

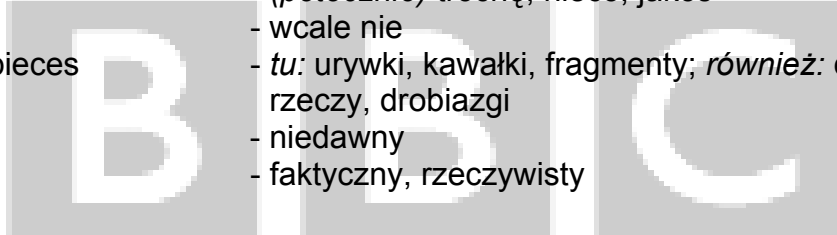
LANGUAGE TO GO

LESSON 1

Interested in

- Steve: Are you interested in Shakespeare?
Visitor: Yeah, I think the family is genuinely.. sort of.. interested in ... the children are. We try to give them as much about it as we can.
- Steve: Have you read or studied much of his work?
Visitor: Personally no, I've not studied it at all – I've read bits and pieces and I suppose recent things, like 'Shakespeare in Love' have got us... you know... more interested in the actual Shakespeare itself.

to be interested in	- być czymś zainteresowanym
genuinely	- prawdziwie
sort of ...	- <i>(potocznie)</i> trochę, nieco, jakoś
not at all	- wcale nie
bits and pieces	- <i>tu</i> : urywki, kawałki, fragmenty; <i>również</i> : drobne rzeczy, drobiazgi
recent	- niedawny
actual	- faktyczny, rzeczywisty



objaśnienia:

zwróć uwagę na różnicę między

to be interested in something – być czymś zainteresowanym

to get somebody interested in something – zainteresować kogoś czymś

uzupełnij zdania:

1. If you make somebody interested in something, you (get, got, gotten) them interested.
2. If you are really interested in something, you are (genuine, genuinely, sort of) interested.
3. Small objects, items and parts of things are often called in colloquial English (pieces and bits, bits and pieces, bites and pieces).

odpowiedzi:

1. get
2. genuinely
3. bits and pieces

LESSON 2

Been to see

Steve So tell me, have you been to see a film recently?
Woman Yes, 'Gladiator'.
Steve Is that a film you would normally go and see?
Woman No.
Steve So why did you see this one?
Woman Because my husband wanted to see it.
Steve And what did you think of it?
Woman It was okay – better than I thought it was going to be.

Steve And what is your favourite film of all time?
Woman Probably 'Grease', yeah.
Steve Why was that?
Woman Oh, I don't know.
Steve What did you like about it?
Woman It was just from when I was young...it's just a favourite film, really.

recently
favourite



- niedawno
- ulubiony

objaśnienia:

favourite film of all time – najbardziej ulubiony film

(have) been to see – *Have you been to see a film recently?*

Czy widziałeś ostatnio jakiś film? – pytanie w czasie Present Perfect (Czynność odbyła się niedawno, *recently*, w niesprecyzowanym bliżej momencie)

went to see – *I went to see 'Grease' last week.*

Poszedłem zobaczyć 'Grease' w zeszłym tygodniu – zdanie w czasie Simple Past (podajemy konkretny 'moment' przeszłości).

I oto jak pytamy o opinię na temat obejrzanego filmu:

What did you think of it? (również: What did you think about it?)

What did you like about it?

uzupełnij zdania:

1. The film you like most of all is your (favourite, favour, favoured) film.
2. If you favour something, you (prefer, flavour, ignore) it.
3. Your favourite person or thing is, in colloquial English, your (fave, rave, crave).

odpowiedzi:

1. favourite
2. prefer
3. fave

LESSON 3

What is your job?

Steve Okay, so first of all, tell me what is your job?
Man I sell glass for a company in the West Midlands.
Steve What do you like or dislike about the work?
Man I like the flexibility of the work .. it's a pressure job as,
 because I sell glass I think er.. any selling job is pressure in
 that if you don't sell it, you've not got a job.
Steve What would you really like to do if you had the chance?
Man Play football.
Steve Professionally?
Man I'd do it for nothing.

job	- praca, zajęcie, zawód
to sell	- sprzedawać
glass	- <i>tu:</i> szyby
company	- firma, przedsiębiorstwo
West Midlands	- rejon środkowo-zachodniej Anglii
dislike	- nie lubić
work	- praca
flexibility	- elastyczność
pressure	- presja, nacisk, stres
chance	- szansa
to play football	- grać w piłkę nożną
for nothing	- <i>tu:</i> za darmo

objaśnienia:

Kiedy chcemy się dowiedzieć: Co robisz? (*w sensie:* jaki masz zawód) – możemy zapytać:

What do you do?

What do you do for a living?

What's your job?

work – to praca (ogólnie), *również:* zakład pracy, np.

I'm going to work

I like my work

job – to wykonywana konkretnie praca, zajęcie, (*potocznie*) zawód, stanowisko, np.

I like my job

What's your job?

profession – zawód, profesja. Występuje w określonych konstrukcjach, z przyimkiem by, np.

She's a doctor by profession

He's an electrician by profession

What's your profession? (brzmi formalnie)

uzupełnij zdania:

1. A person who sells goods in a shop is called a (seller, salesman, vendor).
2. A person who travels around selling the company's goods to shops is called a sales (person, man, rep).
3. If something is available to be bought, it is for (sold, sale, sell).

odpowiedzi:

1. salesman
2. rep (=representative)
3. sale



LESSON 4

Is this what you normally wear to work?

Steve I'm in the offices of Deep-end, a new media company.
These offices are very informal in both design and layout.

Most people are wearing t-shirts, open shirts, denim and even combat trousers. I'm going to speak to some of them.

Steve Now here's somebody who's looking really relaxed. You're barefooted, you've got a blue sweatshirt on, black slacks, and you look really relaxed today. Is this what you normally wear to work?

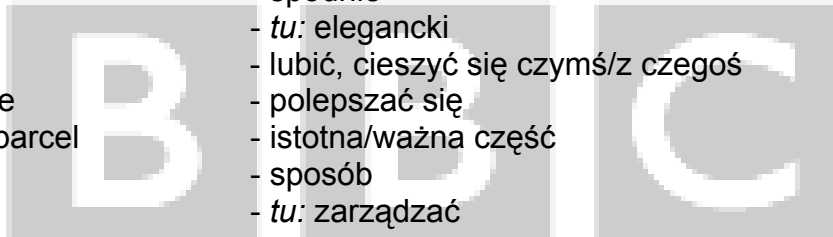
Man Yeah, pretty much. In fact probably with the trousers I'm probably smarter than I usually am.

Steve And what's your job here?

Man I'm design director of Deep Group. So I've been with the company since it started. I work with my friends and come in

and enjoy myself every day, it's great ...the better the atmosphere, I think, the more the work improves.
So it's all part and parcel of the way we run the place.

to wear	- nosić, mieć na sobie, być ubranym
office	- biuro
media	- media
informal	- nieformalny
design	- plan, projekt
layout	- plan, układ, rozkład
t-shirt	- t-shirt
open shirt	- rozpięta (pod szyją) koszulka
denim	- materiał dżinsowy
denim trousers	- dżinsy
combat trousers	- 'bojówki'
barefooted	- bosonogi, (chodzący) na bosaka
sweatshirt	- bluza
slacks	- spodnie (<i>AmE</i>)
pretty much	- przeważnie, raczej tak
trousers	- spodnie
smart	- <i>tu</i> : elegancki
to enjoy	- lubić, cieszyć się czymś/z czegoś
to improve	- polepszać się
part and parcel	- istotna/ważna część
way	- sposób
to run	- <i>tu</i> : zarządzać



objaśnienia:

W co jesteś ubrany? Co masz na sobie?

Możemy to powiedzieć na dwa sposoby:

What are you wearing?

What have you got on?

im... tym

the better ... the more

the more ... the better

the way we run the place – *tu*: sposób, w jaki kierujemy firmą/zarządzamy przedsiębiorstwem

uzupełnij zdania:

1. When you decide how something will look by drawing plans, you (design, designate, desist) things.

2. The person who designs things is called a (designator, designating, designer).
3. The way in which parts of a larger unit are arranged is called a (layabout, layout, lay-by).

odpowiedzi:

1. design
2. designer
3. layout

LESSON 5

Dressing up and dressing down

- Steve You're wearing a white shirt and a tie, sir. Does your company have a dress-down Friday?
- Businessman We do, yes. I'm wearing a suit today because I'm actually meeting with a client later on today. Normally, I would be in dress-down, as the rest of the team are.
- Steve And is this something that you're happy with; the concept of actually having a day of the week whereby you can wear more relaxed attire?
- Businessman Yes, certainly on the Friday, before the weekend, I think it, eh, provided that people take it seriously enough, that they're still expected to do their normal standard of work, then yes, it can sort of prepare people for the weekend.
- Steve And what sort of effect do you find it has on the workforce?
- Businessman I think it just generally improves the morale of people.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| to dress up | - ubierać się formalnie albo elegancko; stroić się;
<i>również:</i> przebierać |
| to dress down | - ubierać się mniej formalnie niżby wymagała tego okazja |
| dress-down Friday | - zwyczaj przychodzenia do pracy w zwykłym ubraniu, w firmach, w których obowiązuje z reguły formalny strój |
| to wear | - nosić, mieć na sobie, być w coś ubranym |
| suit | - garnitur |
| to be in dress-down | - nosić mniej formalne ubranie, niżby wymagała tego okazja |
| team | - zespół, ekipa |

concept	- koncepcja, pomysł
whereby	- według którego, zgodnie z którym
attire	- odzież, strój
to expect	- oczekiwać
effect	- efekt, skutek
workforce	- <i>tu</i> : pracownicy

objaśnienia:

is this something you're happy with... = is it something you like (czy ci się to podoba, czy aprobujesz to)

provided that people take it seriously enough...- pod warunkiem, że ludzie wezmą to na serio

they're expected – oczekuje się od nich (*strona bierna - Passive Voice*)

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Some people have to wear business (suits, suits, sweets) to work.
2. Some people can go to work in everyday (clothes, attire, wardrobe).
3. When you go to fancy dress party, you usually have to dress (down, up, out).

odpowiedzi:

1. suits
2. clothes
3. up



LESSON 6

Casual and business casual

Steve	And ultimately, what do you think the suit represents?
Businessman	Oh dear.
Steve	In your terms, how do you think it defines a person?
Businessman	Em, I think that the suit can... um... take away... mm, that's a very good question. What does a suit define? I don't know.
Steve	And what do you think you'll be wearing to work in ten years' time?
Businessman	What's defined as business casual, which is usually chinos and an open-necked shirt.

casual	- (<i>o ubraniu</i>) swobodne, nieformalne
business casual	- <i>tu</i> : swobodne ubranie do pracy
ultimately	- w końcu, ostatecznie
suit	- garnitur
to represent	- reprezentować
in your terms	- <i>tu</i> : w pana rozumieniu
to define	- określać, definiować

to wear	- nosić (o ubraniu)
in ten years' time	- za dziesięć lat
chinos	- (<i>AmE</i>) spodnie (zwykłe, na co dzień)
open necked shirt	- koszula z rozpiętym kołnierzykiem

objaśnienia:

Zwróć uwagę na pytania bezpośrednie typu:

What **does the suit** represent?

How **does it** define a person?

What **will you** be wearing to work in ten years' time?

W których pojawia się forma zdania pytającego. I pytania ze zwrotami typu

what do you think

how do you think

które powodują, że reszta pytania zachowuje się, jak zdanie twierdzące:

What do you think **the suit represents**?

How do you think **it defines** a person?

And what do you think **you'll be wearing** to work in ten years' time?

uzupełnij zdania:

1. If you don't like wearing formal clothes, wear (casual, careless, accidental) clothes.
2. Chinos are (smart, elegant, casual) trousers.
3. Ultimately means at (first, last, once).

odpowiedzi:

1. casual
2. casual
3. last

LESSON 7

The hustle and bustle

Steve So tell me, which is your favourite country in the world?

Man I would love to go to America. I'd love to spend a bit of time in New York because I love the hustle and bustle of cities. I wouldn't do it at the moment because I've got two young children and I just couldn't see myself on an aeroplane for eight hours with two young children, to be honest, but ...err... once I'm a bit older and the children are a bit older that's something I would like to do, yeah.

Steve And is that because it is home?
 Woman Yes, definitely, definitely. I have a mother still alive and two brothers and nieces and nephews and I think: Yes, I'm fairly family orientated, so yes, all the time everyone's still around I'd rather be at home in England.

a long way away	- daleko
to draw	- przyciągać
home	- dom; <i>tu również</i> : kraj rodzinny
alive	- żywy, żyjący
niece	- siostrzenica, bratanica
nephew	- siostrzeniec, bratanek
fairly	- całkiem
family orientated	- (<i>o osobie</i>) rodzinna, przywiązana do rodziny
I'd rather be	- wolałabym (=I'd prefer)

objaśnienia:

kiedy mówisz, że coś jest '*at the back of your mind*' – oznacza to, że myśl o tym chodzi ci po głowie, tkwi gdzieś w podświadomości

kiedy mówisz o kimś, że jest '*still around*' – oznacza to, że nadal jest gdzieś w pobliżu, niedaleko; że nadal jest wśród nas (żyje)

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Your sister's or brother's daughter is your (niece, niece, nephew).
2. Your sister's or brother's son is your (nephew, son-in-law, stepson).
3. If a thought is 'at the back of your mind' it means that you are (ware, aware, beware) of it.

odpowiedzi:

1. niece
2. nephew
3. aware

LESSON 9

How do you feel about...

Steve How would you feel about a stranger, like a salesperson, calling you by your first name?
 Woman No, I wouldn't like that at all, not at all.

Steve And, how do you feel about being called by your first name also by a complete stranger, say - in a shop?

Man I find that a bit strange. It happened to me the first time in America when I paid for something with a credit card and the person read my name on the card and actually called me by my first name, and it did sort of startle me a bit that somebody would do that, and I did find it a bit strange, but it's only ever happened to me a couple of times, but it does seem to be happening more and more, yeah.

strange	- dziwny
stranger	- nieznajomy, obcy
salesperson	- sprzedawca
to call	- nazywać
first name	- imię
not at all	- <i>tu</i> : wcale nie
complete stranger	- osoba całkiem obca, zupełnie nieznajoma
credit card	- karta kredytowa
actually	- faktycznie, rzeczywiście
to startle	- zaskakiwać
to happen	- zdarzać się
a couple of times	- parę razy

objaśnienia:

to call somebody by his or her first name – zwracać się do kogoś po imieniu

Pytając kogoś o opinię możemy użyć konstrukcji w trybie przypuszczającym z czasownikiem *to feel*:

How would you feel if

Albo konstrukcji w czasie teraźniejszym prostym

How do you feel about

W odpowiedzi użyć możemy czasownika *to find* (=I think that it is ...) i powiedzieć:

I'd find it ... strange/interesting/ funny, etc. (w trybie przypuszczającym)

I find it strange/interesting/funny, etc. (w trybie oznajmującym)

it does seem to be happening more and more – wygląda na to, że coraz częściej się to zdarza

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Your first name is your (family, Christian, sur-) name.

2. If you surprise and slightly shock somebody, you (start, startle, starter) them.
3. Somebody you don't know at all is a/an (entire, complete, full) stranger.

odpowiedzi:

1. Christian
2. startle
3. complete

LESSON 10

Call me John

Steve How do you feel about a stranger, like a salesperson, calling you by your first name?

Man I'm coming up to forty now and it's perhaps just – you know – the way of working really. I prefer to be called by my name until I start to say, you know, well, call me John or whatever.

Steve And does it startle you when it happens? Do you respond?

Man Yes, I do actually. It's strange, isn't it? If someone just immediately knows what your first name is and they start calling you by your first name, it is a bit of a shock and you think 'hey, hang on a minute', he's taking too much from me already and er... yes, it is.

first name	- imię
surname	- nazwisko
stranger	- obcy
salesperson	- sprzedawca, przedstawiciel handlowy
to prefer	- woleć
to call	- wołać, nazywać
to startle	- zaskakiwać, szokować
to respond	- odpowiadać, reagować
actually	- istotnie, w rzeczy samej
strange	- dziwny
immediately	- natychmiast, od razu

objaśnienia:

to call somebody by their first name – zwracać się do kogoś po imieniu

I'm coming up to forty – dobijam czterdziestki

it's a bit of a shock – to drobny szok

hang on a minute – zaraz zaraz; chwileczkę; nie tak od razu

uzupełnij zdania:

1. If you call somebody by their first name, you (address, direct, refer) them by their first name.
2. If you're coming up to forty, you're (exactly, almost, over) forty years old.
3. Instead of saying 'wait a minute', you can say hang (up, in, on) a minute.

odpowiedzi:

1. address
2. almost
3. on

LESSON 11

Something like that

Steve: Have you been to see a film recently ?
 Man: The last film I went to see was .. it was probably a Disney film, taking the children to see 'Aladdin', or something like that.
 Steve: And what did you think of it?
 Man: As far as the Disney films go, that was a good one.

Steve: So tell me, have you been to see a film recently?
 Woman: Yes, I have, yes.
 Steve: Which one?
 Woman: 'Little Voice'.
 Steve: And what did you think of it?
 Woman: I thought it was brilliant.
 Steve: What was brilliant about it?
 Woman: I thought the acting was very good, I thought Jane Horrocks has got a fantastic voice and I thought it was very funny.

something like that	- coś w tym rodzaju
as far as the Disney films go	- jeśli chodzi o filmy Disney'a
brilliant	- wspaniały, cudowny
acting	- gra aktorska
funny	- śmieszny, zabawny

objaśnienia:

Have you been to see a film recently? – Czy byłeś niedawno w kinie? Czy widziałeś ostatnio jakiś film?

W pytaniu użyto czasu Present Perfect, ponieważ chodzi o to, czy czynność w ogóle się odbyła, nieważne kiedy dokładnie w przeszłości

uzupełnij zdania:

1. If you've done something recently, it means that you've done it (late, lately, belatedly).
2. If you think that something is fantastic you can describe it as (brilliant, diamond, ruby).
3. Performing in plays and films is called (casting, playing, acting).

odpowiedzi:

1. lately
2. brilliant
3. acting

LESSON 12

Are you a bit of a reader?

- Steve I have a feeling that you might like books, you might be a bit of a reader. What's your best book?
- Man Well, actually, I don't like reading at all. Newspapers is about my limit.
- Steve Any particular reason for that?
- Man No, it's always been the same, really. I've got a wife who reads and I've got an eldest son who reads but me, I only read if I have to.
- Steve What is the best book that you've ever read?
- Girl I've just read recently a very good book, which is called 'Paula', by Isabelle Allende. It's a true story about her daughter called Paula who was in a coma for a year and then died, but it was a fantastic book.
- Steve What appeals to you about it? Why do you like it so much?
- Girl It was very moving and it was very well written, it was quite spiritual.

feeling	- uczucie, poczucie
particular	- konkretny, szczególny
reason	- powód
eldest	- najstarszy spośród co najmniej trzech
true story	- prawdziwa historia
coma	- śpiączka
to die	- umrzeć
to appeal	- <i>tu</i> : podobać się, być atrakcyjnym
moving	- <i>tu</i> : wzruszający
well written	- dobrze napisany
spiritual	- duchowy, uduchowiony

objaśnienia:

[I'm] a bit of a reader – lubię czytać

[it] is about my limit – to mój limit, więcej nie dam rady

to be in a coma – być w stanie głębokiej śpiączki

uzupełnij zdania:

1. If you like reading, you are a bit of a (writer, reader, bore).
2. The eldest person is the oldest of (one, two, three).
3. Something connected with the human spirit rather than physical things is called (spirited, spiritual, spiritualist).

odpowiedzi:

1. reader
2. three
3. spiritual

LESSON 13**What would you do if you won a million pounds?**

Steve: What would you do if you won a million pounds?
 Woman: First? I think first of all I would go shopping and ooh ... I really don't know.
 Steve: Well, what would you buy?
 Woman: Everything that I saw that I liked.
 Steve: Is there anything that you have at the moment ... an ambition to buy, if you could?
 Woman: I'd love a grand piano – that would be my luxury item – a grand piano.
 Steve: Can you play one?
 Woman: Sort of, not well.

to win	- wygrać
pound	- funt szterling
to go shopping	- chodzić na zakupy
to buy	- kupować
grand piano	- fortepian
luxury item	- towar/rzecz luksusowa
sort of	- trochę

objaśnienia:

W pytaniu:

What would you do if you won a million pounds?

występuje okres warunkowy drugiego typu (second conditional)

w pierwszej części pytania występuje tryb warunkowy (*would*), a w drugiej, po *if* czas przeszły prosty (*won*).

Drugiego zdania warunkowego używamy, kiedy mówimy o tym, co by się stało (*what would you do - co byś zrobił*), gdyby pewien warunek został spełniony (*if you won a million - gdybyś wygrał milion*).

So, what would you do?

I'd go shopping.

uzupełnij zdania:

1. A unit for measuring weight, equal to 0.45 kg is called a (sterling, pound, poundage).
2. If you hit something repeatedly in order to break it into pieces, you (pound, grind, throb) it.
3. If the music is played loudly, it's (pounding, throbbing, beating) out.

odpowiedzi:

1. pound
2. pound
3. pounding



LESSON 14

Be your own boss

Steve: Anything else you'd do if you won a million pounds?
Woman: I'd start a business but I don't want to say that because you'll say what in and I can't really think of anything at the moment.

Steve: But you like the idea of being self-employed?
Woman: Yes. The challenge and being in charge, being my own boss and being responsible for making decisions.

anything else	- jeszcze coś
to start a business	- założyć własną firmę, przedsiębiorstwo
self-employed	- osoba, która pracuje dla siebie
challenge	- wyzwanie
to be in charge	- kierować, zarządzać (np. firmą)
to be one's own boss	- być sobie szefem
to be responsible	- być odpowiedzialnym
to make decisions	- podejmować decyzje

objaśnienia:

Po czasowniku 'to like' występuje często Gerund, czyli rzeczownik odsłowny, taki jak na przykład
being – bycie
making – robienie
working – pracowanie

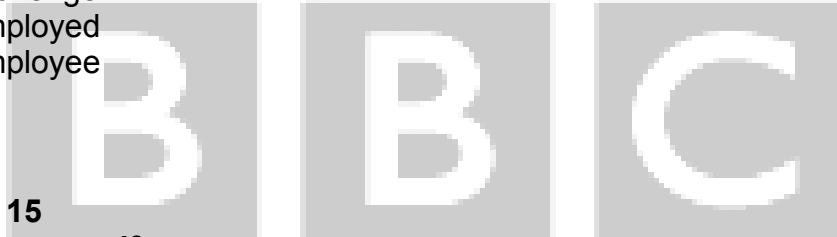
I like being in charge
I like being my own boss
I like working for myself
I like making my own decisions

uzupełnij zdania:

1. A difficult task that tests your ability and skill is a (challenger, challenged, challenge).
2. If you work for yourself you are self-(employment, employed, employee).
3. If you work for somebody else, you are an (employer, employment, employee).

odpowiedzi:

1. challenge
2. employed
3. employee



LESSON 15
Living by yourself

Steve So you're from Japan.
Yoko Yes, I'm from Japan.
Steve And tell me, what kind of accommodation do you live in over there ?

Yoko I was living by myself, just small flat, one room – small flat.
Steve Is this very typical for Japanese living?
Yoko Yeah, we haven't got room shares like in London so we have to pay quite a lot of money for the house so we can't afford to pay two or three rooms. So just one room is quite normal.

Steve What would your ideal house or flat or accommodation be like?
Yoko If I can afford to, with garden like small house with garden, that's nice.

accommodation - mieszkanie, zakwaterowanie
over there - tam

by myself	- sam, sama
flat	- mieszkanie
room share	- dzielenie pokoju z inną osobą
to pay	- płacić
to afford	- pozwalać sobie na coś (<i>w sensie</i> : stać mnie na to)

objaśnienia:

what is it like? - jaki jest?

what would it be like? – jaki byłby?

I can afford it – stać mnie na to

I can't afford it – nie stać mnie na to

uzupełnij zdania

1. A place where you live in or stay in is your (accommodating, accommodation, accommodate).
2. A person you share a flat with is your flat (friend, colleague, mate).
3. People who live in the same room for financial reasons are in a room (share, split, stake).

odpowiedzi:

1. accommodation
2. mate
3. share



LESSON 16

Olde worlde house

Steve Let me ask you, what kind of accommodation do you live in?

Man At the moment I'm living in a rented house because I'm just about to purchase a property that I'm going to convert... two cottages into a house.

Steve That sounds interesting. Could you describe the new homestead that's coming?

Man Yeah, it's in a village and it's two cottages built in 1880, so we're gonna convert them into one olde worlde looking house.

Steve And what is it about that style of living that appeals to you?

Man We've lived in the town, right in the centre of the town since we got married. We've got three small boys and you can't give them any freedom because ...obviously living in a built-

up area and the noise, the traffic... so it's just peace and quiet out in a village, and that sounds fantastic to me.

to rent	- wynajmować
to purchase	- nabyć, zakupić
to convert	- przebudować, przerobić
cottage	- domek (zazwyczaj na wsi)
to describe	- opisać
homestead	- domostwo, gospodarstwo
village	- wioska
'olde worlde'	- należący do dawnej epoki, w starym stylu
style of living	- styl życia
to appeal (to)	- podobać się, być atrakcyjnym
to get married	- zawrzeć związek małżeński, pobrać się
freedom	- wolność, swoboda
built-up area	- teren zabudowany
noise	- hałas
traffic	- ruch
peace and quiet	- spokój i cisza

objaśnienia:

I'm just about to ... - mam właśnie zamiar (coś zrobić - wyraża czynność zaplanowaną na najbliższą przyszłość)

We've lived in the town (...) since we got married – pojawia się tu czas Present Perfect, ponieważ czynność zaczęła się w pewnym momencie w przeszłości (*we got married*), i nadal trwa. Przetłumaczmy to na polski czasem teraźniejszym: Mieszkamy w mieście od czasu jak się pobraliśmy.

uzupełnij zdania:

1. If you pay money to somebody to live in their property, you (hire, let, rent) it.
2. If you've changed a house into flats, you've (converter, converted, constructed) it.
3. If you make somebody change their religion or beliefs, you (convert, convince, alter) them.

odpowiedzi:

1. rent
2. converted
3. convert

LESSON 17

Do you play or just watch?

Steve

So, tell me what type of sports do you like?

Man Cricket, football and swimming.
 Steve Now, do you play them or just watch?
 Man No, I play them as well. I like them.
 Steve You play them all?
 Man Yes.

Steve Which is your favourite?
 Man Swimming.
 Steve And why is that? Why do you like swimming so much?
 Man Because it is an active game and a lot of energy is used in this game and each and every muscle, I think, is used in this game.

Steve Do you ever buy tickets to some of the sporting events that you like to pursue?
 Man No, I don't think so. I don't. Never.
 Steve So, would you say you are more of an active participant than a spectator?
 Man Yes, active participant.

swimming	- pływanie
to play	- grać
to watch	- oglądać, przyglądać się
favourite	- ulubiony
active	- aktywny
game	- gra, mecz, partia (np. szachów)
to use	- używać
each and every	- każdy jeden, każdy z osobna
ticket	- bilet
sporting event	- impreza sportowa
to pursue	- dążyć do osiągnięcia, realizować, uprawiać (sport)
participant	- uczestnik
spectator	- widz

objaśnienia:

Wyraz 'sport' nie pojawia się w angielskim w charakterze przymiotnika (sportowy). Zamiast niego mamy:

sports albo **sporting**

np.

- a sports car - samochód sportowy
- a sports/sporting event - impreza sportowa
- a sports shirt - koszulka sportowa

Przymiotnik '**sporty**' – znaczy wysportowany albo lubiący sport

Np. I'm not a very sporty person

uzupełnij zdania:

1. I don't take part in any (sport, sporting, athletic) activities.
2. I am not very (sporty, athlete, sporting).
3. I would like to have a (sport, sports, sporting) car.

odpowiedzi:

1. sporting
2. sporty
3. sports

LESSON 18

What would you do if you had the chance?

- Steve What would you really like to do if you had the chance?
Man Play football.
Steve Professionally?
Man I'd do it for nothing.
Steve So along those lines of sports, what types of sports do you like?
Man I enjoy watching, err, professional football. I like to watch a bit of Rugby Union, a bit of cricket if it was either England or my home county, Leicestershire.
- Steve Do you like to watch sport as much as participate in it?
Man Err, I think I'd rather participate, but you know, as you get a bit bigger and a bit older that's not always easy, is it?
Steve What's essentially the difference in your mind between the two?
Man If I play sport, you can come off the field at the end of the game and think you've really achieved something, whereas if you're err you know just watching it, you know it's not really you, is it?

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| to play | - grać, uprawiać jakąś dziedzinę sportu |
| professionally | - zawodowo |
| for nothing | - za darmo, bez wynagrodzenia |
| to enjoy | - lubić, cieszyć się czymś |
| to watch | - oglądać |
| Rugby Union | - rugby, w którym drużyna składa się z 15-tu graczy (w odróżnieniu od Rugby League – z 13-toma graczami w drużynie). |
| home county | - <i>tu</i> : hrabstwo, z którego pochodzi rozmówca |

to participate	- uczestniczyć
essentially	- zasadniczo
to come off the field	- zejść z boiska
at the end of the game	- po zakończeniu meczu/gry
to achieve	- osiągać coś
whereas	- podczas gdy

objaśnienia:

hrabstwo to po angielsku **county albo -shire**; przy czym *county* funkcjonuje niezależnie, a *shire* doczepiamy do nazwy miasta, np.

Leicestershire – to hrabstwo Leicester (wyraz *shire* doczepiony do nazwy miasta Leicester)

Leicestershire is my home county – hrabstwo Leicester to moje hrabstwo rodzinne (pochodzę z hrabstwa Leicester)

as you get...

as you get a bit bigger ... - w miarę jak ci przybywa na wadze

as you get a bit older... - w miarę jak się starzejesz

as you get a bit wiser ... - w miarę jak nabierasz rozumu, itd.

uzupełnij zdania:

1. An area of Britain with its own unit of local administration is called (country, county, countryside).
2. If you take part in a game, you (partake, participate, share) in it.
3. If you participate in something, you are a (participant, partipicle, recipient).

odpowiedzi:

1. county
2. participate
3. participant

LESSON 19

What is your passion?

- Chris What is your passion then?
- Fiona I absolutely love dancing. I do salsa and lambada and I dance about twice a week in central London and I love it.
- Chris What is it that appeals to you? Is it the music? Or is it the dance?
- Fiona The music, the dance, the whole atmosphere you get there. I've met so many new people through it and it's brilliant.
- Chris But you never have the same partner?
- Girl No.
- Chris How do you get to know your partner, how do you get to

Girl know...?
I just think that you really have to be very, very trusting of whom you dance with. My teacher, he's the only person I really trust when I dance. As you keep dancing you meet people and you get better with other people and then, you know, you begin to trust them.

passion	- pasja, namiętność
to love	- <i>tu</i> : uwielbiać
to appeal to	- podobać się, być atrakcyjnym
brilliant	- wspaniały, cudowny, fantastyczny itp.
trusting	- ufny, ufający
to trust	- ufać

objaśnienia:

to get to know – poznać

to get better (at something) – coraz lepiej coś robić; robić postępy

to keep doing something – regularnie coś robić

As you keep dancing, you get better at it.
So, keep dancing, you'll get better at it!

uzupełnij zdania:

1. A person who trusts other people easily is (trustee, trusting, trustworthy).
2. A person whom you can trust is (trusting, trustworthy, unreliable).
3. People who control trusts are (untrustworthy, trusty, trustees).

odpowiedzi:

1. trusting
2. trustworthy
3. trustees

LESSON 20

Tangible benefits

Chris What is the pleasure of keeping a garden in London?

Lady I think it's the contrast from what one does for a living... because I work as an editor and writer and therefore I'm sitting at a computer screen a lot of the time, so there's a huge pleasure in actually being able to abandon that and garden maybe half an hour or an hour.

Chris And also there are tangible benefits, presumably?

Lady In my case there aren't as many as there should be as I do garden organically, so I am at risk [of] from losing things ... yes, it is nice to pick your own stuff that you've grown, though I have to say I never grow quite as much as I anticipate.

Chris Why is that, if I may ask?

Susan Probably I'm not a very good gardener ...

pleasure	- przyjemność
editor	- redaktor
writer	- pisarz, publicysta
therefore	- a zatem, w związku z tym
screen	- ekran
to abandon	- porzucić
to garden	- uprawiać ogródek
tangible	- namacalny, dotykalny
benefit	- korzyść
presumably	- zapewne
in my case	- w moim przypadku, jeśli chodzi o mnie
organically	- <i>tu</i> : hodować metodą naturalną, ekologicznie, bez używania środków chemicznych
to be at risk	- być narażonym na ryzyko
to lose	- tracić
to pick	- zrywać
to grow	- uprawiać, hodować
stuff	- (<i>ogólnie</i>) rzeczy
anticipate	- oczekiwać

objaśnienia:

... what one does for a living .. - jak się zarabia na życie

Organic i **organically** oznaczają w angielskim ekologiczną metodę hodowli czy uprawy, bez użycia środków chemicznych, np:
organic food, to garden organically, to grow something organically

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Something that can be touched and felt is (touchy, touching, tangible).
2. A person who is very sensitive and easily upset is (sensible, touchy, touched).
3. You grow plants, but you (rise, raise, erase) animals.

odpowiedzi:

1. tangible
2. touchy
3. raise

B B C