

Let's Visit Ireland

Teacher's Companion

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PHOTOCOPIABLE

RESOURCE BOOK FOR TEACHERS

POLONSKY

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al. Armii Krajowej 141 m. 2A
43-300 Bielsko-Biała
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www.polonsky.pl

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ISBN 978-83-63630-12-6

First published 2014

Layout designed by Agata Korzeńska / IDEE.PL

Typeset in ITC Officina Sans by Marcin Siwiec / mBooks. marcin siwiec

Proofreading – Martyna Stuglik

Vocabulary lists, vocabulary quizzes and extra activities compiled by: Michał Kolasa (Units 12 & 13), Mateusz Kołodziejczyk (Units 14 & 15), Mikołaj Kudela (Units 1, 2 & 3), Marcin Kurek (Units 4, 5 & 6), Dawid Mąka (Units 7, 8 & 9), Przemysław Wykusz (Units 10 & 11)

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Contents

1 The Geography of Ireland 4

The Giant's Causeway

2 Animals and Plants 7

The Burren

3 The Republic of Ireland 10

The Irish Government

4 Northern Ireland 13

The Titanic

5 People of Ireland 16

The Travellers of Ireland

6 The Symbols of Ireland 19

Saint Patrick

7 Dublin 22

Trinity College

8 History of Ireland 25

Carrickfergus Castle

9 Writers and Poets 28

Bram Stoker

10 Irish Games 31

Greyhound Racing

11 Irish Food and Drink 34

Guinness

12 Irish Legends and Heroes 37

Mythical Creatures

13 Irish Music and Dance 40

U2

14 Irish Holidays and Celebrations 43

The Irish Pub

15 Languages in Ireland 46

Seanchaithe

Key 49

Teachers' Notes 51


Phonetic symbols 51

UNIT 1

The Geography of Ireland

VOCABULARY LIST


annual /'ænjʊəl/ – roczny	(to) occupy /'ɒkjʊpaɪ/ – zajmować
archipelago /,ɑ:kɪ'peləgəʊ/ – archipelag	(to) occur /ə'kɜ:/ – występować (gdzieś)
artificial /,ɑ:tɪ'fɪʃəl/ – sztuczny	partially /'pɑ:ʃəli/ – częściowo
average /'ævərɪdʒ/ – średni	peat /pi:t/ – torf
bay /beɪ/ – zatoka	peatland /'pi:tlənd/ – torfowisko
bog /bɒg/ – torfowisko wysokie (tj. powstałe w bezodpływowych zagłębieniach terenu), mszar, rojst	peninsula /pə'nɪnsjələ/ – półwysep
changeable /'tʃeɪndʒəbl̩/ – zmienny	plain /pleɪn/ – równina
coast /kəʊst/ – wybrzeże	population /,pɒpjə'leɪʃən/ – populacja
coastal /'kəʊstəl/ – przybrzeżny	rainfall /'reɪnfɔ:l/ – poziom opadów
coastline /'kəʊstlaɪn/ – linia brzegowa	remaining /rɪ'meɪnɪŋ/ – pozostały
(to) consist (of) /kən'sɪst/ – składać się (z czegoś)	rugged /'rʌɡɪd/ – surowy, skalisty
cultivation /,kʌltɪ'veɪʃən/ – uprawa (np. roślin)	source /sɔ:s/ – źródło (np. rzeki)
(to) decay /dɪ'keɪ/ – gnić, rozkładać się	(to) surround /sə'raʊnd/ – otaczać
dome /dəʊm/ – kopuła	temperate /'tempərət/ – umiarkowany
domestic /də'mestɪk/ – domowy	vegetation /,vedʒɪ'teɪʃən/ – roślinność
(to) exceed /ɪk'si:d/ – przekraczać	waterway /'wɔ:təweɪ/ – szlak wodny
(to) extend /ɪk'stend/ – rozciągać się	within /wɪ'ðɪn/ – wewnątrz
fertilizer /'fɜ:tlɪzaɪzə/ – nawóz	yearly /jɪəli/ – roczny
fuel /'fju:əl/ – paliwo	zinc /zɪŋk/ – cynk
gravel /'grævəl/ – żwir	average /'ævərɪdʒ/ – średnia
headland /'hedlənd/ – przylądek	basalt /'bæsɒlt/ – bazalt
hemisphere /'hemɪsfɪə/ – półkula	causeway /'kɔ:zweɪ/ – droga na grobli
influence /'ɪnfluəns/ – wpływ	coast /kəʊst/ – wybrzeże
inland /'ɪnlənd/ – śródlądowy	county /'kaʊnti/ – hrabstwo
interior /ɪn'tɪəriə/ – wnętrze	hexagonal /hek'sæɡənəl/ – sześciokątny
island /'aɪlənd/ – wyspa	(to) measure /'meʒə/ – mierzyć
landscape /'lændskeɪp/ – krajobraz	overseas /,əʊvə'si:z/ – zagraniczny
large /lɑ:dʒ/ – duży	(to) own /əʊn/ – posiadać
lead /led/ – ołów	(to) stick (out of) /stɪk/ – wystawać (z czegoś)
limestone /'laɪmstəʊn/ – wapień	striking /'straɪkɪŋ/ – uderzający, rzucający się w oczy
lowland /'ləʊlənd/ – nizina	volcanic activity /vɒl'kænɪk æk'tɪvəti/ – aktywność wulkaniczna
marine /mə'ri:n/ – morski	World Heritage Site /wɜ:ld 'herɪtɪdʒ saɪt/ – obiekt umieszczony na Liście Światowego Dziedzictwa UNESCO
mild /maɪld/ – łagodny	
moist /mɔɪst/ – wilgotny	
North Atlantic Drift /nɔ:θ ət'læntɪk drɪft/ – Prąd Północnoatlantycki	

TASK 1.11 **Vocabulary Quiz***Match the words with their definitions.*

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. artificial | a) attractive in an unusual way |
| 2. fertilizer | b) changing frequently |
| 3. bog | c) less cold than expected, not harsh |
| 4. peninsula | d) a shape with six sides of equal length |
| 5. plain | e) a group of islands |
| 6. archipelago | f) a large area of flat land |
| 7. column | g) a substance that is burned to produce power |
| 8. hexagonal | h) a piece of land surrounded on three sides by water |
| 9. striking | i) made by man to look like something real or natural |
| 10. mild | j) soft, wet, muddy ground |
| 11. changeable | k) a substance that allows plants to grow faster and better |
| 12. fuel | l) a tall, solid stone post used to support a roof |

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Page 5

UNIT 2

Animals and Plants

VOCABULARY LIST 

amphibian /æm'fɪbiən/ – płaz	puffin /'pʌfɪn/ – maskonur
approximately /ə'prɒksɪmətli/ – około	red deer – jeleń szlachetny
auk /ɔ:k/ – alk (ptak)	reptile /'reptail/ – gad
badger /'bædʒə/ – borsuk	(to) retain /rɪ'teɪn/ – zachować
bracken /'brækən/ – orlica pospolita (roślina)	salmon /'sæmən/ – łosoś
breed /bri:d/ – rasa	seal /si:l/ – foka
cod /kɒd/ – dorsz	seaweed /'si:wi:d/ – wodorosty
common lizard /'kɒmən 'lɪzəd/ – jaszczurka żyworodna	shrew /ʃru:/ – zwierzę z rodziny ryjówkowatych
coniferous /kə'nɪfərəs/ – iglasty	species /'spi:ʃi:z/ – gatunek
fern /fɜ:n/ – paproć	spruce /spru:s/ – świerk
glacier /'glæsiə/ – lodowiec	stopover /'stɒp,əʊvə/ – przerwa w podróży, szczególnie lotniczej
(to) graze /greɪz/ – paść się	(to) tame /teɪm/ – oswajać
(to) haul /hɔ:l/ – ciągnąć	unique feature /ju:'ni:k 'fi:tʃə/ – niepowtarzalna cecha
heather /'heðə/ – wrzos	versatile /'vɜ:sətəɪl/ – wszechstronny
hedgehog /'hedʒhɒg/ – jeż	wader (bird) /'weɪdə/ – siewkowiec (ptak)
heron /'herən/ – czapla	warble (bird) /'wɔ:bl/ – pokrzewka (ptak)
herring /'herɪŋ/ – śledź	waterfowl /'wɔ:təfaʊl/ – ptaki żyjące blisko zbiorników wodnych
(to) inhabit /ɪn'hæbɪt/ – zamieszkiwać	weasel /'wi:zəl/ – łasica
lichen /'laɪkən/ albo /'lɪtʃən/ – porost	wooded /'wʊdɪd/ – zalesiony
livestock /'laɪvstɒk/ – inwentarz żywy	woodland /'wʊdlænd/ – obszar leśny
lobster /'lɒbstə/ – homar	
mackerel /'mækərəl/ – makrela	calcareous /kæl'keəriəs/ – wapienny
mammal /'mæməl/ – ssak	crevice /'krevɪs/ – szczelina
mare /meə/ – klacz	deciduous /dɪ'sɪdjuəs/ – (o drzewach) zrzucający liście
marten /'mɑ:tin/ – kuna (zwierzę)	fissure /'fɪʃə/ – szczelina
migratory /'maɪgrɪtəri/ – wędrowny	hare /heə/ – zając
mole /məʊl/ – kret	hazel scrub /'heɪzəl skrʌb/ – leszczynowe zarośla
moorland /'mɔ:lænd/ – wrzosowisko	karst /kɑ:st/ – krasowy
moss /mɒs/ – mech	pavement /'peɪvmənt/ – chodnik
natterjack toad /'nætədʒæk tɔʊd/ – ropucha paskówka	pygmy shrew /'pɪgmɪ ʃru:/ – ryjówka malutka
numerous /'nju:mərəs/ – liczny	scree /skri:/ – zsypanisko
oak /əʊk/ – dąb	silvery /'sɪlvəri/ – srebrzysty
otter /'ɒtə/ – wydra	slab /slæb/ – płytki
overland /'əʊvəlænd/ – lądowy	stoat /stəʊt/ – gronostaj
pastureland /'pɑ:stʃələnd/ – pastwisko	total area – powierzchnia całkowita
pine /paɪn/ – sosna	
(to) plough /plaʊ/ – orać	
pollock (fish) /'pɒlək/ – rdzawiec (ryba z rodziny dorszowatych)	

TASK 2.11 

Vocabulary Quiz

Each sentence contains an inappropriate word or phrase. Underline it, and then replace it with one of the following words.

1. During the Ice Age, Ireland was covered with large blocks of ice called ice cubes.

2. The animals that are the property of a farmer are called herd.

3. Females of reptiles feed their young with milk.

4. A salmon is a type of an amphibian. It lives in the water and on land.

5. Just like crabs deer live in the sea. They have a hard shell, two large claws and eight legs.

6. Weasels are green and can grow on stones and trees.

7. Birds are cold-blooded and usually lay eggs to have babies.

8. Cormorants and auks are calcareous – it means that they live near water.

9. The natterjack toad is an example of an insect. It can live on land and in water.


10. There are dozens of families of the horse in the world.

11. Trees such as oaks are migratory. They shed their leaves when cold days come.

12. A stallion is a male horse. A pony is a female horse.

amphibian breeds
 deciduous lobsters
 mare
 reptiles glaciers
 lichens mammals
 toad
 livestock
 waterfowl



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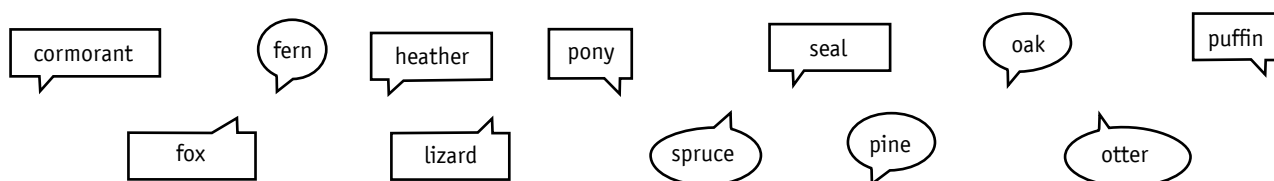
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TASK 2.12 *(This is an extension activity for Task 2.9.)***ANIMALS AND PLANTS****Match the names of animals and plants to their descriptions.**

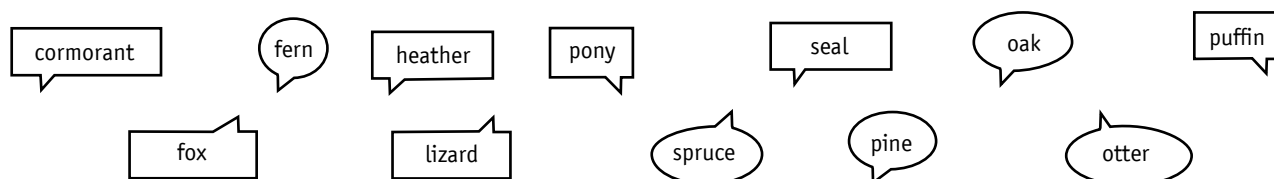
1. A small, wild animal with a pointed face and ears, a thick tail and red or brown fur _____
2. A large, deciduous tree with lobed leaves that bears acorns _____
3. A coniferous that has a conical shape and short leaves shaped like needles, often used for Christmas trees _____
4. A mammal with smooth, brown, dense fur and webbed paws that swims in rivers and eats fish _____
5. A small horse (with a thick mane and tail, as well as shorter legs and thicker neck than a horse) _____
6. A seabird that lives in the North Atlantic region, with a large head and a large brightly coloured beak _____
7. A large, black sea bird with a long neck that lives on the coast and eats fish _____
8. A low, purple-flowered bush that grows wild on moorland and hills _____
9. A reptile with a long body and tail, four legs, movable eyelids, and a rough skin _____
10. A type of green plant with long stems, leaves shaped like feathers, and no flowers _____
11. A tall, evergreen, coniferous tree with clusters of long, hard, sharp leaves _____
12. A fish-eating mammal with long body and flippers that lives partly in the sea and partly on land or ice _____

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Page 9

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Page 9

UNIT 3

The Republic of Ireland

VOCABULARY LIST

administrative division /əd'mɪnɪstrətɪv dɪ'vɪzən/ –
podział administracyjny

border /'bɔːdə/ – granica

capital /'kæpɪtəl/ – stolica

(to) **characterise** /'kærəktəraɪz/ – charakteryzować

circulation /,sɜːkjə'leɪʃən/ – obieg

coast /kəʊst/ – wybrzeże

coin /kɔɪn/ – moneta

country /'kʌntri/ – kraj

county /'kaʊnti/ – hrabstwo

currency /'kʌrənsi/ – waluta

dominant /'dɒmɪnənt/ – dominujący

ethnic group /'eθnɪk gruːp/ – grupa etniczna

(to) **exceed** /ɪk'siːd/ – rozciągać się

extension /ɪk'stenʃən/ – przedłużenie

(to) **gain independence** /geɪn ɪn'dɪpendəns/ – uzyskać
niepodległość

influence /ɪnfluəns/ – wpływ

(to) **introduce** /ɪn'trə'djuːs/ – wprowadzać

(to) **lie** /laɪ/ – leżeć

(to) **locate** /ləʊ'keɪt/ – ulokować, umiejscowić, usytuować

major /'meɪdʒə/ – główny

marine /mə'riːn/ – morski

metropolitan area /,metrə'pɒlɪtən 'eəriə/ – obszar
metropolitalny

mild /maɪld/ – łagodny

national holiday /'næʃənəl 'hɒlɪdeɪ/ – święto narodowe,
święto państwowe

neighbouring /'neɪbərɪŋ/ – sąsiedni, sąsiadujący

northern /'nɔːðən/ – północny

note /nəʊt/ – banknot

(to) **observe** /əb'zɜːv/ – obserwować

official language /ə'fɪʃəl 'læŋgwɪdʒ/ – oficjalny język

particularly /pə'tɪkjʊləli/ – szczególnie

peak /piːk/ – szczyt

population /,pɒpjə'leɪʃən/ – populacja

rainfall /'reɪnfɔːl/ – poziom opadów

range (of mountains) /reɪndʒ/ – łańcuch (gór)

sea level /siː 'levəl/ – poziom morza

seldom /'seldəm/ – rzadko

so-called /,səʊ'kɔːld/ – tak zwany

temperate /'tempərət/ – umiarkowany

temperature range /'tempɪrətʃə reɪndʒ/ – zakres
temperatury

total area /'təʊtəl 'eəriə/ – powierzchnia całkowita

towards /tə'wɔːdz/ – w kierunku

warm /wɔːm/ – ciepły

(to) **appoint** /ə'pɔɪnt/ – mianować

bicameral /,baɪ'kæməərəl/ – dwuizbowy, dwu częściowy

cabinet /'kæbɪnət/ – gabinet ministrów

(to) **call** (an election) /kɔːl/ – ogłaszać (wybory)

chief of state /tʃiːf əv steɪt/ – głowa państwa

(to) **command** /kə'mɑːnd/ – dowodzić

(to) **consist** (of) /kən'sɪst/ – składać się (z czegoś)

constitutional /,kɒnstɪ'tjuːʃənəl/ – konstytucjonalny

(to) **coordinate** /kəʊ'vɔːdɪneɪt/ – koordynować

court /kɔːt/ – sąd

defensive force /dɪ'fensɪv fɔːs/ – siły obronne

department /dɪ'pɑːtmənt/ – ministerstwo

(to) **dissolve** /dɪ'zɒlv/ – rozwiązywać

duty /'djuːti/ – obowiązek

(to) **elect** /ɪ'lekt/ – wybrać

(to) **include** /ɪn'kluːd/ – obejmować

judge /dʒʌdʒ/ – sędzia

legislative branch /'ledʒɪslətɪv brɑːnʃ/ – władza
ustawodawcza

lower house /'ləʊə 'haʊs/ – niższa izba


popular vote /'pɒpjʊlə vəʊt/ – głosowanie powszechne

(to) **re-elect** /riː'lekt/ – wybrać ponownie

residence /'rezɪdəns/ – rezydencja

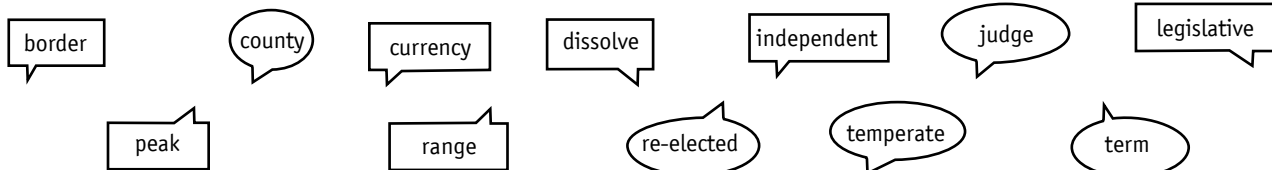
(to) **sign a bill** /saɪn ə bɪl/ – podpisać ustawę

term /tɜːm/ – kadencja


TASK 3.11 **Vocabulary Quiz**

Replace the words in *italics* in each sentence with one of the following. Change the form of the word if necessary.

- The conflict began when enemy troops crossed the *coast*.
- The *state* is the main type of administrative division in Ireland.
- The *tip* of the mountain is covered with snow.
- The euro is the official *coin* in Ireland.
- The Taoiseach can *command* the lower house of Parliament.
- Thanks to the Gulf Stream, Ireland has '*metropolitan* marine' climate.
- When a country is *neighbouring* it means that it is not under rule of any other country.
- Bills* are appointed by the president to work in the Supreme court.
- The president of Ireland has a seven-year *duty*. When it is over, new elections must be held.
- The president was chosen for a second term which means that he was *called*.
- The *judicial* branch is responsible for making decisions about functioning of country.
- A group of mountains lying in a line is called a *chain*.

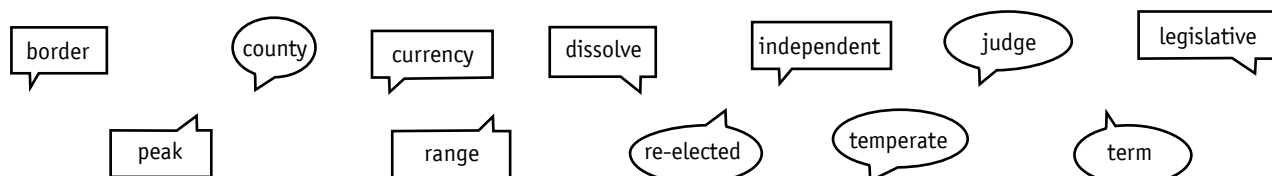
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Page 11

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Page 11

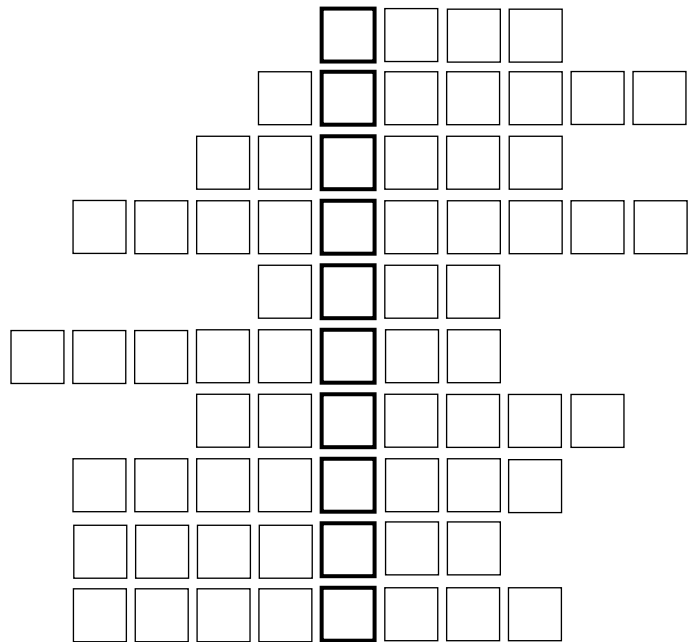
TASK 3.12 

Crossword Puzzle

Solve the crossword puzzle. What is the answer to the question?


1. a top of a mountain
2. the main city of country where the government and many institutions are located
3. a place where territories of two countries meet
4. the amount of people living in a city or country
5. winter that is not too cold
6. main, most common, or major
7. to give orders to somebody
8. the kind of money that is used in a particular country
9. a group of ministers which advise and help their leader
10. 29 administrative parts of Ireland

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.



What word is hidden in the crossword puzzle?



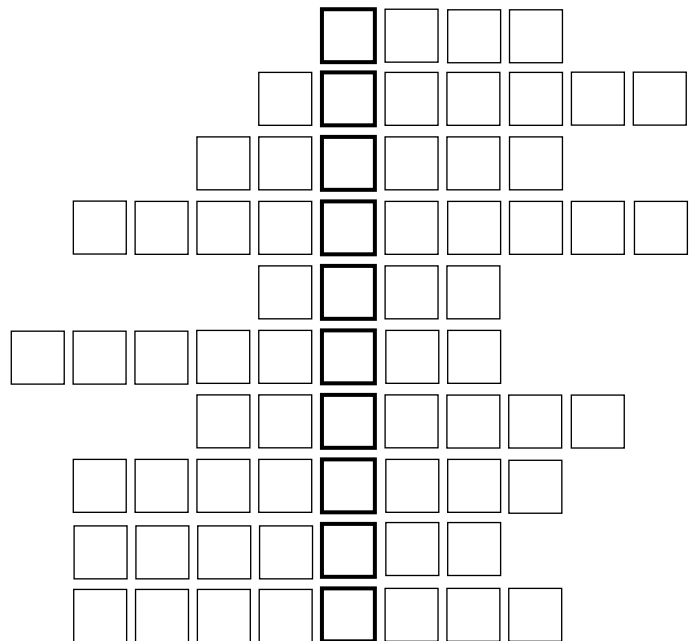
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What word is hidden in the crossword puzzle?

UNIT 4


Northern Ireland

VOCABULARY LIST **accustomed** /ə'kʌstəmd/ – przyzwyczajony**act** /ækt/ – ustawa, akt (prawny)**administrative district** /əd'mɪnɪstrətɪv 'dɪstrɪkt/ – okręg administracyjny**area** /'eəriə/ – obszar**banner** /'bænə/ – sztandar**border** /'bɔ:də/ – granica**capital** /'kæpɪtəl/ – stolica**Catholic** /'kæθəlɪk/ – katolik, katoliczka**causeway** /'kɔ:zweɪ/ – droga na grobli**coast** /kəʊst/ – wybrzeże**constituent part** /kən'stɪtjuənt pɑ:t/ – część składowa**cool** /ku:l/ – chłodny**county** /'kaʊnti/ – hrabstwo**currency** /'kʌrənsi/ – waluta**descendant** /dɪ'sendənt/ – potomek**emblem** /'embələm/ – symbol, godło(to) **establish** /ɪ'stæblɪʃ/ – stworzyć, ustanowić**flax** /flæks/ – len(the) **former** /'fɔ:mə/ – pierwszy z wymienionych**freshwater** /'frefʃwɔ:tə/ – słodkowodny(to) **go into effect** /gəʊ 'ɪntə ɪ'fekt/ – wejść w życie, zacząć obowiązywać**government** /'gʌvənmənt/ – rząd**head of state** /hed əv steɪt/ – głowa państwa**historic** /hɪ'stɔ:rɪk/ – historyczny**inhabitant** /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/ – mieszkaniec**interlocking** (basalt columns) /,ɪntə'lɒkɪŋ/ – połączone ze sobą (bazaltowe kolumny)**island** /'aɪlənd/ – wyspa**lake** /leɪk/ – jezioro**lakeland** /leɪklænd/ – pojezierze**landmark** /'lændmɑ:k/ – charakterystyczny obiekt(the) **latter** /ðə 'lætə/ – późniejszy w kolejności**majority** /mə'dʒɔ:rəti/ – większość**mild** /maɪld/ – łagodny**minority** /maɪ'nɔ:rəti/ – mniejszość**neighbouring** /'neɪbərɪŋ/ – sąsiedni, sąsiadujący(to) **occupy** /'ɒkjəpaɪ/ – zajmować (np. obszar)**peak** /pi:k/ – szczyt**population** /,pɒpjə'leɪʃən/ – populacja**pound sterling** /paʊnd 'stɜ:lɪŋ/ – funt szterling**Protestant** /'prɒtɪstənt/ – protestant, protestantka**rainfall** /'reɪnfɔ:l/ – poziom opadów**saltire** /'sæltəɪə/ – krzyż ukośny, krzyż świętego Andrzeja (w kształcie litery X)**self-governing** /,self'gʌvənɪŋ/ – autonomiczny**separated** (from) /'sepəreɪtɪd/ – oddzielony (od czegoś)**settler** /'setlə/ – osadnik**sq km** (square kilometre) /skweə 'kɪlə'mi:tə/ – kilometr kwadratowy**temperate marine climate** /'tempərət mə'ri:n 'klaɪmət/ – klimat umiarkowany morski**vast** /vɑ:st/ – ogromny**whereas** /weə'ræz/ – podczas gdy(to) **accommodate** /ə'kɒmədeɪt/ – pomieścić**advanced** /əd'vɑ:nst/ – zaawansowany**compartment** /kəm'pɑ:tmənt/ – przedział, komora**disaster** /dɪ'zɑ:stə/ – katastrofa(to) **exceed** /ɪk'si:d/ – przekroczyć**gymnasium** /dʒɪm'neɪzɪəm/ – sala gimnastyczna**iceberg** /'aɪsbɜ:g/ – góra lodowa**industry** /'ɪndəstri/ – przemysł**lifeboat** /'laɪfbəʊt/ – szalupa ratunkowa**maiden voyage** /'meɪdən 'vɔɪdʒ/ – dziewiczy rejs**plenty** (of) /'plenti əv/ – mnóstwo (czegoś)**posh** /pɒʃ/ – elegancki, szykowny**remotely activated** /rɪ'məʊtli 'æktɪveɪtɪd/ – uruchamiany zdalnie**safety features** /'seɪfti 'fi:tʃəz/ – środki bezpieczeństwa**shipbuilding** /'ʃɪp,bɪldɪŋ/ – budownictwo okrętowe**shipyard** /'ʃɪpjɑ:d/ – stocznia(to) **sink** /sɪŋk/ – zatonać(to) **stand** (for) /stænd/ – oznaczać (coś), znaczyć (coś)(to) **strike** /straɪk/ – uderzyć**unsinkable** /ən'sɪnkəbəl/ – niezatapialny**watertight** /'wɔ:tətəɪt/ – wodoszczelny

TASK 4.11 **Vocabulary Quiz**


Supply the missing word. The number of dashes is equal to the number of letters.

1. It is a __ a_ in the Mourne Mountains and it is 852 m high.
2. __ m _____ e marine climate is characterised by mild winters and cool summers with plenty of rainfall.
3. Protestants are mainly __ s__ n _____ s of Scottish and English settlers.
4. Can we get there along the shore from the c__ s _____?
5. The _ u r _____ of New Zealand still carries pictures of the Queen.
6. Northern Ireland has only one n _____ h _____ r _____ country, the Republic of Ireland.
7. The RMS Titanic was built in the ___ p _____ s of Belfast.
8. Nowadays, modern passenger ships are usually very l _____ r _____.
9. The total _ o ___ a _____ of the country is around 1.8 mln.
10. Flax is the e _____ m of Northern Ireland.
11. _ r _____ t__ fish differ from salt water fish in several aspects.
12. The RMS Titanic could __ c __ m _____ 2,453 passengers.

**TASK 4.11** **Vocabulary Quiz**

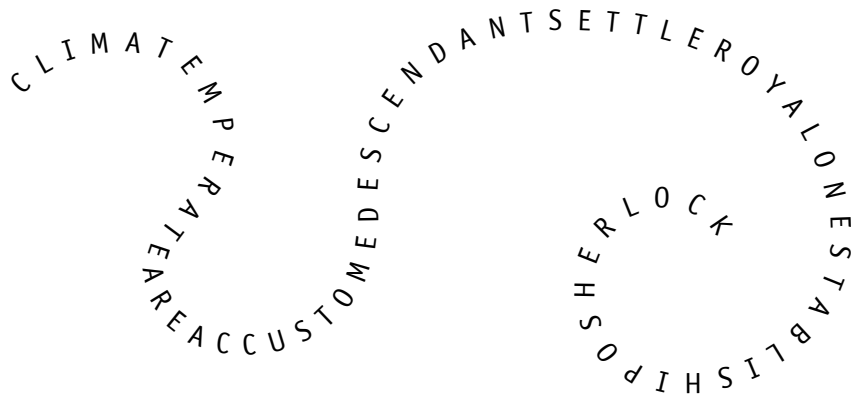
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TASK 4.12 

Word Snake

Find as many words as you can in the word snake.




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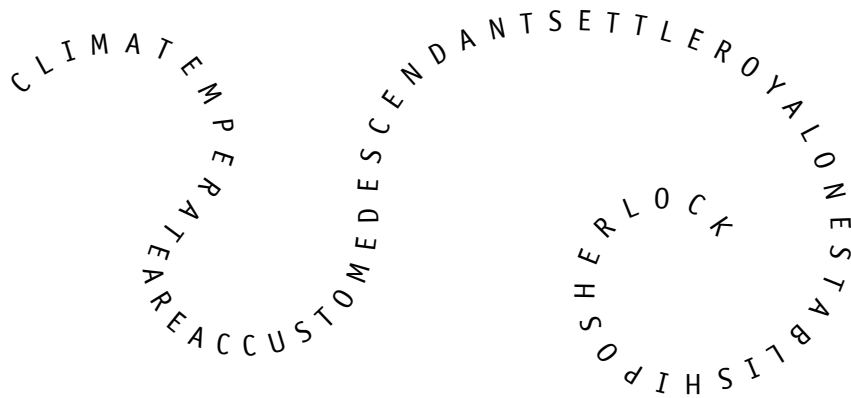
Page 15



TASK 4.12 

Word Snake

Find as many words as you can in the word snake.



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Page 15

UNIT 5

People of Ireland

VOCABULARY LIST

- according to** /ə'kɔ:drɪŋ,tu:z/ – według
- ancestry** /'ænsɛstri/ – pochodzenie
- (to) **appear** /ə'piə/ – występować
- (to) **bring** /brɪŋ/ – sprowadzać, przynosić
- capital** /'kæpɪtəl/ – stolica
- Catholic** /'kæθəlɪk/ – katolik, katolicki
- census** /'sɛnsəs/ – spis ludności
- Christianity** /,krɪstɪ'ænəti/ – chrześcijaństwo
- (to) **claim** /kleɪm/ – twierdzić, uważać
- commonly** /'kɒmənli/ – zwykle, powszechnie
- (to) **consider sb/sth (to be) sth** /kən'sɪdər/ – uważać kogoś/coś za coś
- currently** /'kʌrəntli/ – obecnie
- descendant** /dɪ'sɛndənt/ – potomek
- diaspora** /daɪ'æspərə/ – diaspora (narodowa i/lub religijna mniejszość żyjąca pośród innowierczej większości)
- (to) **divide** /dɪ'vaɪd/ – dzielić (się)
- dominant** /'dɒmɪnənt/ – dominujący, przeważający
- economic boom** /,i:kə'nɒmɪk bu:m/ – ożywienie gospodarcze
- Eire** /'e:ɪə/ – Irlandia, Republika Irlandii
- (to) **emigrate** /'emɪgreɪt/ – emigrować
- equally** /'i:kwəli/ – równo
- (to) **estimate** /'estɪmət/ – oceniać, szacować
- (to) **exceed** /ɪk'si:d/ – przekraczać
- famine** /'fæmɪn/ – głód
- (to) **force** /fɔ:s/ – zmusić
- Gaelic** /'geɪlɪk/ – gaelicki
- grandson** /'grændsən/ – wnuk
- in search of** /ɪn sɜ:tʃ əv/ – w poszukiwaniu (czegoś)
- inhabitant** /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/ – mieszkaniec
- (to) **invade** /ɪn'veɪd/ – najeżdzać, dokonać inwazji
- Irish** /'aɪərɪʃ/ – irlandzki
- living conditions** /'lɪvɪŋ /kən'dɪʃənz/ – warunki życia
- minority** /maɪ'nɒrəti/ – mniejszość
- missionary** /'mɪʃənəri/ – misjonarz
- national** /'næʃənəl/ – obywatel
- phenomenon** /fɪ'nɒmɪnən/ – zjawisko
- Pole** /pəʊl/ – Polak, Polka
- Polish** /'pəʊlɪʃ/ – polski
- Pope** /pəʊp/ – papież
- population** /,pɒpjə'leɪʃən/ – populacja
- present** /'prezənt/ – obecny
- Protestant** /'prɒtɪstənt/ – protestant/ka
- reason** /'ri:zən/ – powód, przyczyna
- (to) **recognise** /'rekəɡnaɪz/ – uznawać
- religion** /rɪ'lɪdʒən/ – religia
- (to) **remain** /rɪ'meɪn/ – pozostać
- resident** /'rezɪdənt/ – mieszkaniec
- Roman Catholic** /'rəʊmən 'kæθəlɪk/ – rzymskokatolicki
- (to) **split** /splɪt/ – dzielić (się)
- (to) **stand for** /stænd fə/ – znaczyć coś
- state** /steɪt/ – państwo
- surname** /'sɜ:neɪm/ – nazwisko
- town** /taʊn/ – miasto
- version** /'vɜ:ʃən/ – wersja
- village** /'vɪlɪdʒ/ – wieś, wioska
- area** /'eəriə/ – obszar, teren
- (to) **camp** /kæmp/ – obozować
- caravan** /'kærəvæn/ – przyczepa kempingowa
- common** /'kɒmən/ – częsty, powszechny
- community** /kəm'ju:nəti/ – społeczność
- (to) **confuse (sb/sth with sb/sth)** /kən'fju:z/ – mylić (coś/kogoś z czymś/kimś)
- ethnic group** /'eθnɪk gru:p/ – grupa etniczna
- for short** /fər ʃɔ:t/ – w skrócie
- Gypsy** /'dʒɪpsɪ/ – Cygan
- image** /'ɪmɪdʒ/ – wizerunek, obraz
- Irish Traveller** /'aɪərɪʃ'trævələ/ – podróżnik irlandzki (członek koczowniczej grupy etnicznej pochodzenia irlandzkiego, posiadającej odrębny język oraz kulturę)
- itinerant** /aɪ'tɪnərənt/ – wędrowny
- (to) **lead a nomadic life** /li:d ə 'nəʊmædɪk laɪf/ – wieść koczownicze życie
- (to) **make a living** /meɪk ə 'lɪvɪŋ/ – zarabiać na życie
- (to) **mend** /mend/ – naprawiać
- mobile home** /'məʊbaɪl həʊm/ – dom przenośny, dom na kółkach
- pan** /pæn/ – patelnia, rondel
- Pavee** /'pævi:/ – podróżnik irlandzki (zob. Irish Traveller)
- (to) **live in permanent housing** – posiadać stały adres zamieszkania
- pot** /pɒt/ – garnek
- Romani people** /'rəʊməni 'pi:pl/ – Romowie
- rural** /'rʊərəl/ – wiejski
- separate** /'sepərət/ – odrębny
- tinker** /'tɪŋkə/ – kotlarz
- tradition** /trə'dɪʃən/ – tradycja
- utensil** /ju:'tensəl/ – przybory


TASK 5.11 **Vocabulary Quiz**

Choose the most suitable word or phrase to complete each sentence.

- It is _____ that the global Irish diaspora is around 80 mln strong.
a) divided b) estimated c) forced d) remained
- _____ is a situation when people do not have enough food to survive.
a) Fame b) Force c) Famine d) Ancestry
- The dominant _____ in Ireland is Christianity.
a) reason b) phenomenon c) religion d) population
- Her grandfather is of Irish _____ .
a) village b) diaspora c) town d) ancestry
- The Celts started _____ Ireland as early as 600 BC.
a) invading b) bringing c) forming d) travelling
- A person who lives in a particular place is called a(n) _____ .
a) dominant b) inhabitant c) itinerant d) aunt
- There are two officially _____ minority languages in Northern Ireland: Irish and Ulster Scots.
a) discovered b) recognised c) known d) presented
- Irish _____ used to lead a nomadic life.
a) countries b) areas c) travellers d) names
- The _____ is a person that mends metal utensils.
a) caravan b) census c) pavee d) tinker
- The English language is commonly _____ in Ireland.
a) talked b) said c) told d) spoken
- Many people have emigrated to Ireland _____ work and better living conditions.
a) according to b) in search of c) regardless of d) in case of
- The war forced many people to _____ the country.
a) exceed b) appear c) lead d) leave

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Page 17

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Page 17

TASK 5.12 **Odd-man out**

Circle the word that is different from the others in each set. Explain why it is different.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. resident | dominant | inhabitant | citizen |
| 2. vase | pot | pan | oven |
| 3. community | inhabitant | population | family |
| 4. Pavee | Gypsy | Pope | Christianity |
| 5. northern | southern | lantern | western |
| 6. island | lake | see | ocean |
| 7. town | village | ancestry | city |
| 8. divided | split | separated | united |
| 9. conquer | invade | defend | assault |
| 10. niece | son | grandson | father |
| 11. house | caravan | flat | apartment |
| 12. tinker | capital | boom | famine |

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| 10. niece | son | grandson | father |
| 11. house | caravan | flat | apartment |
| 12. tinker | capital | boom | famine |

UNIT 6

The Symbols of Ireland


VOCABULARY LIST 

- ancient** /'eɪnfənt/ – starożytny
- anthem** /'ænthəm/ – hymn
- (to) **appear** /ə'piə/ – pojawiać się
- background** /'bækgraʊnd/ – tło
- bad luck** /bæd lʌk/ – pech
- banshee** /'bænsi:/ – banshee (w mitologii irlandzkiej zjawia zwiastująca śmierć)
- bard** /bɑ:d/ – bard (celtycki poeta i pieśniarz)
- (to) **celebrate** /'seləbreɪt/ – obchodzić (np. święto)
- Celt** /selt/ – Celt
- Christian teaching** /'krɪstʃən 'ti:tʃɪŋ/ – nauczanie chrześcijańskie
- (to) **clasp** /kla:sp/ – ściskać
- clover** /'klɒvə/ – koniczyna
- coat of arms** /kəʊt əv a:ɪmz/ – herb
- colonist** /'kɒlənist/ – kolonista, osiedleńca
- (the) **Commonwealth Games** /'kɒmənwelθ geɪmz/ – Igrzyska Wspólnoty Narodów
- concept** /'kɒnsept/ – pojęcie, koncepcja
- (to) **consist of** /kən'sɪstəv/ – składać się z
- creature** /'kri:tʃə/ – stworzenie
- crook** /krʊk/ – garniec
- cross** /krɒs/ – krzyż
- crown** /kraʊn/ – korona
- (to) **deceive** /di'si:v/ – oszukać
- descendant** /di'sendənt/ – potomek
- (to) **disappear** /dɪsə'piə/ – zniknąć
- eventually** /ɪ'ventʃuəli/ – w końcu, ostatecznie
- fairy** /'feəri/ – wróżka
- (to) **form** /fɔ:m/ – formować, tworzyć
- government** /'gʌvənmənt/ – rząd
- harp** /hɑ:p/ – harfa
- (the) **Holy Spirit** /'həʊli 'spɪrɪt/ – Duch Święty
- (the) **Holy Trinity** /'həʊli 'trɪnəti/ – Trójca Święta
- jewellery** /'dʒu:əlri/ – biżuteria
- leaf** /li:f/ – liść
- leprechaun** /'leprɪkəʊn/ – skrzat, gnom
- mischievous** /'mɪʃtɪvəs/ – figlarny
- mound** /maʊnd/ – kopiec
- national holiday** /'næʃənəl 'hɒlədeɪ/ – święto narodowe, święto państwowe
- origin** /'ɒrɪdʒɪn/ – pochodzenie
- pagan sun worship** /'peɪgən sʌn wɜ:ʃɪp/ – pogański kult słońca
- patron saint** /'peɪtrən seɪnt/ – patron
- (to) **personify** /pə'sɒnɪfaɪ/ – uosabiać
- plant** /plɑ:nt/ – roślina
- popular** /'pɒpjələ/ – popularny
- (to) **register** /'redʒɪstə/ – zarejestrować
- ring** /rɪŋ/ – pierścień
- separate** /'sepəreɪt/ – oddzielony
- shamrock** /'ʃæmrɒk/ – koniczyna biała
- shape** /ʃeɪp/ – kształt
- shoemaker** /'ʃu:meɪkə/ – szewc
- (to) **signify** /'sɪgnɪfaɪ/ – oznaczać
- soldier** /'səʊldʒə/ – żołnierz
- state** /steɪt/ – państwo
- string** /strɪŋ/ – struna
- stripe** /straɪp/ – pasek
- (to) **surround** /sə'raʊnd/ – otaczać
- (to) **touch** /tʌtʃ/ – dotykać
- trademark** /'treɪdmɑ:k/ – znak towarowy
- treasure** /'treʒə/ – skarb
- tricolour** /'trɪkələ/ – flaga trójkolorowa
- truce** /tru:s/ – rozejm
- (to) **wear** /weə/ – nosić
- (to) **worship** /'wɜ:ʃɪp/ – czcić
- apostle** /ə'pɒsl/ – apostoł
- (to) **banish** /'bænɪʃ/ – wypędzić, wygnać
- (to) **become** /bɪ'kʌm/ – stać się
- birth** /bɜ:θ/ – narodziny
- bishop** /'bɪʃəp/ – biskup
- (to) **be born** /bɔ:n/ – urodzić się
- (to) **chase** /tʃeɪs/ – gonić
- cleric** /'klerɪk/ – duchowny
- conversion** /kən'vɜ:ʒən/ – nawrócenie (na chrześcijaństwo)
- (to) **escape** /ɪ'skeɪp/ – uciec
- exact** /ɪg'zækt/ – dokładny
- (to) **kidnap** /'kɪdnæp/ – porwać
- pirate** /'paɪrət/ – pirat
- (to) **play a vital part** /pleɪ ə 'vaɪtəl pɑ:t/ – odegrać ważną rolę
- (to) **return** /rɪ'tɜ:n/ – wracać

TASK 6.11 **Vocabulary Quiz**

Supply the missing word. The number of dashes corresponds to the number of letters.

1. The Commonwealth _ _ m _ _ are an international amateur sports competition which involves athletes from the Commonwealth of Nations.
2. The ring in the Celtic cross is the symbol of old pagan sun _ _ r _ _ i _ .
3. Peter claims that he had heard a b _ _ s _ _ _ crying before his grandmother passed away.
4. The green colour in the flag of the Republic of Ireland represents people of native Irish _ r _ _ _ n.
5. The leprechaun is claimed to be the most famous _ _ e _ _ u _ _ in the Irish folklore.
6. After a long-lasting battle, both sides of the conflict finally called a t _ _ _ _ .
7. Saint Patrick played a crucial part in the _ o _ _ _ r _ _ _ _ of northern and western Ireland.
8. Saint Patrick's Day is _ _ l _ _ _ _ t _ _ on March 17.
9. According to tradition, if you manage to find a four-leaf _ l _ _ e _ , it brings you good luck.
10. The song "Amhrán na bhFiann" is the national _ n _ _ e _ of the Republic of Ireland.
11. Modern harps used by professional musicians have 46 or even 47 _ _ _ _ i _ _ s.
12. The harp and shamrock are registered by the Irish state as _ r _ _ _ m _ _ _ _ .

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TASK 6.12 

(This is an extension activity for Task 6.9.)

The symbols of Ireland

The words in italics are in the wrong sentences. Find the correct sentence for each one. Remove and add articles if necessary.

1. The *Celtic cross* resembles a little old man who likes getting into mischief.
2. The *leprechaun* is a pretty, young woman who personifies Ireland.
3. The *banshee* is a traditional Irish personal ornament worn as a symbol of love, friendship and faithfulness.
4. *Hibernia* is a wooden instrument used by old Irish bards.
5. The *shamrock* is a female spirit whose crying signals that a member of family is going to die.
6. The *Claddagh ring* is a creature living under mounds of earth and brings bad luck if touched.
7. The *fairy* is a three-leaved plant, one of the symbols of Ireland.
8. The *harp* consists of a cross surrounded by a ring.

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Page 21

**TASK 6.12** 

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Page 21

UNIT 7

Dublin

VOCABULARY LIST 

- archaeology** /,ɑ:kɪ'blədʒi/ – archeologia
- artifact** /'ɑ:tɪfækt/ – wytwór ludzkiej działalności, dzieło rąk ludzkich
- attorney general** /ə'tɜ:nɪ 'dʒenərəl/ – prokurator generalny
- average** /'ævərɪdʒ/ – przeciętny, średni
- capital** /'kæpɪtəl/ – stolica
- cart** /kɑ:t/ – wózek
- castle** /'kɑ:sl/ – zamek
- cathedral** /kə'thi:drəl/ – katedra
- central** /'sentrəl/ – główny, centralny, środkowy
- century** /'sentʃəri/ – wiek, stulecie
- circular** /'sɜ:kjələ/ – okrągły
- coast** /kəʊst/ – wybrzeże
- college** /'kɒlɪdʒ/ – uczelnia wyższa
- construction** /kən'strʌkʃən/ – budowa
- cool** /ku:l/ – chłodny
- corner** /'kɔ:nə/ – róg
- (to) **date** (from) /deɪt/ – pochodzić (z)
- defensive** /dɪ'fensɪv/ – obronny
- design** /dɪ'zaɪn/ – wzór, model
- (to) **develop** /dɪ'veləp/ – rozwijać się
- dome** /dəʊm/ – kopuła
- eastern** /'i:stən/ – wschodni
- Edwardian** /ed'wɔ:diən/ – edwardiański (z czasów panowania Edwarda VII, 1901-10)
- (to) **enclose** /ɪn'kləʊz/ – otaczać, ogradzać
- (to) **establish** /ɪ'stæblɪʃ/ – zakładać
- fermentation plant** /,fɜ:men'teɪʃən plɑ:nt/ – fermentownia
- former** /'fɔ:mə/ – były, dawny
- (to) **found** /faʊnd/ – zakładać
- (to) **house** /haʊs/ – mieścić, gromadzić
- impressive** /ɪm'presɪv/ – imponujący
- (to) **include** /ɪn'klud/ – obejmować, zawierać
- inhabitant** /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/ – mieszkaniec
- (to) **integrate** (with) /ɪn'tɪgreɪt/ – połączyć się (z)
- invasion** /ɪn'veɪʒən/ – inwazja, najazd
- island** /'aɪlənd/ – wyspa
- (to) **join** /dʒɔɪn/ – łączyć się z
- landmark** /'lændmɑ:k/ – charakterystyczny obiekt
- local** /'ləʊkəl/ – miejscowy
- (to) **locate** /ləʊ'keɪt/ – mieścić się gdzieś
- maritime** /'mærɪtaɪm/ – morski
- (to) **meet** /mi:t/ – spotykać się, zbierać się
- mild** /maɪld/ – łagodny, delikatny
- millennium** /mɪ'lenɪəm/ – tysiąclecie
- mouth** (of a river) /maʊθ/ – ujście (rzeki)
- Norman** /'nɔ:mən/ – normański
- office** /'ɒfɪs/ – biuro
- (to) **order** /'ɔ:də/ – rozkazać, polecić, kazać
- parliament** /'pɑ:ləmənt/ – parlament
- period** /'pɪəriəd/ – okres czasu
- population** /,pɒpjə'leɪʃən/ – liczba mieszkańców, populacja
- quadrangle** /'kwɒd,ræŋɡəl/ – czworokątny dziedziniec
- rapid** /'ræpɪd/ – gwałtowny, błyskawiczny
- rebel** /'rebəl/ – rebeliant, buntownik
- residence** /'rezɪdəns/ – siedziba
- seat** /si:t/ – miejsce, rezydencja
- (to) **settle** /'setl/ – osiedlić się, zamieszkać
- source** /sɔ:s/ – źródło
- square** /skweə/ – plac
- stagnation** /stæɡ'neɪʃən/ – zastój, stagnacja
- statue** /'stætʃu:/ – posąg
- (to) **suppress** /sə'pres/ – poskramiać, wycofywać
- tower** /taʊə/ – wieża
- (to) **trade** /treɪd/ – handlować
- (to) **use synonymously** /ju:z sɪ'nɒnɪməsli/ – używać wymiennie
- whole** /həʊl/ – cały, w całości
- (to) **admit** /əd'mɪt/ – przyjmować
- (to) **allow** /ə'laʊ/ – pozwalać, zezwalać na
- approximately** /ə'prɒksɪmətli/ – w przybliżeniu, około
- (to) **arrange** /ə'reɪndʒ/ – układać
- (to) **attend** (a college) /ə'tend/ – uczęszczać, chodzić (na uczelnię wyższą)
- award** /ə'wɔ:d/ – nagroda
- bell tower** /bel taʊə/ – dzwonnica
- (to) **contain** /kən'teɪn/ – zawierać
- entrance** /'entrəns/ – wejście
- famous** /'feɪməs/ – słynny
- Gospel** /'gɒspəl/ – Ewangelia
- for ages** – przez wieki, stulecia
- graduate** /'grædʒuət/ – absolwent
- iconic** /aɪ'kɒnɪk/ – sławny, popularny
- (to) **illuminate** /ɪ'lu:mɪneɪt/ – wyjaśniać, rzucać światło na
- (to) **illustrate** /ɪ'lɪstreɪt/ – pokazywać, ilustrować
- mainly** /'meɪnli/ – głównie
- manuscript** /'mænʃəskrɪpt/ – rękopis
- medieval** /,medi'i:vəl/ – średniowieczny
- (the) **Nobel Prize** /,nəʊbel'praɪz/ – Nagroda Nobla
- noted** /'nəʊtɪd/ – znany
- (to) **occupy** /'ɒkjəpaɪ/ – zajmować
- (to) **rank** /ræŋk/ – zajmować pozycję, być sklasyfikowanym na
- (to) **remain** /rɪ'meɪn/ – przetrwać, zachować się, pozostawać


TASK 7.11 **Vocabulary Quiz**

Supply the missing word. The number of dashes corresponds to the number of letters. The first letter is already given.

1. I am driving a Ford GT40, which was produced in 1964. It is probably the most i _____ car in history.
2. The library is p _____ which means that everyone can go there and borrow a book.
3. Three students were a _____ at the end of the year for having the best grades in the class.
4. The church has a huge b _____ which used to ring out twice a day in the past.
5. The school has a _____ 500 students and 30 staff members.
6. He is the only one in his family to g _____ from college.
7. His team was r _____ number one during the season.
8. The family is considered to be the most basic social i _____.
9. The library holds a number of old and important i _____ manuscripts.
10. Children under 8 years will be a _____ without additional charge.
11. The m _____ of the River Liffey is located on the eastern coast of the island.
12. Dublin Castle is one of the oldest l _____ in the city.

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Page 23

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Page 23

TASK 7.12 **Odd-man out**

Circle the word that is different from the others in each set. Explain why it is different.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. cathedral | castle | church | pool |
| 2. king | rebel | dome | inhabitant |
| 3. parliament | school | college | university |
| 4. millennium | year | century | quadrangle |
| 5. maritime | former | mild | cool |
| 6. gallery | museum | capital | castle |
| 7. painting | manuscript | book | dictionary |
| 8. famous | iconic | impressive | rapid |
| 9. seat | coast | residence | office |
| 10. modern | old | archaic | medieval |
| 11. landmark | circular | artifact | statue |
| 12. tower | island | square | quadrangle |

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UNIT 8

History of Ireland


VOCABULARY LIST 

- (to) **appear** /ə'piə/ – pojawiać się, ukazywać się
 (to) **arrive** /ə'raɪv/ – przybywać
ascendancy /ə'sendənsi/ – dominacja
 (to) **break out** /breɪk aʊt/ – wybuchnąć
ceasefire /'si:sfaɪə/ – zawieszenie broni
century /'sentʃəri/ – wiek, stulecie
coastal /'kəʊstəl/ – nadmorski, przybrzeżny
 (to) **colonise** /'kɒlənaɪz/ – kolonizować
confiscation /,kɒnfɪ'skeɪʃən/ – konfiskata
crop /krɒp/ – zbiór, plon
crown /kraʊn/ – korona
 (to) **declare** /dɪ'kleə/ – ogłaszać
 (to) **decrease** /dɪ'kri:s/ – zmniejszać się, spadać
 (to) **demand** /dɪ'mɑ:nd/ – żądać
 (to) **diminish** /dɪ'mɪnɪʃ/ – zmniejszać
 (to) **divide** /dɪ'vaɪd/ – dzielić, przedzielać
 (to) **establish** /ɪ'stæblɪʃ/ – zakładać
event /ɪ'vent/ – wydarzenie
 (to) **fail** /feɪl/ – ponieść porażkę
failure /'feɪljə/ – niepowodzenie
 (to) **forbid** /fə'brɪd/ – zabraniać, zakazywać
 (to) **found** /faʊnd/ – zakładać
framework /'freɪmwɜ:k/ – szkielet, struktura
gradually /'grædʒuəli/ – stopniowo
 (to) **grant** /grɑ:nt/ – przyznawać, udzielać
herdsman /'hɜ:dzmən/ – pasterz, pastuch
hunter-gatherer /,hʌntə'gæðərə/ – zbieracz-łowca
independence /,ɪndɪ'pendəns/ – niepodległość
 (to) **inhabit** /ɪn'hæbɪt/ – zamieszkiwać
invader /ɪn'veɪdə/ – najeźdźca
 (to) **invite** /ɪn'vaɪt/ – zapraszać
land bridge /lænd brɪdʒ/ – droga lądowa, pomost lądowy
landed gentry /lændɪd 'dʒentri/ – szlachta ziemiańska
 (to) **manage** /'mænɪdʒ/ – radzić sobie
 (to) **mar** /mɑ:z/ – zepsuć, popsuć
metalworking /'metəlwɜ:kɪŋ/ – metaloplastyka
missionary /'mɪʃənəri/ – misjonarz
monastery /'mɒnəstəri/ – klasztor
neutrality /nju:'træləti/ – neutralność, bezstronność
noble /'nəʊbl/ – arystokrata
oppression /ə'preʃən/ – ucisk
 (to) **order** /'ɔ:də/ – rozkazać
overlord /'əʊvələ:d/ – suweren, władca
 (to) **own** /əʊn/ – posiadać
period /'pɪəriəd/ – okres czasu
plantation /plæn'teɪʃən/ – plantacja
pope /pəʊp/ – papież
prosperity /prɒs'perəti/ – dobrobyt
 (to) **reach** /ri:tʃ/ – docierać do
 (to) **rule** /ru:l/ – rządzić
scholarship /'skɒləʃɪp/ – nauka
self-government /,self'gʌvənmənt/ – autonomia, samorządność
settler /'setlə/ – osadnik
 (to) **struggle** /'strʌgl/ – starać się, zмагаć się
tragedy /'trædʒədi/ – tragedia, nieszczęście
unrest /ʌn'rest/ – niepokój, zamieszki
until /ən'tɪl/ – aż do
 (to) **add** /æd/ – dodawać
bailey /'beɪli/ – zewnętrzny mur obronny zamku
basalt /'bæsɒlt/ – bazalt
basic /'beɪsɪk/ – podstawowy
best-preserved /best prɪ'zɜ:vəd/ – najlepiej zachowany, w najlepszym stanie
castle /'kɑ:sl/ – zamek
 (to) **choose** /tʃu:z/ – wybierać
civilian control /sɪ'vɪliən kən'trəʊl/ – kontrola cywilna
construction /kən'strʌkʃən/ – budowa, konstrukcja
curtain (wall) /'kɜ:tən/ – mur obronny, kurtyna
 (to) **enclose** /ɪn'kləʊz/ – otaczać, ogradzać
entrance /'entrəns/ – wejście
 (to) **expand** /ɪk'spænd/ – rozwijać się, powiększać się
gradually /'grædʒuəli/ – stopniowo
 (to) **guard** /gɑ:d/ – strzec
 (to) **hand (sb/sth) over** /hænd 'əʊvə/ – przekazywać (kogoś/coś)
keep /ki:p/ – (główna) wieża (wewnątrz murów średniowiecznego zamku)
knight /naɪt/ – rycerz
limestone /'laɪmstəʊn/ – wapień
monument /'mɒnjəmənt/ – zabytek
Norman /'nɔ:mən/ – normański
order /'ɔ:də/ – polecenie
principal /'prɪnsəpəl/ – główny
probably /'prɒbəbli/ – prawdopodobnie
residence /'rezɪdəns/ – rezydencja, siedziba
sandstone /'sændstəʊn/ – piaskowiec
stronghold /'strɒŋhəʊld/ – twierdza, bastion

TASK 8.11 **Vocabulary Quiz**


Choose the most suitable word in the sentences.

1. By 1990 the population of Ireland *decreased/increased* from 8 million to 4 million.
2. In 1921 the Anglo-Irish Treaty granted *neutrality/independence* to the Irish Free State.
3. The act of leaving one's country or area to go live in another is called *immigration/emigration*.
4. The college is *divided/settled* into several different areas of study.
5. In 430 AD, the first Christian *missionary/knight* was sent to Ireland.
6. The bailey is a defensive wall surrounding a *church/castle*.
7. The years after the war were a period of *prosperity/unrest* in Northern Ireland, mainly because of the terrorist attacks.
8. Carrickfergus Castle was declared a historic *monument/residence* in 1928.
9. King Henry II of England declared himself *gentry/overlord* of Ireland.
10. The introduction of *metalworking/framework* around 2000 BC was one of the most important events in prehistoric times.
11. Monasteries became centres of *oppression/scholarship* as Ireland became Christian.
12. The Great Famine of 1845 was the time of the largest *prosperity/tragedy* in the history of Ireland.

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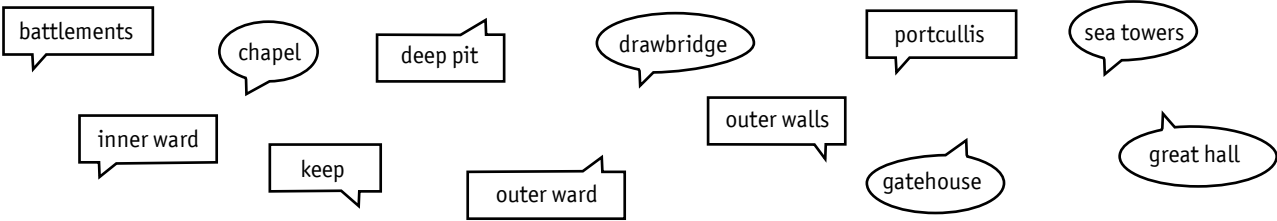
TASK 8.12 

(This is an extension activity for Task 8.9.)

A medieval castle

Read the text and complete the sentences using the following words and phrases.

A castle is a large, strong building built to protect the people inside from being attacked. Castles were built in Europe and the Middle East during the Middle Ages by nobility. Here are common features of a medieval castle. The (1) _____ was a great tower; it was usually the most strongly defended part of a castle. Typically, it was located in the (2) _____ which was an area of ground enclosed by the high walls. The (3) _____, where the lord and his people prayed and had religious services, was located inside the (4) _____, a large courtyard outside the inner ward. There was also the (5) _____, in which feasts, weddings, celebrations, and holiday festivities were held. Castles were not only residences of nobility; they had both offensive and defensive features. If a castle was situated on the sea, it had (6) _____ which protected against an attack by ships. Around the top of the (7) _____ there were (8) _____; they were a low wall with special rectangular gaps through which people inside the castle could shoot arrows or guns. The (9) _____ was a strong, iron gate made of vertical and horizontal metal bars with points at the bottom. It could be lowered to close the entrance of the castle and protect the gate. The (10) _____ was the strongest part of the castle; typically, it consisted of two stone towers on each side of the gate. It contained a series of defences to make a direct attack more difficult. A moat was a deep, broad ditch, sometimes filled with water, that surrounded a castle. To enter the castle one had to use a wooden bridge, called a (11) _____. It consisted of a wooden deck, and it could be raised or lowered using ropes or chains. If a castle had no moat, a (12) _____ was dug in front of the gate and the drawbridge was placed over it.




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Page 27



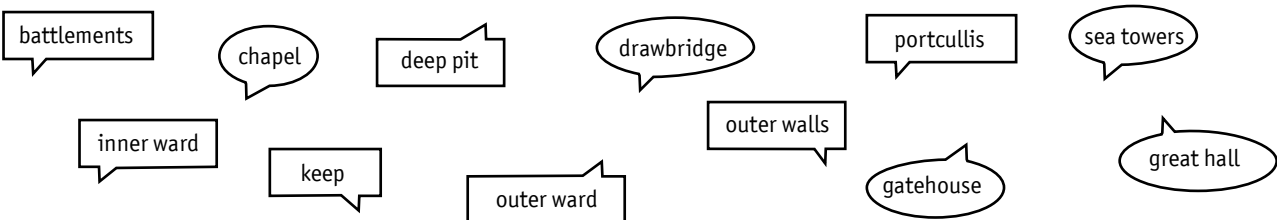
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A medieval castle

Read the text and complete the sentences using the following words and phrases.

A castle is a large, strong building built to protect the people inside from being attacked. Castles were built in Europe and the Middle East during the Middle Ages by nobility. Here are common features of a medieval castle. The (1) _____ was a great tower; it was usually the most strongly defended part of a castle. Typically, it was located in the (2) _____ which was an area of ground enclosed by the high walls. The (3) _____, where the lord and his people prayed and had religious services, was located inside the (4) _____, a large courtyard outside the inner ward. There was also the (5) _____, in which feasts, weddings, celebrations, and holiday festivities were held. Castles were not only residences of nobility; they had both offensive and defensive features. If a castle was situated on the sea, it had (6) _____ which protected against an attack by ships. Around the top of the (7) _____ there were (8) _____; they were a low wall with special rectangular gaps through which people inside the castle could shoot arrows or guns. The (9) _____ was a strong, iron gate made of vertical and horizontal metal bars with points at the bottom. It could be lowered to close the entrance of the castle and protect the gate. The (10) _____ was the strongest part of the castle; typically, it consisted of two stone towers on each side of the gate. It contained a series of defences to make a direct attack more difficult. A moat was a deep, broad ditch, sometimes filled with water, that surrounded a castle. To enter the castle one had to use a wooden bridge, called a (11) _____. It consisted of a wooden deck, and it could be raised or lowered using ropes or chains. If a castle had no moat, a (12) _____ was dug in front of the gate and the drawbridge was placed over it.



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Page 27

UNIT 9

Writers and Poets

VOCABULARY LIST 

(to) **allude** (to sb/sth) /ə'lu:d/ – robić aluzję do kogoś/ czegoś

among /ə'mʌŋ/ – wśród, pomiędzy

(to) **appoint** /ə'pɔɪnt/ – mianować

award /ə'wɔ:d/ – nagroda

best-known /best nəʊn/ – najsłynniejszy

bleak /bli:k/ – ponury

both /bəʊθ/ – oba

churchman /'tʃɜ:tʃmən/ – duchowny

co-founder /kou'faʊndə/ – współzałożyciel

(to) **combine** /kəm'baɪn/ – łączyć

comic /'kɒmɪk/ – komiczny

country /'kʌntri/ – państwo, kraj

dean /di:n/ – diakon

enormous /ɪ'nɔ:məs/ – ogromny

event /ɪ'vent/ – wydarzenie

(to) **evoke** /ɪ'vəʊk/ – wywoływać

(to) **experiment** /ɪk'sperɪmənt/ – eksperymentować

fame /feɪm/ – sława

famous /'feɪməs/ – słynny

former /'fɔ:mə/ – były, dawny

(to) **gain** /geɪn/ – zyskać, uzyskać

(to) **include** /ɪn'klu:d/ – zawierać, obejmować

including /ɪn'klu:dɪŋ/ – w tym, wliczając, łącznie z

influence /ɪnfluəns/ – wpływ

land /lænd/ – kraina, kraj

lecturer /'lektʃərə/ – wykładowca

literary critic /'lɪtərəri 'krɪtɪk/ – krytyk literacki

literary giant /'lɪtərəri 'dʒaɪənt/ – gigant literacki, wielki pisarz

mainly /'meɪnli/ – głównie

major /'meɪdʒə/ – podstawowy, ważny

masterpiece /'mɑ:stəpi:s/ – arcydzieło

method /'meθəd/ – metoda

myth /mɪθ/ – mit

(the) **Nobel Prize** /,nəʊbel'praɪz/ – Nagroda Nobla

novel /'nɒvəl/ – powieść

novelist /'nɒvəlɪst/ – powieściopisarz

(to) **obtain** /əb'teɪn/ – uzyskać, otrzymać

originally /ə'rɪdʒənəli/ – początkowo

outlook /'aʊtlʊk/ – spojrzenie, podejście, pogląd

pamphlet /'pæmfɪlt/ – broszura

(to) **perfect** /pə'fekt/ – doskonalić

playwright /'pleɪraɪt/ – dramaturg, dramatopisarz

poet /'pəʊɪt/ – poeta

poetry /'pəʊɪtri/ – poezja

probably /'prɒbəbli/ – prawdopodobnie

(to) **receive** /rɪ'si:v/ – otrzymać

relatively /'relətɪvli/ – stosunkowo

rural /'rʊəəl/ – wiejski

satirist /sæ'trɪst/ – satyryk, satyryczka

technique /tek'ni:k/ – technika

(to) **translate** /trænz'leɪt/ – tłumaczyć, przekładać

translator /trænz'leɪtə/ – tłumacz

volume /'vɒljʊ:m/ – tom

writer /'raɪtə/ – pisarz

adaptation /,ædæp'teɪʃən/ – adaptacja

athlete /'æθli:t/ – sportowiec

(to) **become** /bɪ'kʌm/ – zostać, stać się

chiefly /'tʃi:fli/ – głównie

civil servant /'sɪvəl 'sɜ:vənt/ – urzędnik administracji państwowej

clipping /'klɪpɪŋ/ – wycinek

coastal /'kəʊstəl/ – nadmorski, przybrzeżny

(to) **consist** (of sth) /kən'sɪst/ – składać się z czegoś

degree /dɪ'ɡri:/ – stopień naukowy

diary entry /'daɪəri 'entri/ – wpis do pamiętnika, dziennika

epistolary novel /ɪ'pɪstləri 'nɒvəl/ – powieść epistolarna

exceptional /ɪk'sepʃənəl/ – wyjątkowy

fiction /'fɪkʃən/ – beletrystyka, literatura piękna

frequently /'fri:kwəntli/ – często

(to) **graduate** /'grædʒueɪt/ – ukończyć studia, szkołę

handbook /'hændbʊk/ – poradnik, podręcznik

invalid /'ɪnvəlɪd/ – inwalida

legal administration /'li:gəl əd,mɪnɪ'streɪʃən/ – administracja sądowa


main character /meɪn 'kærəktə/ – główna postać (w książce)

personal assistant /'pɜ:sənəl ə'sɪstənt/ – sekretarz

(to) **publish** /'pʌblɪʃ/ – wydawać, publikować

suburb /'sʌbɜ:b/ – przedmieście

vampire /'væmpaɪə/ – wampir


TASK 9.11 **Vocabulary Quiz**

Read the description and write a correct word. The first letter has been given.

1. A great piece of art – M _____
2. This word describes something extremely good – E _____
3. A very thin book with a paper cover that contains information about something, usually given free to people – P _____
4. A person appearing in a book or a film – C _____
5. A book that is part a set of a books – V _____
6. A personal book in which you write regularly about your daily experiences – D _____
7. This word means 'very large' – E _____
8. Someone who gives their opinion about a book, film, or play – C _____
9. A film or TV programme made from a book – A _____
10. A senior official in a college or university – D _____
11. An area which is situated outside of the city centre – S _____
12. A person teaching at a university or college – L _____

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Page 29

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Page 29

TASK 9.12 **Word Search***Find 20 words from the texts hidden in the word box below.*

C	G	F	Y	W	M	E	T	H	O	D	E
T	V	O	L	U	M	E	R	Y	Q	A	V
E	J	I	N	F	L	U	E	N	C	E	E
C	K	X	Y	T	F	I	C	T	I	O	N
H	V	F	N	O	V	E	L	I	S	T	T
N	M	A	S	T	E	R	P	I	E	C	E
I	M	M	D	P	A	M	P	H	L	E	T
Q	Y	E	E	S	U	B	U	R	B	D	L
U	T	X	A	D	I	A	R	Y	L	E	C
E	H	A	N	D	B	O	O	K	A	G	U
A	D	A	P	T	A	T	I	O	N	R	I
Q	W	R	I	T	E	R	N	B	D	E	W
Z	C	L	I	P	P	I	N	G	S	E	G

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T	V	O	L	U	M	E	R	Y	Q	A	V
E	J	I	N	F	L	U	E	N	C	E	E
C	K	X	Y	T	F	I	C	T	I	O	N
H	V	F	N	O	V	E	L	I	S	T	T
N	M	A	S	T	E	R	P	I	E	C	E
I	M	M	D	P	A	M	P	H	L	E	T
Q	Y	E	E	S	U	B	U	R	B	D	L
U	T	X	A	D	I	A	R	Y	L	E	C
E	H	A	N	D	B	O	O	K	A	G	U
A	D	A	P	T	A	T	I	O	N	R	I
Q	W	R	I	T	E	R	N	B	D	E	W
Z	C	L	I	P	P	I	N	G	S	E	G

UNIT 10

Irish Games

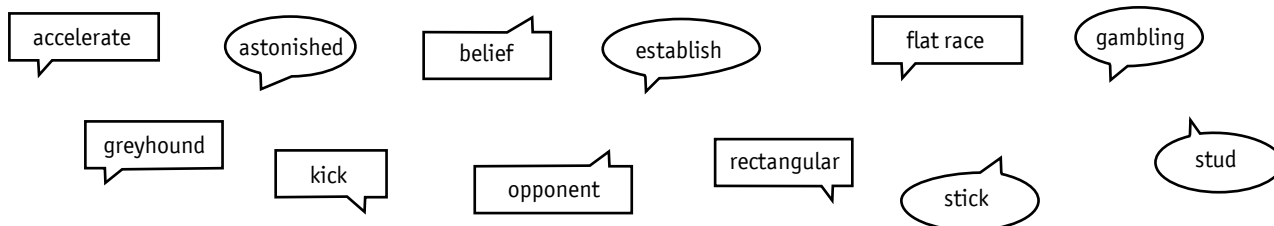
VOCABULARY LIST 

- average** /'ævərɪdʒ/ – średni, przeciętny
- belief** /bɪ'li:f/ – przekonanie
- (to) **consist** (of) /kən'sɪst/ – składać się (z czegoś)
- contrary** (to) /'kɒntrəri/ – sprzeczny (z czymś)
- county** /'kaʊnti/ – hrabstwo
- (to) **establish** /ɪ'stæblɪʃ/ – założyć, utworzyć
- equestrian** /ɪ'kwɛstriən/ – jeździecki
- event** /ɪ'vent/ – wydarzenie
- ferocious** /fə'rəʊʃəs/ – dziki, zażarty
- field** /fi:ld/ – boisko (do gry w rugby)
- field hockey** /fi:ld 'hɒki/ – hokej na trawie
- flat race** /flæt reɪs/ – wyścig płaski (bez przeszkód)
- football association** /'fʊtbɔ:l ə'səʊsi'eɪʃən/ – związek piłkarski
- Gaelic football** /'geɪlɪk 'fʊtbɔ:l/ – futbol irlandzki, futbol gaelicki (zespołowa gra sportowa stanowiąca połączenie koszykówki, piłki nożnej, rugby i siatkówki, w której dwie piętnastoosobowe drużyny grają piłką o obwodzie ok. 65 cm.)
- goal** /gəʊl/ – bramka
- goalpost** /'gəʊlpəʊst/ – słupek
- horse racing** /hɔ:s 'reɪsɪŋ/ – wyścigi konne
- hurling** /hɜ:lɪŋ/ – irlandzki hokej na trawie
- Irish** /'aɪərɪʃ/ – irlandzki
- (to) **kick** /kɪk/ – kopać
- known** /nəʊn/ – znany
- lacrosse** /lə'krɒs/ – lacrosse (zespołowa gra sportowa rozgrywana na trawiastym boisku, w której każda z dwóch drużyn stara się wbić piłkę do bramki przeciwnika za pomocą rakiety w kształcie laski z siatką na zgięciu)
- major** /'meɪdʒər/ – podstawowy, ważny
- (the) **Middle Ages** /'mɪdl eɪdʒz/ – średniowiecze
- modern** /'mɒdən/ – nowoczesny
- national** /'næʃənəl/ – narodowy
- native** /'neɪtɪv/ – ojczysty
- on average** /ɒn 'ævərɪdʒ/ – średnio, przeciętnie
- opponent** /ə'pəʊnənt/ – przeciwnik
- origin** /'ɒrɪdʒɪn/ – pochodzenie
- period** /'pɪəriəd/ – czas gry, część
- (to) **pick up** /pɪk ʌp/ – podnieść
- pitch** /pɪtʃ/ – boisko (do gry w piłkę nożną)
- (to) **punch** /pʌnʃ/ – uderzyć
- racecourse** /'reɪskɔ:s/ – tor wyścigowy
- rectangular** /rek'tæŋgjələ/ – prostokątny
- rugby union** /'rʌgbɪ 'ju:niən/ – rugby, rugby union (zespołowa gra, w której rywalizują dwie piętnastoosobowe drużyny, polegająca na podawaniu owalnej piłki ręką lub nogą)
- rule** /ru:l/ – zasada
- (to) **score** /skɔ:/ – zdobyć punkt, strzelić gola
- similar** (to) /'sɪmlə/ – podobny (do czegoś)
- steplechase** /'sti:plɪtʃeɪs/ – gonitwa z przeszkodami
- stick** /stɪk/ – kij
- stud** /stʌd/ – stadnina
- supposedly** /sə'pəʊzɪdli/ – rzekomo
- (to) **take place** /teɪk pleɪs/ – mieć miejsce
- thoroughbred** /'θʌrəbrɛd/ – koń czystej krwi, koń rasowy
- towards** /tə'wɔ:dz/ – w kierunku, do
- uniquely** /ju'ni:kli/ – wyjątkowo
- (to) **accelerate** /ək'seləreɪt/ – przyspieszać
- adult** /'ædʌlt/ – dorosły
- aggressive** /ə'ɡresɪv/ – agresywny
- astonishing** /ə'stɒnɪʃɪŋ/ – zdumiewający
- breed** /bri:d/ – rasa
- brindle** /'brɪndl/ – (kolor) moręgowaty (mający sierść w ciemniejsze pasy na jaśniejszym tle)
- (to) **chase** /tʃeɪs/ – gonić
- cheetah** /'tʃi:tə/ – gepard
- chest** /tʃest/ – klatka piersiowa
- circular** /'sɜ:kjələ/ – okrągły
- enormously** /ɪ'nɔ:məsli/ – ogromnie
- fawn** /fɔ:n/ – (kolor) płowy
- fur** /fɜ:r/ – futro
- gambling** /'ɡæmblɪŋ/ – hazard
- greyhound** /'ɡreɪhaʊnd/ – chart
- hindquarter** /'haɪnd'kwɔ:təz/ – zad
- lure** /lʊə/ – przynęta, wabik
- mammal** /'mæməl/ – ssak
- muscular** /'mʌskjʊlə/ – muskularny
- narrow** /'nærəʊ/ – wąski
- outcome** /'aʊtkʌm/ – wynik
- rabbit** /'ræbɪt/ – królik
- (to) **reach** /ri:tʃ/ – osiągnąć
- slim** /slɪm/ – szczupły, wąski
- smooth** /smu:ð/ – gładki
- tail** /teɪl/ – ogon
- track** /træk/ – tor
- (to) **wager** /'weɪdʒə/ – postawić, stawiać
- (to) **weigh** /weɪ/ – ważyć

TASK 10.11 **Vocabulary Quiz**

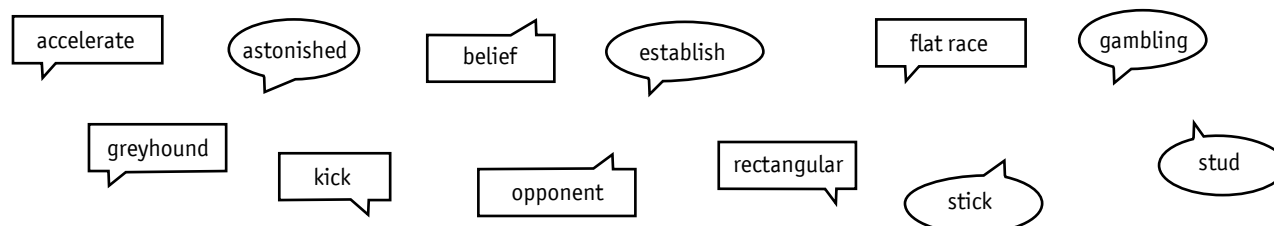
Complete the gaps using the words from the box. Use the plural if necessary.

- Football players have to _____ a ball if they want to score a goal.
- The place for keeping and breeding horses is called a _____.
- A race without any obstacles on the track is called a _____.
- Davidson beat her _____ easily seven games to one.
- The football pitch is _____ in shape.
- In hockey, if you want to hit the puck, you have to use a _____.
- Her uncle bred _____ for many years and used them in races.
- When you drive a car and you want to overtake another vehicle, first you have to _____.
- When the Polish football team scored a goal, everybody was _____.
- In our country the lottery seems to be the most popular form of _____.
- Police have been unable to _____ the identity of the dead child.
- It is a general _____ that the ruling party will lose the next general election.

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UNIT 11

Irish Food and Drink

VOCABULARY LIST 

- bacon** /'beɪkən/ – bekon, boczek
battered /'bætəd/ – panierowany
beef /bi:f/ – wołowina
beverage /'bevərɪdʒ/ – napój, trunek
black pudding /blæk 'pʊdɪŋ/ – kaszanka
boxty /'bɒkstɪ/ – irlandzkie placki ziemniaczane
butter /'bʌtər/ – masło
buttermilk /'bʌtəmɪlk/ – maślanka
cabbage /'kæbɪdʒ/ – kapusta
champ /tʃæmp/ – ziemniaki puree z zieloną cebulką lub porami
cider /'saɪdə/ – cydr
clam /klæm/ – małż jadalny
colcannon /kəl'kænən/ – duszone ziemniaki z kapustą
cream /kri:m/ – śmietana
cubed /kju:bd/ – pokrojony w kostkę
cut /kʌt/ – (po)cięty
dairy product /'deəri 'prɒdʌkt/ – produkt mleczarskie
distillery /dɪ'stɪləri/ – desytlarnia
Dublin coddle /'dʌblɪn 'kɒdl/ – irlandzka potrawa tradycyjnie związana z Dublinem
eel /i:l/ – węgorz
flour /flaʊə/ – mąka
for centuries /fə 'senʃərɪz/ – od wieków
herring /'herɪŋ/ – śledź
illicit /ɪ'lɪsɪt/ – zakazany
 (to) **include** /ɪn'klu:d/ – zawierać
ingredient /ɪn'grɪ:diənt/ – składnik
instead /ɪn'sted/ – zamiast
Irish /'aɪrɪʃ/ – irlandzki
kale /keɪl/ – jarmuż
lake /leɪk/ – jezioro
lamb /læm/ – jagnięcina
layer /'leɪər/ – warstwa
leek /li:k/ – por
 (well-fitting) **lid** /lɪd/ – (dopasowana) pokrywka
liqueur /lɪ'kjʊə/ – likier
lobster /'lɒbstər/ – homar
mackerel /'mækrəl/ – makrela
 (to) **mash** /mæʃ/ – rozgniatać, rozcierać
minced pork /mɪnst pɔ:k/ – mielona wieprzowina
mussel /'mʌsəl/ – małż jadalny
mutton /'mʌtən/ – baranina
onion /'ʌnjən/ – cebula
oyster /'ɔɪstər/ – ostryga
parsley /'pɑ:sli/ – pietruszka
pasty /'pæsti/ – pasztecik
plaice /pleɪs/ – flądra
pork sausage /pɔ:k 'sɒsɪdʒ/ – kiełbaska wieprzowa
pot /pɒt/ – garnek, kociołek
potato cake /pə'teɪtəʊ keɪk/ – placek ziemniaczany
potato farl /pə'teɪtəʊ fɑ:rl/ – placek ziemniaczany
prawn /prɔ:n/ – krewetka
rasher /'ræʃə/ – plaster (bekonu)
raw /rɔ:/ – surowy
salmon /'sæmən/ – łosoś
saltwater fish /'sɔ:ltwɔ:tər fɪʃ/ – ryba morska
scallop /'skæləp/ – małż (przegrzebek)
seafood /'si:fu:d/ – owoce morza
seasoning /'si:zənɪŋ/ – przyprawa
 (to) **serve** /sɜ:v/ – obsługiwać, podawać
shape /ʃeɪp/ – kształt
shellfish /'ʃelfɪʃ/ – owoce morza (takie jak skorupiaki i mięczaki)
skate /skeɪt/ – płaszczka
soda bread /'səʊdə bred/ – chleb sodowy
staple /'steɪpl/ – podstawowe pożywienie, podstawowy artykuł żywnościowy
stew /stju:/ – gulasz
stock /stɒk/ – wywar
stout /staʊt/ – stout (ciemne piwo górnej fermentacji)
tasty /'teɪsti/ – smaczny
triangular /traɪ'æŋgjʊlə/ – trójkątny
trout /traʊt/ – pstrąg
Ulster fry /'ʌlstər fraɪ/ – rodzaj śniadania irlandzkiego
variety /və'raɪəti/ – odmiana
whipped cream /wɪpt kri:m/ – bita śmietana
yeast /ji:st/ – drożdże
 (to) **achieve** /ə'tʃi:v/ – osiągnąć
ale /eɪl/ – ale (piwo górnej fermentacji, charakteryzujące się znacznie bardziej złożonym smakiem i aromatem niż lagery)
barley /'bɑ:li/ – jęczmień
beer /biə/ – piwo
brewery /'brʊəri/ – browar
distinctive /dɪ'stɪŋktɪv/ – charakterystyczny
flavour /'fleɪvər/ – smak
hops /hɒps/ – chmiel
ingredient /ɪn'grɪ:diənt/ – składnik
 (to) **inspire** /ɪn'spaɪə/ – inspirować
 (to) **invent** /ɪn'vent/ – wynaleźć
malty /mɒlti/ – słodowy
pint /paɪnt/ – pinta (0,568 l w Wielkiej Brytanii)
 (to) **pour** /pɔ:/ – nalać
recipe /'resɪpi/ – przepis
 (to) **recommend** /,rekə'mend/ – polecać
 (to) **roast** /rəʊst/ – piec
yeast /ji:st/ – drożdże


TASK 11.11 **Vocabulary Quiz**

Complete each part sentence with one of the endings.

1. Butter and cream are
 2. I like all kinds of vegetables but my favourite is
 3. Nowadays, bread contains a lot of chemical substances
 4. Although I hate eating seafood,
 5. My mother forced me to eat fish
 6. If you want to make a vegetable soup, you will need some chicken meat
 7. Firstly, you have to remember to mince some meat
 8. I like all kinds of fizzy drinks
 9. When I eat ice cream or drink a cup of coffee
 10. My cousin owns a brewery
 11. I wanted to make this salad but I didn't know how to do it exactly
 12. I don't drink beer very often
- a) cabbage or kale.
 - b) I love to put some whipped cream on top.
 - c) which produces beer in large quantities.
 - d) but in the past it was made in more natural way using yeast.
 - e) although I tried to explain that I hate herring and trout.
 - f) I can eat lobster because its taste is similar to one of my favourite dishes.
 - g) and you cannot forget parsley and carrot.
 - h) if you want to prepare a hamburger.
 - i) so I had to ask my mother about the ingredients.
 - j) but they are not suitable beverages for me because they upset my stomach.
 - k) so I have problems when it comes to deciding which one to buy.
 - l) dairy products which are important in our diet.

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Page 35


**TASK 11.11** **Vocabulary Quiz**

Complete each part sentence with one of the endings.

1. Butter and cream are
 2. I like all kinds of vegetables but my favourite is
 3. Nowadays, bread contains a lot of chemical substances
 4. Although I hate eating seafood,
 5. My mother forced me to eat fish
 6. If you want to make a vegetable soup, you will need some chicken meat
 7. Firstly, you have to remember to mince some meat
 8. I like all kinds of fizzy drinks
 9. When I eat ice cream or drink a cup of coffee
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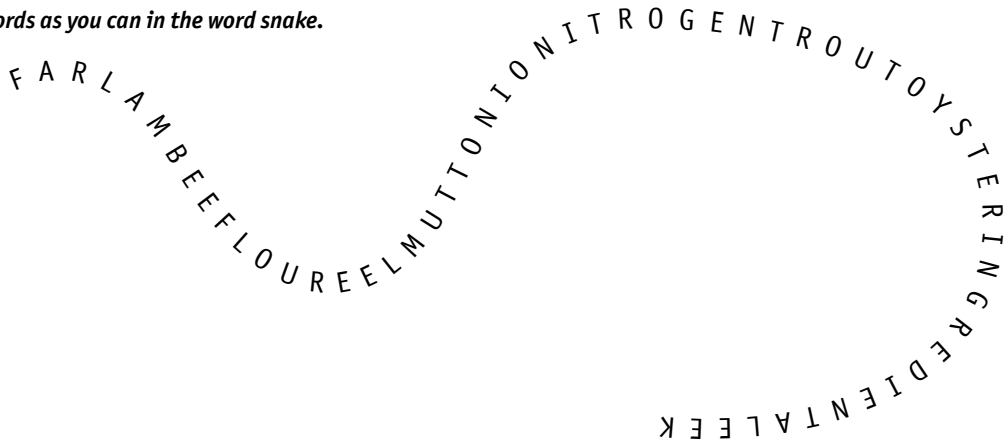
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Page 35


TASK 11.11 

Word Snake

Find as many words as you can in the word snake.

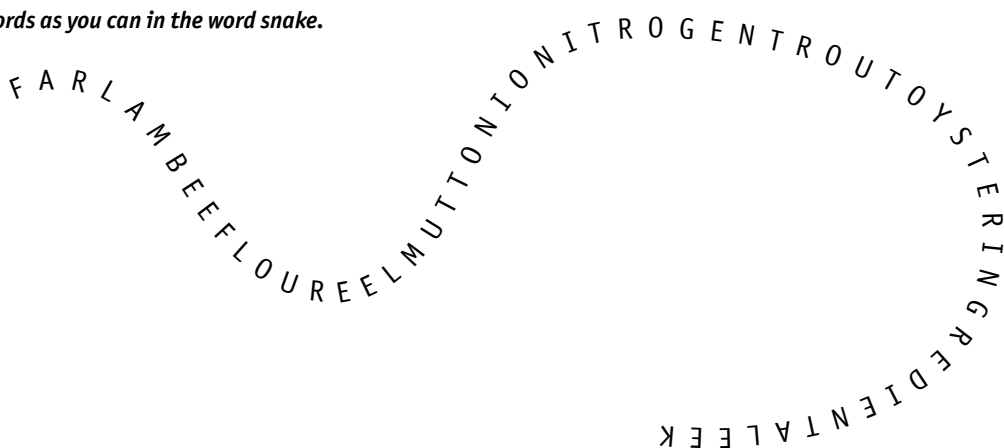




TASK 11.11 

Word Snake

Find as many words as you can in the word snake.




UNIT 12

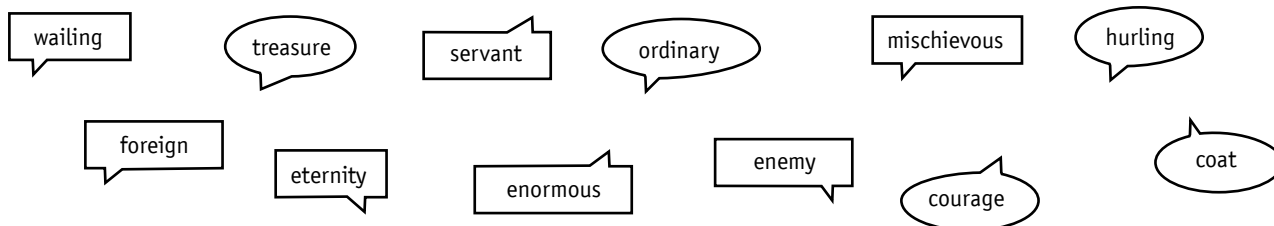

Irish Legends and Heroes

VOCABULARY LIST 

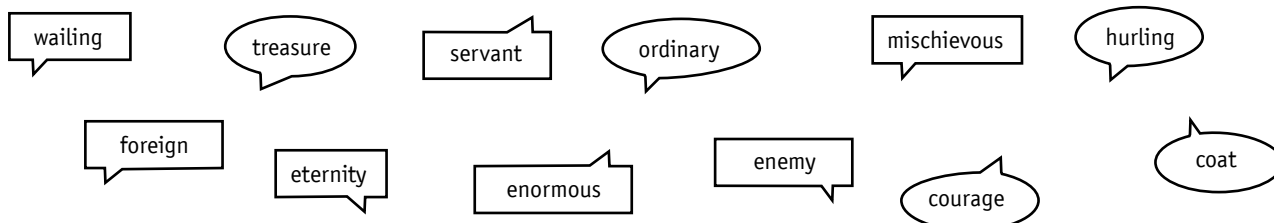
- accompanied** (by) /ə'kʌmpənɪd/ – w towarzystwie (kogoś)
 (to) **acquire** /ə'kwɑɪə/ – uzyskać
advance /əd'vɑːns/ – postęp
attributed (to) /ə'trɪbjʊ:tɪd/ – przypisywany (komuś)
belonging /brɪ'lɒŋɪŋ/ – należący
benevolent /brɪ'nevələnt/ – dobrotniwy
 (to) **bite off** /baɪt ɒf/ – odgryzać
 (to) **cast a spell** /kɑːst ə spel/ – rzucać zaklęcie
cattle /'kætl/ – bydło
causeway /'kɔːzweɪ/ – droga na grobli
Celtic /'keltɪk/ – celtycki
church bell /tʃɜːtʃ bel/ – dzwon kościelny
courage /'kʌrɪdʒ/ – odwaga
 (to) **cross** /krɒs/ – przekroczyć
deed /diːd/ – czyn, uczynek
 (to) **defeat** /dɪ'fiːt/ – pokonać
 (to) **discover** /dɪ'skʌvə/ – odkryć
encounter /ɪn'kaʊntə/ – spotkanie
enemy /'enəmi/ – wróg
enormous /ɪ'nɔːməs/ – ogromny
eternity /ɪ'tɜːnəti/ – wieczność
feature /'fiːtʃə/ – cecha
fierce /fɪəs/ – zjadły
 (to) **fight** (against) /faɪt/ – walczyć (z kimś, przeciwko komuś)
foreign /'fɔːrən/ – obcy
giant /'dʒaɪənt/ – olbrzym
goddess /'gɒdes/ – bogini
guard dog /gɑːd dbɔːg/ – pies obronny
 (to) **hold up** /həʊld ʌp/ – zatrzymać
 (to) **hunt** (for) /hʌnt/ – polować (na coś)
hurling /'hɜːlɪŋ/ – irlandzka odmiana hokeja na trawie
instead /ɪn'sted/ – zamiast (czegoś)
 (to) **invade** /ɪn'veɪd/ – najeżdżać
Irish /'aɪərɪʃ/ – irlandzki
jealous /'dʒeləs/ – zazdrosny
journey /'dʒɜːni/ – podróż
 (to) **lack** /læk/ – brakować (czegoś)
 (to) **lay** /leɪ/ – kłaść
 (to) **make amends** /meɪk ə'mendz/ – zadośćuczynić
 (to) **manage** /'mænɪdʒ/ – radzić sobie
mortally /'mɔːtəli/ – śmiertelnie
nevertheless /,nevəðə'les/ – niemniej, mimo to
 (to) **order** /'ɔːdə/ – rozkazywać
ordinary /'ɔːdənəri/ – zwykły
- raid** /reɪd/ – napad
 (to) **refuse** /rɪ'fjuːz/ – odmówić
 (to) **run away** /rʌn ə'weɪ/ – uciec
scores (of) /skɔːz/ – dziesiątki (czegoś)
Scottish /'skɒtɪʃ/ – szkocki
semi-god /,semi'gɒd/ – półbóg
servant /'sɜːvənt/ – służący
shame /ʃeɪm/ – wstyd
 (to) **shrink** /frɪŋk/ – kurczyć się
single-handedly /,sɪŋgl'hændɪdli/ – samodzielnie
strength /streŋθ/ – siła
 (to) **succumb** (to) /sə'kʌm/ – ulegać (komuś, czemuś)
swan /swɒn/ – łabędź
swing /swɪŋ/ – machnięcie
sword /sɔːd/ – miecz
 (to) **tie** /taɪ/ – przywiązać
 (to) **transform** /træns'fɔːm/ – przeobrażać, zmieniać
 (to) **turn sb into** sth – przemienić kogoś w coś
victory /'vɪktəri/ – zwycięstwo
warrior /'wɒriə/ – wojownik
wolfhound /'wʊlfhaʊnd/ – wilczarz (rasa psa)
wounded /'wuːndɪd/ – ranny
- banshee** /'bænfɪː/ – banshee (w mitologii irlandzkiej zjawia zwiastująca śmierć)
clurichaun /'klʊərɪkɔːn/ – skrzat nocny
creature /'kriːtʃə/ – stwór
crock /krɒk/ – garnek, garniec
 (to) **deceive** /dɪ'siːv/ – oszukiwać
drunk /drʌŋk/ – pijany
eventually /ɪ'ventʃʊəli/ – w końcu
fairy /'feəri/ – bajkowy
goat /gəʊt/ – koza, kozioł
leprechaun /'leprɪkɔːn/ – skrzat, gnom
mischievous /'mɪʃɪvəs/ – psotny
phouka /'puːkə/ – irlandzki duch, który przybiera różne formy
 (to) **resemble** /rɪ'zembl/ – przypominać (kogoś)
seal /siːl/ – foka
 (to) **shed** /ʃed/ – zrzucić (np. skórę, sierść)
skin /skɪn/ – skóra
spirit /'spɪrɪt/ – duch
treasure /'trezə/ – skarb
wailing /'weɪlɪŋ/ – zawodzenie, wycie, szlochanie


TASK 12.11 **Vocabulary Quiz***Complete each sentence with one word.*

1. This jewel is the most precious _____ in our collection.
2. In Christianity, Satan is considered to be God's greatest _____.
3. He has always wanted to learn as many _____ languages as possible.
4. If I were rich, I would have at least one _____ to do the household chores.
5. My town may well be _____ but I wouldn't like to live in any other place.
6. Don't forget to take your _____ in case it rains heavily.
7. The sheer vastness of the Universe is too _____ for us to comprehend.
8. I wish I had enough _____ to tell her that I love her.
9. _____ is often confused with hockey but its set of rules is a little different.
10. When I was passing the house, I heard a _____ noise coming from the inside.
11. Many people find the concept of _____ too difficult to grasp.
12. Although my children are sometimes _____, I find them the loveliest people on Earth.

**TASK 12.11** **Vocabulary Quiz***Complete each sentence with one word.*

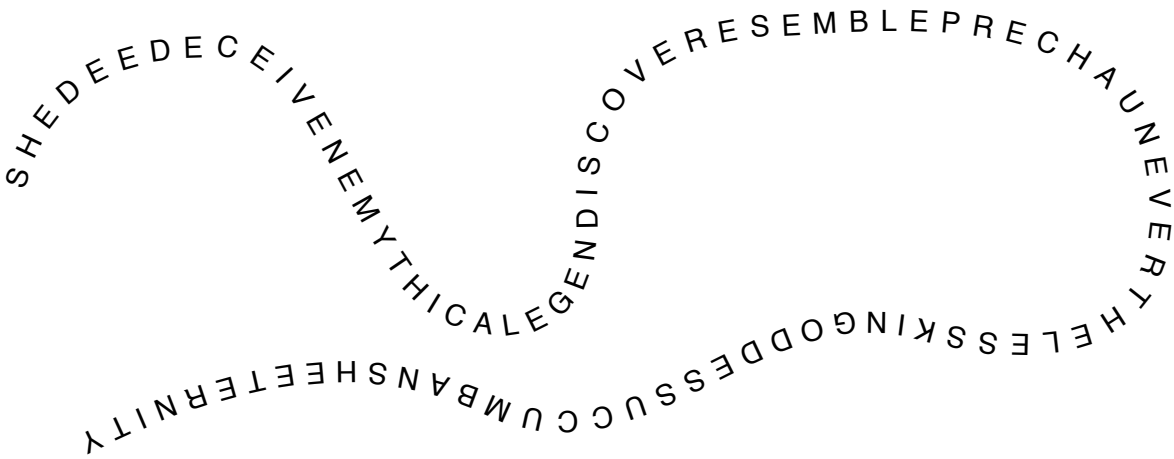
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TASK 12.12 

Word Snake

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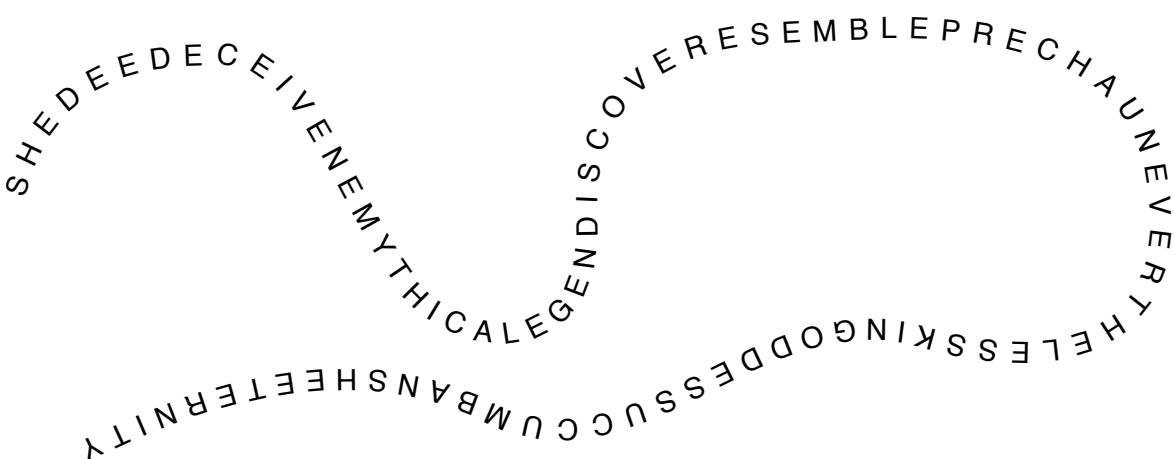
Page 39



TASK 12.12 

Word Snake

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Page 39

UNIT 13

Irish Music and Dance

VOCABULARY LIST 

- (to) **adopt** /ə'dɒpt/ – przyjąć
associated /ə'səʊsiɪtɪd/ – kojarzony
attendance /ə'tendəns/ – frekwencja
bagpipes /'bægpɪps/ – dudy
bare /beə/ – goły, nagi
bellows /'beləʊz/ – miech
blind /blaɪnd/ – niewidomy
button accordion /'bʌtən ə'kɔːdiən/ – akordeon guzikowy
céilí /'keɪli/ – tradycyjny taniec gaelicki, pochodzący z Irlandii i Szkocji
century /'senʃəri/ – wiek, stulecie
chieftain /'tʃiːftən/ – wódz
chosen /'tʃəʊzən/ – wybrany
coin /kɔɪn/ – moneta
(to) **combine** /kəm'baɪn/ – łączyć
competitive /kəm'petɪtɪv/ – konkurencyjny
composer /kəm'pəʊzə/ – kompozytor
couple /'kʌpl/ – para
curly /'kɜːli/ – kręcony
drum /drʌm/ – bęben
either (... or) /'aɪðə/ – albo (... albo)
eyelash /'aɪləʃ/ – rzęsa
flute /fluːt/ – flet
folk music /fəʊk 'mjuːzɪk/ – muzyka ludowa
genre /'ʒɒnrə/ – gatunek
hand-held /'hændheld/ – ręczny
harp /hɑːp/ – harfa
instead /ɪn'sted/ – zamiast
Irish /'aɪrɪʃ/ – (język) irlandzki
itinerant /aɪ'tɪnərənt/ – wędrowny
jewel /'dʒuːəl/ – klejnot
melodeon /mɪ'ləʊdɪən/ – melodeon
ornamentation /ɔːnəmen'teɪʃən/ – ozdoby
performed /pə'fɔːmd/ – wykonywany
varied /'veəriəd/ – różnorodny
recording /rɪ'kɔːdɪŋ/ – nagranie
revival /rɪ'vaɪvəl/ – odrodzenie
seal /siːl/ – pieczęć
since /sɪns/ – od (dot. czasu)
- social dancing** /'səʊʃəl 'dɑːnsɪŋ/ – taniec towarzyski
strapped /stræpt/ – przypięty
(to) **take place** /teɪk pleɪs/ – mieć miejsce
theme /θiːm/ – motyw
tie /taɪ/ – krawat
tin whistle /tɪn 'wɪsl/ – flażolet
triangular /traɪ'æŋɡjələ/ – trójkątny
troupe /truːp/ – trupa (zespół)
trousers /'traʊzəz/ – spodnie
typically /'tɪpɪkəli/ – zwykle
uilleann pipe /'ɪlən paɪp/ – rodzaj dud popularnych w Irlandii
unlike /ʌn'laɪk/ – w przeciwieństwie do
vest /vest/ – kamizelka
violin /vaɪə'lɪn/ – skrzypce
waist /weɪst/ – pas
wig /wɪɡ/ – peruka
wire-strung /waɪə strʌŋ/ – z metalowymi strunami (o harfie celtyckiej)
worldwide /wɜːld'waɪd/ – ogólnoświatowy
- although** /ɔːl'ðəʊ/ – chociaż
attendance /ə'tendəns/ – frekwencja
band /bænd/ – zespół
breakthrough /'breɪkθruː/ – przełom
(to) **consist** (of) /kən'sɪst/ – składać się (z czegoś)
currently /'kʌrəntli/ – obecnie
drummer /'drʌmə/ – perkusista
formed /fɔːmd/ – stworzony
(to) **incorporate** /ɪn'kɔːpəreɪt/ – włączać (do czegoś)
lack (of) /læk/ – brak
lead /liːd/ – główny
published /'pʌblɪʃd/ – wydany
(to) **reinvent** /riːɪn'vent/ – zmienić swój image
(to) **release** /rɪ'liːs/ – wypuścić, wydać
so far /səʊ fɑː/ – jak dotąd


TASK 13.11 **Vocabulary Quiz**

Choose the most suitable word in order to complete each sentence.

- The Easter Rising, also known as the Easter Rebellion, _____ place in 1916.
a) had b) took c) got d) made
- Irish Travellers, who are also called Gypsies, are a traditionally _____ group of people.
a) walkable b) ambulatory c) itinerant d) journeying
- The chef forbade his cooks to prepare food with _____ hands.
a) naked b) nude c) clear d) bare
- In the 1960s, rock n' roll was the most popular music _____ amongst the youth.
a) genre b) record c) group d) type
- Much of the Celtic culture is focused on _____ dancing.
a) competing b) competitive c) competition d) competent
- In the 1960s and 1970s, the folk music of Ireland experienced a period of _____ .
a) hit b) reinvention c) revival d) adaptation
- McDonalds is a _____ fast-food chain, operating in over 120 countries.
a) worldwide b) nationwide c) cosmopolitan d) globally
- The Good Friday Agreement of 1998 was a major _____ in the peace process in Northern Ireland.
a) turn b) revolution c) revival d) breakthrough
- If I went bald, I would probably wear a _____ .
a) bellow b) make-up c) wig d) wing
- The melodeon is my favourite type of the _____ .
a) harp b) accordion c) violin d) tipper
- The first studio album by Irish hard rock band Thin Lizzy was _____ in 1971.
a) ejected b) let out c) performed d) released
- Irish stepdance is often performed by _____ .
a) troupes b) triplets c) triangular d) triangles

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Page 41


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Page 41


TASK 13.12 

(This is an extension activity for Task 13.9.)

Musical Instruments

Complete each sentence with the name of a musical instrument.

1. The _____ accordion has a row of keys which are pressed to produce sound.
2. Somene who plays the _____ is called a flautist.
3. The _____ is a large wooden instrument which has many strings and is played with fingers.
4. A musical instrument like a guitar but with a round body is called a _____ .
5. The _____ is a small drum which can be played with a tipper.
6. A type of accordion which does not have piano-style keys is called _____ .
7. The _____ _____ is a musical instrument like a small tube with holes into which the player blows.
8. Every player of the _____ _____ has to sit down and have bellows strapped around their waist and the right arm.
9. A small instrument with a single row of buttons which are pressed while playing is called the _____ .
10. The _____ is a wooden musical instrument played by moving a bow across its strings.

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UNIT 14

Irish Holidays and Celebrations

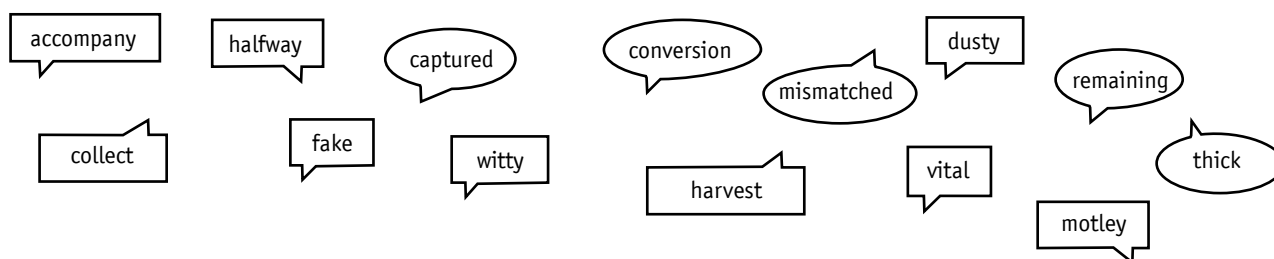
VOCABULARY LIST 

- (to) **accompany** /ə'kʌmpəni/ – towarzyszyć
autumn **equinox** /'ekwɪnɒks/ – równonoc wrześniowa
bank holiday /bæŋk 'hɒlədeɪ/ – święto państwowe
(w Wielkiej Brytanii)
caged /keɪdʒd/ – zamknięty w klatce
(to) **capture** /'kæptʃə/ – złapać, schwycić
(to) **celebrate** /'seləbreɪt/ – świętować
charity /'tʃærɪti/ – organizacja charytatywna
Christmas Day /'krɪsməs deɪ/ – dzień Bożego Narodzenia
cleric /'klerɪk/ – duchowny
(to) **collect** /kə'lekt/ – zbierać, kwestować
(to) **colour** (green) /'kʌlə/ – zabarwić (coś na zielono)
(to) **commemorate** /kə'meməreɪt/ – upamiętnić
conversion /kən'vɜːʒən/ – nawrócenie
(to) **dress up** (in) /dres ʌp/ – przebierać się (w coś)
Easter Sunday /'iːstə 'sʌndeɪ/ – niedziela wielkanocna,
Wielka Niedziela
especially /ɪ'speʃəli/ – szczególnie, zwłaszcza
fake /feɪk/ – sztuczny
fixed (date) /fɪkst/ – stała (data)
floating holiday /fləʊtɪŋ 'hɒlədeɪ/ – święto ruchome
gaelic /'geɪlɪk/ – gaelicki
Good Friday /gʊd 'fraɪdeɪ/ – Wielki Piątek
halfway /hɑːfweɪ/ – w połowie, w pół drogi
harvest season /'hɑːvɪst 'siːzən/ – pora zbiorów, pora żniw
main character /meɪn 'kærəktə/ – główny bohater
(to) **last** /lɑːst/ – trwać
(to) **mark** /mɑːk/ – wyznaczać
motley /'mɒtli/ – kolorowy, pstry
nearly /'niəli/ – prawie, niemal
New Year's Day /njuː jɪəz deɪ/ – Nowy Rok
novel /'nɒvəl/ – powieść
(to) **observe** /əb'zɜːv/ – obchodzić (święto)
officially /ə'fɪʃəli/ – oficjalnie
Orangemen's Day /'ɒrɪndʒmənz deɪ/ – Dzień Oranżystów
(12 lipca, rocznica Bitwy nad Boyne)
(to) **parade** /pə'reɪd/ – paradować (np. po ulicach)
patron saint /'peɪtrən seɪnt/ – patron, patronka
(to) **precede** /pri:'siːd/ – poprzedzać
public holiday /'pʌblɪk 'hɒlədeɪ/ – święto urzędowe, święto państwowe
- remaining** /rɪ'meɪnɪŋ/ – pozostały
(to) **revive** /rɪ'vaɪv/ – wskrzeszać (np. tradycję)
ribbon /'rɪbən/ – wstążka
Saint Patrick's Day /snt'pætrɪksdeɪ/ – dzień św. Patryka
(17 marca)
Saint Stephen's Day /snt'stiːvnzdeɪ/ – dzień św. Szczepana
(26 grudnia)
seasonal /'siːzənəl/ – sezonowy
staff pole /stɑːf pəʊl/ – drzewce
straw /strɔː/ – słoma
sunset /'sʌnset/ – zachód słońca
(to) **tie** (to) /taɪ/ – przywiązać (do)
vital /'vaɪtəl/ – istotny
winter solstice /'wɪntə 'sɒlstɪs/ – przesilenie zimowe
wreath /riːθ/ – wieniec
wren /ren/ – strzyżyk
- cheers** /tʃɪəz/ – (toast) na zdrowie!
cosy /'kəʊzi/ – przytulny
(to) **date** (from) /deɪt/ – pochodzić (z)
dish /dɪʃ/ – danie
dusty /'dʌsti/ – zakurzony
(to) **gather** /'gæðə/ – gromadzić (się), zbierać (się)
interior /ɪn'tɪəriə/ – wewnątrz
laughter /'lɑːftə/ – śmiech
memorabilia /,memərə'bɪliə/ – pamiątki
mismatched /,mɪs'mætʃt/ – nie do kompletu,
niedopasowany
(to) **order** /'ɔːdə/ – zamawiać
(to) **originate** /ə'ɪrɪdʒəneɪt/ – mieć (swój) początek w czymś
pint /paɪnt/ – (duże) piwo, pinta (0,568 l w Wielkiej
Brytanii)
(to) **preserve** /prɪ'zɜːv/ – zachowywać
relaxed /rɪ'læksd/ – luźny
stew /stjuː/ – mięso duszone z jarzynami
tattered /'tætəd/ – podniszczony
thick /θɪk/ – gęsty
witty /'wɪti/ – dowcipny

TASK 14.11 **Vocabulary Quiz**

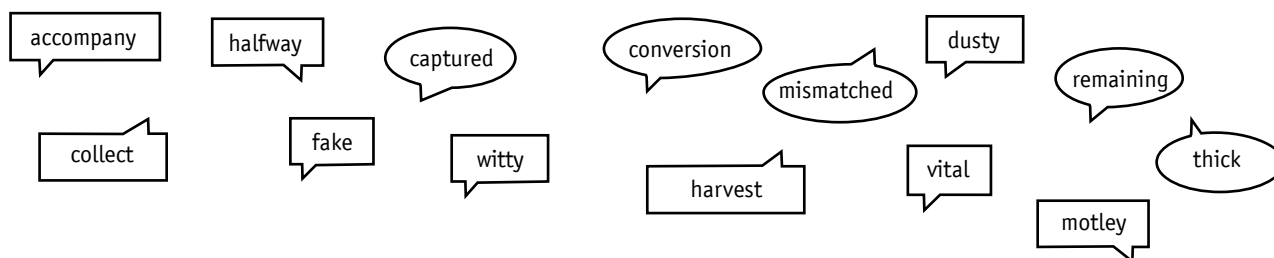
Complete each sentence with the most suitable word from the box. There are more words than necessary.

- Dobrowa played a major role in Poland's _____ to Christianity.
- Not only were his socks _____ but he also forgot to take his backpack with him!
- Thomas is quite a humorous man, in fact, he is well-known for his _____ remarks.
- Foreign investments still play a/an _____ role in the economic development of our country.
- To finish this coursebook we only have to cover the _____ three units.
- Terry suffered a back injury _____ through the season and was placed on injured reserve.
- It's sometimes quite difficult to differentiate between _____ designer clothes and real ones.
- There are many trustworthy organizations which _____ money.
- Sue didn't ask George to _____ her because he was completely uninterested in opera.
- Millions of wild animals are _____ each year as part of research programmes.
- After the _____, vegetables have to be washed and sprayed thoroughly.
- The car was all _____ and dirty inside, but we managed to clean it up.

**TASK 14.11** **Vocabulary Quiz**

Complete each sentence with the most suitable word from the box. There are more words than necessary.

- Dobrowa played a major role in Poland's _____ to Christianity.
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TASK 14.12 

Crossword puzzle

Solve the crossword puzzle. What is the answer to the question?

1.										
2.										
3.										
4.										
5.										
6.										
7.										
8.										
9.										
10.										
11.										

1. having many colours
2. an animal that used to be hunted during St. Stephen's Day
3. to recall and show respect for someone or something
4. first name of the main character from James Joyce's novel Ulysses
5. the inside part of something
6. in poor condition
7. the action of engaging in an important day or event
8. the either of the two occasions in the year when day and night are of equal length
9. absolutely necessary or important
10. using words in a clever and funny way
11. the manifestation of amusement or joy

What word is hidden in the crossword puzzle?



TASK 14.12 

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What word is hidden in the crossword puzzle?

UNIT 15

Languages in Ireland

VOCABULARY LIST 

according to /ə'kɔ:diŋtu:z/ – według, zgodnie z

branch /brɑ:nʃ/ – gałąź

Celtic language /'keltɪk 'læŋgwɪdʒ/ – język celtycki

census /'sensəs/ – spis ludności

(to) **classify** /'klæsɪfaɪ/ – klasyfikować

common /'kɒmən/ – powszechny

county /'kaunti/ – hrabstwo

(to) **declare** /dɪ'kleə/ – oświadczać, ogłaszać

dominant /'dɒmɪnənt/ – dominujący, przeważający

education system /,edʒu'keɪʃən 'sɪstəm/ – system edukacji

foreign language /'fɔ:rn 'læŋgwɪdʒ/ – język obcy

(the) **former** /'fɔ:mə/ – pierwszy (w tekście)

Gaeltacht area /'geɪltəxt 'eəriə/ – obszar Gaeltacht (tereny na południu i zachodzie Irlandii, gdzie język irlandzki jest w powszechnym użyciu)

Germanic language /dʒə'mæɪnɪk 'læŋgwɪdʒ/ – język germański

goidelic branch /gɔɪ'delɪk brɑ:nʃ/ – goidelska (gałąź języka)

(in) **accordance (with sth)** /ə'kɔ:dəns/ – zgodnie (z czymś)

Indo-European /,ɪndəʊjʊərə'pi:ən/ – indoeuropejski

knowledge /'nɒlɪdʒ/ – wiedza

member /'membə/ – członek, członkini

minority /maɪ'nɒrəti/ – mniejszość

national language /'næʃənəl 'læŋgwɪdʒ/ – język narodowy

obligatory /ə'blɪgətəri/ – obowiązkowy

official language /ə'fɪʃəl 'læŋgwɪdʒ/ – język urzędowy

primary /'praɪməri/ – podstawowy

primary school /'praɪməri sku:l/ – szkoła podstawowa

profession /prə'feʃən/ – zawód

(to) **promote** /prə'məʊt/ – promować

published /'pʌblɪʃt/ – opublikowany

pupil /'pjʊ:pəl/ – uczeń, uczennica

(to) **receive** /rɪ'si:v/ – otrzymać

(to) **recognise** /'rekəɡnaɪz/ – rozpoznać, uznać

(to) **remain** /rɪ'meɪn/ – pozostać

(to) **require** /rɪ'kwaɪə/ – wymagać

resident /'rezɪdənt/ – mieszkaniec, mieszkanka

speaker /'spi:kə/ – osoba mówiąca danym językiem

(to) **state** /steɪt/ – stwierdzić

sub-branch /sʌ'brɑ:nʃ/ – podgałąź (języka)

traffic sign /'træfɪk saɪn/ – znak drogowy

vast majority /vɑ:st mə'dʒɔ:rəti/ – zdecydowana większość

continuity /,kɒntɪ'nju:əti/ – ciągłość

custodian /kʌs'təʊdiən/ – stróż (np. tradycji)

(to) **entertain** /,entə'teɪn/ – zabawiać

feeling /'fi:lɪŋ/ – uczucie

(to) **fulfil** /fʊl'fɪl/ – spełnić

guard /gɑ:d/ – strażnik, strażniczka

(in) **exchange (for)** /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ – w zamian (za)

indigenous /ɪn'dɪdʒɪnəs/ – rdzenny

itinerant /aɪ'tɪnərənt/ – wędrowny kaszodzieja

(to) **keep track** /ki:p træk/ – kontrolować na bieżąco, śledzić

literary /'lɪtərəri/ – literacki

literary source /'lɪtərəri sɔ:s/ – źródło literackie

literate /'lɪtərət/ – piśmienny

multiple /'mʌltɪpl/ – wielokrotny, liczny, wieloraki

myth /mɪθ/ – mit

oral tradition /'ɔ:rəl trə'dɪʃən/ – tradycja ustna, przekaz ustny

(to) **pass** /pɑ:s/ – przekazać

plural form /'plʊərəl fɔ:m/ – liczba mnoga

(to) **present** /prɪ'zent/ – przedstawiać, pokazywać, wystawiać

priceless /'praɪsləs/ – nieoceniony

respected /rɪ'spektɪd/ – szanowany

role /rəʊl/ – rola

sense of community /sens əv kə'mju:nəti/ – poczucie wspólnoty

(to) **serve** /sɜ:v/ – służyć

seanchaí /'ʃænəxi:/ l. mn. **seanchaithe** /'ʃænəxɪθɪ/ – tradycyjny irlandzki bajarz

shelter /'ʃeltə/ – schronienie

action /'ækʃən/ – działanie, czyn, akcja

audience /'ɔ:diəns/ – publiczność, widownia


boss /bɒs/ – szef, szefowa

chief /tʃi:f/ – wódz

clan /klæn/ – klan

community /kə'mju:nəti/ – społeczność

source /sɔ:s/ – źródło


TASK 15.11 **Vocabulary Quiz**

The underlined words are in the wrong sentences. Find the correct sentence for each one. Change the form of the word if necessary.

1. An olive sign is a symbol of peace deriving from the customs of ancient Greece.
2. Usually, the more website aid you have on your site, the more revenue you're going to generate.
3. The soldier seemed weak and defeated despite showing no obvious branch of injury.
4. His mother is a nurse, which means that she works in the caring member.
5. The whole room went silent when the honourable traffic stood up to give a speech.
6. Once you commit to the love feeling, there is no going back.
7. Refusing medical affair to wounded soldiers is outrageous.
8. Being a/an profession executive is not an easy job with all those responsibilities.
9. Compared to dogs, humans have a relatively weak source of smell.
10. I have a sense that today is going to be a good day.
11. For many people, working out is a/an shelter of pleasure and joy.
12. Despite not being subject to natural disasters, Switzerland has enough fallout chief to accommodate its entire population.

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Page 47


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Page 47

TASK 15.12 **Odd-man out**

Circle the word that is different from the others in each set. Explain why it is different.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 1. embassy | college | government | audience |
| 2. minority | dominant | foreign | national |
| 3. census | resident | pupil | boss |
| 4. tradition | source | history | myth |
| 5. multiple | minority | vast | majority |
| 6. government | area | county | neighbourhood |
| 7. itinerant | travel | knowledge | traffic |
| 8. military | policy | legion | service |
| 9. price | status | currency | wealth |
| 10. clan | community | shelter | country |
| 11. singer | teacher | guard | literate |
| 12. tale | art | myth | legend |

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| 9. price | status | currency | wealth |
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| 11. singer | teacher | guard | literate |
| 12. tale | art | myth | legend |

UNIT 1

Task 1.11

1. i) 2. k) 3. j) 4. h) 5. f) 6. e) 7. l) 8. d) 9. a) 10. c) 11. b) 12. g)

Task 1.12

Horizontally:

1. artificial 2. marine 3. bog 4. temperate 5. moist 6. peninsula 7. fuel
8. gravel 9. peat 10. inland 11. overseas 12. limestone

Vertically:

13. rainfall 14. archipelago 15. lead 16. source 17. waterway
18. hexagonal 19. plain 20. hemisphere

UNIT 2

Task 2.11

1. *ice cubes* – glaciers 2. *herd* – livestock 3. *reptiles* – mammals 4. *salmon* – toad 5. *deer* – lobsters 6. *weasels* – lichens 7. *birds* – reptiles 8. *calcareous* – waterfowl 9. *insect* – amphibian 10. *families* – breeds 11. *migratory* – deciduous 12. *pony* – mare

Task 2.12

1. fox 2. oak 3. spruce 4. otter 5. pony 6. puffin 7. cormorant 8. heather
9. lizard 10. fern 11. pine 12. seal

UNIT 3

Task 3.11

1. border 2. county 3. peak 4. currency 5. dissolve 6. temperate
7. independent 8. Judges 9. term 10. re-elected 11. legislative 12. range

Task 3.12

1. peak 2. capital 3. border 4. population 5. mild 6. dominant
7. command 8. currency 9. cabinet 10. counties

The answer is: *parliament*

UNIT 4

Task 4.11

1. peak 2. Temperate 3. descendants 4. causeway 5. currency
6. neighbouring 7. shipyards 8. luxurious 9. population 10. emblem
11. Freshwater 12. accommodate

Task 4.12

1. climate 2. mate 3. temper 4. temperate 5. per 6. rate 7. ate 8. tea
9. tear 10. ear 11. are 12. area 13. accustom 14. accustomed 15. custom
16. tom 17. tome 18. descend 19. end 20. descendant 21. ant 22. set
23. settler 24. royal 25. alone 26. lone 27. one 28. nest 29. stab 30.
establish 31. tab 32. hip 33. ship 34. posh 35. she 36. he 37. her 38. lock

UNIT 5

Task 5.11

1. b) 2. c) 3. c) 4. d) 5. a) 6. b) 7. b) 8. c) 9. d) 10. d) 11. b) 12. d)

Task 5.12

- dominant (It is main or most important. The others are people who live in a particular place.)
- vase (It is used to hold flowers. The others are used in kitchen to prepare meals.)
- inhabitant (It is a person. The others refer to groups of people.)
- Christianity (It is a religion. The others are people.)
- lantern (It is a source of light. The others refer to geographical directions.)
- island (It is an area of land with water all around it. The others are large areas of water.)
- ancestry (It is the origin of one's family. The others are places where people live.)
- united (It means joined together. The others mean not joined.)

- defend (It means to protect. The others refer to attacking.)
- niece (It is female. The others are male.)
- caravan (It is a vehicle in which people can live. The others are places to live which are stationary.)
- tinker (It is a person who mends metal utensils. Capital, boom and famine are abstract nouns.)

UNIT 6

Task 6.11

1. Games 2. worship 3. banshee 4. origin 5. creature 6. truce
7. conversion 8. celebrated 9. clover 10. anthem 11. strings
12. trademarks

Task 6.12

1. leprechaun 2. The Hibernia 3. Claddagh ring 4. The harp 5. banshee
6. fairy 7. shamrock 8. Celtic Cross

UNIT 7

Task 7.11

1. iconic 2. public 3. awarded 4. bell 5. approximately 6. graduate
7. ranked 8. institution 9. illuminated 10. admitted 11. mouth
12. landmarks

Task 7.12

- pool (People swim in it; the others are buildings.)
- dome (It is a roof of a building; the others are people.)
- parliament (It makes laws in a country; the others are institutions connected with education.)
- quadrangle (It is an open square with buildings around it; the others are periods of time.)
- former (It refers to the past; the others are used to describe climate.)
- capital (It is the main city in a country; the others are buildings.)
- painting (It is connected with visual arts; the others are connected with literature.)
- rapid (It means 'happening very quickly,' the others are adjectives describing something of exceptional quality.)
- coast (It is a geographical feature; the others are buildings.)
- modern (It refers to the present, the others are connected with the past.)
- circular (It refers to the shape; the others are objects.)
- island (It is a geographical feature; the others are connected with architecture.)

UNIT 8

Task 8.11

1. decreased 2. independence 3. emigration 4. divided 5. missionary
6. castle 7. unrest 8. monument 9. overlord 10. metalworking
11. scholarship 12. tragedy

Task 8.12

1. keep 2. inner ward 3. chapel 4. outer ward 5. great hall 6. sea towers
7. outer walls 8. battlements 9. portcullis 10. gatehouse 11. drawbridge
12. deep pit

UNIT 9

Task 9.11

1. masterpiece 2. exceptional 3. pamphlet 4. character 5. volume 6. diary
7. enormous 8. critic 9. adaptation 10. dean 11. suburb 12. lecturer

Task 9.11

Horizontally:

1. method 2. volume 3. influence 4. fiction 5. novelist 6. masterpiece
7. pamphlet 8. suburb 9. diary 10. handbook 11. adaptation 12. writer
13. clipping

Vertically:

14. technique 15. myth 16. fame 17. dean 18. land 19. degree 20. event

UNIT 10

Task 10.11

1. kick 2. stud 3. flat race 4. opponent 5. rectangular 6. stick
7. greyhounds 8. accelerate 9. astonished 10. gambling 11. establish
12. belief

Task 10.12

1. field 2. greyhound 3. opponent 4. rectangular 5. gambling
6. mammal 7. adult 8. popular 9. player 10. invent 11. stud 12. ancient
13. steeplechase

The answer is: *football pitch*

UNIT 11

Task 11.11

1. l) 2. a) 3. d) 4. f) 5. e) 6. g) 7. h) 8. j) 9. b) 10. c) 11. i) 12. k)

Task 11.12

1. far 2. farl 3. lamb 4. am 5. beef 6. flour 7. our 8. reel 9. eel 10. mutt
11. mutton 12. on 13. onion 14. ion 15. nitrogen 16. gent 17. trout
18. rout 19. out 20. to 21. toy 22. oyster 23. ring 24. red 25. ingredient
26. tale 27. ale 28. leek 29. eek

UNIT 12

Task 12.11

1. treasure 2. enemy 3. foreign 4. servant 5. ordinary 6. coat 7. enormous
8. courage 9. hurling 10. wailing 11. eternity 12. mischievous

Task 12.12

1. she 2. he 3. shed 4. deed 5. deceive 6. enemy 7. mythical 8. legend
9. end 10. disco 11. discover 12. cover 13. resemble 14. leprechaun
15. never 16. ever 17. the 18. less 19. nevertheless 20. skin 21. kin
22. king 23. god 24. goddess 25. succumb 26. ban 27. she 28. banshee
29. eternity

UNIT 13

Task 13.11

1. b) 2. c) 3. d) 4. a) 5. b) 6. c) 7. a) 8. d) 9. c) 10. b) 11. d) 12. a)

Task 13.12

1. piano 2. flute 3. harp 4. banjo 5. bodhrán 6. button accordion 7. tin
whistle 8. uilleann pipes 9. melodeon 10. violin

UNIT 14

Task 14.11

1. conversion 2. mismatched 3. witty 4. vital 5. remaining 6. halfway
7. fake 8. collect 9. accompany 10. captured 11. harvest 12. dusty

Task 14.12

1. motley 2. wren 3. commemorate 4. Leopold 5. interior 6. tattered
7. celebration 8. equinox 9. vital 10. witty 11. laughter

The answer is: *memorabilia*

UNIT 15

Task 15.11

1. branch 2. traffic 3. signs 4. profession 5. member 6. affair 7. aid
8. chief 9. sense 10. feeling 11. source 12. shelters

Task 15.12

- audience (It is a group of spectators at a public event; the others are institutions.)
- minority (It is a collective noun; the others are descriptive adjectives.)
- census (It is a procedure; the others are words connected with people.)
- source (It is a person or object that supplies information; the others are connected with the past.)
- minority (It is connected with a small number; the others refer to large numbers.)
- government (It is a political institution; the others are geographical terms referring to certain types of area.)
- knowledge (It is an understanding of something; the others are connected with making a journey.)
- policy (It is a course of action; the others are connected with army.)
- status (It is an official position in a social group; the others are connected with money.)
- shelter (It is a building providing protection; the others are groups of people who have something in common.)
- literate (It is an ability; the others are names of professions.)
- art (It is creating something with imagination and skill; the others are different kinds of stories.)

TEACHER'S NOTES

1. Each vocabulary list contains two sets of words and phrases: the first set are words from the main text in the unit and the second set contains words and phrases from the highlight (Task 8).
2. Task 11 is a vocabulary quiz which tests key vocabulary from the unit. The words tested appear both in the main text and the highlight. The quiz may be used at the end of the lesson as a way of reinforcing vocabulary. It may also be used as a tool for revising vocabulary.
3. Task 12 is an extension activity which also focuses on vocabulary items from the unit (both the main text and the highlight), but is intended as a fun activity. It may be used as pair-work activity or group-work activity as the tasks used require more cooperation than exercises in Task 11.
4. In Units 2, 6, 8 and 13, Task 12 is an extension activity for Task 9 from the textbook.

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE BOOK

sb – somebody
sth – something

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION SYMBOLS

Vowels

/i:/ sheep
/i/ happy
/a:/ farm
/u:/ two
/ɔ:/ door
/ɜ:/ bird
/ɪ/ ship
/e/ bed
/æ/ hat
/ə/ above
/ʊ/ foot
/ɒ/ sock
/ʌ/ but

Diphthongs

/eɪ/ day
/aɪ/ eye
/ɔɪ/ boy
/aʊ/ mouth
/əʊ/ nose
/ɪə/ ear
/eə/ hair
/ʊə/ pure

^ˈ main stress
, secondary stress

Consonants

/b/ book
/d/ day
/g/ give
/v/ very
/ð/ this
/z/ zoo
/ʒ/ vision
/dʒ/ jam
/l/ look
/r/ run
/j/ yes
/w/ walk
/m/ mother
/n/ name
/ŋ/ sing
/p/ pen
/t/ tea
/k/ clock
/f/ fish
/h/ hand
/θ/ think
/s/ speak
/ʃ/ she
/tʃ/ cheese