜ:li/ (adj) = (o włosach) kręcony
1a.3 pointed /'pɔɪntɪd/ (adj) = spiczasty
1a.4 beard /bɪəd/ (n) = broda
1a.5 moustache /mə'sta:ʃ/ (n) = wąsy
e.g. It is not allowed to have a beard or moustache in the army; you must shave it off.
1a.6 sharp /ʃɑ:p/ (adj) = ostry
1a.7 hook /hʊk/ (n) = hak
1a.8 instead of /ɪn'stɪd əv/ (prep) = zamiast
e.g. If you like sweets but you want to lose weight, why not eat honey instead of chocolate?
1a.9 magic staff /'mædʒɪk 'stɑ:f/ (n) = czarodziejska laska
1a.10 broad-brimmed /'brɔ:d'brɪmd/ (adj) = (o kapeluszu) z szerokim rondem
1a.11 shiny /'ʃaɪni/ (adj) = błyszczący, lśniący
1a.12 rosy cheeks = różowe policzki

e.g. Her rosy cheeks and bright eyes match her fair complexion.

- 1a.13 mischievous /'mɪʃtɪvəs/ (adj) = naughty / psotny, figlarny
Opp.: well-behaved
1a.14 daring /'deərɪn/ (adj) = śmiały, odważny
Opp.: cowardly
1a.15 cunning /'kʌnɪŋ/ (adj) = sprytny, przebiegły
Opp.: stupid
1a.16 dangerous /'deɪndʒərəs/ (adj) = niebezpieczny
e.g. The thief turned out to be a very dangerous man.
Opp.: harmless
1a.17 kind /kaɪnd/ (adj) = dobry, życzliwy
Opp.: rude
1a.18 caring /'keərɪŋ/ (adj) = przyjazny, troskliwy
Opp.: selfish
1a.19 vain /veɪn/ (adj) = próżny
1a.20 cold-hearted /'kəʊld'hɑ:tɪd/ (adj) = nieczuły, zimny
Opp.: friendly

- 1a.21 polite /pə'laɪt/ (adj) = grzeczny
- 1a.22 considerate /kən'sɪdərət/ (adj) = taktowny, uprzejmy
e.g. Sara is always polite and considerate of other people's feelings, which is why everyone likes her.
Opp.: inconsiderate
- 1a.23 evil /ɪvəl/ (adj) = bad / zły, nikczemny
Opp.: good
- 1a.24 greedy /ɡriːdl/ (adj) = chłowy
e.g. Greedy people always want more and more; they are never satisfied.
Opp.: moderate
- 1a.25 brave /breɪv/ (adj) = dzielny
Der.: bravely (adv)
Opp.: cowardly
- 1a.26 honest /'ɒnɪst/ (adj) = uczciwy, godny zaufania
Der.: honesty (n)
Opp.: dishonest
- 1a.27 characters larger than life = przerysowane, przejawione postaci
- 1a.28 cartoon /kɑː'tuːn/ (n) = kreskówka, komiks
- 1a.29 defeat /dɪ'fiːt/ (v) = to win / pokonać, zwyciężyć
- 1a.30 they lived happily ever after = i żyli długo i szczęśliwie
- 1a.31 between you and me (idm) = (mówiąc) między nami
e.g. Don't tell anyone else, but between you and me, I believe our team will win the championship.
- 1a.32 all-time /'ɔːltaɪm/ (adj) = absolutny; wszech czasów
- 1a.33 wizard /'wɪzəd/ (n) = czarnoksiężnik [witch (n) = czarownica]
- 1a.34 rule the world = rządzić światem
e.g. The evil wizard used magic to try to rule the world, but he only managed to control a small village.
- 1a.35 hairy /'heəri/ (adj) = włochaty
Opp.: hairless
- 1a.36 mission /'mɪʃən/ (n) = misja
- 1a.37 destroyed /dɪ'strɔɪd/ (adj) = ruined / zniszczony
- 1a.38 face many dangers = stawiać czoła wielu niebezpieczeństwom
- 1a.39 protect /prə'tekt/ (v) = to secure / chronić
Der.: protection (n)
- 1a.40 enemy /'enəmi/ (n) = wróg
e.g. As a spy he has faced many dangers, but so far he has managed to avoid being caught by the enemy.
Opp.: friend
- 1a.41 cruel laugh = złowrogi, okrutny śmiech
- 1a.42 band /bænd/ (n) = a gang / grupa, banda
- 1a.43 kidnap /'kɪdnæp/ (v) = porwać
Der.: kidnapper (n)
- 1a.44 capture /'kæptʃə/ (v) = to trap / schwycić
Opp.: set free, liberate
- 1a.45 hate /heɪt/ (v) = nienawidzić
Opp.: love
- 1a.46 wicked /'wɪkɪd/ (adj) = evil / niegodziwy, nieczny
Opp.: good
- 1a.47 fairest /'feərəst/ (adj) = the most beautiful / najpiękniejszy
e.g. The wicked queen tried to get rid of all the beautiful girls so that she could be the fairest woman in the land.
- 1a.48 reply /rɪ'plaɪ/ (v) = to answer / odpowiedzieć
- 1a.49 jealous /'dʒeləs/ (adj) = envious / zazdrosny
- 1a.50 dress up /'dres 'ʌp/ (phr v) = przebrać się (za kogoś)
- 1a.51 poisoned /'pɔɪzənd/ (adj) = zatruty
- 1a.52 whether /'weðə/ (conj) = tu: nieważne, czy, bez względu na to, czy
e.g. Whether mischievous or well-behaved, this child always attracts the attention of the others.
- 1a.53 eventually /ɪ'ventʃuəli/ (adv) = finally / ostatecznie, w końcu
- 1a.54 good wins over evil = dobro zwycięża nad złem
- 1a.55 feel for /fiːl fɜː/ (phr v) = współczuć
- 1a.56 weakness /'wiːknəs/ (n) = słabość
Opp.: strength
- 1a.57 definitely /'defɪnɪtli/ (adv) = zdecydowanie, z pewnością
- 1a.58 catch /kætʃ/ (v) = złapać, schwycić
Opp.: set free
- 1a.59 well-known /'wel'nəʊn/ (adj) = słynny, znany
- 1a.60 fairy tale /'feəri teɪl/ (n) = bajka, baśń
- 1a.61 valuable /'væljuəbəl/ (adj) = precious / cenny
e.g. Valuable lessons can be learnt from fairy tales, such as 'good wins over evil'.
Opp.: worthless
- 1a.62 lose /luːz/ (v) = przegrać
Der.: loser (n)
Opp.: win

1b – Vocabulary Practice (pp. 8–9)

- 1b.1 complexion /kəm'plekʃən/ (n) = cera
- 1b.2 medium build /'mɪdiəm 'bɪld/ (n) = średnia budowa ciała
- 1b.3 good looking /'ɡʊd 'lʊkɪŋ/ (adj) = przystojny
- 1b.4 pale /peɪl/ (adj) = blady
- 1b.5 average looks /'ævərɪdʒ 'lʊks/ (n pl) = przeciętny wygląd
- 1b.6 pretty /'prɪti/ (adj) = ładny
Opp.: ugly
- 1b.7 optimistic /'ɒptɪ'mɪstɪk/ (adj) = optymistyczny
e.g. I like Karen because she is optimistic and always has something positive to say.
Opp.: pessimistic
- 1b.8 easy-going /'iːzi'ɡəʊɪŋ/ (adj) = wyrozumiały, łatwy w obęściu

- e.g. I enjoy working with Bob because he is easy-going and never loses his temper.*
- 1b.9 bossy /'bɒsi/ (adj) = apodyktyczny
- 1b.10 rude /ruːd/ (adj) = niegrzeczny
e.g. He is rude and says things that hurt other people's feelings.
Opp.: polite
- 1b.11 extra /'ekstrə/ (n) = statysta (na planie filmowym)
- 1b.12 advertise /'ædvətaɪz/ (v) = reklamować
Der.: advertisement (n)
- 1b.13 by post = (przesłać) pocztą
- 1b.14 good manners /'ɡʊd 'mænəz/ (n pl) = dobre manery
- 1b.15 hurt sb /hɜ:t/ (v) = zranić kogoś (czyjeś uczucia)
- 1b.16 upset /'ʌp'set/ (adj) = zmartwiony, zdenerwowany
Opp.: pleased
- 1b.17 need /niːd/ (n) = potrzeba
- 1b.18 proud /praʊd/ (adj) = dumny
Opp.: modest
- 1b.19 angry /'æŋɡri/ (adj) = zły, rozgniewany
- 1b.20 patient /'peɪʃnt/ (adj) = cierpliwy
Opp.: impatient
- 1b.21 sensitive /'sensɪtv/ (adj) = wrażliwy
Opp.: insensitive
- 1b.22 friendly /'frendli/ (adj) = towarzyski, przyjazny
Opp.: unfriendly
- 1b.23 selfish /'selʃh/ (adj) = samolubny
Opp.: unselfish
- 1b.24 crooked /'kruːkɪd/ (adj) = (o nosie) zakrzywiony
- 1b.25 straight /streɪt/ (adj) = prosty
- 1b.26 almond-shaped /'ælmənd'ʃeɪpt/ (adj) = (o oczach) migdałowy
- 1b.27 bright /braɪt/ (adj) = błyszczący
Opp.: dark
- 1b.28 blonde/blond /'blɒnd/ (adj) = (o włosach) blond
- 1b.29 well-built /wel'bilt/ (adj) = dobrze zbudowany
- 1b.30 spiky /'spiːki/ (adj) = (o włosach) nastroszony
e.g. I love your new look; spiky hair really suits you.
- 1b.31 wavy /'weɪvi/ (adj) = (o włosach) falujący
- 1b.32 shoulder-length /'ʃəʊldərlɛŋθ/ (adj) = (o włosach) do ramion
- 1b.33 oval /'əʊvəl/ (adj) = owalny
- 1b.34 be good at sth = być w czymś dobrym
e.g. Being good at a sport increases one's confidence.
- 1b.35 be good to sb = być dla kogoś dobrym
- 1b.36 be friendly with sb = być komuś przyjaznym
- 1b.37 be afraid for sb = bać się o kogoś
- 1b.38 be afraid of sb/sth = bać się kogoś/czegoś
- 1b.39 be jealous of = być zazdrosnym (o kogoś)
e.g. She is jealous of her sister because she is very popular in school.

- 1b.40 be kind to sb = być dla kogoś miłym
- 1b.41 be patient with sb = być wobec kogoś cierpliwym
- 1b.42 be rude to sb = być wobec kogoś niegrzecznym

1c – Grammar in use (pp. 10–11)

- 1c.1 part-time /'pɑ:t'taɪm/ (adj) = na niepełnym etacie
Opp.: full-time
- 1c.2 waitressing /'weɪtrɛsɪŋ/ (n) = praca jako kelner/ka
e.g. My flatmate got a part-time job waitressing; she serves customers at a restaurant from two to seven.
- 1c.3 flatmate /'flætmeɪt/ (n) = a roommate / współlokator
- 1c.4 in a rush = w pośpiechu
- 1c.5 on leave = na urlopie
- 1c.6 brain /breɪn/ (n) = mózg
- 1c.7 body weight /'bɒdi weɪt/ (n) = waga ciała
- 1c.8 rarely /'reəli/ (adv) = rzadko
Opp.: frequently
- 1c.9 seldom /'seldəm/ (adv) = rzadko
- 1c.10 panic /'pænɪk/ (v) = spanikować
- 1c.11 in particular = particularly, especially / szczególnie
- 1c.12 influence /'ɪnfluəns/ (v) = wpłynąć (na kogoś/coś)
e.g. Supermodels and movie stars influence the way people dress and behave.
- 1c.13 crash diet /'kræʃ daɪət/ (n) = intensywna dieta odchudzająca
- 1c.14 super-thin /'suːpə'thɪn/ (adj) = skinny / bardzo chudy, chudziutełki
e.g. Going on a crash diet to become super-thin in a short time can be dangerous to your health.
- 1c.15 beauty is in the eye of the beholder = to jest ładne, co się komu podoba

Phrasal verbs

- 1c.16 get off /'get 'ɒf/ = wysiąść
- 1c.17 get back /'get 'bæk/ = odzyskać
- 1c.18 get up /'get 'ʌp/ = wstać (rano)
- 1c.19 get over /'get 'əʊvə/ = wyjść z szoku
- 1c.20 get on (with) /'get 'ɒn/ = być (z kimś) w dobrych stosunkach

1d – Listening & Speaking skills (pp. 12–13)

- 1d.1 determined /dɪ'tɜ:mɪnd/ (adj) = zdeterminowany
e.g. Although Chemistry class was very difficult, some of the students were determined to succeed and refused to give up.
- 1d.2 quick-thinking /'kwɪk'tɪŋkɪŋ/ (adj) = bystry, inteligentny
Opp.: slow
- 1d.3 humorous /'hju:mərəs/ (adj) = dowcipny, żartobliwy

- 1d.4 personal qualities /ˈpɜːsənəl ˈkwɒlɪtiz/ (n pl) = cechy charakteru
e.g. One of his best personal qualities is the ability to make people laugh.
- 1d.5 team spirit /ˈtiːm ˈspiːrɪt/ (n) = duch współpracy
- 1d.6 sense of humour = poczucie humoru
- 1d.7 make decisions = podejmować decyzje
- 1d.8 superhero /ˈsuːpəhɪrəʊ/ (n) = superbohater
- 1d.9 trust /trʌst/ (v) = ufać
e.g. She couldn't trust him with her secret because she knew he would tell everybody.
 Der.: trustful (adj), trustworthy (adj)
- 1d.10 reliable /rɪˈlaɪəbəl/ (adj) = niezawodny, solidny
e.g. She is the most reliable person in this office and we can always depend on her, so it's best to let her do this difficult assignment.
 Opp.: unreliable
- 1d.11 stubborn /ˈstʌbən/ (adj) = obstinate / uparty
e.g. Some people are so stubborn that no one can change their minds.
- 1d.12 forgetful /fəˈɡetfʊl/ (adj) = roztrzaskany, zapominalski

Useful Phrases/Sentences

- 1d.13 What's the matter? = O co chodzi?
- 1d.14 You're joking! = Chyba żartujesz!
- 1d.15 What's wrong? = Co się stało?
- 1d.16 You can't be serious! = Chyba nie mówisz poważnie!

- 1d.17 be fed up = mieć czegoś dość
e.g. At work we are all fed up because the air conditioning no longer works; we have had enough of this terrible situation.
- 1d.18 complain (about) /kəmˈpleɪn/ (v) = narzekać (na)
 Der.: complaint (n)
- 1d.19 come around /kʌm əˈraʊnd/ (phr v) = to pay a short visit / wpaść (do kogoś)
- 1d.20 turn down /tɜːn ˈdaʊn/ (phr v) = ściszyć
 Opp.: turn up
- 1d.21 colleague /ˈkɒlɪg/ (n) = kolega (z pracy)
- 1d.22 bump into /bʌmp ɪntə/ (phr v) = to meet by chance / wpaść (na kogoś)
e.g. Guess what! I bumped into an old schoolmate on the bus; I was so glad to meet her after all these years.
- 1d.23 thank (for) /θæŋk/ (v) = podziękować (za)

1e – Writing (p. 14)

- 1e.1 lonely /ˈləʊnli/ (adj) = samotny
- 1e.2 desperate /dɪˈspɛrət/ (adj) = zdesperowany, rozpaczony

e.g. Some lonely people are so desperate to make a friend that they will place an advert in the newspaper asking for one.

- 1e.3 put on weight = przytyć
- 1e.4 recently /ˈriːsntli/ (adv) = ostatnio
- 1e.5 not to fit in = nie pasować (do otoczenia)
- 1e.6 in silence = w ciszy
 Opp.: noisily (adv)
- 1e.7 make a fool of oneself = wygłupić się
e.g. I made a fool of myself at the party when I fell down the stairs in front of all the guests.
- 1e.8 bet /bet/ (v) = być pewnym, że
- 1e.9 in any case = at any rate / w każdym razie
- 1e.10 healthy /ˈhelθi/ (adj) = zdrowy
 Opp.: unhealthy
- 1e.11 junk food /ˈdʒʌŋk fʊd/ (n) = niezdrowe jedzenie
e.g. It is not healthy to eat junk food that is prepared in a few minutes.
 Opp.: healthy food
- 1e.12 whenever /wenˈevə/ (conj) = kiedykolwiek
- 1e.13 burn calories = spalać kalorie
- 1e.14 in shape = w dobrej formie
- 1e.15 depressed /dɪˈprest/ (adj) = przygnębiony
e.g. His dog ran away so he is very depressed.
 Opp.: cheerful, happy
- 1e.16 advice /ədˈvaɪs/ (n) = rada

Literature Corner 1 (p. 15)

- LC1.1 creator /kriˈeɪtə/ (n) = twórca
- LC1.2 fictional /ˈfɪkʃənəl/ (adj) = fikcyjny
- LC1.3 loyal /ləʊəl/ (adj) = faithful / lojalny
 Opp.: disloyal
- LC1.4 historical novel /hɪsˌtɒrɪkəl ˈnɒvəl/ (n) = powieść historyczna
- LC1.5 political essay /pəˈlɪtɪkəl ˈeseɪ/ (n) = esej polityczny
- LC1.6 play /pleɪ/ (n) = sztuka
- LC1.7 mystery /ˈmɪstəri/ (n) = tu: zagadka kryminalna
- LC1.8 blackmail /ˈblækmeɪl/ (v) = szantażować
e.g. The kidnapper blackmailed the parents of the kidnapped child into paying a large sum of money if they wanted their child back.
- LC1.9 ruin sb's reputation = zepsuć komuś opinię
 Opp.: protect
- LC1.10 scandal /ˈskændəl/ (n) = skandal
e.g. The politician's reputation has been ruined by the scandal; he did something terrible and now everyone considers him to be a bad person.
 Der.: scandalous (adj)
- LC1.11 step /step/ (n) = krok
- LC1.12 stairs /steəz/ (n pl) = schody

- e.g. The stairs leading to the corridor are slippery, so be careful you don't fall.*
- LC1.13 corridor /ˈkɒrɪdɔː/ (n) = korytarz
- LC1.14 pause /paʊz/ (v) = to stop / zatrzymać (się)
- LC1.15 chest /tʃest/ (n) = pierś, klatka piersiowa
- LC1.16 limb /lɪm/ (n) = kończyna
- LC1.17 bad taste /ˌbæd ˈteɪst/ (n) = zły gust
e.g. Despite being rich, some people have bad taste in furniture and buy the most awful chairs and sofas you've ever seen.
 Opp.: good taste
- LC1.18 double-breasted /ˌdʌbəlˈbrestɪd/ (adj) = (o płaszczu, marynarce) dwurzędowy
- LC1.19 fur-trimmed /ˌfɜːˈtrɪmɪd/ (adj) = wykończony futerkiem
- LC1.20 collar /ˈkɒlə/ (n) = kołnierz
e.g. Her fur-trimmed collar, made from fox fur, keeps her neck warm in the winter.
- LC1.21 cuff /kʌf/ (n) = mankiet (rękawa)
- LC1.22 cloak /kleɪk/ (n) = peleryna
- LC1.23 lined /laɪnd/ (adj) = na podszewce
- LC1.24 flame-coloured /ˌfleɪmkʌləd/ (adj) = ognistoczerwony
- LC1.25 halfway /ˈhaɪfweɪ/ (adv) = do połowy
- LC1.26 barbaric /bəˈbæərɪk/ (adj) = barbarzyński, prymitywny
- LC1.27 thick /θɪk/ (adj) = gęsty
e.g. The vegetable soup was so thick that it could be eaten with a fork.
- LC1.28 chin /tʃɪn/ (n) = podbródek
- LC1.29 determination /ˌdɪtɜːmɪˈneɪʃən/ (n) = determinacja, zdecydowanie
 Opp.: indecision
- LC1.30 upper /ˈʌpə/ (adj) = górny
 Opp.: lower
- LC1.31 raised /reɪzd/ (adj) = uniesiony
e.g. Her raised eyebrows showed that the news surprised her.
 Opp.: lowered
- LC1.32 straighten /ˈstreɪtən/ (v) = prostować, poprawiać
- LC1.33 honour /ˈɒnə/ (n) = zaszczyt
- LC1.34 aristocrat /ˌærɪstəkræt/ (n) = a nobleman / arystokrata
- LC1.35 nod /nɒd/ (v) = skinąć głową
e.g. If you agree with what I said, nod your head in approval.
- LC1.36 identity /aɪˈdentɪti/ (n) = tożsamość
- LC1.37 remain /rɪˈmeɪn/ (v) = pozostać
e.g. This person's identity must remain unknown because he is a spy; if people find out who he really is, he will have to leave the country.
- LC1.38 your majesty = Wasza Wysokość
- LC1.39 remark /rɪˈmɑːk/ (v) = to comment / zrobić uwagę
- LC1.40 advise /ədˈvaɪz/ (v) = doradzić
e.g. I advise you to apologise to the manager for the rude remark you made about her clothes; I believe it is the best thing to do.
 Der.: advice (n), adviser (n)
- LC1.41 spring (sprang, sprang) /sprɪŋ/ (v) = to jump up / zerwać się (np. z krzesła)
- LC1.42 pace up and down = chodzić tam i z powrotem
e.g. He was so nervous that all he could do was pace up and down the corridor – by the end of the day he must have walked five kilometres!
- LC1.43 take off /teɪk ˈɒf/ (phr v) = zdjąć
- LC1.44 throw /θrəʊ/ (v) = rzucić
- LC1.45 cry /kraɪ/ (v) = to shout / (wy)krzyknąć
- LC1.46 Grand Duke /ˌgrænd ˈdjʊk/ (n) = Wielki Książę
- LC1.47 hide /haɪd/ (v) = ukryć (się)
e.g. You can hide wherever you wish; I will still be able to find you.
- LC1.48 Count /kaʊnt/ (n) = Hrabia
- LC1.49 facial features /ˌfeɪʃəl ˈfi:tʃəz/ (n pl) = rysy twarzy

2a – (pp. 16–17)

- 2a.1 lifestyle /ˈlaɪfstɑɪl/ (n) = styl życia
e.g. *By moving from your village to the capital, you can go out more often and have a more exciting lifestyle.*
- 2a.2 clear /kɪə/ (adj) = clean / czysty, przejrzysty
Opp.: dirty
- 2a.3 motorway /ˈmɒtəweɪ/ (n) = autostrada
- 2a.4 exhaust fumes /ɪɡˌzɔːst ˈfjuːmz/ (n pl) = spaliny
- 2a.5 air pollution /ˌeə pəˈluːʃən/ (n) = zanieczyszczenie powietrza
e.g. *One of the biggest problems in my city is the air pollution.*
- 2a.6 shopper /ˈʃɒpə/ (n) = kupujący, klient
- 2a.7 modern escalator /ˌmɒdən ˈeskeɪlətə/ (n)
= nowoczesne schody ruchome
- 2a.8 cosy /ˈkɒzi/ (adj) = przytulny, miły
e.g. *It may not be a very large flat, but it is cosy and comfortable.*
- 2a.9 bush /bʊʃ/ (n) = krzak
- 2a.10 public transport /ˌpʌblɪk ˈtrænsˌpɔːt/ (n) = publiczne środki transportu
e.g. *If you wish to go to the shopping centre, the fastest way to get there is to use public transport such as the underground.*
- 2a.11 shopping centre /ˈʃɒpɪŋ sentə/ (n) = centrum handlowe
- 2a.12 city slicker /ˌsɪti ˈsɪlə/ (n) = mieszczuch
- 2a.13 country lover /ˌkʌntri ˈlʌvə/ (n) = osoba lubiąca życie na wsi
- 2a.14 tiny /ˈtaɪni/ (adj) = very small / mały
- 2a.15 flat /flæt/ (n) = mieszkanie
- 2a.16 dull /dʌl/ (adj) = boring / nudny
Opp.: interesting

- 2a.17 **hustle and bustle** = nieustanny pośpiech, zgiełk
e.g. *He prefers the hustle and bustle of the city to the quiet but dull country life.*
- 2a.18 **area** /'eəriə/ (n) = teren, miejsce
- 2a.19 **inspiration** /,ɪnspɪ'reɪʃən/ (n) = inspiracja, natchnienie
- 2a.20 **painting** /'peɪntɪŋ/ (n) = malowanie
e.g. *In order to begin painting, an artist must wait for inspiration to come – great ideas make great artists.*
- 2a.21 **advantage** /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ (n) = zaleta, pozytywna strona
e.g. *One advantage of staying at a four-star hotel is that the service is much better.*
Opp.: disadvantage
- 2a.22 **close at hand** = very near / w pobliżu
- 2a.23 **beside** /bɪ'saɪd/ (prep) = next to / obok
- 2a.24 **Tube station** /'tju:b steɪʃən/ (n) = (British English) stacja metra
- 2a.25 **get around** /'get ə'raʊnd/ (phr v) = poruszać się (np. po mieście)
e.g. *Some teenagers have scooters in order to get around after midnight, when public transport is no longer available.*
- 2a.26 **save money** = oszczędzać pieniądze
Opp.: waste money
- 2a.27 **art gallery** /'ɑ:t ɡæləri/ (n) = galeria sztuki
- 2a.28 **chat** /tʃæt/ (v) = pogadać
e.g. *I would love to chat with you about what I did last weekend, but I really have to get back to work.*
- 2a.29 **community spirit** /kə'mju:nɪti 'spɪrɪt/ (n) = team spirit / duch wspólnoty
- 2a.30 **put up with** /'put 'ʌp wɪð/ (phr v) = to tolerate / znosić
- 2a.31 **constant** /'kɒnstənt/ (adj) = continuous / ciągle, nieustanny
e.g. *My neighbour told me that she could no longer put up with the constant loud music, and asked me to turn it down.*
Opp.: unstable
- 2a.32 **traffic congestion** /'træfɪk kən'dʒestjən/ (n) = korki drogowe
- 2a.33 **however** /haʊ'evə/ (adv) = jednakże
- 2a.34 **be in one's element** (idm) = być w swoim żywiole
- 2a.35 **in the heart of** = w sercu/centrum (np. miasta)
e.g. *The flat is right in the heart of the city where all the shops are.*
- 2a.36 **sleepy** /'sli:pi/ (adj) = (o wsi, miasteczku) senny
Opp.: lively
- 2a.37 **surround** /sə'raʊnd/ (v) = otoczyć
- 2a.38 **woods** /wudz/ (n pl) = forest / las
e.g. *After walking in the woods for hours, she felt tired and sat down under a tree.*
- 2a.39 **suit** /sut/ (v) = odpowiadać, pasować (komuś)
Der.: suitable (adj)
- 2a.40 **fast pace** /fɑ:st 'peɪs/ (n) = szybkie tempo (życia)
Opp.: slow pace
- 2a.41 **down under** /daʊn 'ʌndə/ (adv) = (potocznie) w Australii i Nowej Zelandii
- 2a.42 **huge** /hju:dʒ/ (adj) = large / ogromny
Opp.: tiny
- 2a.43 **ranch** /rɑ:ntʃ/ (n) = ranczo
e.g. *Cowboys often have huge ranches where they keep their horses.*
- 2a.44 **scenery** /'sti:nəri/ (n) = krajobraz, widok
- 2a.45 **healthy** /'helθi/ (adj) = zdrowy
Opp.: unhealthy
- 2a.46 **hectare** /'hektə/ (n) = hektar
- 2a.47 **peace and quiet** = cisza i spokój
- 2a.48 **fresh** /freʃ/ (adj) = świeży
e.g. *We usually go to the countryside at the weekends to get some fresh air.*
- 2a.49 **run** /rʌn/ (v) = prowadzić, zarządzać
- 2a.50 **I don't mind** = Nie mam nic przeciwko (czemuś); Nie przeszkadza mi (to)
e.g. *It's very cold outside but I don't mind; I'll go out and ski anyway.*
- 2a.51 **aspect** /'æspekt/ (n) = aspekt, strona
- 2a.52 **drought** /draʊt/ (n) = susza
- 2a.53 **crop** /krop/ (n) = uprawa
e.g. *Farmers are very sad this summer because the drought means that there will be no water for the crops.*
- 2a.54 **isolated** /'aɪsələtɪd/ (adj) = wyizolowany
- 2a.55 **available** /ə'veɪləbəl/ (adj) = osiągalny
e.g. *I'm not available right now; please leave a message after the beep.*
Opp.: unavailable
- 2a.56 **local facilities** /ləkəl fə'sɪlɪtiz/ (n pl) = budynki użyteczności publicznej, sklepy, punkty usługowe, itp. w danym rejonie
- 2a.57 **flying doctor** /'flaɪɪŋ 'dɒktə/ (n) = lekarz przybywający na wizyty do pacjentów samolotem, ze względu na dużą odległość od najbliższego szpitala
- 2a.58 **neighbour** /neɪbə/ (n) = sąsiad
- 2a.59 **I can't stand** = Nie mogę znieść
e.g. *I can't stand the way she criticises her husband; she should give him some more respect.*
Opp.: tolerate (v)

2b – Vocabulary Practice (pp. 18–19)

- 2b.1 **corner** /kɔ:nə/ (n) = róg (ulicy)

2b.2	tree-lined /ˈtriːlaɪnd/ (adj) = wysadzany drzewami e.g. <i>On the way to the centre of the city, we drove through some lovely tree-lined streets; the children opened the windows and tried to touch the long tree branches.</i>	2b.27	security guard /sɪˈkjʊərti ɡɑːd/ (n) = strażnik, ochroniarz
2b.3	narrow /ˈnæəroʊ/ (adj) = wąski Opp.: wide	2b.28	traffic warden /ˈtræfɪk wɔːdən/ (n) = funkcjonariusz kontrolujący prawidłowość parkowania
2b.4	congested /kənˈdʒestɪd/ (adj) = blocked / (o drodze) zatłoczony e.g. <i>It is sometimes really difficult to drive to the centre of the town because the street is congested.</i>	2b.29	clerk /klɜːk/ (n) = urzędnik bankowy, kasjer
2b.5	wide /waɪd/ (adj) = szeroki	2b.30	journalist /ˈdʒʌnəlɪst/ (n) = dziennikarz
2b.6	comfortable /ˈkʌmfətəbəl/ (adj) = cosy / wygodny Opp.: uncomfortable	2b.31	sales assistant /seɪlz əsɪstənt/ (n) = sprzedawca
2b.7	semi-detached house (n) = (o domie) bliźniak	2b.32	sincere /sɪnˈsɪə/ (adj) = truthful, honest / szczerzy, prawdomówny Opp.: insincere
2b.8	terraced house (n) = dom w zabudowie szeregowej	2b.33	patient /peɪʃənt/ (adj) = cierpliwy Opp.: impatient
2b.9	spacious /ˈspeɪʃəs/ (adj) = big / przestronny e.g. <i>Finding a spacious flat in the city centre at a reasonable price is almost impossible.</i>	2b.34	cheerful /ˈtʃɪəfʊl/ (adj) = happy / radosny, pogodny e.g. <i>Of course he's cheerful; you would be too if you had won the football pools!</i>
2b.10	industrial /ˈɪndəstriəl/ (adj) = przemysłowy	2b.35	responsible /rɪˈspɒnsəbəl/ (adj) = odpowiedzialny Opp.: irresponsible
2b.11	elegant /ˈelɪɡənt/ (adj) = beautiful / elegancki	2b.36	organised /ɔːɡənəɪzd/ (adj) = zorganizowany e.g. <i>Organised students are usually the ones who succeed in their studies.</i> Opp.: disorganised
2b.12	on lead = na smyczy	2b.37	practical /ˈpræktɪkəl/ (adj) = praktyczny Opp.: impractical
2b.13	beware (of) /biˈweə/ (v) = strzec się e.g. <i>If you're taking your child to the park, beware of dogs that are not on a lead; they may bite.</i>	<hr/> 2c – Grammar in use (pp. 20–21) <hr/>	
2b.14	bull /bʊl/ (n) = byk	2c.1	tourist attraction (n) = atrakcja turystyczna
2b.15	protect /prəˈtekt/ (v) = chronić Der.: protection (n)	2c.2	landmark /ˈlændmɑːk/ (n) = charakterystyczny obiekt e.g. <i>One of the most famous landmarks in Europe is the Big Ben in London.</i>
2b.16	reserved /rɪˈzɜːvd/ (n) = (np. o stoliku w restauracji) zarezerwowany e.g. <i>The waiter let us know that we could not dine at the restaurant because all the tables were reserved.</i>	2c.3	district /ˈdɪstrɪkt/ (n) = dzielnica
2b.17	book /bʊk/ (v) = to make a reservation / zarezerwować	2c.4	size /saɪz/ (n) = wielkość, powierzchnia
2b.18	on the corner = na rogu (ulicy)	2c.5	population /ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃən/ (n) = populacja e.g. <i>As the population of this city increases, more and more blocks of flats are being built.</i>
2b.19	opposite /əˈpəzɪt/ (prep) = naprzeciwko	2c.6	give up /ˈɡɪv ʻʌp/ (phr v) = zrezygnować (np. z pracy) Opp.: take up
2b.20	block of flats = blok mieszkalny e.g. <i>He lives in a block of flats opposite the post office.</i>	2c.7	gardening /ˈɡɑːdənɪŋ/ (n) = ogrodnictwo
2b.21	Town Hall /ˈtaʊn ˈhɔːl/ (n) = ratusz	2c.8	be bored = być znudzonym
2b.22	concert hall /ˈkɒnsət ˈhɔːl/ (n) = sala koncertowa	2c.9	countryside /ˈkʌntrisaɪd/ (n) = wieś, wiejska okolica
2b.23	turning /ˈtɜːnɪŋ/ (n) = zakręt, przecznica e.g. <i>Follow this road and take the first turning on the left; the church is next to the pharmacy.</i>	2c.10	I'm tired of = I'm sick of / Mam dość (czegoś)
2b.24	chemist's /ˈkemɪsts/ (n) = a pharmacy, drugstore / apteka	2c.11	avoid /əˈvɔɪd/ (v) = unikać
2b.25	petrol station /ˈpetrəl steɪʃən/ (n) = stacja benzynowa e.g. <i>This is a convenient area to live in; there is a petrol station and a chemist's nearby.</i>	2c.12	rush hour /rʌʃ ˈaʊə/ (n) = godzina szczytu e.g. <i>I'm tired of being stuck in my car for hours during rush hour.</i>
2b.26	librarian /ˈlaɪbrəriən/ (n) = bibliotekarz e.g. <i>If you can't find a book you are looking for, you can always ask the librarian for help.</i>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">Phrasal verbs</p> </div>	
		2c.13	put away /ˈput əˈweɪ/ = odłożyć (coś), np. na półkę
		2c.14	put through /ˈput ˈθruː/ = połączyć telefonicznie e.g. <i>Can you put me through to the head accountant?</i>

- 2c.15 put up with /pʊt 'ʌp wɪð/ = znosić (kogoś, coś),
wytzymywać (z kimś, czymś)
2c.16 put out /pʊt 'aʊt/ = zgasić (ogień)
2c.17 put off /pʊt 'ɒf/ = przełożyć (np. spotkanie)
2c.18 put on /pʊt 'ɒn/ = włożyć (ubranie)
2c.19 put sb up /pʊt 'ʌp/ = przenocować kogoś

- 2c.20 extinguish /ɪk'stɪŋɡwɪʃ/ (v) = zgasić
e.g. *Could you please extinguish your cigarette?*
This is a non-smoking area.
Der.: extinguisher (n)
2c.21 connect (to) /kə'nekt/ (v) = połączyć (z)
Der.: connection (n)
2c.22 gain weight = przybrać na wadze
2c.23 postpone /pəʊs'pəʊn/ (v) = to put off / przełożyć
e.g. *We have to postpone the meeting until Friday*
because the director is ill.
Der.: postponement (n)

Adjectives with prepositions

- 2c.24 different (from) /dɪfrənt/ = inny (niż)
2c.25 crowded (with) /kraʊdɪd/ = zatłoczony, pełen
(np. ludzi)
2c.26 famous (for) /fəməs/ = znany (z czegoś)
2c.27 full (of) /fʊl/ = pełen (np. drogich restauracji)
2c.28 be familiar (with) = znać (coś)
2c.29 be familiar (to) = być (komuś) znanym

2d – Listening & Speaking skills (pp. 22–23)

- 2d.1 travel around (by bus, car) /trævəl ə'raʊnd/
= podróżować, poruszać się po
2d.2 take-away /teɪkəweɪ/ (n) = jedzenie/danie na wynos
e.g. *Instead of eating the same old food, why don't*
we get some Chinese take-away?
2d.3 have an early night = położyć się spać wcześniej
e.g. *Since I have to catch an early flight to London*
tomorrow, I'd better have an early night tonight.
2d.4 entertainment /entə'teɪnmənt/ (n) = rozrywka
2d.5 means of transport = środki transportu
2d.6 degree /di'grɪ/ (n) = stopień naukowy
e.g. *I'm attending university to get a degree*
in Engineering.
2d.7 trouble /trʌbəl/ (n) = difficulty / trudność, kłopot
2d.8 work experience /wɜ:k ɪk'spiəriəns/ (n) =
doświadczenie zawodowe
2d.9 qualifications /kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃnz/ (n pl) = kwalifikacje
2d.10 apply (for) /ə'plai/ (v) = ubiegać się (o pracę)

e.g. *We cannot hire him for the position he applied for*
because he lacks work experience.

Der.: application (n)

- 2d.11 job advert /dʒɒb ædvɜ:t/ (n) = ogłoszenie o pracę
2d.12 head chef /hed 'tʃef/ (n) = szef kuchni
2d.13 NVQ: abbreviation for *National Vocational*
Qualification = wykształcenie zawodowe, które
można zdobyć na różnych poziomach i z różnych
dziedzin (obowiązuje w Wielkiej Brytanii)
2d.14 fluent /'fluənt/ (adj) = biegły
e.g. *She is very fluent in three languages; I'm sure she*
will find a good job.
2d.15 arrange /ə'reɪndʒ/ (v) = ustalić (np. datę spotkania)
Der.: arrangement (n)
2d.16 businessman /'bɪznɪsmən/ (n) = biznesmen,
człowiek interesu
2d.17 suit /su:t/ (n) = garnitur
2d.18 shave /ʃeɪv/ (v) = golić (się)
e.g. *He shaved every day to keep his face smooth.*
2d.19 while /waɪl/ (conj) = podczas (gdy)
2d.20 furious /'fjʊərəs/ (adj) = wściekły
Opp.: calm

2e – Writing (p. 24)

- 2e.1 Yours faithfully = (na końcu listu) z wyrazami szacunku
2e.2 best wishes = (na końcu listu) serdeczne pozdrowienia
2e.3 Yours sincerely = (na końcu listu) z poważaniem,
pozdrowiam
2e.4 availability /ə'veɪlə'bɪlɪti/ (n) = dostępność
2e.5 GCSE: abbreviation for *General Certificate of Secondary*
Education = (w Wielkiej Brytanii) egzamin zdawany w
wieku 16 lat z kilku lub więcej wybranych przedmiotów
2e.6 'A' levels /eɪ 'levəlz/ (n pl) = (w Wielkiej Brytanii)
egzamin końcowy w szkole średniej z kilku wybranych
przedmiotów; poprzedzony GCSE
2e.7 actual /æktʃuəl/ (adj) = real / rzeczywisty, faktyczny
Opp.: unreal
2e.8 suitable /su:təbəl/ (adj) = odpowiedni
Opp.: unsuitable
2e.9 consider /kən'sɪdə/ (v) = rozważyć, wziąć pod uwagę
Opp.: ignore
2e.10 attend an interview = odbyć rozmowę kwalifikacyjną
Der.: attendance (n)
2e.11 preferred /prɪ'fɜ:d/ (adj) = preferowany
Der.: preference (n)
2e.12 energetic /ˌenə'dʒetɪk/ (adj) = energiczny, z werwą
e.g. *We prefer to hire an energetic secretary who can*
do a variety of tasks.

- 2e.13 **personal details** /ˌpɜːsənəl 'diːteɪls/ (n pl) = dane osobowe
- 2e.14 **post** /pəʊst/ (n) = a job / stanowisko, praca
e.g. *I would not consider him suitable for the post because he has no experience in this field.*
- 2e.15 **I look forward to hearing from you** = (na końcu listu) Będę wdzięczny za szybką odpowiedź
- 2e.16 **convenient** /kən'veniənt/ (adj) = dogodny
e.g. *It is not convenient for us to meet you at five because we will be attending a meeting.*
Opp.: inconvenient
- 2e.17 **I am writing with regard to** = (na początku listu) Piszę w związku z/w odniesieniu do

Culture Clip 2 (p. 25)

- CC2.1 **celebration** /ˌselɪ'breɪʃən/ (n) = uroczystość
- CC2.2 **backyard** /ˌbæk'jɑːd/ (n) = (American English) ogródek za domem
- CC2.3 **playground** /ˌpleɪgraʊnd/ (n) = plac zabaw
- CC2.4 **medical centre** /ˌmedɪkəl 'sentə/ (n) = centrum medyczne
- CC2.5 **fitness centre** /ˌfɪtnəs 'sentə/ (n) = centrum odnowy biologicznej
e.g. *There is a fitness centre nearby where you can take some exercise in order to keep fit.*
- CC2.6 **dream town** /driːm 'taʊn/ (n) = miasto jak ze snów
- CC2.7 **turn a dream into reality** = zrealizować marzenie
e.g. *In order to turn your dream into reality you must work hard and use your mind.*
- CC2.8 **fence** /fens/ (n) = ogrodzenie
- CC2.9 **go off** /gəʊ 'ɒf/ (phr v) = to leave / wyjść, odejść
- CC2.10 **safety** /sefti/ (n) = security / bezpieczeństwo
Opp.: danger
- CC2.11 **combine** /kəm'baɪn/ (v) = łączyć
Der.: combination (n)
- CC2.12 **traditional style** /trə'dɪʃənəl 'stɑɪl/ (n) = styl tradycyjny
Opp.: modern style
- CC2.13 **life in the fast lane** = życie na pełnych obrotach
e.g. *If you enjoy living in the fast lane, the fast pace of this city is for you.*
- CC2.14 **ideal** /aɪ'diəl/ (adj) = perfect / idealny