

Roman Ociepa
Russell Preston
Arlena Witt

Angielskie wyrazy kłopotliwe

ĆWICZENIA



POLONSKY

Gdy poznasz czworolistek we wszystkich porach roku, jego korzeń, liść i kwiat, gdy poznasz go po wyglądzie, zapachu i nasieniu, wtedy będziesz mógł nauczyć się jego prawdziwego imienia, bo będziesz znał jego istotę: a to więcej niż pożytek.

Ursula K. Le Guin, *Czarnoksiężnik z Archipelagu*

**Dobre słowo jest lepsze
od dobrego
pieroga.**

Anonim, przysłowie rosyjskie

Jakie słowo wypowiesz, takie usłyszysz.

Homer

**Najlepsze
słowa
to słowa
najkrótsze.**

George Sand

**Z cennika.
Wtedy słowo w cenie,
gdy płatne milczenie.**

Stanisław Jerzy Lec

**Bez znajomości
siły słów
nie sposób
poznać ludzi.**

Konfucjusz

Nie ma stuletnich ludzi,
ale są tysiącletnie słowa.

**Jestem Misiem o Bardzo Małym Rozumku
i długie słowa sprawiają mi
wielką trudność.**

A. A. Milne, *Kubuś Puchatek*

**Wiele rzeczy nie powstało
z powodu
niemożności
ich nazwania.**

Stanisław Jerzy Lec

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Angielskie wyrazy kłopotliwe

Ćwiczenia
Wydanie nowe

Bielsko-Biała 2019

POLONSKY

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Wstęp

Książka *Angielskie wyrazy kłopotliwe. Ćwiczenia* stanowi naturalną kontynuację naszej poprzedniej publikacji – poradnika językowego *Angielskie wyrazy kłopotliwe*. O ile skupialiśmy się w nim na kłopotliwych dla polskiego ucznia angielskich grupach synonimicznych i staraliśmy się objaśnić różnicę w znaczeniu i sposobie użycia takich wyrazów, o tyle celem tej książki jest przedstawienie zestawu ćwiczeń, które pomogą w opanowaniu tego aspektu słownictwa.

W zestawie ćwiczeń układ haseł odzwierciedla układ poradnika. Najczęściej każda jednostka zawiera część definiującą, która pomoże Czytelnikowi w uchwyceniu różnic między wyrazami, oraz część praktyczną, pozwalającą przećwiczyć użycie wyrazów w zdaniach lub krótszych tekstach. Na końcu książki zamieszczono klucz z odpowiedziami do każdego zadania. Należy pamiętać, że często są to odpowiedzi sugerowane, czyli uznane przez autorów za najlepsze. Jeśli kontekst pozwala na stosowanie więcej niż jednej odpowiedzi, zostało to uwzględnione w kluczu.

Ponieważ nie chcieliśmy zarzucać Czytelnika nowymi wyrazami, idiomami, kolokacjami i konstrukcjami, w ćwiczeniach najczęściej pojawiają się te znane z publikacji *Angielskie wyrazy kłopotliwe*. Do poradnika tego odsyłamy też w razie wątpliwości przy rozwiązywaniu ćwiczeń. Mamy nadzieję, że obie książki będą stanowiły pomoc w opanowaniu słownictwa angielskiego.

Przygotowanie zestawu ćwiczeń jest procesem skomplikowanym i długotrwałym. Przede wszystkim chcielibyśmy podziękować naszym rodzinom i bliskim za cierpliwe wspieranie nas w czasie pisania tej książki.

Dziękujemy za ogromną pomoc i wkład pracy, jaki bezinteresownie wniosła pani Monika Preston na etapie opracowywania gotowego materiału i pilotażu.

Nasze książki mają służyć uczniom, ich więc poprosiliśmy o opinie i uwagi w trakcie pilotażu. Chcemy tutaj gorąco podziękować: Agnieszce i Adzie Chudybom, Pawłowi Fabrowiczowi, Jolancie i Romanowi Justyńskim, Karolinie Kociszewskiej, Katarzynie Łuczak, Elżbiecie Maciejczyk, Marii Pawlak, Andrzejowi Podreckiemu, Katarzynie Wojewodzie, uczniom Szkoły Języka Angielskiego „Prestiz” w Żywcu, a także studentom I i III roku filologii angielskiej Akademii Techniczno-Humanistycznej w Bielsku-Białej. Bez Waszej pomocy ta książka byłaby o wiele uboższa.

Jest rzeczą oczywistą, że winą za wszelkie ewentualne niedociągnięcia i błędy w tej publikacji można obarczyć jedynie nas.

Roman Ociepa
Russell Preston
Arlena Witt

WSTĘP DO WYDANIA NOWEGO

Przygotowując nowe wydanie książki *Angielskie wyrazy kłopotliwe. Ćwiczenia* zdecydowaliśmy, że nie będziemy dokonywać zmian w treści ani układzie książki. Zachowaliśmy wszystkie zadania z wydania pierwszego, wprowadzając co najwyżej drobne zmiany stylistyczne i eliminując usterki językowe. Książka zyskała za to nową, ciekawszą szatą graficzną. Chcieliśmy podziękować wszystkim osobom, które dzieliły się z nami opinią na temat tej publikacji i od lat systematycznie zachęcały nas do wznowienia jej, wskazując na jej unikalny charakter. Mamy nadzieję, że ta książka spełni Wasze oczekiwania.

Dziękujemy pani Anicie Ziętał za pomoc w zdigitalizowaniu książki oraz pani Krystynie Ociepa za zapoznanie się z materiałem w niej zawartym i podzielenie się z nami sugestiami i uwagami.

Roman Ociepa, Russell Preston, Arlena Witt
wrzesień 2018

O AUTORACH

Roman Ociepa uzyskał dyplom licencjacki (NKJO UJ, 1995) oraz dyplom magisterski (IFA UJ, 1999) z zakresu filologii angielskiej. Uczy języka angielskiego od ponad 20 lat. Interesuje się kulturą, historią i geografią krajów anglojęzycznych (i nie tylko), czego owocem są książki *United Kingdom at a Glance* (2009) i *United States at a Glance* (2017) oraz seria podręczników do kopiowania *Let's Visit* poświęcona Irlandii, USA, Szkocji, Anglii i Polsce. Dla wydawnictwa Polonsky przygotował również serię podręczników maturalnych *Polonsky Writing for Matura* (2016) i *Polonsky Speaking for Matura* (2017), a także serię materiałów pomocniczych *Active Matura*, w której dotychczas ukazały się *Word Formation B2. Słowotwórstwo B2* (2017), *Prepositions B2. Przyimki B2* (2017) oraz *Writing B1. Wypowiedź pisemna B1* (2018).

Russell Preston jest Australijczykiem urodzonym w Brisbane. Ukończył studia na Central QLD University. Przyjechał do Polski w 2002 r. i natychmiast zakochał się w tym kraju. Od piętnastu lat Russell uczy angielskiego dzieci, nastolatków i dorosłych. Jest również głosem we wszystkich książkach z serii *Let's Visit* opublikowanych przez wydawnictwo Polonsky. Russell mieszka z żoną i dwójką dzieci na południu Polski.

Arlena Witt na YouTube tworzy „Po Cudzemu” o tym, jak lepiej mówić po angielsku. Rozróżnia media społecznościowe — tweetuje, snapuje, robi zdjęcia. Czasem pisze na blogu wittamina.pl. Absolwentka filologii angielskiej na Uniwersytecie Śląskim. Zachęca do zdrowego rozsądku, humoru, myślenia, dystansu i mówienia innym miłych rzeczy.

WYKAZ SKRÓTÓW I OZNACZEŃ

(nawias) (w definicji lub w odpowiedzi)	dodatkowe warianty wyrazu lub odpowiedzi dodatkowy komentarz
/	formy alternatywne
<i>adj</i>	przymiotnik (<i>adjective</i>)
<i>adv</i>	przysłówek (<i>adverb</i>)
AmE	amerykańska odmiana języka angielskiego (<i>American English</i>)
BrE	brytyjska odmiana języka angielskiego (<i>British English</i>)
<i>det</i>	określnik, np. przedimek (<i>determiner</i>)
<i>n</i>	rzeczownik (<i>noun</i>)
<i>pron</i>	zaimek (<i>pronoun</i>)
<i>sb</i>	ktoś (<i>somebody</i>)
<i>sth</i>	coś (<i>something</i>)
<i>v</i>	czasownik (<i>verb</i>)

A

ACHE *v* – HURT – INJURE *v* – WOUND *v*

1. Dopasuj wyrazy *ache*, *hurt*, *injure* i *wound* do podanych niżej definicji.

1. to get hurt with a bullet, a blade or a sharp instrument _____
2. to get hurt in an accident or while taking part in a sports activity _____
3. to feel physical or emotional pain _____, _____
4. to sustain prolonged pain (it often refers to a specific organ) _____

2. Uzupełnij poniższe zdania, wstawiając w luki wyrazy *ache*, *hurt*, *injure* i *wound* w odpowiedniej formie. Niekiedy więcej niż jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna.

1. After John had had six slices of pizza, his stomach started _____ badly.
2. Don't let your daughter play with knives. She may _____ herself badly!
3. Stop hitting me so hard! It really _____.
4. When I saw the widow at the funeral, my heart _____.
5. Jack _____ his finger while repairing the roof of the house.
6. The firefighter managed to rescue the girl from the burning house, but he was seriously _____.
7. My brakes failed yesterday when I was driving to work and I accidentally rear-ended another car, but thankfully nobody was _____.
8. Mark didn't say anything when Anne accepted Philip's invitation to the party, but it seemed obvious that he was deeply _____ by her disloyalty.
9. My knees were _____ terribly all day yesterday but today they are fine. What do you think was the reason, doctor?
10. Carl had to return home from the war as he had been seriously _____ in the shoulder and couldn't continue fighting.

3. Przetłumacz na język angielski fragmenty podane w nawiasach, tak aby powstały zdania poprawne pod względem leksykalnym i gramatycznym. Dokonując tłumaczeń, użyj wyrazów *ache*, *hurt*, *injure* i *wound*.

1. Mary was playing outside when she accidentally _____ (*zraniła się w nogę*).
2. Three passers-by have been _____ (*ranni*) in the shoot-out this morning.
3. The girl fell and _____ (*skaleczyła się w kolano*) while she was running after the cat.
4. Uncle Larry must be careful. _____ (*Bolą go plecy*) so he cannot lift any heavy objects.
5. I don't know what happened. My ear has been _____ (*boli mnie*) since I got up.
6. The teacher's rude remarks _____ (*uraziły jego dumę*) deeply. That is why he left school early yesterday.
7. I've just seen the flower pot fall onto your head. _____ (*Czy coś ci się stało?*)
8. Tell me _____ (*gdzie cię boli*).
9. A few people were _____ (*rannych*) in the accident last night.
10. Put those scissors away _____ (*zanim komuś stanie się krzywda*).

4. Dopasuj wyrazy *ache, pain, injury i wound* do poniższych definicji.

1. a tear, cut or puncture on your skin _____
2. intensive physical or emotional discomfort _____
3. slight discomfort, frequently connected with a particular organ _____
4. any kind of damage done to your body _____

5. Uzupełnij poniższe zdania, wstawiając w luki wyrazy *ache, pain, injury i wound* w liczbie pojedynczej lub mnogiej. Niekiedy więcej niż jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna.

1. I have had a terrible _____ in my lower back for weeks.
2. The police officer suffered a terrible head _____ in the fight.
3. My Grandmother has suffered from ear _____ all day.
4. The perception of _____ is a purely subjective matter – what is a slight discomfort for one person may be an intolerable experience for another.
5. The football player has just recovered from a major _____.
6. You shouldn't eat for a day or two after you've had a stomach _____.
7. Mary doesn't feel any more _____. Let her sleep.
8. The young nurse cleaned the _____, put two stitches in it and ask the patient to wait patiently for the doctor.
9. The doctor examined her head carefully and decided to X-ray it because he suspected an internal _____.
10. Take those pills, they will help you relieve the _____.
11. His uncle complained of a dull _____ in his knee.
12. Evelyn couldn't bear the _____ of loneliness after her husband's death.
13. I think that this boy has sadistic tendencies as he likes inflicting _____ on animals.
14. Mark was so afraid of dentists that even a serious tooth _____ wasn't enough to make him arrange a visit.
15. My brother Jeff sustained eight knee _____ in the previous season.

6. Przeczytaj uważnie poniższe teksty. Następnie uzupełnij luki, wstawiając wyrazy *ache, pain, injury i wound* w liczbie pojedynczej lub mnogiej. Niekiedy więcej niż jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna.

A middle aged man from Manchester is recovering from a serious (1) _____ after losing control of his car on Saturday evening. Having run off the road, the car ended up in the nearby paddock. Although suffering from a stab (2) _____ to the neck, the man was able to contact police on his mobile phone. His fellow traveller Miss Ellen Bright from Halifax escaped with only a slight head (3) _____.

In other Saturday night news a security guard received a massive head (4) _____, after trying to break up two rival gangs. One of the city officials commented that gang wars are a source of constant (5) _____ for a local authorities and promised that more decisive action will be taken to solve this problem.

A strange incident happened in one of the local banks. A female customer complained of the serious head (6) _____ and suddenly fell unconscious on the floor. Although medical help was offered to her immediately, it was not effective and the woman, in a coma, had to be transported to hospital.

A

Star American long jumper Adam Bigboots sustained another (7) _____ at the weekend, this time falling on his head while practising. Bigboots said that he felt fine after the accident and was only suffering from slight back (8) _____. The American national champion has been in the news for all the wrong reasons lately. Last week he was wounded after a fight with a fellow competitor.

A new report by the Polish Health Service claims that there are not enough hospital beds for the elderly in the community. A spokesman said that the frail are living in constant (9) _____ and even people with serious (10) _____ may have to wait up to seventeen hours for the bed. Doctor Piotr Las from Warsaw hospital totally refuted the report saying he was deeply wounded by such outrageous claims.

ADJACENT – ADJOINING – NEIGHBOURING

7. Dopasuj poniższe wyrazy do definicji.

1. adjacent
2. adjoining
3. neighbouring
- a. having a common boundary or edge with something; joining something
- b. situated very close to something or touching something
- c. located near something

8. Uzupełnij luki, wstawiając wyrazy *adjacent*, *adjoining* i *neighbouring*. Niekiedy więcej niż jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna.

1. The new highway will run _____ to my home.
2. My best friend has lived in the _____ village all his life.
3. My cousins stayed in _____ rooms when they went on holiday.
4. The kitchen is just _____ to the bathroom.
5. There are millions of people living in the New York and _____ cities.
6. Germany's _____ states are Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland and Switzerland.
7. In the game of checkers you advance your pieces diagonally forward to _____ squares.
8. A neurotransmitter is a chemical substance released by neurons to stimulate _____ neurons.
9. Our hotel offers free one-day tours to _____ cities. Guests may book them from the hotel tour desk.
10. Their farm was located on the lands _____ to the mountains.

9. W każdym zdaniu podkreśl wyraz, który najlepiej pasuje do treści.

1. Hermitage, the largest museum in Russia, is located in St. Petersburg and it derives its name from the 'Hermitage' pavilion **adjoining / adjacent** the Winter Palace.
2. Switzerland tries to maintain good relations with **adjacent / neighbouring** states.
3. In our hospital you do not have to go outside, you can use the underpass which leads to the **adjacent / neighbouring** buildings.
4. My parents lived in a house **adjacent / neighbouring** to the town hall.
5. We didn't have time to visit the **adjoining / neighbouring** islands.

6. There are two cities of Cambridge: one is located in England and the other is an American city, **adjacent / neighbouring** to Boston.
7. We stayed in a small hotel **adjacent / adjoining** to the theme park.
8. Our twins live upstairs in rooms **adjacent / adjoining** each other.
9. The village is famous for its local brewery and is visited by people from **adjoining / neighbouring** towns.
10. The state of Florida comprises a peninsula and **adjoining / neighbouring** mainland areas.

AIM – GOAL – PURPOSE – CAUSE – END – TARGET

10. Odpowiedz na poniższe pytania, wykorzystując wyrazy aim, cause, end, goal, purpose i target. Niektóre słowa mogą być użyte częściej niż raz.

Which one do you use when you want to:

1. stress that you intend to do something deliberately? _____, _____
2. speak about the outcome of your actions? _____
3. say that you have achieved something with much effort after a long time?
_____, _____
4. support a certain principle? _____
5. stress the outcome which a factory, bank or company wants to achieve? _____
6. speak about the idea which you want to criticise or a person or object which you want to hit? _____

11. Podkreśl wyraz, który najlepiej pasuje do treści zdania. W niektórych przykładach możliwa jest więcej niż jedna prawidłowa odpowiedź.

1. Winning the league this year is our main **cause / end / target**.
2. It is our **aim / end / cause** to finally end animal testing by 2010.
3. Pollution has been the main **purpose / target / cause** of the destruction of this once pristine lake.
4. The government's main **target / aim / cause** is to reduce unemployment this year.
5. We have yet to reach our **aim / purpose / end** of protecting all of Africa's great animals.
6. This is a general-**purpose / aim / end** barn in which we store hay and grain.
7. She was deeply devoted to the **cause / end / purpose** of world peace.
8. I am afraid that our bank is not going to meet this year's **aims / goals / targets**.
9. It was immoral to bomb civilian **aims / targets / goals**.
10. The Salvation Army is an international charity whose primary **aim / cause / target** is to provide help to poor people in many countries of the world.
11. In the game of draughts, the **end / target / goal** is to jump and capture each of your opponent's pieces until they are all removed from the board.
12. I don't agree with you! I don't think that a just **goal / cause / purpose** justifies breaking the law.
13. They declared that this was a holy war, fought only for religious **causes / ends / purposes**.
14. The manager knew how to present and support her ideas, so she finally achieved her **goal / end / target**.
15. The **aim / purpose / target** of establishing national parks is to preserve uncultivated land and resources.

A

ALLEY – AVENUE – BOULEVARD

12. Dopasuj wyrazy *alley*, *avenue* i *boulevard* do poniższych definicji.

1. a wide street (sometimes with lines of trees, buildings or gardens running along each side) _____
2. a wide street with lines of trees running along each side (more common in AmE) _____
3. a narrow street which has walls on both sides _____
4. a bowling facility _____

13. Przetłumacz na język angielski fragmenty podane w nawiasach, tak aby powstały zdania poprawne pod względem leksykalnym i gramatycznym. Dokonując tłumaczeń, użyj wyrazów *alley*, *avenue* i *boulevard*.

1. Quite a few New York City landmarks are located _____ (wzdłuż Piątej Alei) in Manhattan. They include the Empire State Building, Rockefeller Center, the Guggenheim Museum, and many more.
2. I loved Los Angeles with its sunny beaches and (bulwary) _____ lined with palm trees.
3. The military convoy was attacked _____ (na głównej alei) leading to the airport.
4. Using one credit card to pay another is a _____ (ślepy zaułek). You should start saving up instead and stop using credit cards at all.
5. Can you tell me how long a typical _____ (tor w kręgielni) is?
6. It is _____ (jeden z najszerszych bulwarów) in the city. In fact, it is almost 100 metres wide.
7. She lives in one of the houses located _____ (przy alei) leading to the train station.
8. The hotel building overlooks a _____ (szeroką aleję) linked with oak trees.
9. The police found a dead body in one of the _____ (wąskich zaułków) behind the city hall.
10. The city is _____ (słynie ze swoich tętniących życiem bulwarów) lined with the boutiques and department stores.

ALONE – LONE – SOLITARY – LONELY – DESOLATE

14. Dopasuj wyrazy *alone*, *lone*, *solitary*, *lonely* i *desolate* do poniższych definicji.

1. (of people) isolated from others _____, _____, _____
2. without friends and companions _____, _____, _____
3. feeling extremely sad and alone _____
4. performing an activity without any help _____
5. living as a single person, or being unique _____
6. feeling sad because lack of company _____
7. depopulated or abandoned, unpleasant and empty _____

15. Uzupełnij luki, wstawiając wyrazy *alone*, *lone*, *solitary*, *lonely* i *desolate*. Niekiedy więcej niż jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna.

1. The name of Sinn Féin, the Irish nationalist political party, stands for 'We _____'.

2. This species of birds nests mostly in _____ trees.
3. When we entered the _____ house we could hear strange creakings and groanings.
4. We first learn that Harry Potter is a(n) _____ orphan and only later do we find out that he is in fact a wizard.
5. As a(n) _____ sailor she made a solo voyage of the world.
6. Nowadays, it seems that more and more of people claim that they feel _____.
7. The state of Texas is popularly called The _____ Star State.
8. Some monks separate themselves completely from the society and live _____ as hermits.
9. The whole region is now left _____ and it has a population of only several hundred people.
10. A diary is a record of personal activities, feelings and reflections, and unlike public writing it is intended mainly for the writer's use _____.
11. A leprechaun is an Irish fairy who has the form of a tiny old man. Leprechauns live in remote places and are _____ by nature.
12. One of the most famous albums by the Beatles is *Sgt. Pepper's _____ Hearts Club Band*.
13. They were driving on a(n) _____ highway with nothing but desert around them.
14. He has been held in _____ confinement for over twenty years.
15. The picture shows a _____ rider in a desert.

16. Przeczytaj uważnie poniższe teksty i uzupełnij luki, wstawiając wyrazy *alone, lone, solitary, lonely* i *desolate*. Niekiedy więcej niż jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna.

Have you been (1) _____ too long? Still looking for a way to meet that special person you have always been longing for? Now is the time to end those (2) _____ Saturday nights! Join the Love Only dating service and we promise you that those (3) _____ Saturday nights will be a thing of the past! Our motto is that no one should feel (4) _____ all their lives. Richard from Surry is one of Love Only's successes. 'I felt totally (5) _____ being by myself all the time but with Love Only love came my way.' Beryl from London also found love, 'I thought I would be a(n) (6) _____ traveller forever but then I found Simon! Love Only will save you too!'

When explorers first came to Australia they found it to be a(n) (7) _____ place full of sand and dangerous animals. For those who lived in Tasmania life was extremely (8) _____ with many wives being left (9) _____ for weeks on end as their husbands left for work on the mainland. Everyone, it seems, was longing for their former homeland England. For the intrepid explorer, a(n) (10) _____ existence was expected but for many normal families it took years to acclimatize to their (11) _____ lifestyle.

Explorer Wally 'Crazy Man' Wild has just returned from his thirty-day expedition to the Gobi Desert. 'Well, it was just me out there so life was a bit (12) _____ but I loved being in such a wild and (13) _____ place.' Wally was the (14) _____ athlete to take part in this year's Gobi Marathon. 'Most people thought I was crazy but I don't like large crowds, so living such a(n) (15) _____ life is pretty idyllic. People ask me if I ever feel (16) _____ but I have lived most of my life (17) _____ after the death of my parents when I was very young.'

A

ALTERNATIVE – ALTERNATE *adj*

17. Dopasuj poniższe wyrazy do definicji.

1. alternative
2. alternate
 - a. changing from the first thing to the next and then to the first thing again
 - b. existing beside, possible to be used when something else fails

18. Podkreśl wyraz, który najlepiej pasuje do treści zdania.

1. Poland is looking further for different forms of **alternate / alternative** energy.
2. John likes to go to work on **alternate / alternative** days of the week.
3. Robert's new suit has **alternate / alternative stripes** of black and red.
4. Maybe you should try to use an **alternate / alternative** approach and try explaining instead of shouting?
5. We have yet to come up with an **alternate / alternative** source of energy apart from oil.
6. He does not believe in **alternate / alternative medicine**. For him it is useless, and sometimes even harmful.
7. Miss Jones will be available only on **alternate / alternative** days.
8. We should abandon vivisection as a way of scientific research and try to develop **alternate / alternative** methods when possible.
9. He specializes in writing science-fiction books and creating **alternate / alternative** histories.
10. She liked the tiles with their pattern of **alternate / alternative** triangles and squares.

AMONG – BETWEEN

19. Podkreśl wyraz, który najlepiej pasuje do treści zdania. W niektórych przypadkach obie możliwości są poprawne.

1. **Among / Between** all the places I have seen in the world, London is the most beautiful.
2. I hope we can keep this secret **between / among** ourselves.
3. The spread of the disease has increased **between / among** the population.
4. The teacher told the two girls to discuss the problem **among / between** themselves.
5. My friend Zosia lives somewhere **among / between** Kraków and Bochnia.
6. Try not to get lost **among / between** the crowd after the concert!
7. There was a lot of rumour **among / between** the workers that the factory was going bankrupt.
8. Mother divided the cake **among / between** the group of children and everybody got an equal piece.
9. Could you tell me who is standing **among / between** Jane and Lucy in this picture?
10. The children were hiding **among / between** the trees in the garden.
11. Peter managed to squeeze his compact Smart **among / between** two cars.
12. He was holding a cigar **among / between** his teeth.
13. The clerk promised to call **among / between** two and three.
14. It will be difficult to divide three CDs **among / between** the two children. Don't you think?
15. Doctor Livingstone lived **among / between** the tribes of sub-Saharan Africa.

20. Dopasuj wyrazy *amoral*, *immoral* i *unmoral* do poniższych definicji.

1. violating principles of right and wrong _____
2. not concerned with or interested in morality _____, _____
3. situated outside an understanding of morality _____, _____

21. Podkreśl wyraz, który najlepiej pasuje do treści zdania. W niektórych przykładach obie możliwości są poprawne.

1. It is obvious that babies and animals are *amoral* / *immoral*.
2. Physiological activities such as breathing or blinking are examples of *amoral* / *unmoral* activities.
3. It is *amoral* / *immoral* to cheat during exams.
4. All natural forces are *immoral* / *unmoral*, which means that they possess no moral qualities.
5. He was not aware that his actions were unethical, so we cannot call them *amoral* / *immoral*.
6. For most people pornography is totally *immoral* / *unmoral*.
7. This book was considered highly *immoral* / *unmoral* for a long time.
8. He had an opinion of a ruthless, *amoral* / *unmoral* politician.
9. For Catholics, abortion is an *immoral* / *unmoral* issue.
10. Do you consider tax evasion to be *immoral* / *unmoral*?

AMOUNT – NUMBER

22. W każdym wyrażeniu podkreśl wyraz, który najlepiej pasuje do treści.

1. a considerable *amount* / *number* of trouble
2. an adequate *amount* / *number* of food for six people
3. a(n) *amount* / *number* of people
4. the exact *amount* / *number* of seats
5. a limited *amount* / *number* of tickets
6. the exact *amount* / *number* of money
7. an equivalent *amount* / *number* in euros
8. a limited *amount* / *number* of time
9. an enormous *amount* / *number* of cars
10. an approximate *amount* / *number* of wedding guests

23. Przetłumacz na język angielski fragmenty podane w nawiasach, tak aby powstały zdania poprawne pod względem leksykalnym i gramatycznym. Dokonując tłumaczeń, użyj wyrazów *amount* i *number*.

1. The _____ (*liczba możliwych rozwiązań*) seems to be limited.
2. Unfortunately, none of us had a credit card and the _____ (*kwota*) we had in cash was insufficient.
3. The (*wzrastająca liczba*) _____ of border incidents was a major cause of concern for the government.
4. The _____ (*łączna liczba książek*) in our library is 19,207.

A

5. No _____ (*ilość*) of discouragement would make her give up the idea of becoming a vet.
6. This _____ (*kwota*) seems to be a bit exaggerated.
7. A _____ (*duża liczba samochodów*) are stolen here every day.
8. The _____ (*liczba apostołów*) was twelve.
9. He had to put a _____ (*wiele pracy*) into renovating that old Mercedes.
10. They were completely puzzled when they saw the bill for the _____ (*całą kwotę*).

24. Dopasuj osobę do podanej charakterystyki, wykorzystując wyrazy *advocate*, *attorney*, *barrister* i *solicitor*.

1. In England, he advises clients and does office work for a barrister. _____
2. He is a strong supporter of an idea. _____
3. In England, he is engaged in trial work, which means that he represents his clients in higher court of law. _____
4. In Scotland, he is a trial lawyer. _____
5. In the US, any lawyer who specializes in a certain area of law. _____

25. Uzupełnij luki w poniższych zdaniach, wstawiając wyrazy *advocate*, *attorney*, *barrister* i *solicitor* w liczbie pojedynczej lub mnogiej. Niekiedy więcej niż jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna.

1. He was elected _____ General in Florida in 2003.
2. Mr Pemberton is known as a strong _____ of environment protection.
3. In England, at a robed hearing, a _____ must wear special clothes: a wig, a black gown with a dark suit, and a white shirt.
4. When you are buying or selling a house in England, you will need to use a(n) _____ to help you.
5. We had some serious problems while buying land in the Scottish Highlands, so we contacted a(n) _____.
6. She is employed as an inhouse _____, which means that she represents only this company in London courts and cannot offer her services to the public.
7. Generally, most American _____ are specialists in one area of law and they are known as a litigators or outside counsels.
8. I can't understand why he has become such a(n) _____ of banning cars in the city centre.
9. In the US, prosecutor is a federal, state or county _____.
10. She wanted advice on dealing with local education authorities, so she contacted a(n) _____ to help her.

26. Przeczytaj uważnie poniższe teksty, a następnie uzupełnij luki, wstawiając wyrazy *advocate*, *attorney*, *barrister* i *solicitor* w liczbie pojedynczej lub mnogiej. W jednym przypadku poprawnych jest kilka odpowiedzi.

My Grandmother was recently on holiday in Florida when she was arrested for speeding. The first thing she did was to call her (1) _____ back in England but there was little he could do so she had to contact a local (2) _____. Sadly though the Governor of Florida is a strong (3) _____ of prosecuting drivers who speed. Grandma was locked up in jail for a few days. The local police sergeant told her that she might be tried in a higher court so it would be a good idea to fly herself in a good British (4) _____.

The film starts with the main heroine's monologue, 'When I divorced Tony three years ago, the first thing I did was check our finances and then go to our (5) _____. He was a great help and was even able to give me some wise words when we found out that Tony had murdered my mother in the garden shed. He employed a well-known (6) _____ when his case reached the High Court. I was worried that at one stage he may be found innocent but thankfully the judge was a great (7) _____ of putting murders like

B

Tony behind bars. Because of this case I decided to start practising law and now, after moving to America, I am a successful (8) _____.'

I have been watching the Perry Mason show for years! I know it's just a bad 1960's sitcom but Perry was such a handsome man! If someone had broken the law he was always the first (9) _____ people rang. The worst thing was when a few years ago our local TV station cancelled the repeats. There were many (10) _____ of bringing the show back and thankfully they did. Now there is even a new series set in England! This time Perry plays a(n) (11) _____ in the High Court, it's so exciting! He has even fallen in love with a sexy property (12) _____.

BABY – INFANT – TODDLER – NEWBORN – NEONATE

27. Dopasuj wyrazy *baby, infant, toddler, newborn i neonate* do poniższych zdań.

1. A person who behaves childishly or acts like a child is called a(n) _____.
2. An affectionate word used about a person we love is a(n) _____.
3. A child who has just learnt to crawl or walk is called a(n) _____.
4. A child who is less than a month old in a medical terminology is called a(n) _____.
5. A very small child who hasn't learnt to walk and speak yet is called a(n) _____.
6. A child under 18 months of age is called a(n) _____.
7. A pupil from lower grades of primary school is called a(n) _____.
8. A child who has just been born is called a(n) _____.

28. Uzupełnij luki, wstawiając wyrazy *baby, infant, toddler, newborn i neonate*. Niekiedy więcej niż jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna.

1. Their _____ is already two months old.
2. The patient was full-term _____ male.
3. A _____ can throw a ball and kick it forward, or jump with two feet together.
4. When a child is born and it does not breathe nor shows other evidence of life, it is considered a stillborn _____.
5. Look! What a lovely _____!
6. His sister wanted to become a nurse specializing in the care of _____.
7. Jane's son is really lively _____. He likes playing with blocks and pop beads, but what he really loves is screwing and unscrewing lids.
8. Mark and Monica are going to baptize their _____ next month.
9. When you teach a _____ to use a cup, it may be helpful to get a baby cup with a lid.
10. That was a horrible piece of news. Their baby died because of Sudden _____ Death Syndrome.
11. She wanted to burp the _____, so she held him with his head over her shoulder and rubbed his back until he let out a satisfied belch.
12. If you want to become a midwife, you have to learn a lot about the care of the _____ among many other things.
13. The _____ was hungry so she was whimpering weakly.
14. For the past ten years _____ mortality has been falling in this country.
15. That's great news! I didn't know that you were expecting a(n) _____!

Klucz

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1. 1. wound 2. injure 3. ache, hurt 4. ache
2. 1. aching / to ache 2. wound / hurt / injure 3. hurts 4. ached 5. injured / hurt 6. injured / hurt 7. injured / hurt 8. wounded / hurt 9. aching 10. wounded
3. 1. hurt / injured her leg 2. Wounded 3. hurt / injured her knee 4. His back hurts / aches 5. Aching 6. hurt / wounded his pride 7. Are you hurt? 8. where it hurts 9. injured 10. before someone / somebody gets hurt
4. 1. wound 2. pain 3. ache 4. injury
5. 1. pain 2. wound / injury 3. ache 4. pain 5. injury 6. ache 7. pain 8. wound 9. injury 10. pain 11. ache / pain 12. pain 13. pain 14. ache 15. injuries
6. 1. injury 2. wound 3. injury / wound 4. injury / wound 5. pain 6. ache 7. injury 8. ache 9. pain 10. injuries
7. 1. b 2. a 3. c
8. 1. adjacent 2. neighbouring 3. adjoining / adjacent 4. adjacent 5. adjacent / neighbouring 6. neighbouring 7. adjoining / adjacent 8. neighbouring 9. neighbouring 10. adjacent
9. 1. adjoining 2. neighbouring 3. adjacent 4. adjacent 5. neighbouring 6. adjacent 7. adjacent 8. adjoining 9. neighbouring 10. adjoining
10. 1. aim, goal 2. purpose 3. goal, end 4. cause 5. target 6. target
11. 1. target 2. aim 3. cause 4. target / aim 5. aim 6. purpose 7. cause 8. goals / targets 9. targets 10. aim 11. goal 12. cause 13. purposes 14. end / goal / target 15. aim / purpose
12. 1. avenue 2. boulevard 3. alley 4. alley
13. 1. along Fifth Avenue 2. boulevards 3. on the main avenue 4. blind alley 5. bowling alley 6. one of the widest boulevards 7. in the avenue 8. wide avenue 9. narrow alleys 10. famous for its lively boulevards
14. 1. alone, lone, solitary 2. lone, solitary, lonely 3. desolate 4. solitary 5. lone 6. lonely 7. desolate
15. 1. Alone 2. lone / solitary 3. desolate 4. lonely 5. solitary / lone 6. lonely 7. Lone 8. alone 9. desolate 10. alone 11. solitary 12. Lonely 13. lonely 14. solitary 15. lone / solitary
16. 1. lonely / alone 2. lonely 3. desolate / lonely / solitary 4. lonely 5. alone 6. solitary / lone 7. desolate 8. solitary / lonely 9. alone 10. lonely 11. lone / lonely 12. lonely 13. desolate 14. lone 15. solitary 16. lonely 17. alone
17. 1. b 2. a
18. 1. alternative 2. alternate 3. alternate 4. alternative 5. alternative 6. alternative 7. alternate 8. alternative 9. alternative 10. alternate
19. 1. Among 2. among / between 3. among 4. between / among 5. between 6. among 7. among 8. among 9. between 10. among 11. between 12. between 13. between 14. between 15. among
20. 1. immoral 2. amoral, immoral 3. unmoral, amoral
21. 1. amoral 2. amoral / unmoral 3. immoral 4. unmoral 5. immoral 6. immoral 7. immoral 8. amoral / unmoral 9. immoral 10. immoral
22. 1. amount 2. amount 3. number 4. number 5. number 6. amount 7. amount 8. amount 9. number 10. number
23. 1. number of possible solutions 2. amount 3. growing / increasing number 4. total number of books 5. amount 6. amount 7. large number of cars 8. number of Apostles 9. large / huge amount of work 10. full amount
24. 1. solicitor 2. advocate 3. barrister 4. advocate 5. attorney
25. 1. Attorney 2. advocate 3. barrister 4. solicitor 5. advocate 6. barrister / solicitor 7. attorneys 8. advocate 9. attorney 10. solicitor

Książka *Angielskie wyrazy kłopotliwe. Ćwiczenia* stanowi rozszerzenie poradnika językowego *Angielskie wyrazy kłopotliwe* i przeznaczona jest dla osób uczących się języka angielskiego na poziomie średnio zaawansowanym i zaawansowanym, chcących poszerzyć swój zasób słownictwa. O ile część teoretyczna książki skupiała się na jasnym i przystępnym przedstawieniu różnic pomiędzy parami lub grupami angielskich wyrazów bliskoznacznych, takich jak np. *mushroom* i *fungus* czy *gap*, *blank* i *space*, o tyle część praktyczna pozwala na czynne opanowanie materiału językowego. Zawarte w książce ćwiczenia pomagają zaznajomić się ze znaczeniem wyrazów, oraz przyswoić sobie ich użycie na poziomie zdania, jak również w szerszym kontekście.

- zgodność układu haseł z częścią teoretyczną
- przejrzysty układ zestawów ćwiczeń
- zróżnicowane ćwiczenia (parafrazy, wielokrotny wybór, uzupełnianie luk, tłumaczenia, dopasowywanie wyrazów)
- teksty napisane specjalnie na potrzeby książki
- klucz do wszystkich ćwiczeń



Książka *Angielskie wyrazy kłopotliwe. Poradnik językowy* pomaga prostować kręte ścieżki wiodące do poznania słownictwa angielskiego.

- alfabetyczny układ haseł
- objaśnienia w języku polskim
- szczegółowe informacje dotyczące znaczenia słów
- przykłady użycia wyrazów w kontekstach wraz z tłumaczeniem na język polski
- transkrypcja fonetyczna wszystkich haseł
- informacja dotycząca stylu i zakresu użycia słów
- indeks alfabetyczny

gap, blank, space?