

# WORKSHEET ENGLISH MATTERS ws 36

UZUPEŁNIJ LUKI.

Wytnij fiszki i miej je zawsze przy sobie. Powtarzaj materiał w każdej wolnej chwili, na przykład podczas podróży środkami komunikacji.

Odpowiedzi szukaj w wydaniu specjalnym EM  
*365 Days with English Matters*  
na stronach 36-43

## WORKSHEET

ENGLISH MATTERS WYDANIE SPECJALNE  
365 DAYS WITH ENGLISH MATTERS

### Idioms

#### 1 PIĄTEK □

A lot of English idioms use the word like. If you avoid something like the plague, you have no contact with it because it is unpleasant. If you **feel like a ..... out of water**, you feel uncomfortable because you're different from others.

to avoid sth | unikać czegoś  
unpleasant | nieprzyjemny  
uncomfortable ʌn'kʌmfɪtəbl |  
niezręcznie, nieswojo



2 SOBOTA □  
Sometimes, idioms make it easier to talk about sad or serious things. When saying that somebody died, you can declare they **kicked the b .....**, **bit the d .....** or **gave up the g .....**



3 NIEDZIELA □  
Many idioms exist in both US and British English, but there can be minor differences between the two varieties. If something prevents an activity from succeeding, Brits can say **throw a s .....** **in the works** while Americans prefer throw a wrench in the works.

minor | po/mniejszy  
to prevent sth (from sth) | zapobiegać czemuś  
to succeed tə sək'si:d | powieść się  
wrench rentʃ | klucz (do nakrętek)

**4 PONIEDZIAŁEK** □

The world of colour gives us a number of idioms. .... **tape** is used to talk about annoying bureaucracy and official rules. **Blue-** ..... **workers** are those who do physical work. If you're very jealous, you are **green with** .....

**bureaucracy** | bʝəˈrɒkrəsi | biurokracja  
**physical** | fizyczny  
**jealous** | ˈdʒeləs | zazdrośny

**5 WTOREK** □

Ball games have produced several idioms. If you're **on the b** ....., you're smart and alert. A **level playing f** ..... refers to a fair situation. People who start meetings or events **get the b** ..... **rolling**.



**6 ŚRODA** □

Certain animals carry idiomatic meanings with them. A **d** ..... **horse** is someone who comes from nowhere to surprisingly succeed at something. A **!** ..... **wolf** prefers doing things on their own. A **g** ..... **pig** is used as a test subject in an experiment.



**7 CZWARTEK** □

English is full of idioms from mythology. Your greatest weakness is your **Achilles h** ..... . Someone who has luck with money possesses the **Midas t** ..... . If you do something that causes a number of problems to arise, you **open Pandora's b** .....

**to arise** | pojawiać się



**Future**

**8 PIĄTEK** □

Technology has given us a number of idioms. When you and another person misunderstand each other, you **get your w** ..... **crossed**. You **blow a f** ..... when you suddenly get angry. You and a close friend **are on the same w** ..... when the two of you think alike.

**9 SOBOTA** □

The **present** ..... is used to talk about future events that someone has already decided and arranged to do.

For example: *I am having dinner with my girlfriend on Thursday evening.*

arranged | zaplanowany



**10 NIEDZIELA** □

The **present** ..... is used to talk about future events that are linked to some timetable. This is often the case for different means of transport.

For instance: *My flight lands tomorrow at 8:00 am.*

timetable | grafik  
means of transport | środek transportu

**11 PONIEDZIAŁEK** □

We use **I** ..... **do something** when we intend to do it, but we haven't arranged it.

For example:  
*I'm going to wash my dirty laundry.*

laundry | bielizna |  
pranie



tydzień 20



# 12

**WTOREK** □

..... is used when someone has just decided to do something.

For instance: *I'll phone him right now and wish him happy birthday.*

# 13

**ŚRODA** □

..... is frequently used when we want to offer help, like:

*That looks heavy. Here, I'll help you carry it.*  
We also use *will* to make promises: *I'll pay you back tomorrow.*

heavy | ciężki



# 14

**CZWARTEK** □

..... is commonly used along with 'probably' or 'think' to talk about the future.

For example: *I'll probably go to the party tonight and I think she'll pass her exam next week.*

commonly | powszechnie  
to pass an exam | zdać egzamin

# 15

**PIĄTEK** □

We can use either will or going to make p ..... about the future. The following sentences are both correct:

*I believe it'll rain in the afternoon and I believe it's going to rain in the afternoon.*

either...or... | albo...albo...  
to make predictions about sth | przewidywać coś



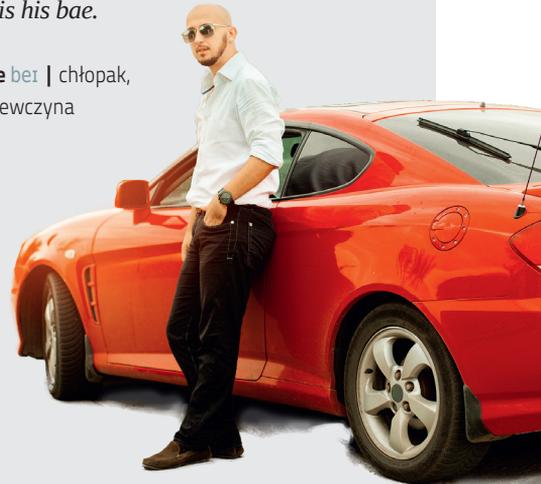
**Slang**

**16 SOBOTA** □  
After saying 'I hope', the **present** ..... is typically used.

For instance: *I hope the restaurant is open tomorrow.*

**17 NIEDZIELA** □  
..... is short for "baby" and refers to a romantic partner or anything that is close to someone's heart. Common uses are *I miss my bae* or *His new car is his bae*.

**bae** ber | chłopak, dziewczyna



**18 PONIEDZIAŁEK** □  
Smoking e-cigarettes is known as ..... One might say: *Vaping is becoming more popular among teenagers.*



**19 WTOREK** □  
The picture shows someone **man-** ..... . Man-spreading is when a man sits on public transport with his legs spread apart, causing him to take up more than one seat.

**spread apart** | rozstawiony, rozkraczony  
**to take up sth** | zajmować coś



**20 ŚRODA** □ Netflix has popularised ..... **-watching**, or watching many episodes of a series without taking a break in one sitting.

For example: *I sat in bed all weekend and binge-watched Stranger Things.*

**21 CZWARTEK** □ The idiom ..... is used by the younger crowd to mean “to mind one’s own business.”

For example: *I didn’t want to get involved in the argument, so I just sipped tea.*

**crowd** | tłum, ludzie

**to get involved in sth** | zaangażować się w coś, dać się w coś wciągnąć

**22 PIĄTEK** □

..... is a popular slang term used to show approval or excitement, like in *Yeet! My parents are going to buy me a new car.*

**approval** | aprobaty



**23 SOBOTA** □ If you call someone **b.....**, it’s a negative way to say they’re nothing special and only follow trends.

For instance: *I don’t want to be friends with her. She’s a b..... girl.*



**Phrasal Verbs**

**24 NIEDZIELA** □  
Some phrasal verbs have more than one meaning. .... can mean “to search for information” or “to improve.”

For example, *I looked up the information on Google* and *Things are starting to look up*.

- to search for sth | szukać czegoś
- to improve sth | polepszać coś



**25 PONIEDZIAŁEK** □  
Sometimes, the ..... word in a **phrasal verb** (the particle) must go before the object.

For example: *She's looking for her keys.*

- to look for sth | szukać czegoś



**26 WTOREK** □  
Sometimes, the particle of a **phrasal verb** must go ..... the object.

For instance: *I couldn't tell the two men apart.*

- to tell sb apart | odróżniać kogoś (od siebie)

**27 ŚRODA** □  
In some cases, the particle of a **phrasal verb** can go ..... or ..... the object. Both *The storm woke up the children* and *The storm woke the children up* are correct.

- to wake up sb/wake sb up | budzić kogoś



**28 CZWARTEK** □  
Phrasal verbs can frequently be replaced by **single-word verbs**, but the single word is usually more formal. You can say '*take off your shoes*' or '*r ..... your shoes*'.

to take off sth | zdejmować coś

**29 PIATEK** □  
Differences between US and British phrasal verbs exist. The British **mess a .....** and the American **goof o.....** both mean "to behave stupidly doing unnecessary things." One can say *The children are messing about* and *The children are goofing off*.

to mess about | wygłupiać się

**30 SOBOTA** □  
A .....  
like the one in the picture is used to **turn on and turn off** (or **switch on and switch off**) the TV.



**31 NIEDZIELA** □  
The concrete meaning of a verb can help you guess the a ..... meaning of a phrasal verb. For example, if you know what 'look' means, then you can guess that 'look back' can mean to physically look behind you or to reflect on your past.