

# SZYBKO I SKUTECZNIE

## ANGIELSKI W NATURALNYCH WYRAŻENIACH DLA POCZĄTKUJĄCYCH

**ABY NAUKA JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO  
BYŁA SZYBSZA I BARDZIEJ PRZYSWAJALNA.**

**ABY TWÓJ ANGIELSKI BYŁ BARDZIEJ NATURALNY.**



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# Wstęp

Niniejsza książka to wyjątkowe repetytorium leksykalne, prezentujące najważniejsze angielskie wyrażenia. Książka zawiera 30 tematycznych rozdziałów, w których uczeń/ nauczyciel może znaleźć teorię i praktykę.

## Co to jest kolokacja?

Termin kolokacja znaczy naturalną kombinację słów (naturalne wyrażenie), która nabiera sens ze znaczeń poszczególnych wyrazów. Na przykład słowa *do* i *homework* łączą się razem tak jak *have* i *breakfast*, czy *freezing* i *cold*.

## Dlaczego warto uczyć się kolokacji?

Kolokacje pomagają tobie mówić i pisać w bardziej naturalny sposób po angielsku. Umiejętność poprawnego łączenia słów powoduje to, że ludzie będą ciebie lepiej rozumieć.

Kolokacje pomagają uniknąć błędów gramatycznych, ponieważ nie skupiasz się na tym jak zbudować wyrażenie, tylko masz już je zapamiętane w głowie. Ponadto, poprzez używanie naturalnych wyrażen możesz coś wyrazić bardziej precyzyjnie. Bedzie prościej powiedzieć *I'm more of a homebody* niż *I prefer staying at home and seldom go out to parties*.

Ucząc się kolokacji poszerzasz swój zasób słownictwa. Na przykład, będzie tobie łatwiej znaleźć zamienniki, które bardziej precyzują to co chcesz przekazać. Mówiąc *I like swimming* można powiedzieć *my biggest hobby is swimming*, lub *I have a great passion for swimming*.

Każdy rodzimy użytkownik języka posiada zapas ustalonych wyrażen (kolokacji). Stąd, w trakcie mówienia, pisania czy słuchania, wybiera on natychmiast frazy ze swojej pamięci do kontekstu.

## Organizacja książki

Książka zawiera 30 rozdziałów. Lewa strona prezentuje kolokacje ułożone tematycznie w rozdziały. Można znaleźć je w typowych kontekstach, lub specjalnych notkach grupujących wyrażenia. Prawa strona książki sprawdza czy uczeń zrozumiał informacje zawarte w teorii, poprzez serie ćwiczeń.

*Ćwiczenie pierwsze* ma na celu pokazanie uczniowi innych kreatywnych sposobów notowania wyrażen, poprzez grupowanie, selekcjonowanie, kategoryzowanie, dopasowywanie do obrazków itp.

W *ćwiczeniu drugim* uczeń utrwala wyrażenia poprzez dopasowanie wyrażenia do definicji, łączenia kolumn, uzupełniania luk, itp.

*Ćwiczenie trzecie* ma na celu uświadomić ucznia jak kolokacje się nie łączą. Dlatego uczeń ma zwykle poprawić podane wyrażenia, wybrać takie wyrażenie, które nie pasuje do pozostałych, lub wybrać poprawną odpowiedź.

*Ćwiczenie czwarte* ma na celu utrwalenie kolokacji, z typowym zagadnieniem gramatycznym. W tym ćwiczeniu uczniowie tworzą zdania używając podanego wzoru i kolokacji.

*Ćwiczenie piąte* ma na celu rozwijanie autonomii ucznia poprzez dokańczanie zdań informacji na swój temat.

*Ćwiczenie szóste* jest zadaniem podsumowującym, które ma na celu użycie kolokacji w pisaniu z tego względu, że początkujący uczniowie mają problemy z tworzeniem prac pisemnych w języku obcym. Polecenie zawiera cel wypowiedzi jak i ilość słów, w których uczniowie muszą się zmieścić. Dla ułatwienia tego zadania, teoria zwykle zawiera modelowy przykład opisu, dialogu czy sytuacji, na której uczeń może się oprzeć.

Książka posiada klucz do zadań.

Ilustracje: Magdalena Müller – Ksycka

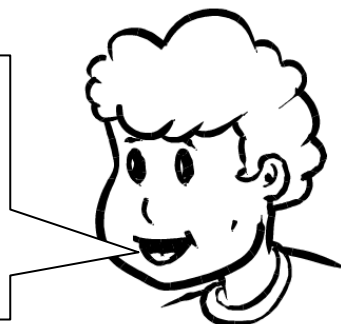
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# ROZDZIAŁ 1 – DAILY ROUTINE

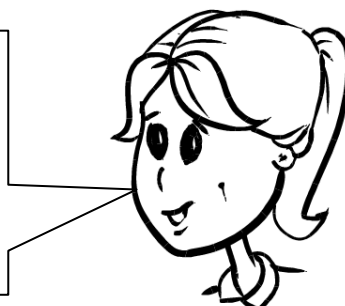
## 1. What's your typical day?

Well, my typical day? Let's see. I **get up early** and **wash my face with cold water** because I'm usually sleepy. I **have breakfast** and **go to school by bus**. After school, I **go straight home** and **do my homework**. Today I'm really waiting for the weekend.



My typical day's boring. I always have to **brush my teeth**. Then I **get dressed** and **get ready for school**. At noon we have a break so I and my friends **have lunch**. My parents **pick me up** so I don't have to **go by tram**. In the evening I do my homework and **have a shower**. Then I **go to bed**.

What's my typical day? I get up and I **check facebook**. Then I **make myself a cup of coffee** and **look at the news**. I'm an office worker and I **do what I need to do** at work. On Friday I usually **hang out with** my friends. They are great fun. We have a laugh together all the time.



We can say **wash my face/ wash my hands** but we say **brush/ clean my teeth** (not: I wash my teeth)

We can say I **have breakfast/ lunch/ dinner** (not: I have a breakfast, I have a dinner, etc).

We can **go to school by bus/ by tram/ by car/ on foot**.

We **do homework** (not: we make homework).

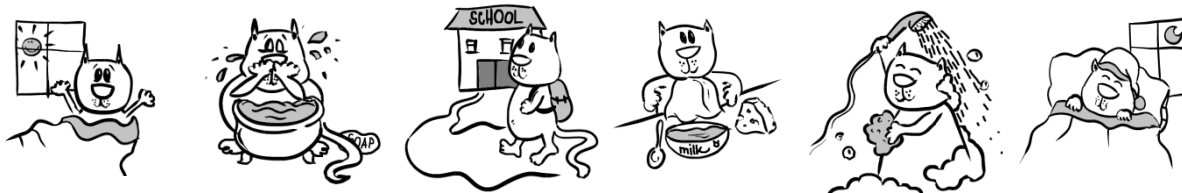
We can **check facebook/ our mail** and **look at the news** to find out what is happening.

## 2. do / get / go / have

collocation	example
<b>do</b>	do my homework
<b>get</b>	get dressed get ready for school get up early
<b>go</b>	go to school go straight home go by tram go by bus
<b>have</b>	have breakfast/ lunch/ dinner have a shower

**1. Dopasuj wyrażenia do obrazków.**

*have a shower, get up early, go to school, have dinner, wash my face, go to bed*



1. get up early    2. ....    3. ....    4. ....    5. ....    6. ....

**2. Połącz wyrażenia z tabeli A z ich końcówkami w tabeli B.**

A	B
1. I go	a. for school.
2. I'm really waiting	b. teeth.
3. I wash my face	c. me up.
4. I brush my	d. for the weekend.
5. I and my brother get ready	e. straight home.
6. My parents pick	f. with cold water.

**3. Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. I get up early and I <u>get</u> dressed.<br>a) go                    b) get                    c) do | 4. I'm really waiting ..... weekend.<br>a) to the                b) for                    c) for the   |
| 2. Mary ..... her homework in the evenings.<br>a) does                b) do                    c) makes | 5. Brenda often ..... her face with hot water.<br>a) brushes             b) washes             c) picks |
| 3. How often do you ..... your teeth?<br>a) wash                b) brush                c) make         | 6. What time do your parents pick you ..... ?<br>a) down                b) up                    c) on  |

**4. Uzupełnij luki taka by powstały kolokacje w czasie Present Simple.**

- My friend Brenda goes to school on foot.
- Do you ..... your face with cold water?
- John has ..... at school but he never ..... dinner at home.
- A: Let's go and play football.  
B: No way! I have to ..... my homework.
- My parents don't pick me ..... from school. My brother does it.
- A: What's your typical day?  
B: Well, I get ..... early, brush my ..... and ..... to school by tram. And you?  
A: I do the same but after school I go ..... home. My parents wait with dinner.
- I'm really ..... for ..... weekend. I need a rest.

**5. Uzupełnij zdania swoimi pomysłami.**

- |                                     |                                 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. In the morning I .....           | 3. I have dinner and then ..... |
| 2. On Friday I and my friends ..... | 4. In the evening I .....       |

**6. Napisz krótki wpis (50 słów) na forum internetowe o swoim typowym dniu.**

*I get up very early and ... . I have breakfast and then ... .*



## ROZDZIAŁ 2 – FREE TIME

### 1. What do you like doing in your free time?

Comments

Submitted by Professa on 19 March, 2013

Hello!!!

My name's Alex. I live in England. In my free time I **usually play football with my friends**. When it's raining, we stay at home and **play computer games**. I like first person shooters. I don't like **reading books or magazines** like my dad.

What about you?

Alex

---

Submitted by Agentblonde007 on 2 April, 2013

Hello, my name's Maddie. In my free time I **go to the beach**. We have nice weather in the summer. I also **listen to some good music**. I love rap. It's my favourite! I don't read books, but my father **reads newspapers** in his free time.

Maddie

---

Submitted by Willie91 on 17 June, 2013

Hi. I'm William. I **do a lot of things** in my free time. I **spend my free time with my friends** and we **usually go swimming**. At home we **surf the Internet** or **watch our favourite** films like *Star Wars* or *Indiana Jones*.

Will

We can **do a lot of things** in our free time:

We can usually **play football / basketball/ volleyball/ computer games with our friends**.

We **watch a DVD/ TV/ our favourite films/ a football match** (not: see a film, see a DVD, etc).

We **read an interesting magazine/a book/ a newspaper** or **magazines/ books/ newspapers**.

We **go to the beach/ to the cinema/ to the park** when the weather is nice outside.

We can **listen to the radio/ to some good music/ to an MP3 player**.

We often **spend our free time with friends**. We can **go shopping** or **go swimming**.

We **surf the Internet** at home to find interesting information.

**1. Które z wyrażeń możemy robić raczej wewnątrz (*indoors*), a które raczej na zewnątrz (*outdoors*)? Wpisz powyższe kolokacje do odpowiedniej tabelki.**

<i>Indoors</i>	<i>Outdoors</i>
<i>watch a DVD</i>	

- ~~watch a DVD~~ ▪ go to the beach
- surf the Internet ▪ listen to the radio
- go swimming ▪ watch a match
- read magazines
- play computer games ▪ play basketball

**2. Połącz początek z końcem zdań tak aby powstały poprawne kolokacje.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1. I never surf</p> <p>2. Mary spends her free</p> <p>3. We can do</p> <p>4. Does your brother read</p> <p>5. I like listening</p> <p>6. Do you play</p> <p>7. How often do you</p> | <p>a. time with her friends. They like watching films.</p> <p>b. to the radio.</p> <p>c. an interesting article?</p> <p>d. computer games in your free time?</p> <p>e. the Internet. I don't have a computer.</p> <p>f. go shopping?</p> <p>g. a lot of things in our free time.</p> |
|--|--|

**3. Uzupełnij dialogi kolokacjami z poprzedniej strony.**

- Adrian: What do you **1)** *do* in your free time?
- Bob: I usually **2)** ..... football or **3)** ..... the Internet.
- Susan: Would you like to **4)** ..... our favourite film?
- Freddie: No. I want to listen to **5)** ..... music.
- Paul: I don't **6)** ..... chess. And you?
- Stacy: I do a **7)** ..... things in my free time.
- Mike: I can't go at weekend. I always **8)** ..... my free time with my **9)** .....
- Liz: Can't you take them with us?

**4. Popraw błędy w źle użytych wyrażeniach.**

1. I never go football. *play football!*
2. Mary goes swim twice a week after school. ....
3. In my free time we often play computer. ....
4. My parents always go shop at weekends. ....

**5. Dokończ zdania informacjami na swój temat.**

- |                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. In my free time I play ..... | 3. I and my friends watch ..... |
| 2. I usually read .....         | 4. At the weekend I go .....    |

**6. Odpowiedz Alex'owi na jego forum. Napisz krótki tekst (50 słów) o swoim czasie wolnym używając jak najwięcej poznanych wyrażeń.**

*In my free time I ... . At weekends I and my friends .... . My parents ... .*

## ROZDZIAŁ 3 – SKILLS AND ABILITIES

### 1. What can you do?

**Consultant:** Hello, what can I do for you?

**Student:** Good morning. I want to find out about my career alternatives.

**Consultant:** You're in the right place, boy. Sit down, please. Let's start with a test that will help you choose the right way to be successful one day. **What can you do?**

**Student:** Well, for now, I can swim. I often **swim in the lake** and I **swim in the sea** in the summer.

**Consultant:** Are you good with computers?

**Student:** Yes, of course. I've had my computer since I was ten. I can **download music from the Internet**. I can surf the Internet and play computer games. **I'm really good at it.**

**Consultant:** Can you draw anything?

**Student:** No, unfortunately **I'm not artistic**. My sister is. She can **draw beautiful pictures**. yesterday she **drew my mother's portrait**.

**Consultant:** **Are you good at** playing an instrument?

**Student:** I'm not sure. I can **play the guitar**, but I can't **play the piano**. It's the same with singing. I can **sing for my family** but I can't **sing beautifully for an audience**, though.

**Consultant:** Can you **speak a foreign language**?

**Student:** Yes. I can **speak two languages**. I can **speak English** and **German**.

**Consultant:** That'll be enough. I see that you're an active person and you can use a computer. You can play an instrument and you are good at languages. I think you should become a detective.

**Student:** A detective? Like Sherlock Holmes? I've always been interested in detectives.

You can **dance a waltz/ hip-hop/ the tango**.

If you have a good Internet connection you can **download music / films from the Internet**. If you can **use a computer**, you can **play computer games** and **surf the Internet**.

If you are artistic, you can **draw a beautiful picture/ a portrait/ a map**.

If you want to be a musician, you must **play an instrument: play the guitar/ the piano/ the saxophone/ the drums**. We don't say play a guitar/ piano, or play guitar/ piano.

You are also artistic if you can **sing beautifully/ a song/ for an audience/ for your family**.

You can also **speak a foreign language/ three languages/ English/ German**.

If you are active you can **swim in the sea/ in the lake/ in the river/ one kilometer**, or **ride a bike/ a horse/ a motorcycle**.

### 2. I'm good at it vs. I'm not good at it.

Questions	Good	Not sure	Not good
<b>What can you do?</b>	I <b>can</b> speak two	<b>Well, I'm not sure.</b>	I <b>can't</b> dance waltz.
<b>Can you ride a bike?</b>	languages.	<b>I don't know</b> if I can	<b>I'm not good at</b>
<b>Are you good at</b>	<b>I'm good at</b> swimming.	speak English well.	drawing.
swimming in the sea?	<b>I'm really good at it.</b>		

**1. Uzupełnij tabelkę kolokacjami z ramki.**

Active	Musician	Artistic
	<i>play the piano</i>	

*play the piano, swim in the lake, draw a beautiful picture, sing for an audience, ride a horse, draw a portrait, play the saxophone, ride a motorcycle, swim in the river*

**2. Uzupełnij zdania podanymi czasownikami.**

~~download~~ dance swim play ride use sing speak sing play

1. I can't download music from the Internet.
2. Can your mother ..... a motorcycle?
3. He can't ..... a foreign language.
4. I can ..... a song.
5. Can you ..... hip-hop?
6. We can ..... computer games without a break.
7. Can your friend ..... the drums?
8. I can ..... one kilometer.
9. She can't ..... for her family. She's too shy.
10. Can you ..... a computer?

**3. Zakreśl wyrażenie, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.**

- |                      |                          |                       |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. play the guitar   | play the drums           | <u>play piano</u>     | play the saxophone |
| 2. I can swim        | I'm good at swimming     | I'm really good at it | I don't know       |
| 3. surf the Internet | play computer            | download music        | use a computer     |
| 4. I'm not sure      | Are you good at dancing? | Can you dance?        | What can you do?   |
| 5. sing song         | sing for my family       | sing for an audience  | sing beautifully   |

**4. Dokończ zdania własnymi pomysłami, używając kolokacji z poprzedniej strony.**

- |                      |                                   |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. I can .....       | 4. My friend is not good at ..... |
| 2. I'm good at ..... | 5. I don't know if I can .....    |
| 3. I can't .....     | 6. I'm not good at .....          |

**5. Stwórz zdania używając poniższego wzoru i podpowiedzi.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. I / swim the river ✓ / ride horse ×        | <u>I can swim in the river, but I can't ride a horse.</u> |
| 2. I / surf Internet ✓ / download music ×     | I can ....., but I can't .....                            |
| 3. He / play drums ✓ / play piano ×           | .....   |
| 4. She / dance tango ✓ / dance waltz ×        | .....   |
| 5. They / sing beautifully ✓ / draw picture × | .....   |

**6. Stwórz dialog (80-100 słów) pomiędzy tobą a konsultantem. Użyj dialogu i kolokacji z poprzedniej strony jako model.**

*Consultant: Hello, what can I do for you?*

*Student: Hello. I want to find out about my career alternatives.*

# ROZDZIAŁ 4 – SCHOOL SUBJECTS

## 1. School subjects

There are many words that you can use before school subjects:

verb	school subject	when?
have	art and design	on Monday
attend	English/ German/ Polish	on Tuesday
study	history/ geography	on Wednesday
like	ICT (information and communication technology)	on Thursday
don't like	PE/ music/ science	on Friday
hate	maths/ physics	after/ before lunch
	religious education	tomorrow

subject	verb	adjective
school	is	easy/ interesting
subject	isn't	difficult/ hard
(English, science, maths, ...)		boring
		compulsory/ optional

There are many subjects **on the curriculum** in Polish school. There are some of them below with the collocations we can use when we talk about them.

<b>history</b>	learn about past events, learn about famous people
<b>geography</b>	read a map, study world population, learn about other countries
<b>maths</b>	do a lot of practical problems and calculations
<b>biology</b>	learn about animals and people, discuss a wide range of topics, study the anatomy of the human body
<b>PE</b>	play ball games, do press-ups, do some stretching exercises, do sit-ups
<b>English</b>	learn grammar and collocations, find something about other cultures, learn new words by heart
<b>Polish</b>	read set texts, read poems, learn grammar
<b>art</b>	draw pictures, learn about famous painters
<b>physics</b>	understand natural phenomena
<b>chemistry</b>	learn how substances react

1. Które wyrażenia łączą się z: do, learn about i read. Dopasuj kolokacje z poprzedniej strony.

<b>do</b>	<i>a lot of practical problems,</i>
<b>learn about</b>	
<b>read</b>	

2. Połącz kolumnę A i B, aby utworzyć kolokację z poprzedniej strony.

A	B
1. learn about	a. geography
2. study	b. not difficult
3. discuss wide	c. PE
4. English is	d. press-ups
5. do	e. past events
6. attend	f. range of topics
7. find something	g. texts
8. read set	h. about other cultures

3. Zakreśl słowo lub wyrażenie, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.

- |                   |                      |                        |                  |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. study maths    | maths is boring      | maths isn't compulsory | maths is hate    |
| 2. learn by heart | learn about culture  | learn collocations     | learn by grammar |
| 3. ITC            | German               | science                | PE               |
| 4. go to history  | have history classes | attend history classes | like history     |

4. Ułóż zdania z *have got* na podstawie poniższych odpowiedzi.

- English / PE / on Monday *I've got English, but I haven't got PE on Monday.*
- maths / German / after lunch I've got ....., but I haven't got .....
- ICT / music / on Wednesday .....
- art and design / English / tomorrow .....
- science / geography / before lunch .....

5. Dokończ zdania zgodnie z prawdą.

- ..... is easy.
- ..... hard and boring.
- I study..... and .....
- I hate .....



**6. Opisz swoje dwa ulubione przedmioty szkolne (50 słów). Rozwiń poniższe podpunkty.**

- When do you have them?
- Why do you like/ not like them?
- What do you do during these classes?

# ROZDZIAŁ 5 – TOURIST PLACES IN A CITY

## 1. Tourist places in a city.

Here are some ideas where you can go or what you can visit in a city:

### At the cinema

We **go to the cinema** at weekends and we **buy some popcorn** and then we **watch hit movies**.

### At the market/ In the shopping gallery

There are **some nice cafés and shops**. You can **buy all kinds of presents** there.

### In the department store

You can **buy in an enormous supermarket**. You can **have lunch in a restaurant or in a bar**.

### At the museum

There are **dinosaurs and Egyptian mummies** and you can **see amazing things from the past**.

### In the square

There is a **beautiful square** in my city. People **sit on a bench or walk with their children**.

### At the stadium

There are **a lot of people** there. I and my friends **watch football matches**. Sometimes I **go to a concert** there.

### In the park

You can **go to the park and have a rest** there. People also **go for a walk to the park or walk the dog**.

### In the castle/ In the cathedral

Castles and cathedrals are **very old**. You can **visit a castle/ a cathedral** and buy **some nice souvenirs**.



**2. Describing places.**

Adjective	Place
old/ modern famous enormous/ big/ huge fantastic/ amazing/ nice medieval	museum, castle, cinema, cathedral, park, stadium, ...

There is a **fantastic** museum. It is very **old**.

There are two **medieval** castles in my city. Both are very **big**.

There is a **modern** department store and some **nice** restaurants.

Are there any **amazing** cinemas in your city?

There is an **enormous** supermarket in the centre. People buy there a lot of things.

**1. Wpisz odpowiednie wyrażenia do odpowiedniej kolumny.**

A <i>There are many things to see</i>	B <i>I can have a lot of fun there</i>	C <i>Both</i>
<i>at the market</i>		

*at the market, at the cinema, in the department store, at the museum, in the park, in the square, in the castle,*

**2. Uzupełnij wyrażenia.**

- There are some nice **c a f é s** and shops in our shopping **g a l l e r y**.
- You can go to the **\_ a \_** and have a **r \_ \_ t** there.
- My brothers **w \_ \_ h** football **m \_ \_ \_ \_ s** at the stadium.
- People buy in **\_ n \_ \_ \_ u \_** supermarkets.
- When we go to the cinema, we always **\_ u \_** some **\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ r n**.
- There is an old castle where you can buy some **n \_ \_ \_** **so** **\_ \_ \_ \_ \_**.
- You should visit our museum. You can see **a \_ \_ z \_ \_** things from **\_ h \_ p \_ \_ \_**.
- Do you **\_ \_ \_ k** the dog at weekends?
- In the shopping galleries, you can **\_ u \_** all **k \_ \_ \_ \_** of presents.

**3. Popraw błędy w źle użytych wyrażeniach.**

- People sit a bench in the square. *sit on a bench*
- I often go to the park and have rest. ....
- Don't forget to buy a popcorn. ....
- There's a famous cinema in my city. I often look hit movies there. ....
- I want to go on a concert. ....

**4. Stwórz zdania używając poniższego wzoru i odpowiedzi.**

1. a castle ✓ / a department store ×     *There's a castle, but there isn't a department store.*
2. amazing cinemas ✓ / any famous museums ×     There're ....., but there aren't .....
3. an enormous supermarket ✓ / a gallery ×     .....
4. a medieval cathedral ✓ / a beautiful square ×     .....
5. a nice park ✓ / a huge stadium ×     .....

**5. Dokończ zdania własnymi pomysłami, używając kolokacji z poprzedniej strony.**

1. There is an old ..... in my city.     4. I go for a walk ..... .
2. I usually go to ..... .     5. There are fantastic ..... .
3. People can visit ..... in my city.     6. There isn't a modern ..... .

**6. Opisz swoje miasto, wymieniając obiekty turystyczne, które warto zobaczyć i napisz co można tam robić.**

*In my city there are a lot of tourist places. At the museum, you can see ..... . In the department store, people ..... . At the cinema, you can ..... .*

# ROZDZIAŁ 6 – LIVING IN A CITY AND LIVING IN THE COUNTRY

## 1. Which place is better – the city or the country?

I live in London. It's a great and big city. There are **huge shopping centres** and **many places to go**. You **have a good social life** living in a city. For example, I **meet my friends** and we often **go to the park** to get away from the noise or we **walk to the zoo**. In the evening I **chat with them online**. The country **isn't for me**. It **isn't exciting enough** for young people. It's **too quiet** and I like **the noise of the city**. The country is also **too boring** because **there is nowhere to go**.



I **live in the country(side)**. Many people say that living in a small village can be boring. I don't agree with them. It's **quiet and peaceful**. In the summer, we often **go hiking to the mountains** or **go to the lake**. My father and I **go fishing**. We usually **fish by the river**. In the evening we **have a barbecue with our family**. I can't imagine living in a city. It's **too dangerous** to **walk alone at night** or **cycle in the streets**. The city is **too dirty** and **too noisy**.



You can **live in a/ the city** or **in the country** or **countryside** (not: in a countryside)

Both in the city and in the country you can go hiking/ fishing/ swimming, etc (not go to swimming, go to fishing, go to hiking)

## 2. City and country problems.

Both cities and villages have their problems. Below there are some of them:

	too + adjectives	not + adjective + enough
	It's <b>too dirty</b> It's <b>too crowded</b> It's <b>too noisy</b> It's <b>too dangerous</b>	It <b>isn't safe enough</b> It <b>isn't quiet enough</b> It <b>isn't clean enough</b>
	It's <b>too boring</b> It's <b>too quiet</b> It's <b>too far from shopping centres</b>	It <b>isn't exciting enough</b> It <b>isn't interesting enough</b>

**1. Jakie są plusy i minusy życia na wsi i w mieście? Wpisz podane wyrażenia w odpowiednią kolumnę.**

CITY	+	-
	<i>huge shopping centres</i>	
VILLAGE	+	-

*huge shopping centres,  
quiet and peaceful, have  
a good social life, too  
quiet, too dirty, go hiking  
to the mountains, chat  
with friends online, there  
is nowhere to go, too  
dangerous, go to the  
park*

**2. Uzupełnij zdania kolokacjami z poprzedniej strony. Pierwsze litery wyrażeń są podane.**

- If you live in the city you have a good social life.
- It's **q**..... and **p**..... in the country.
- You can go to the park to **g**..... **a**..... **f**.....the noise.
- The country isn't **f**..... **m**..... .
- It's not safe to **w**..... **a**..... at **n**..... .
- In the summer, we have a **b**..... **w**..... our **f**..... .
- In the country there is **n**..... to **g**..... .
- I usually **c**..... **w**..... friends **o**..... .
- This village is too **f**..... **f**..... shopping **c**..... .
- We **g**..... **t**..... **t**..... lake to fish.

**3. Popraw błędy w źle użytych wyrażeniach.**

- It's far too shopping centres. It's far from
- We live in a countryside. .....
- I don't like noise of the city. .....
- Mary and John often go hike to the mountains. .....

**4. Napisz zdania z too lub not ... enough, korzystając z podpowiedzi.**

- The city centre/ not/ exciting The city centre isn't exciting enough.
- The shopping centre / too crowded .....
- Your village / not/ interesting .....
- The city / dangerous .....

**5. Dokończ zdania własnymi pomysłami, używając kolokacji z poprzedniej strony.**

- Living in ..... is better because you can .....
- Living in ..... is too boring and not exciting enough.
- I ..... with my friends.