

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'kʌmfətbl |
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 bjʊəˈrɒkrəsi | 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 □

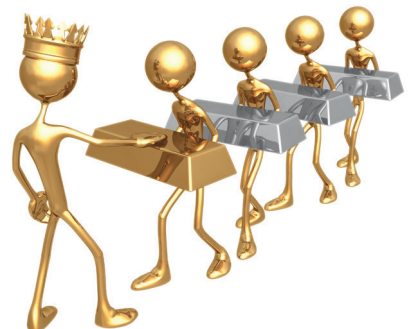
Certain animals carry idiomatic meanings with them. A **d** **horse** is someone who comes from nowhere to surprisingly succeed at something. A **l** **wolf** prefers doing things on their own. A **g** **pig** is used as a test subject in an experiment.



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 | brudn |
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 □

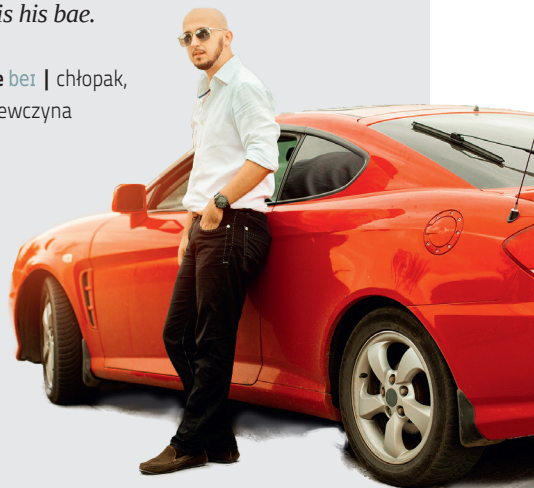
After saying 'I hope', the **present** is typically used.

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 *bei* | 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.