

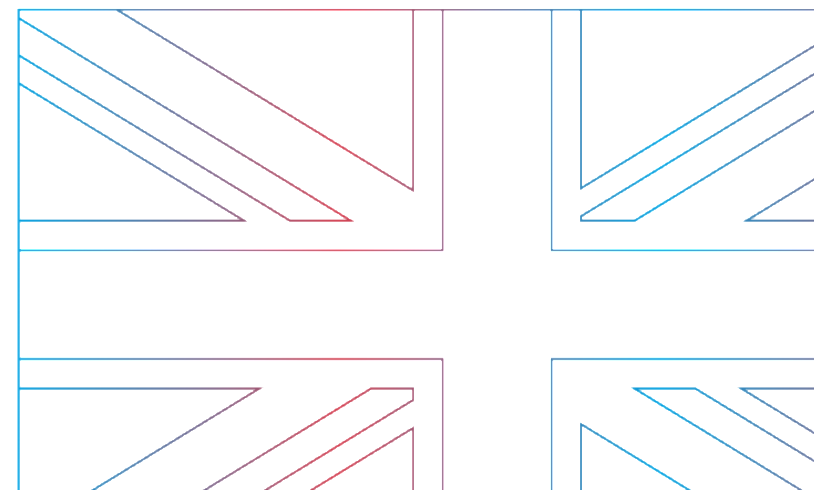
# Tematyka webinaru:

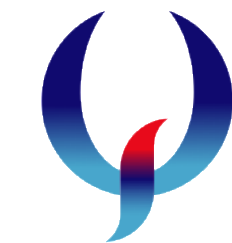


**Czasowniki dwuwyrazowe**



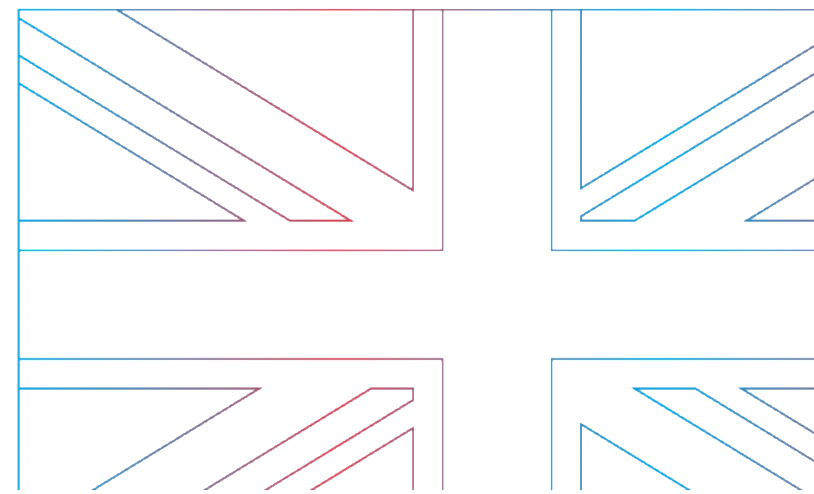
**Specjalny sposób na dobrą  
wymowę w angielskim**





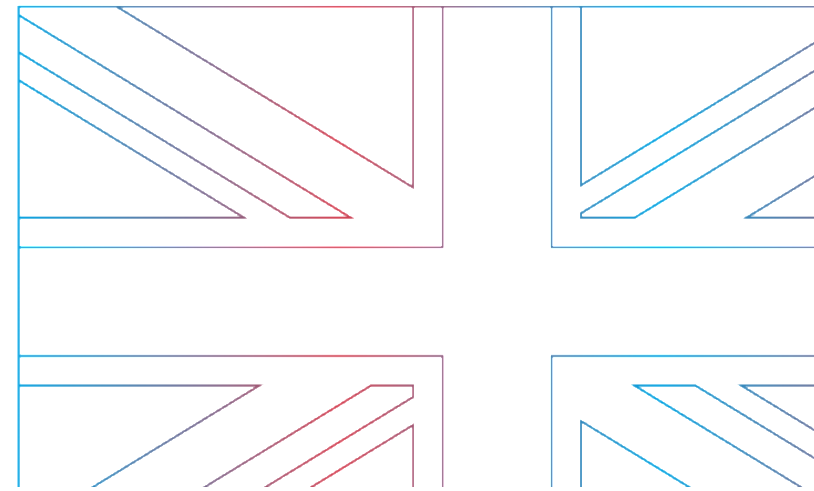
**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**

# PRZYIMKOWA METODA NAUKI CZASOWNIKÓW DWUWYRAZOWYCH



# Jak się uczyć PHRASAL VERBS?

**1. Zaczynij od  
"czucia" i  
rozumienia  
przyimka**

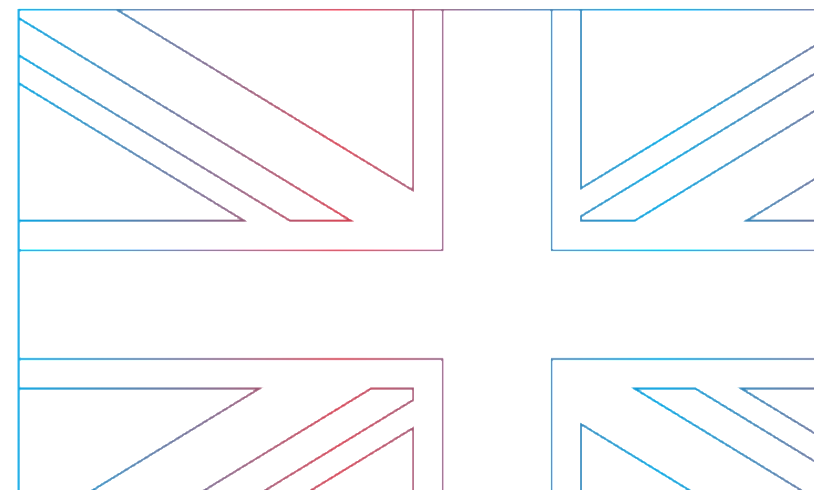




**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**

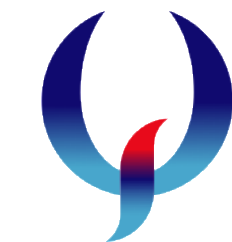
# Jak się uczyć PHRASAL VERBS?

## 2. ZAKOTWICZ SWOJĄ WIEDZĘ NA TRZECH PRZYKŁADACH

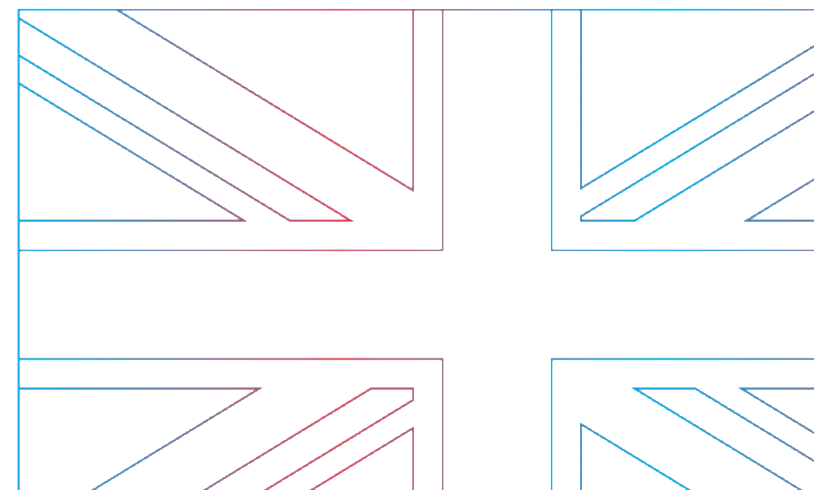


# Jak się uczyć PHRASAL VERBS?

**3. WEŹ JEDEN  
CZASOWNIK "NA  
WARSZTAT" i  
PRZEPRACUJ GO  
SZEROKO**

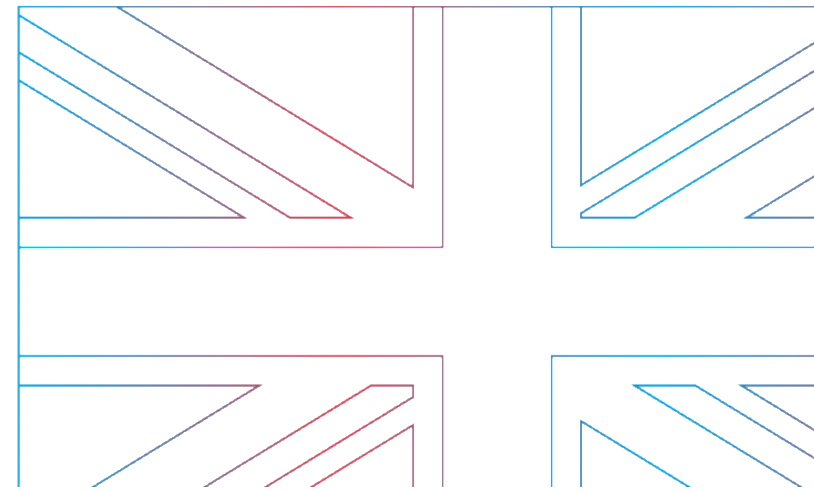


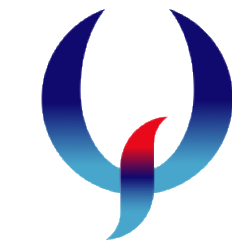
**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**



# Jak się uczyć PHRASAL VERBS?

**1. Zaczynij od  
"czucia" i  
rozumienia  
przyimka**





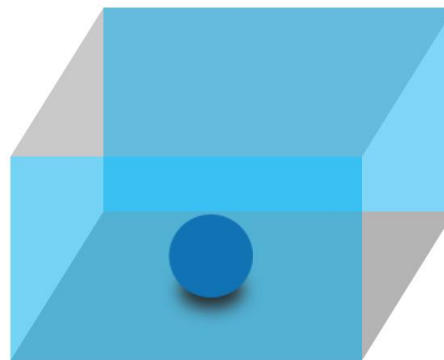
**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**



**AT**

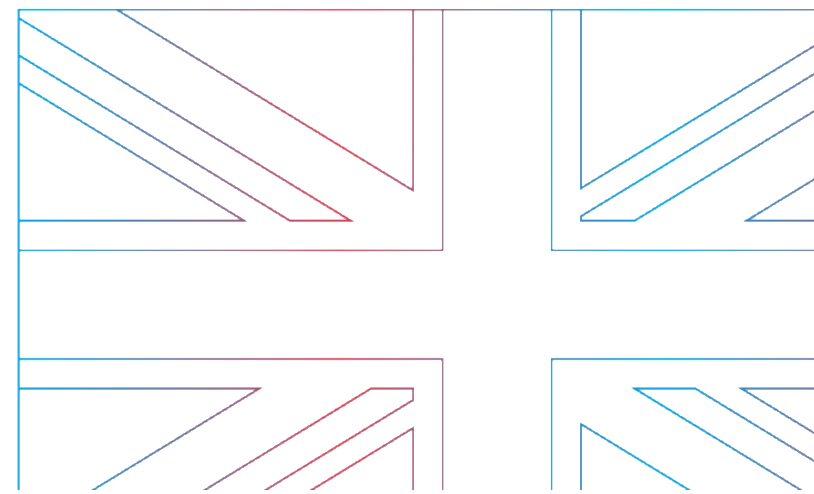


**ON**



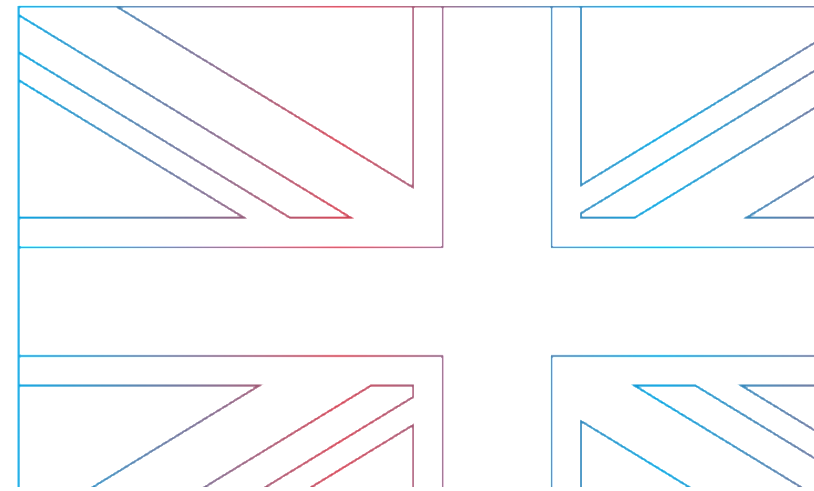
**IN**

**Przymyki można podzielić na grupy ze względu na ich funkcje przestrzeni i w czasie**



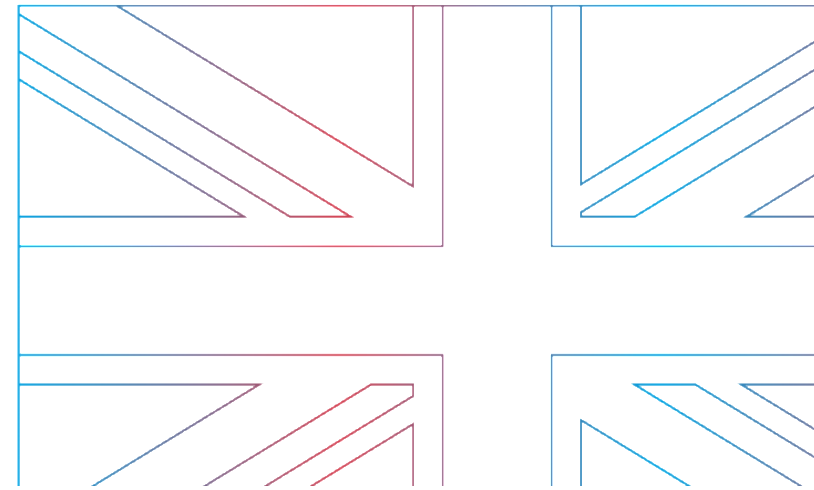
# at-group

- at
- from
- to
- towards
- for
- of
- between
- among
- with
- without
- against



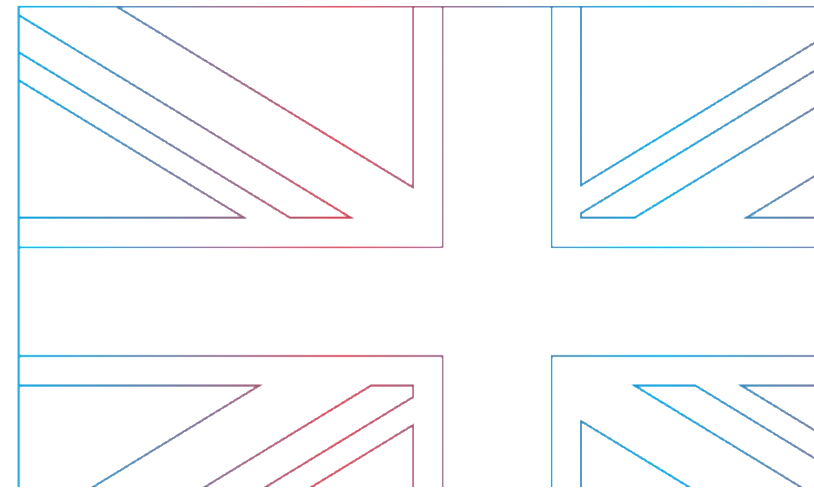
# on-group

- (up)on
- onto
- off
- up
- down
- over
- under
- above
- below
- along
- across
- (a)round
- about
- by/beside
- beyond
- behind
- in front of
- underneath
- beneath
- near
- past
- ahead of
- before
- after



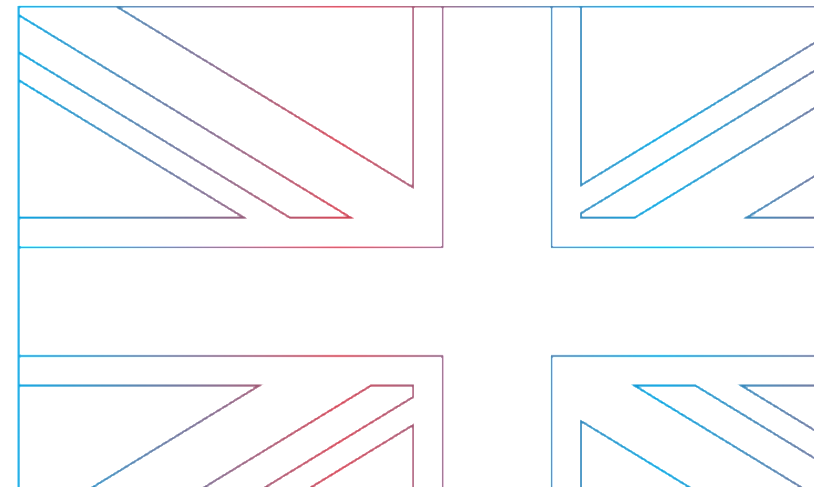
# *in-group*

- in
- inside
- outside
- into
- out of
- through(out)
- within
- during



# Jak się uczyć PHRASAL VERBS?

**1. Zaczynij od  
"czucia" i  
rozumienia  
przyimka**





QUEST  
FOR  
ENGLISH

# Przyimek IN

w środek - **break in**

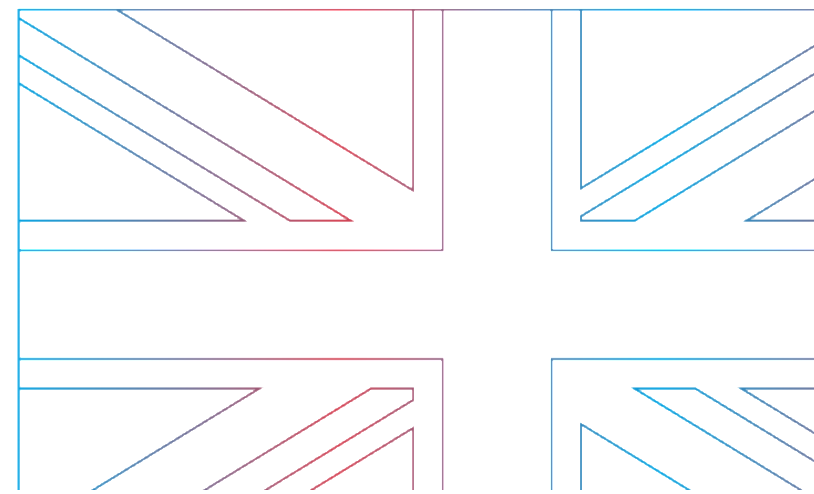
do środka - **hand in**

do wewnątrz - **get in**

wnieść

wejść

włączyć się w coś - **fit in**



# Przyimek ON

Uruchomić akcję - **Get on**

Zdynamizować

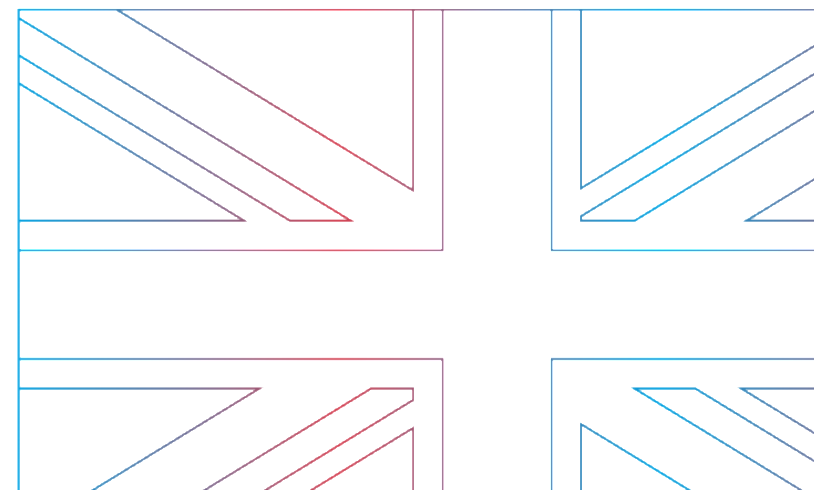
Włączyć

Dodać życia czemuś - **Decide on**

Spowodować działanie - **Go on**



**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**



# Przyimek OFF



**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**

pozbyć się

zakończyć **break off**

zrzucić

strącić

zepchnąć

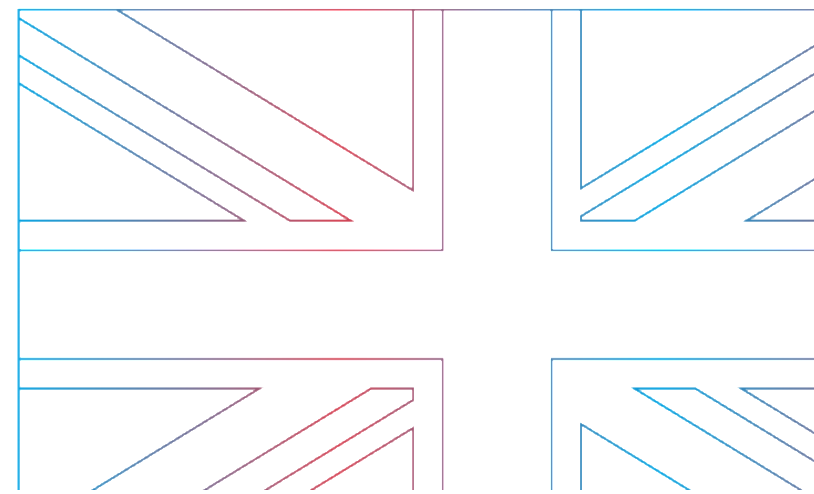
oderwać **take off**

odrzuć **call off**

niezgodność

skrzywienie

inne niż standard **be off**



# Przyimek UP

na górze

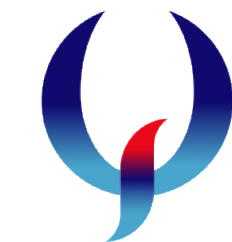
w górę **drive up**

akcja **come up**

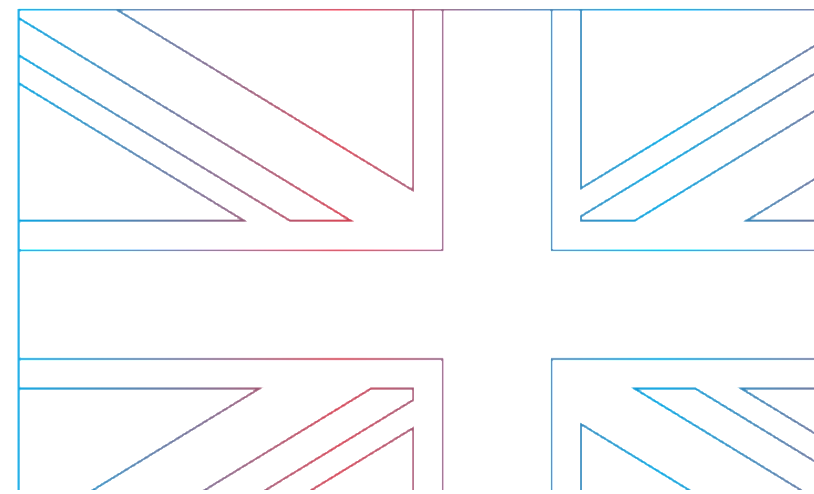
uruchomienie

rozruch

uwidocznienie poprzez  
wprawienie w działanie



**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**



# Przyimek DOWN

na dole

w dół

rozłożyć na ziemi

wycofać się **back down**

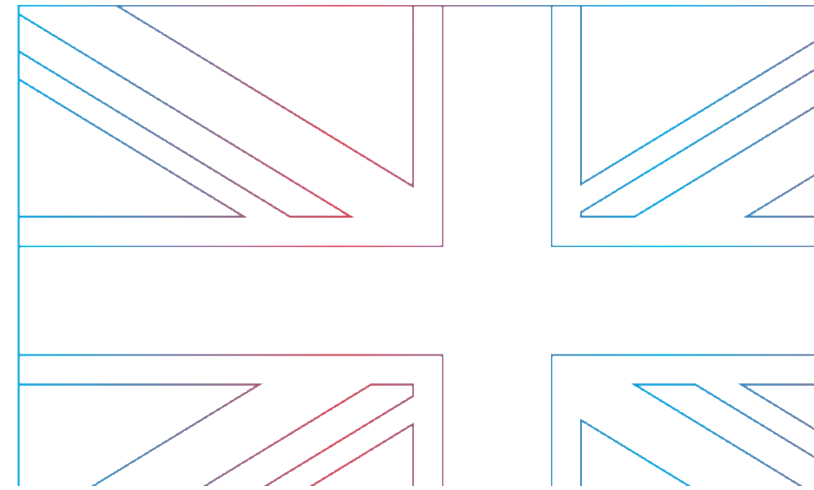
zniszczyć (bo zniwelować) **wear down**

zniżyć **play down**

sprowadzić na niższy poziom **break down**

zmniejszyć/ wycofać

zapisać **write down**



# Przyimek OUT

wyjscie – **get out**

wydostać się – **break out**

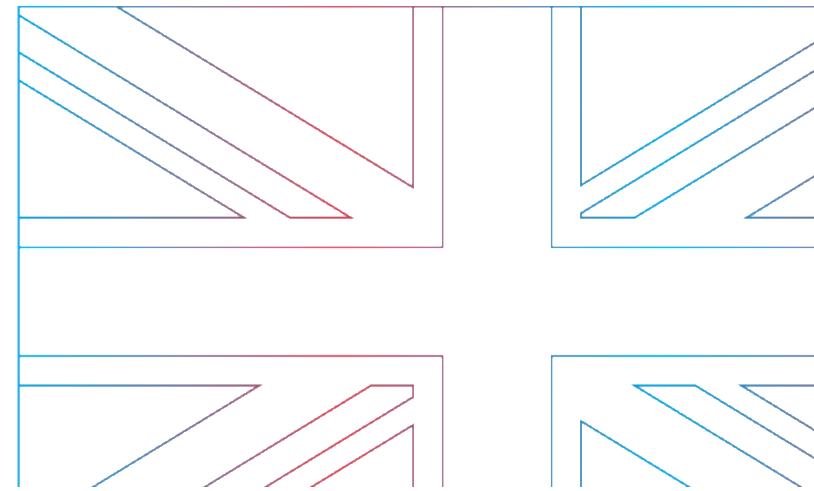
na zewnątrz

pokazać aby było  
widoczne

wyciągnąć na widok

**bring out, stand out**

aby zakończyć – **fill out**

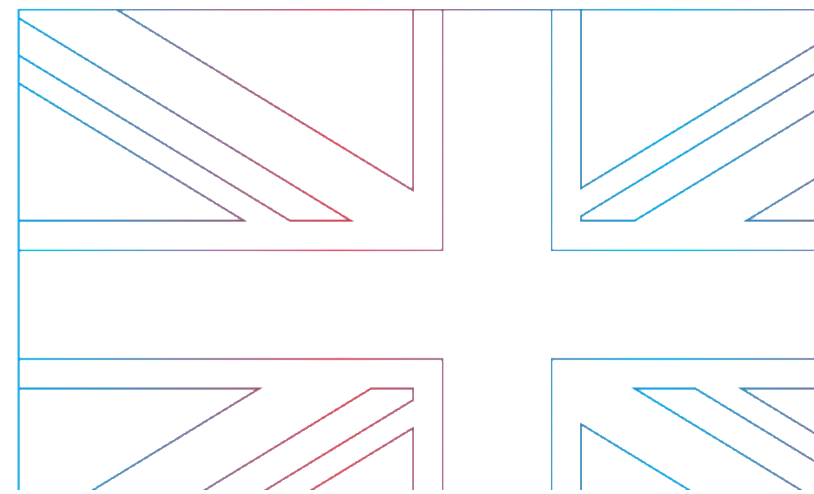




**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**


# Jak się uczyć PHRASAL VERBS?

## 2. ZAKOTWICZ SWOJĄ WIEDZĘ NA TRZECH PRZYKŁADACH



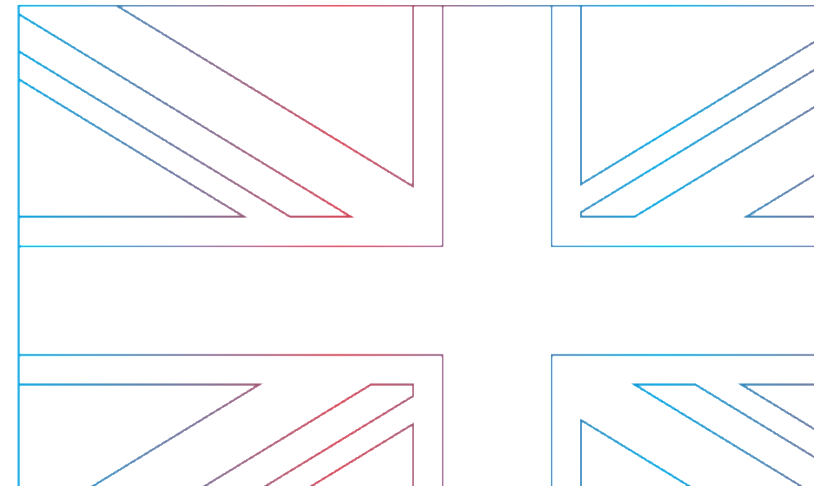
# Przyimek OUT

get out  break out

bring out  stand out

fill out

be out of something





**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**

# Przyimek AT

w kierunku

na

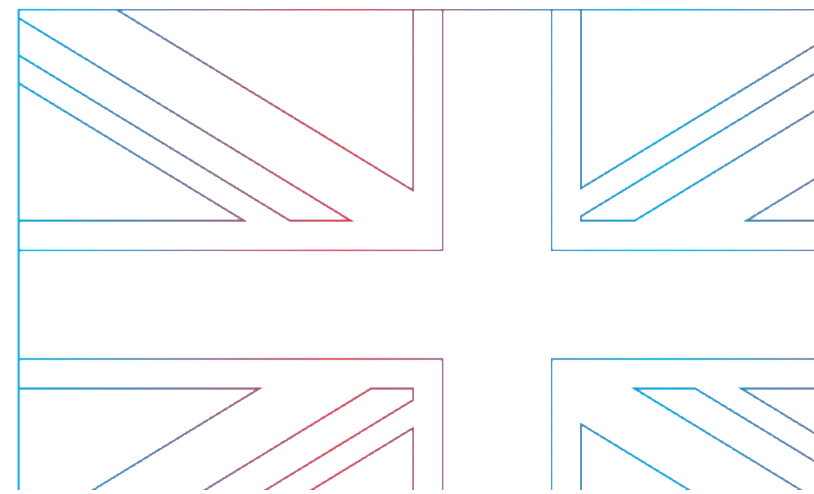
do

w

w tym

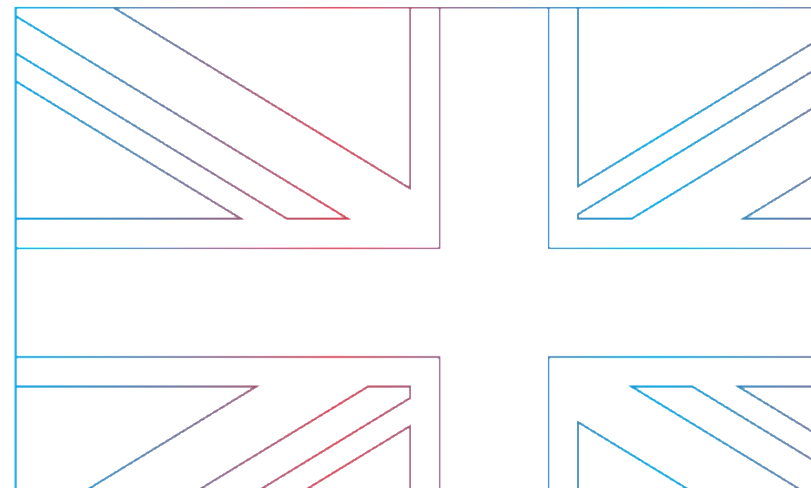
wyrażenie działania  
agresywnego, ofensywnego  
atak

„związany z nieokreślonym  
punktem”



# Przyimek AWAY

**trzymać z dala  
odsuwać od siebie  
od  
oddalać  
precz**

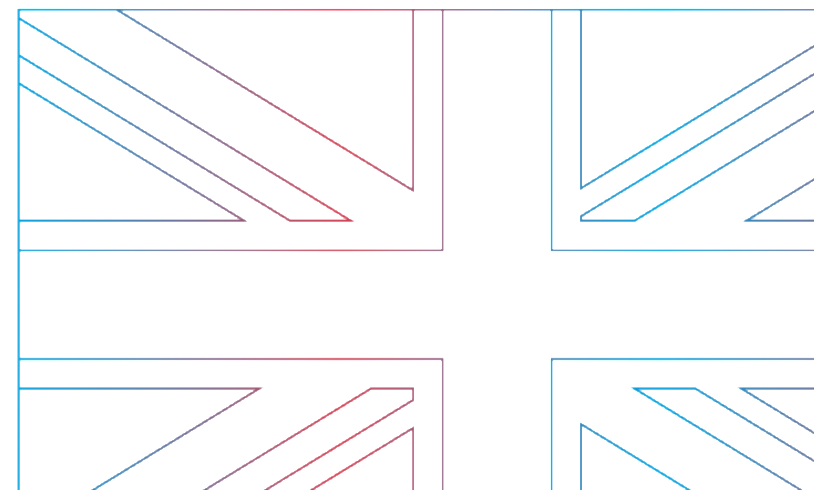


# *nowy* przyimek INTO



QUEST  
FOR  
ENGLISH

**Dynamicznie do wewnątrz**  
**Intensyfikacja „in” i**  
**zdecydowane ukierunkowanie**



## ***break into***

= to forcibly enter

Mary broke into the car to steal the stereo.

## ***come into***

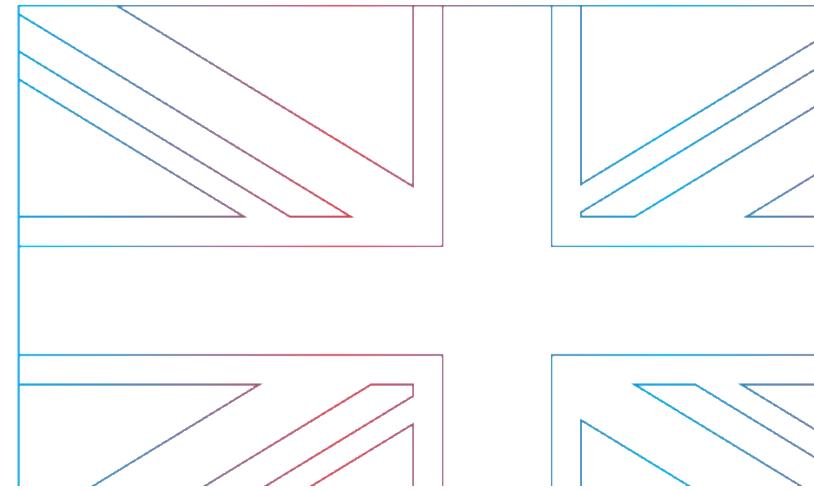
= to acquire

Mary came into a lot of money when her grandfather passed away.

## ***get into***

= to be involved with

If you get into the wrong crowd, you are likely to get into a lot of trouble.



## ***look into***

= to investigate

The grand jury is looking into the allegations that bribes influenced the mayor's actions.

## ***run into***

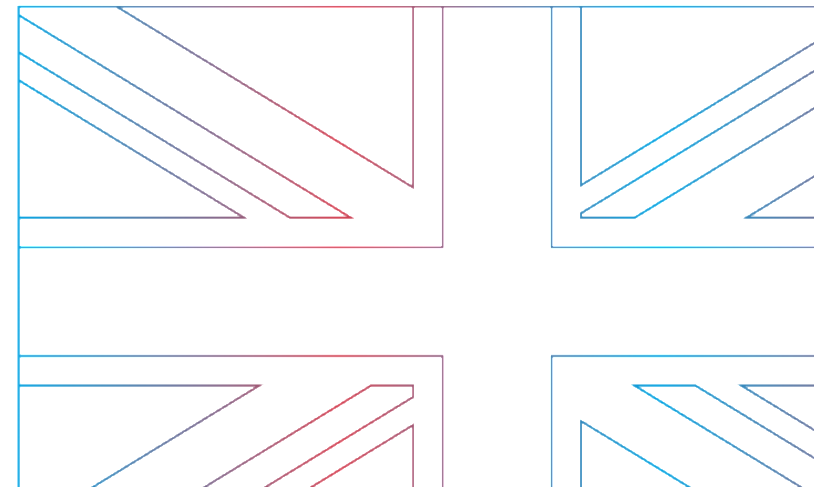
= to meet unexpectedly

I was surprised when I ran into Bill on the way to the store yesterday.

## ***talk into***

= to persuade to do something

Max talked Mary into going to Mexico with him.

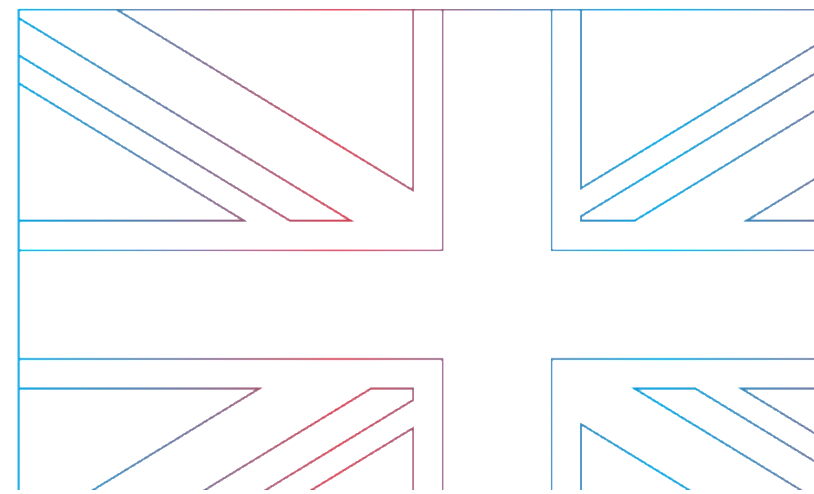


## *nowy* przyimek

Przyimek **FOR**, który pochodzi od słowa "**fore**" mającego znaczenie *umieszczony z przodu*, wyraża potencjalny ruch w kierunku jakiegoś celu, którym jest szeroko pojmowany punkt przeznaczenia.



**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**

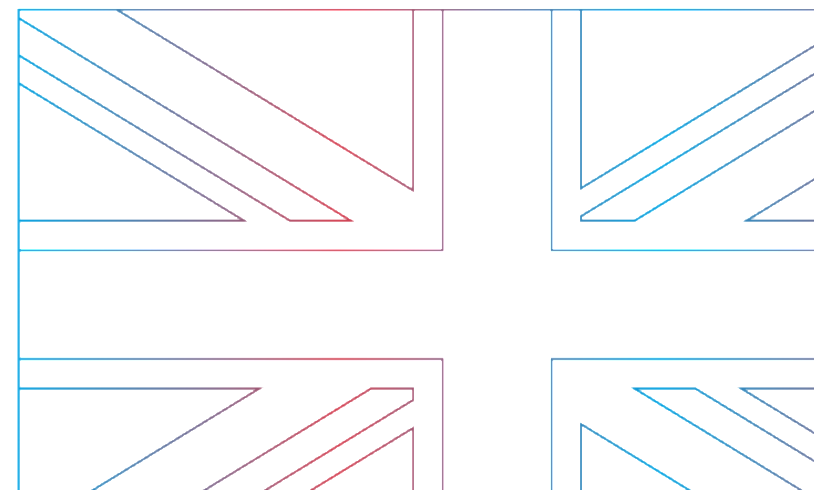


*nowy* przyimek  
**FOR**

**w kierunku  
nakierowujący  
dla jakiegoś obszaru  
dawać coś, siebie  
poświęcać**



**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**



# FOR

**go for** = to choose

= zdecydować się (na coś)

What sort of printer are you going to go for?

**go for** = to attack

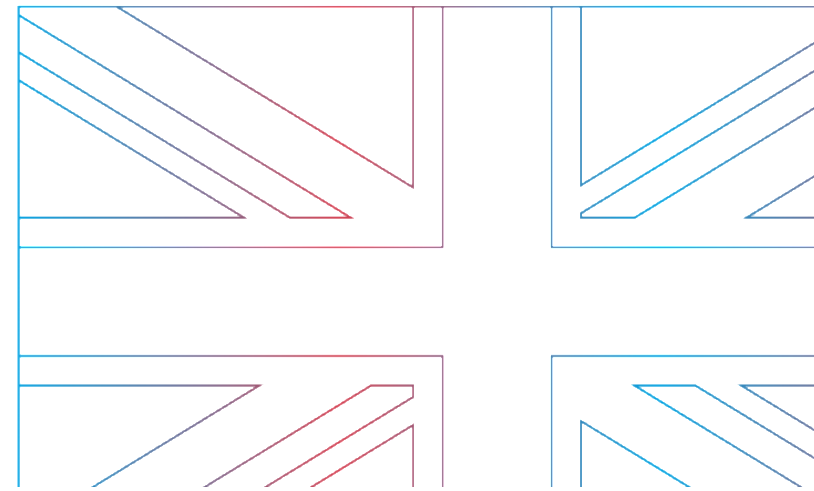
= rzucać się (na kogoś)

He suddenly went for me with a knife.

**run for** = to compete in an election

= kandydować

He's is running for mayor again this year.



# FOR

**make for** = to move towards a place  
= ruszyć w kierunku

He got up and made for the exit

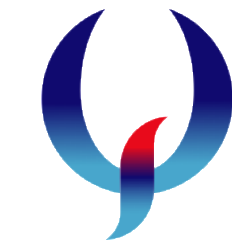
**call for** = to go to a place in order to collect someone

= wstąpić po kogoś, zabrać kogoś (przystługa)

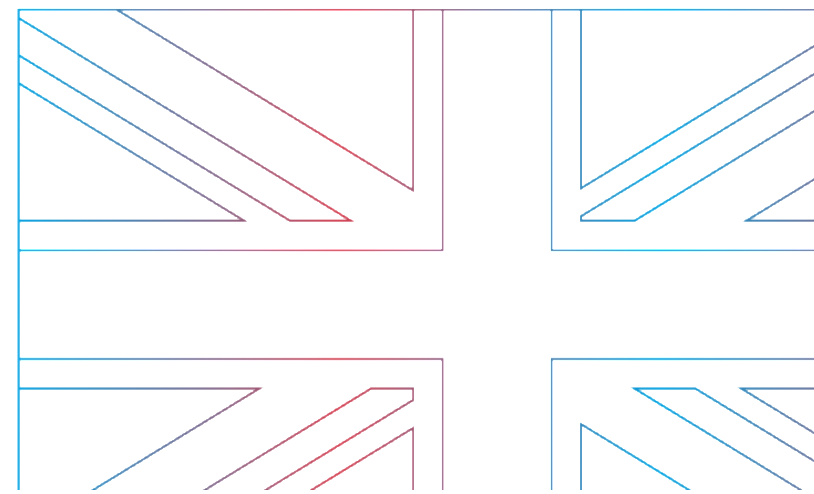
I'll call for you at eight.

**live for** = to have a major/ main reason to live  
żyć dla czegoś / kogoś

I love dancing – I just live for it



**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**



# FOR

**fall for** = to suddenly have a strong romantic feeling about someone

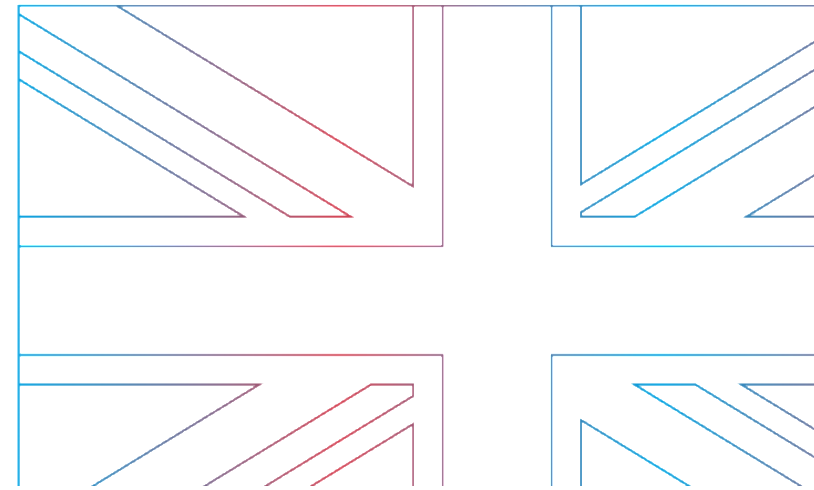
= zakochać się

He fell (in love) for Rosie when he was in hospital. She was a nurse there.

**live for** = to have something/somebody as the most important thing in your life

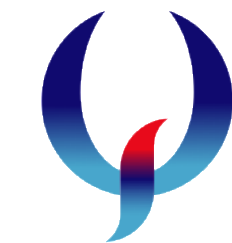
= żyć dla czegoś / kogoś

I love dancing – I just live for it

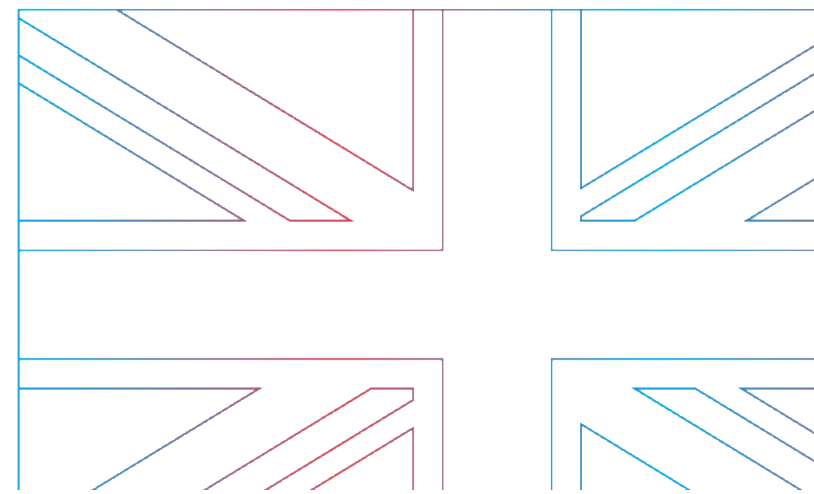


# Jak się uczyć PHRASAL VERBS?

**3. WEŹ JEDEN  
CZASOWNIK "NA  
WARSZTAT" i  
PRZEPRACUJ GO  
SZEROKO**



**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**





**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**

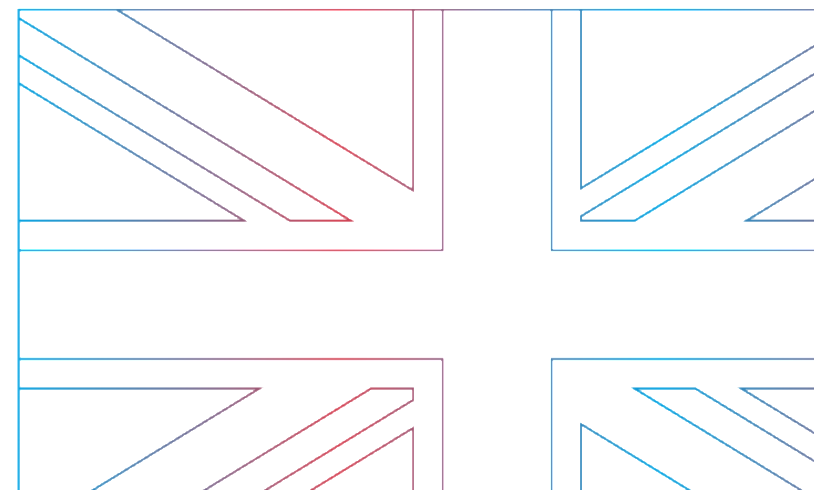
# 3. WEŹ JEDEN CZASOWNIK "NA WARSZTAT" i PRZEPRACUJ GO SZEROKO

TURN

RUN

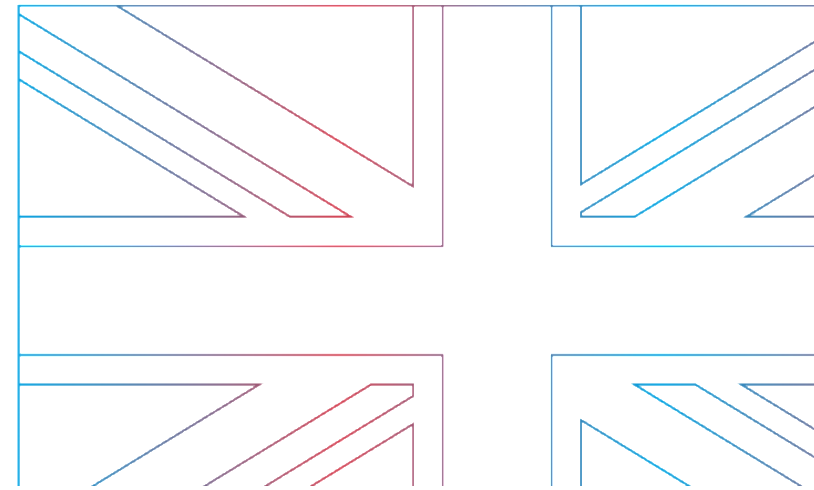
*dzisiaj*

**COME**



# Przyimki z czasownikiem

# COME



**COME ACROSS AS** = make an impression

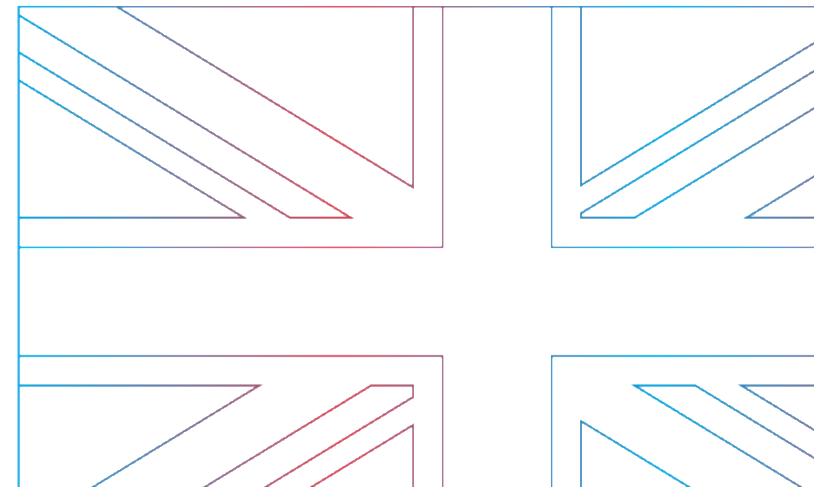
During the course of their conversation, he came across as an honest person.

**COME APART** = become unglued, break.

The toy came apart in my hands when I picked it up.

**COME AT** = attack with intent to hit or stab

"He came at me with a knife, your Honor." "I had to shoot him."



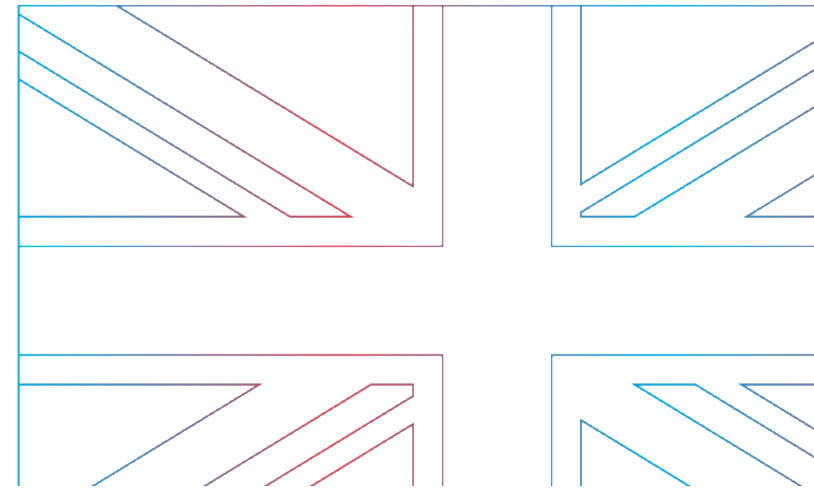


**COME DOWN WITH** = become ill, catch a cold.

He came down with the flu last week.

**COME FORWARD** = volunteer.

The sergeant asked for volunteers, but no soldiers came forward.



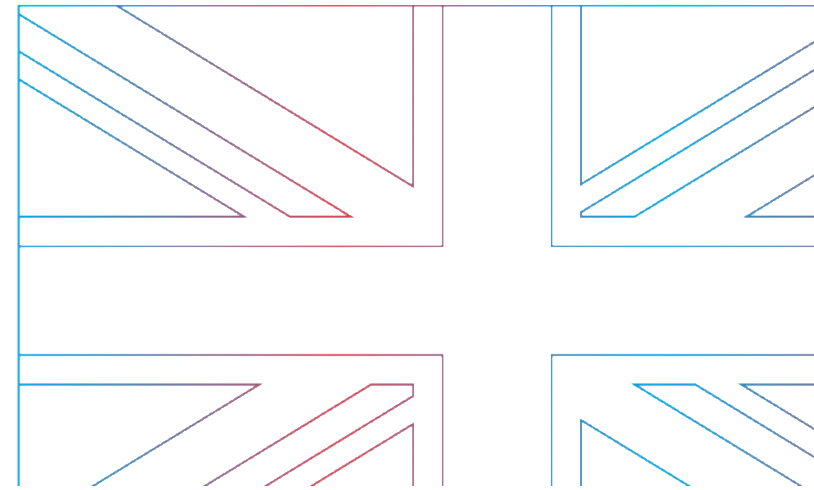


**COME OFF** = succeed

John's party really came off the other night. It was a big hit.

**COME ON** = begin to happen.

The old man said he could feel winter coming on in his bones.

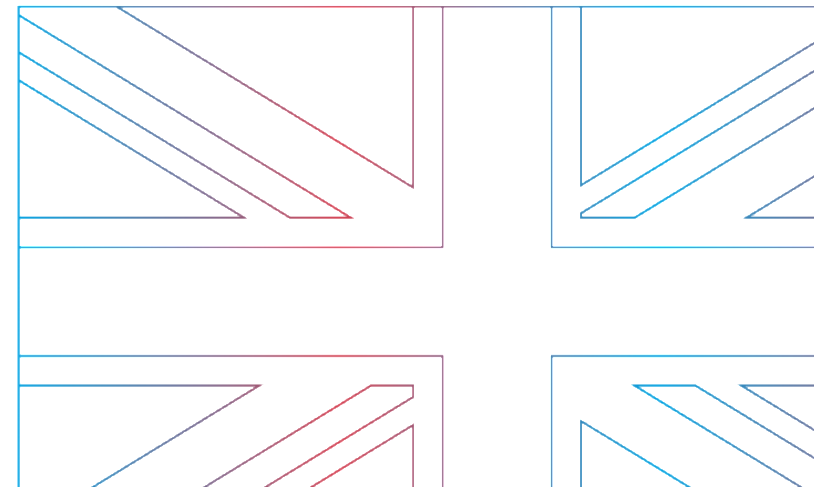


**COME UP WITH** = innovate.

Have you come up with any new lessons  
for this semester?

**COME INTO** = inherit.

He came into a small fortune when his  
grandmother died.

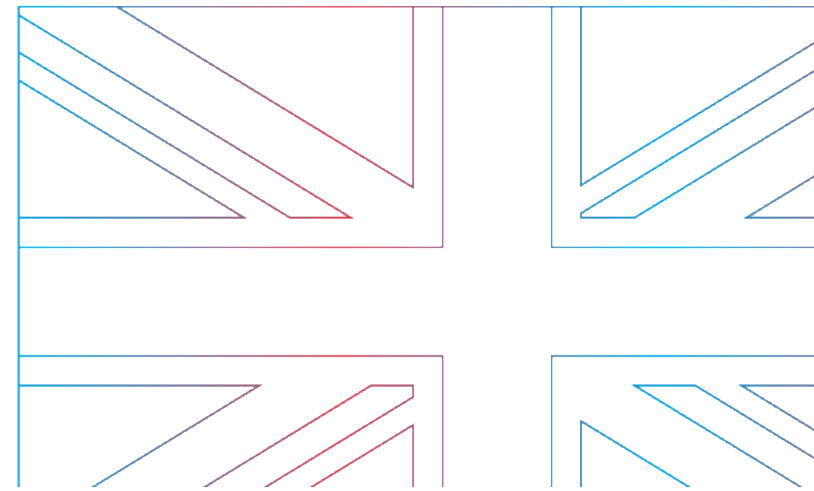


**COME ABOUT** = happen.

How did her accident come about?

**COME ACROSS** = find, meet  
unexpectedly.

When did you come across this old  
photo?



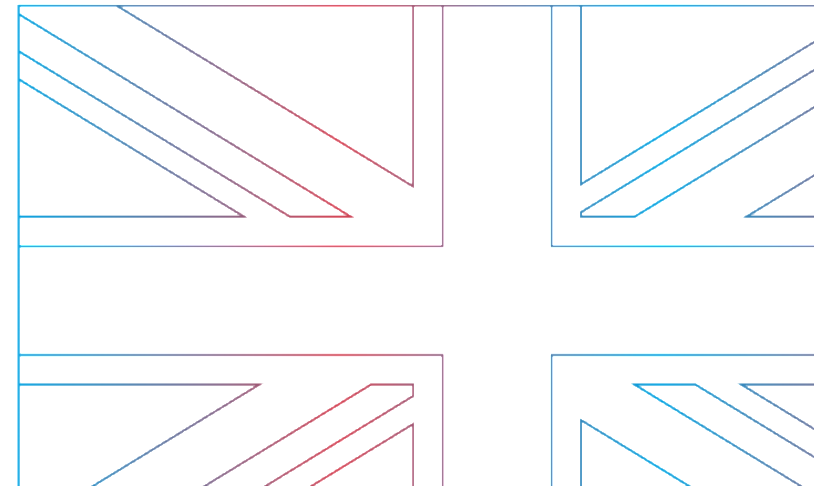


**COME ALONG** = make progress.

How is dinner coming along? Is it ready yet?

**COME BY** = acquire, obtain.

How did you come by that autographed poster?



**COME DOWN** = become less costly, price reduction.

The price of that villa has come down from a million euros to 920,000 euros.

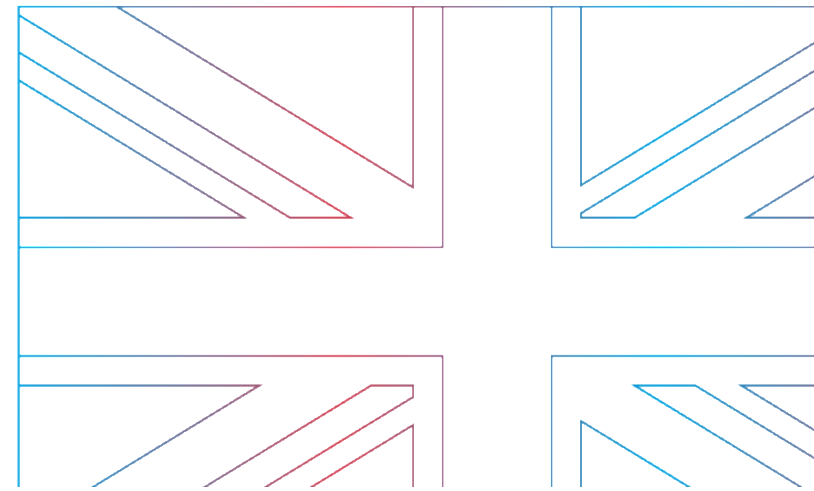
**COME OUT** = bloom,  
I love it when the orange blossoms come out.

**COME OUT** = published, in circulation.

When does TIME magazine come out this month?

**COME OUT IN** = have a rash.

Whenever I eat shellfish I come out in red blotches.



**COME ROUND** = Visit.

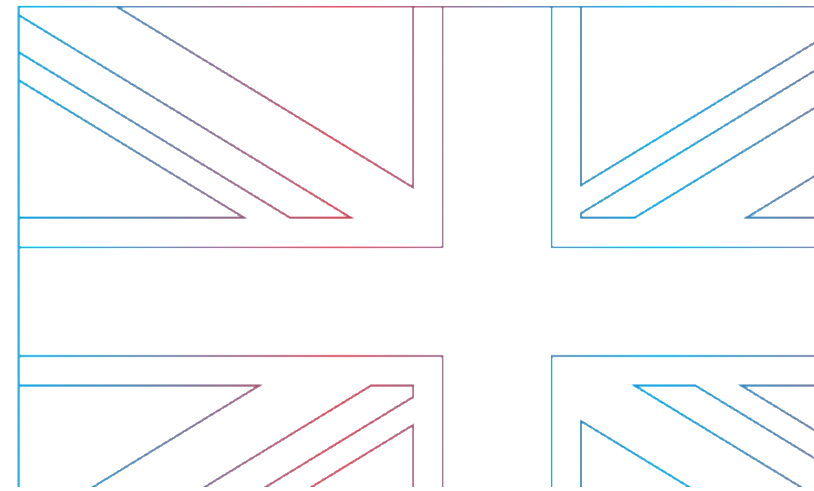
Why not come round and see me sometime next week?

**COME ROUND** = Change mind or opinion about sth.

My mother was opposed to my moving so far away but she came round in the end.

**COME ROUND** = Regain consciousness.

The woman who fainted came round after we splashed a little water on her face.

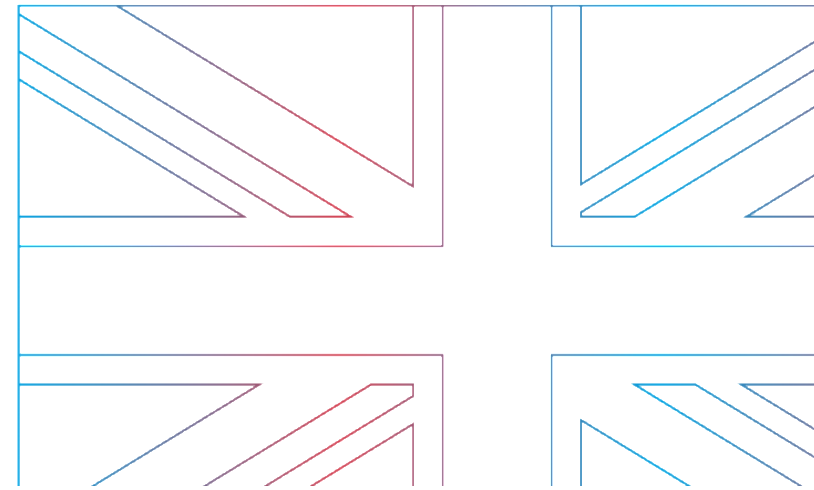


**COME UP TO** = Way of  
expressing height.

She is very short for her age.  
She only comes up to my chest.

**COME UP AGAINST** = have a  
problem.

How someone acts when they  
come up against a problem  
says a lot about their character.

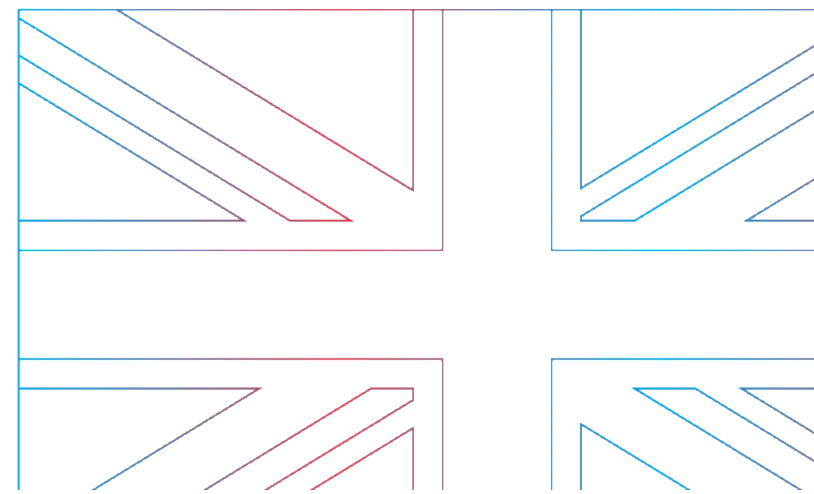


# Jak się uczyć PHRASAL VERBS?

**3. WEŹ JEDEN  
CZASOWNIK "NA  
WARSZTAT" i  
PRZEPRACUJ GO  
SZEROKO**

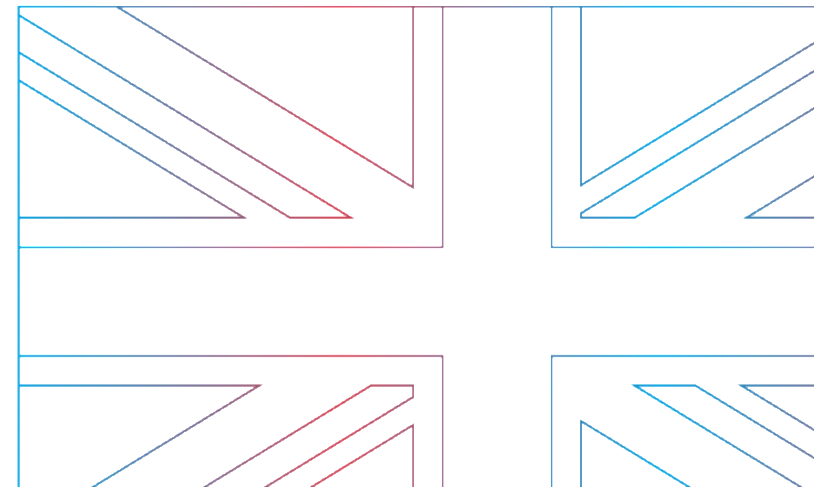


**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**

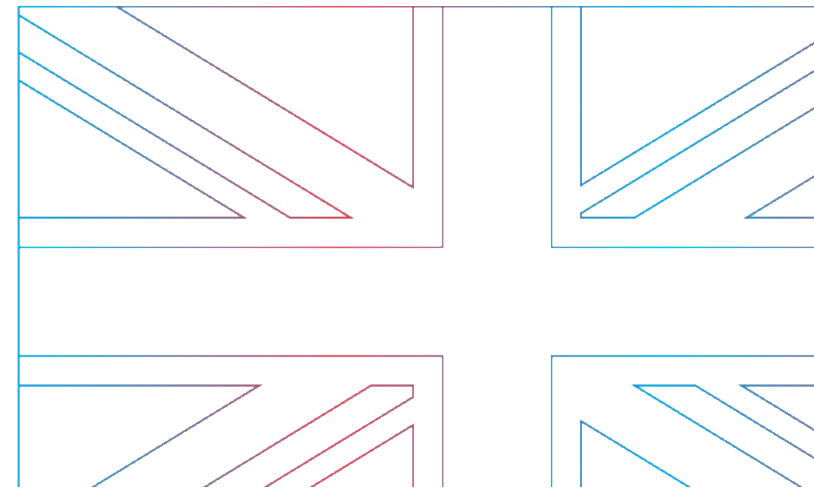


## "turn" – phrasal verb with *turn*

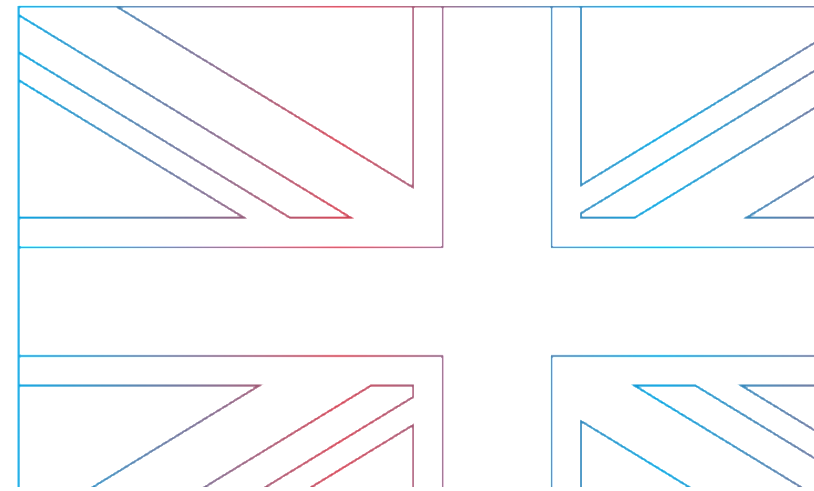
- turn back = zawrócić, zawracać
- turn out = okazać się
- turn off = skręcać, ściszać
- turn SOMEBODY in = wydać KOGOŚĆ
- turn up = podkreślać, zwiększać
- turn on = włączać (światło),  
odkręcać (kurek), uruchamiać (urządzenie)



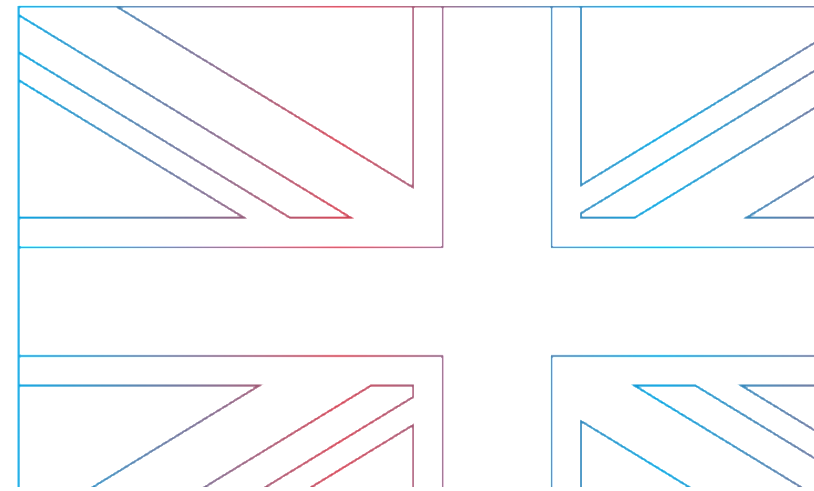
- turn on SOMEBODY , turn upon SOMEBODY = skoczyć na KOGOŚĆ, zaatakować KOGOŚĆ
- turn SOMETHING on , turn on SOMETHING = włączyć COŚ
- turn SOMETHING in = zwracać COŚ, oddawać COŚ (szczególnie nielegalną broń, COŚ skradzionego lub zgubionego)
- turn on SOMEBODY , turn upon SOMEBODY = skoczyć na KOGOŚĆ, zaatakować KOGOŚĆ
- turn SOMETHING on , turn on SOMETHING = włączyć COŚ
- turn SOMETHING in = zwracać COŚ, oddawać COŚ (szczególnie nielegalną broń, COŚ skradzionego lub zgubionego)



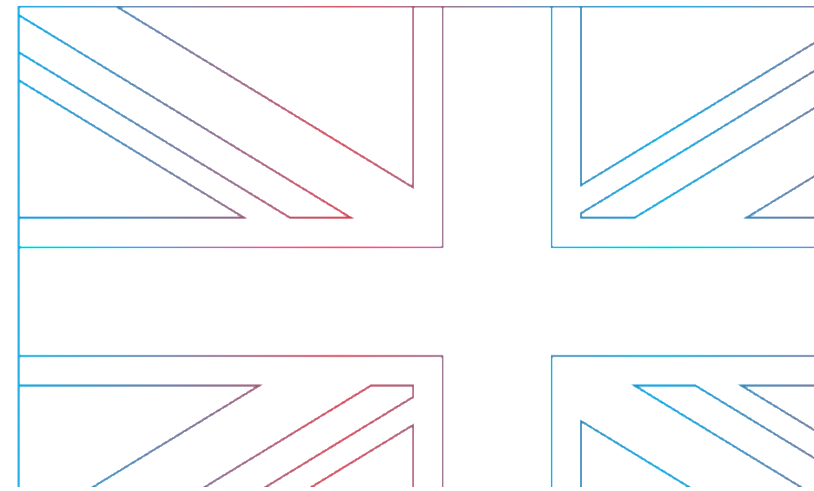
- turn down = odrzucać COŚ (np. ofertę, propozycję)
- turn SOMEBODY on = podniecać KOGOŚ, rozpalać KOGOŚ do czerwoności
- turn on SOMETHING , turn upon SOMETHING = zależec od CZEGOŚ
- turn SOMEBODY back = zawrócić KOGOŚ
- turn over = rozruszac (np. silnik) +3 znaczenia
- turn SOMEBODY on to SOMETHING = zainteresowac KOGOŚ CZYM Ś
- turn SOMEBODY away = odprawić KOGOŚ



- turn SOMETHING into SOMETHING = zmieniać COŚ w COŚ, przerobić COŚ na COŚ
- turn into SOMETHING = skręcić w COŚ (np. w ulicę)
- turn SOMETHING on SOMETHING = odwrócić COŚ na CZYMŚ
- turn in SOMETHING = dać zysk
- turn in = iść spać
- turn around = zmieniać się na lepsze
- turn SOMEBODY over to SOMEBODY = wydać KOGOŚ KOMUŚ (np. złodzieja policji)
- turn off SOMETHING = skręcić skądś

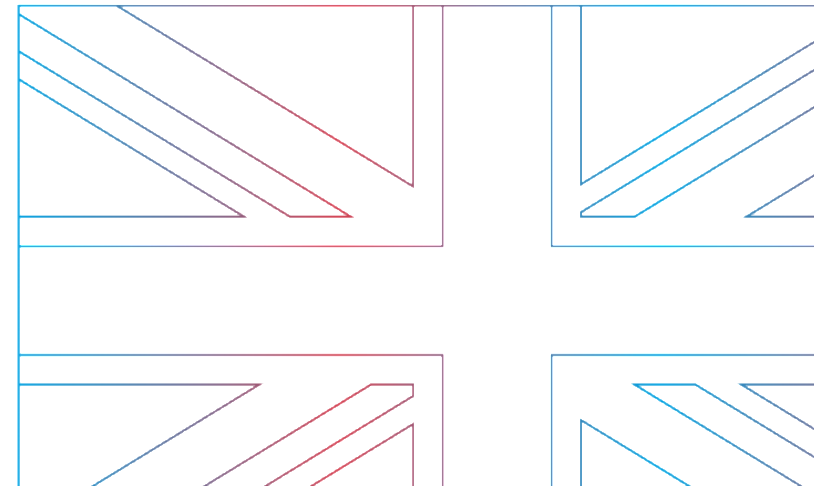


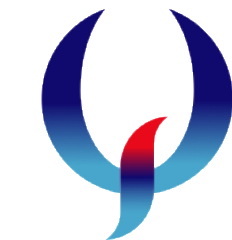
- turn SOMETHING over to SOMEBODY = przekazywać COŚ KOMUŚ
- turn upon SOMEBODY = skoczyć na KOGOŚ, zaatakować KOGOŚ
- turn SOMEBODY into SOMETHING = przemienić KOGOŚ w COŚ
- turn SOMETHING out SOMETHING , turn SOMETHING outside SOMETHING = wydobyć COŚ skądś, wyciągnąć COŚ skądś
- turn SOMETHING over = przewrócić COŚ do góry nogami, przeszukać COŚ z góry na dół
- turn SOMEBODY against SOMETHING = nastawić KOGOŚ przeciwko CZEMUŚ



# idiomy

- turn SOMEBODY off = nie podniecać KOGOŚĆ, nie być atrakcyjnym seksualnie dla KOGOŚĆ +1 znaczenie
- turn SOMEBODY'S head = zawrócić KOMUŚ w głowie
- inne
- turn SOMEBODY down = dać KOMUŚ kosza





**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**

# Przyimek AT

w kierunku

na

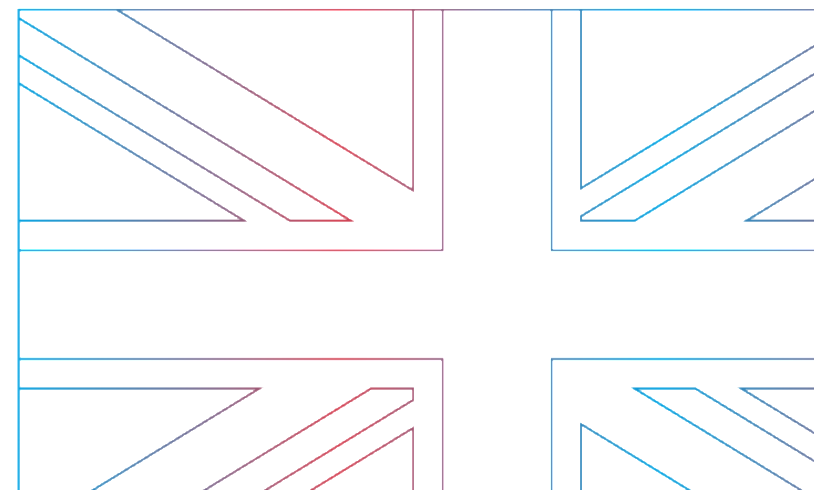
do

w

w tym

wyrażenie działania  
agresywnego, ofensywnego  
atak

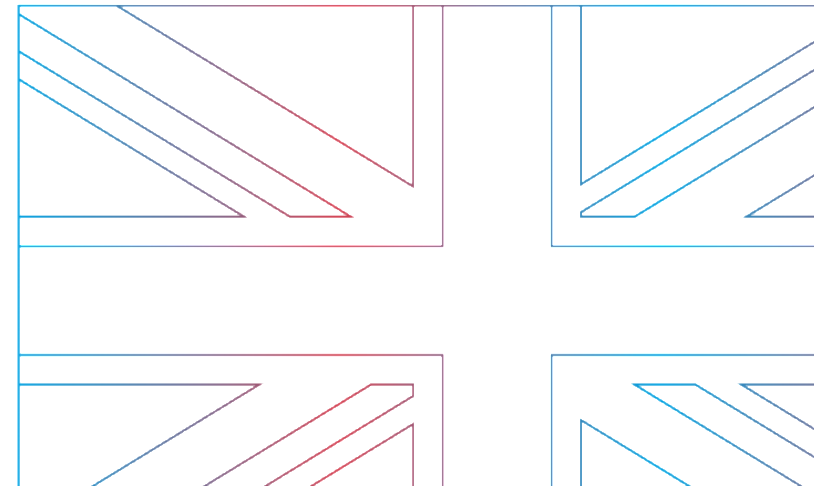
„związany z nieokreślonym  
punktem”



Przyimek **AT** może się pojawiać w różnych konstrukcjach w odniesieniu dynamicznym i statycznym. Statyczne **AT** wskazuje na kontakt z czymś, co mówca traktuje jako bezwymiarowy punkt. Na przykład:

### **He stands AT the cross-roads.**

nie oznacza, że *stoi on na drodze* traktowanej jako powierzchnia, ale po prostu w punkcie gdzie *dwie drogi się stykają*.

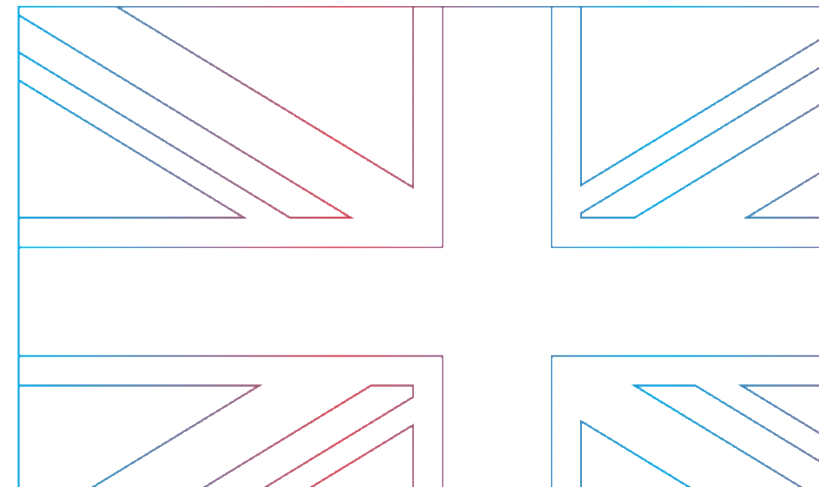




**We start at point "A".**

**(Ale: *The train starts from London to...*)**

**We'll meet at the bus stop/at the end/ at the corner of the street/ at North Pole, etc.,  
ale: ...*in the corner of the room.***

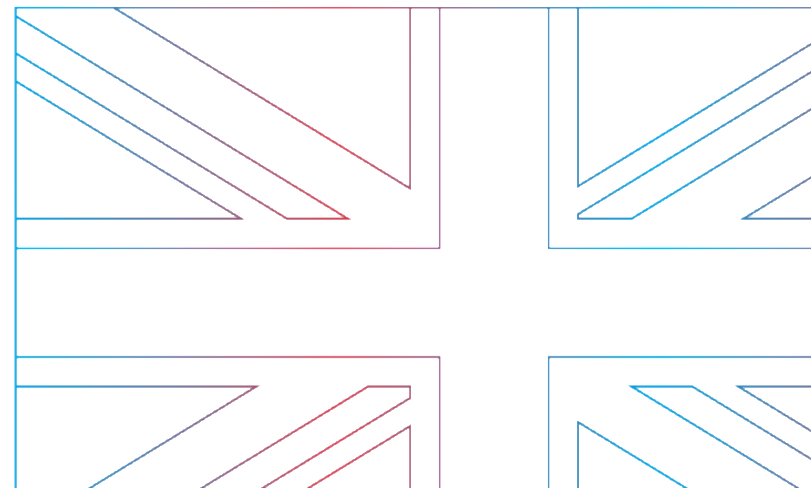




Podobnie dla osoby będącej w podróży miasta, lotniska, itp. są tylko punktami na mapie, tak jak w:

***Our plane stopped at London on its way to New York.***

**He lives at this address.**

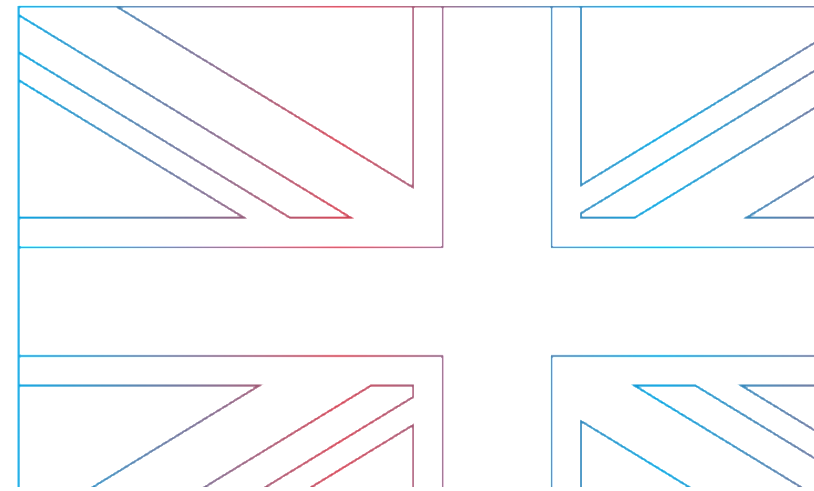


**Mary is at the cinema** (... *aby zobaczyć film...*).

**Mary is in the cinema** (... *a nie na zewnątrz budynku...*)

**She left his purse at the post office.**

**She left her purse in the post office.**



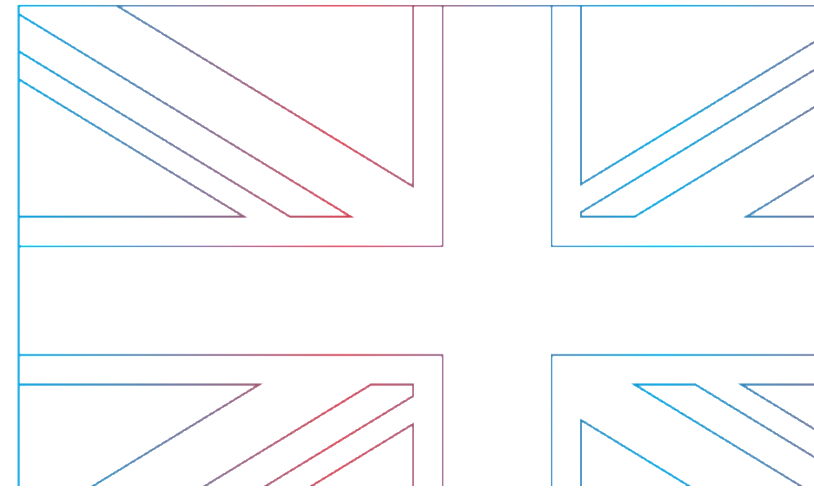


Przyimek **AT** - poprzez rozszerzenie jego znaczenia - może utracić swój "konkretny" charakter i wtedy będzie się odnosić do "kontaktu z czynnością" tak jak w:

**He is at the table (= ... *is eating*)**

**Most children are at school/breakfast/play/work, etc.**

**He studied at Oxford University.**





Powyższe zastosowanie AT  
spotykamy także przy  
"czynnościach grupowych":

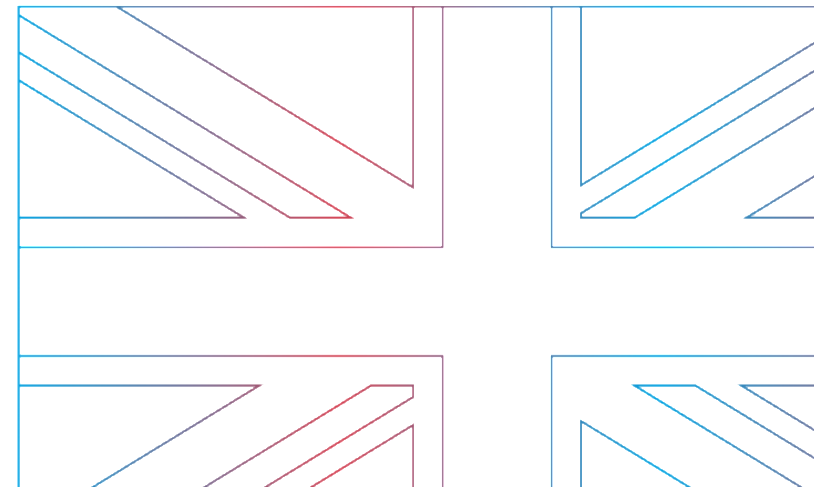
**at a party**

**at a meeting**

**at a lecture**

**at a concert**

**at the match**



- arrive at something

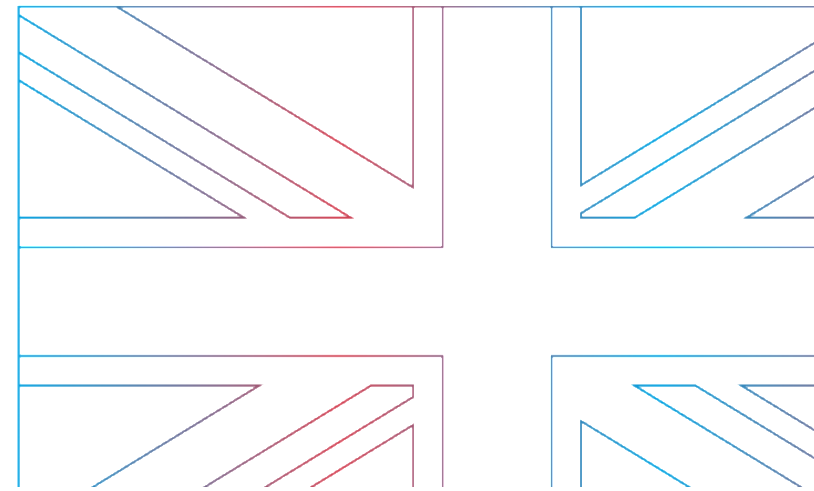
**to come to a decision about something after much consideration:**

*How did he arrive at this estimate?*

- come at someone

**to move quickly toward someone  
to attack that person:**

*He suddenly came at me.*



- drive at something

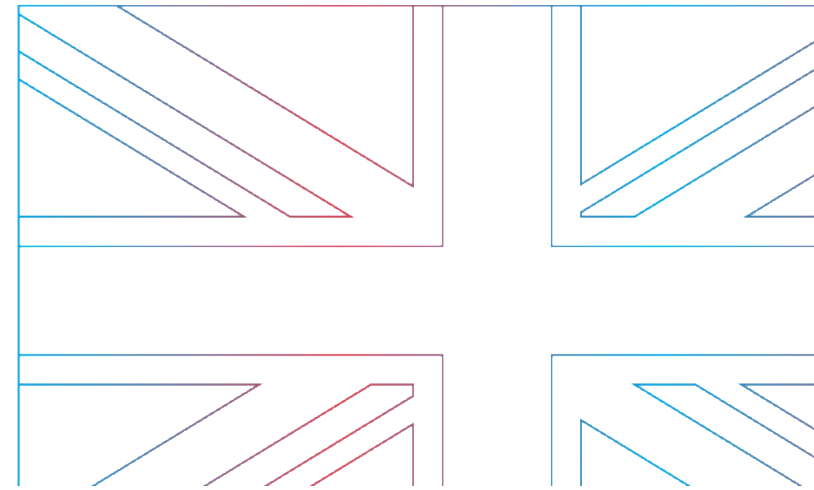
to try to explain or say something:

*I can't understand what she's driving at.*

- get at something

to suggest or express something in a way that is not direct or clear:

*You mean I shouldn't come tonight – is that what you're getting at?*





**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**

- get at something

**to suggest or express something in a way that is not direct or clear:**

*You mean I shouldn't come tonight – is that what you're getting at?*

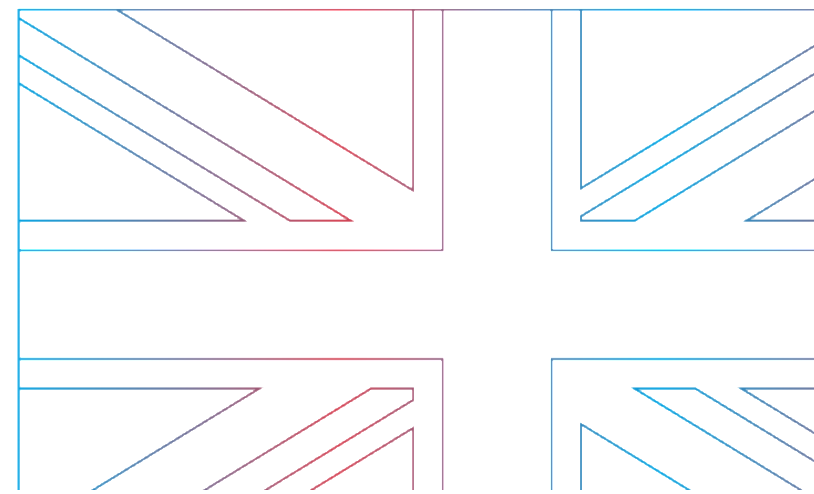
**sięgać po COŚ, brać się za COŚ, dorwać się do CZEGOŚ**

**dowiadawać się prawdy o CZYMŚ**

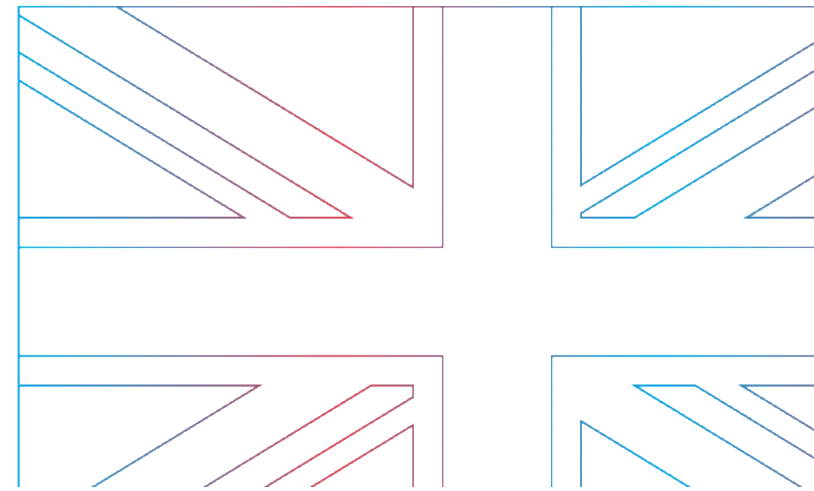
He got at the truth about his parents. (On dowiedział się prawdy o swoich rodzicach.)

**sugerować, implikować**

**dorwać się do CZEGOŚ**



- get at SOMEBODY
- naskoczyć na KOGOŚĆ, skrytykować KOGOŚĆ
- My mother got at me and I feel offended. (Moja mama na mnie naskoczyła i czuję się urażony.)
- He wasn't satisfied with my work so he got at me. (On nie był zadowolony z mojej pracy, więc na mnie naskoczył.)
- zastraszać KOGOŚĆ informal
- The bully got at the small boy. (Łobuz zastraszył małego chłopca.)
- Somebody who gets at children should be punished! (Ktoś, kto zastrasza dzieci, powinien być ukarany!)



- **get back at someone**

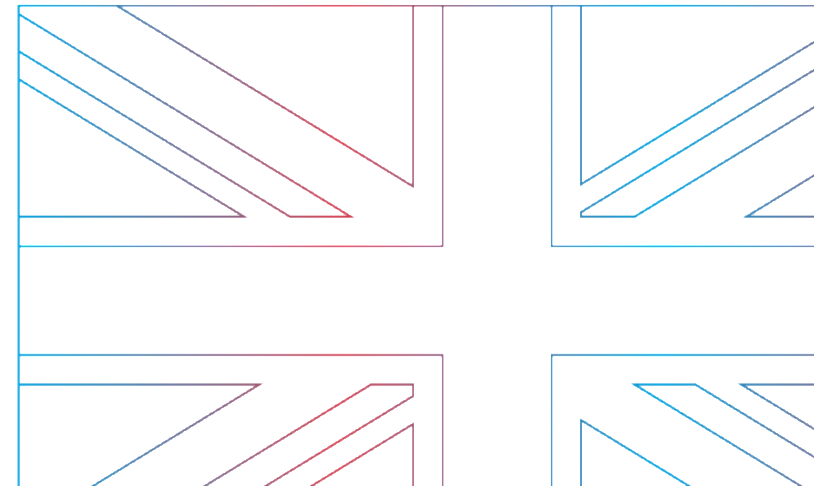
to **punish** someone because  
that **person** has done something **wrong** to  
you:

*I think he's trying to get back at her for what  
she said in the meeting.*

- **Jump at**

to **accept** an **opportunity** **eagerly**:

*She jumped at the chance to go to Paris.*



- keep at something

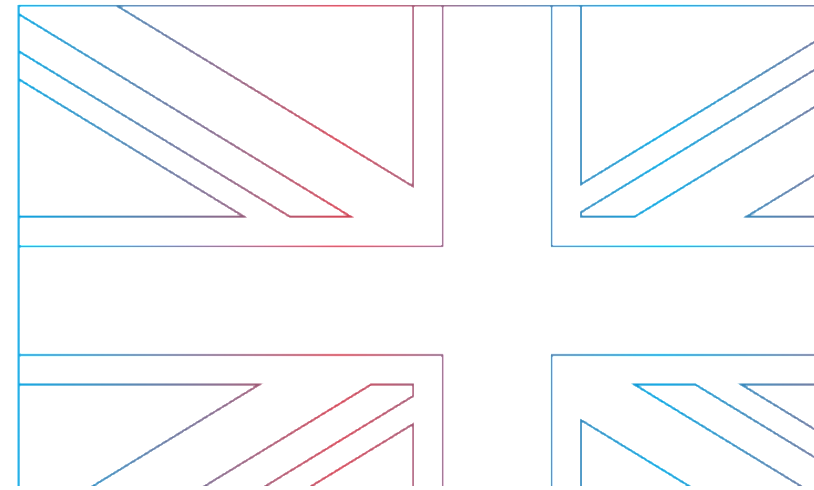
to continue to do or work on something:

*I kept at it and finally finished at three  
this morning*

- look at sth

to think about a subject carefully so that you  
can make a decision about it:

*Management is looking at ways of cutting costs*



- **talk at sb**

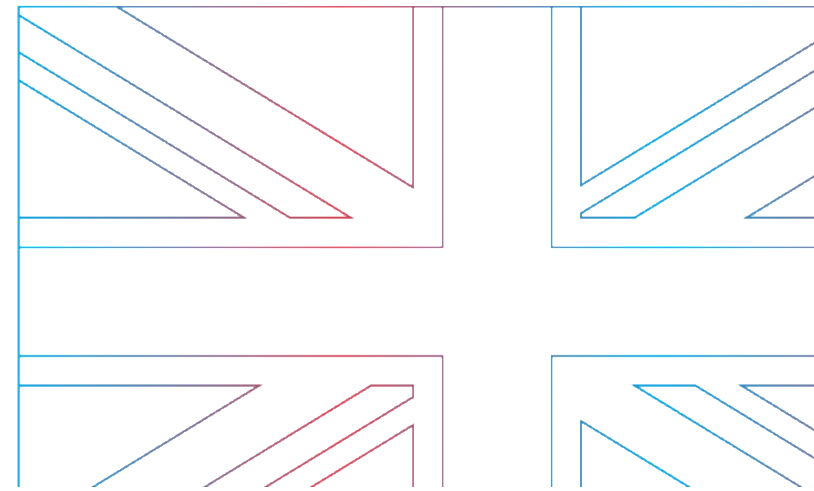
to **speak** to someone without **listening** to that **person** or **allowing** them to **speak**:

What discussion? You weren't talking to me, you were talking at me!

- **worry at sth**

to **shake**, **pull** at, or **touch** something **repeatedly**:

The dog was worrying at its bone.

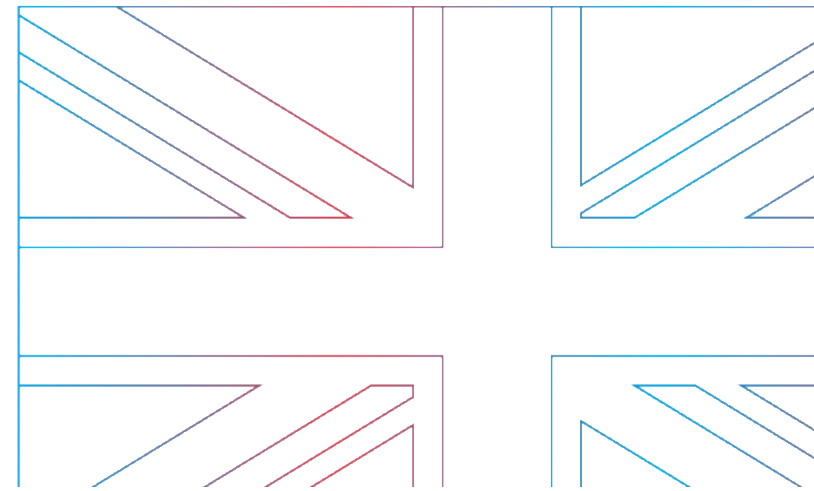


- work at sth

to try hard to achieve something:

Most couples would agree that for a marriage to succeed, both parties have to work at it.

You need to work at **improving**



- **be at liberty to do something**

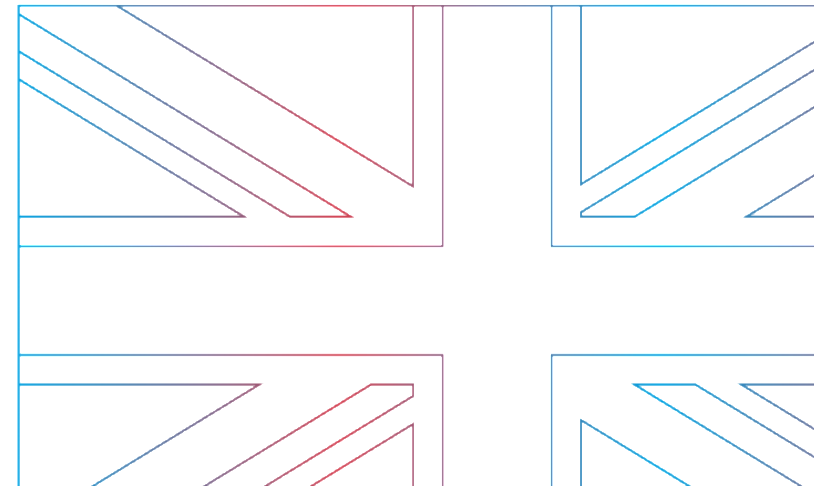
= to be allowed to do something

*As the investigation is still under way, we are not at liberty to release any names.*

- **remain / be at large**

**if a criminal or a dangerous animal is at large, they have not been caught**

*A third, unidentified person remains at large.*



- **win at all costs**

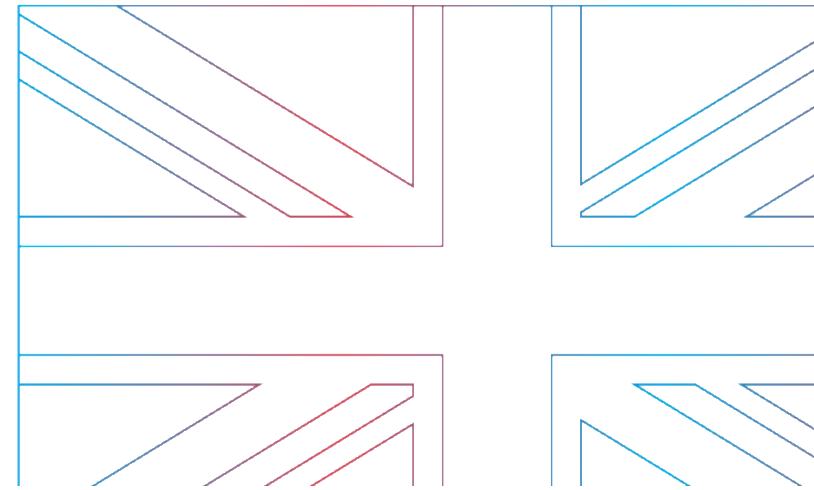
**used for saying that something must be done, however difficult it is or however much damage it causes**

*She was determined to win at any cost.*

- **be at a loose end**

**with nothing in particular to do**

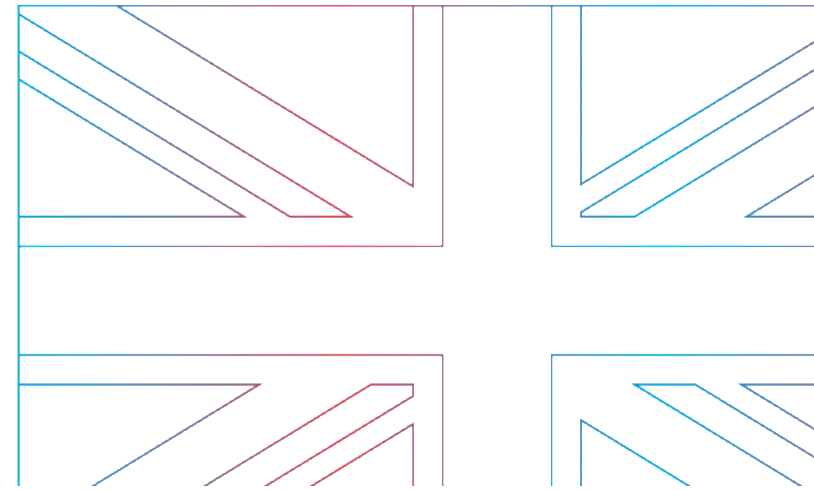
*Why don't you drop by one day if you're at a loose end*



# . be at someone's side

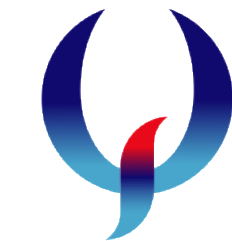
physically beside someone

*His friends were at his side.*

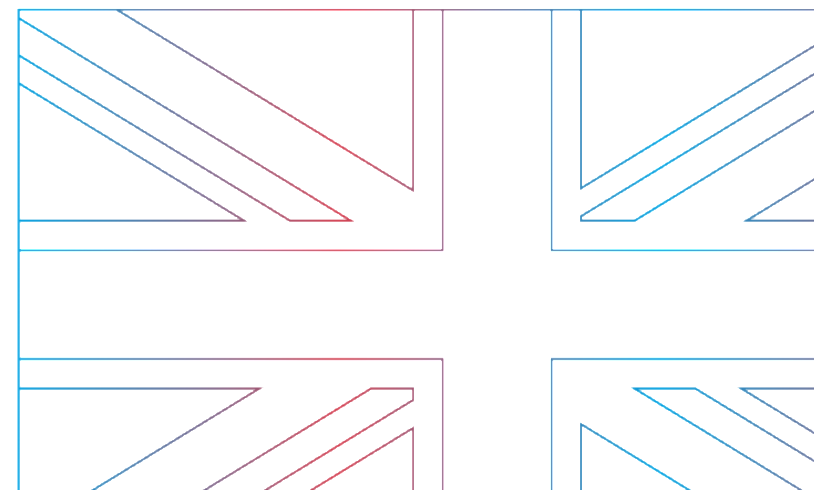


# Przyimek AWAY

**trzymać z dala  
odsuwać od siebie  
od  
oddalać  
precz**



**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**





## **FIRE AWAY – wal śmiało, mów śmiało (“odpal”)**

Fire away we use it when somebody says to you:

- *Can I ask you a question?*
- *Yeah, sure. Fire away.*

Meaning ask me whatever you wish to ask me.

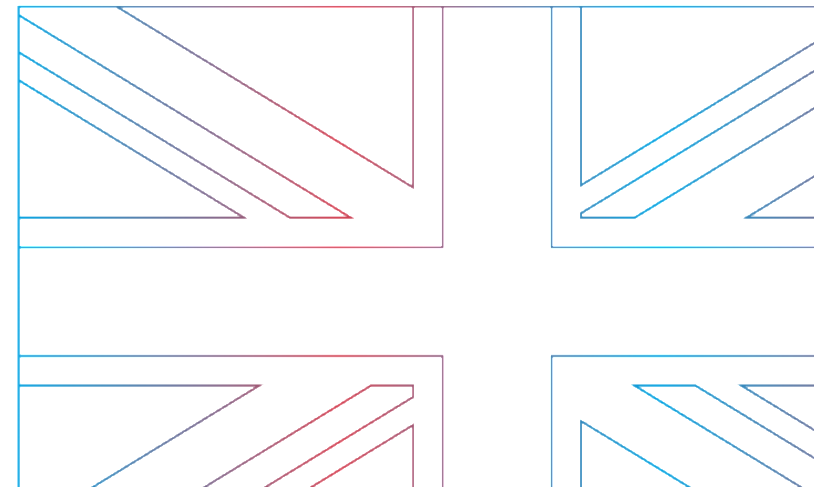
## **GO AWAY**

This one is very simple. If somebody is very angry with you they might just say ‘go away’.

Meaning leave me alone, I don’t want to be bothered.

or

**Go away on a holidays** as a more traditional type of expression.



## **WORK AWAY (1) – działaj, realizuj**

Work away means we'll just get on with it.  
Okay.

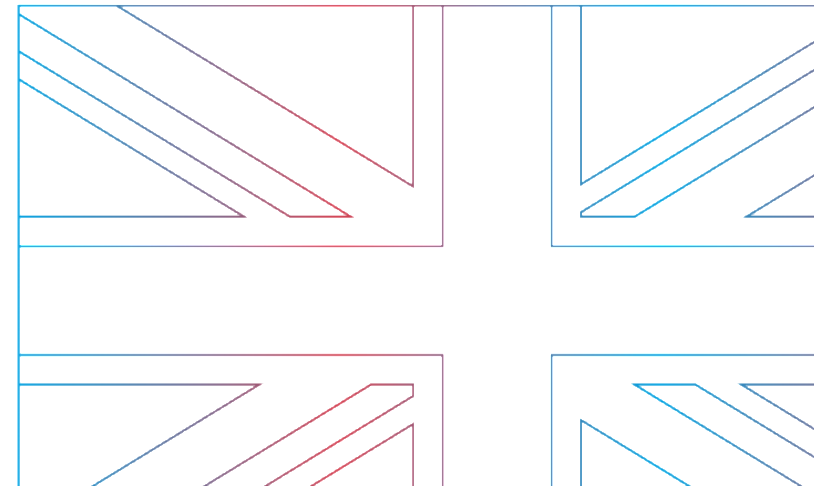
- *Can I borrow your computer?*
- *Yeah sure, work away.*

Just take whatever you need and do whatever you have to do.

## **WORK AWAY (2) – rujnować zdrowie z powodu uzależniających przyzwyczajeń i działań**

To assiduously ruin your health by any kind of addictive behaviour.

*I've seen you working away for month now.  
Man, that's sad - you don't have a life anymore.*



## **STAY AWAY -**

means to keep away from something

For example, a child is playing near a fire or near the cooker and the mother is afraid that the child might burn his hand. So she says:

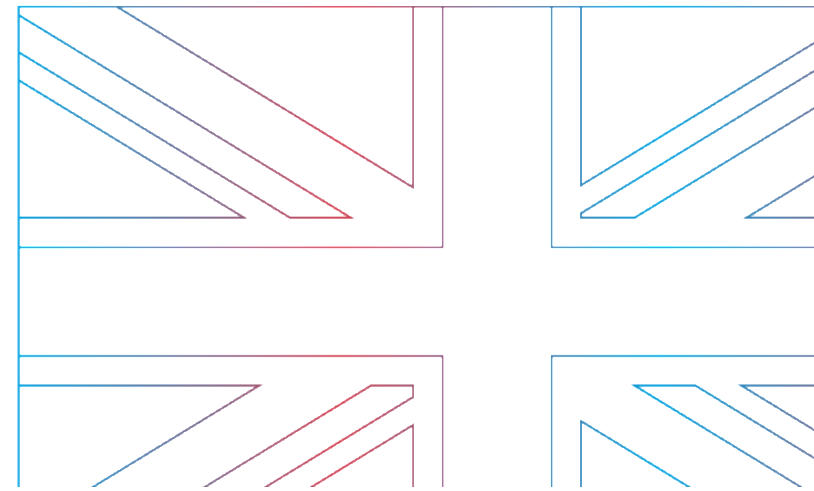
*Stay away from that please.*

**Stay away** – trzymaj się z dala – nie wchodź –

So it's given as a warning to keep away.

And you might see it on a sign on a fence where somebody wants to protect that garden:

**Stay away** – meaning don't come near because you might be trespassing

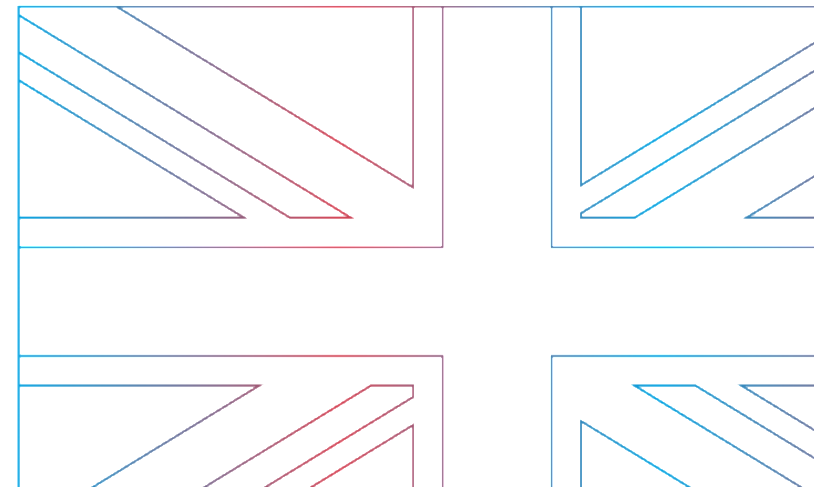


## **TO GET AWAY** – wyrwać się na wakacje, wyjechać, aby być z dala od codzienności

Get away means I want to go for, for example, a holiday.

*Oh I would like to get away for a few days. I'm tired of this city.*

*Let's get away next weekend and take the kids and just enjoy some skiing.*

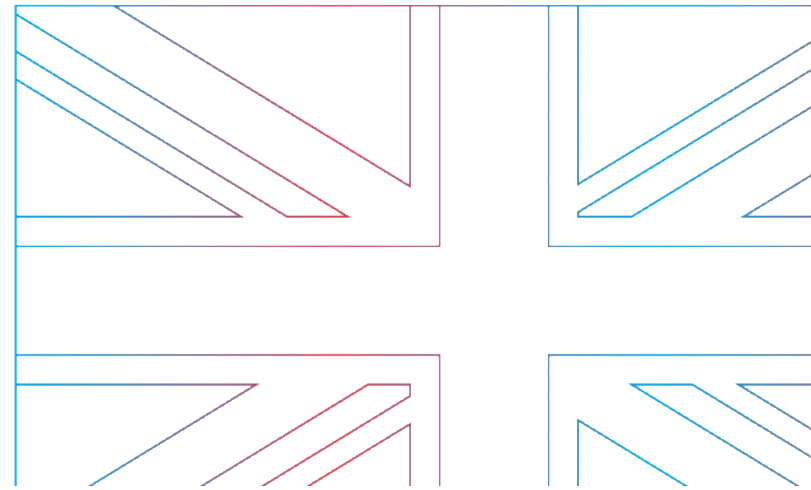


# PASS AWAY – odejść (umrzeć) – to die.

*My dog passed away last week.*

*My grandmother passed away a few days ago.*

So when people don't want to use the word died or dead then they use that expression pass away.



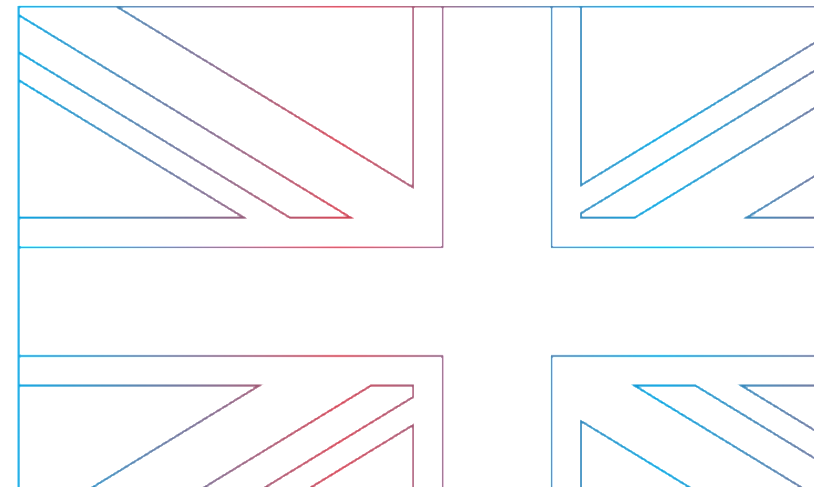
**WALK AWAY – odejść, zostaw tę sytuację bez angażowania się, odejść z miejsca wydarzenia, nie angażuj się w to**

We often again give it as a piece of advice.

*Look just walk away, don't get involved.*

*Just walk away from the problem.*

*Walk away from a fight because it's not worth it, it's dangerous.*



**run away - uciec**

**call away - odwołać**

**through away - wyrzucić**

**turn away - odwracać, odwracać się,  
odprawić**

**drive away - odjechać**

**take away - zabierać, odbierać, na wynos**

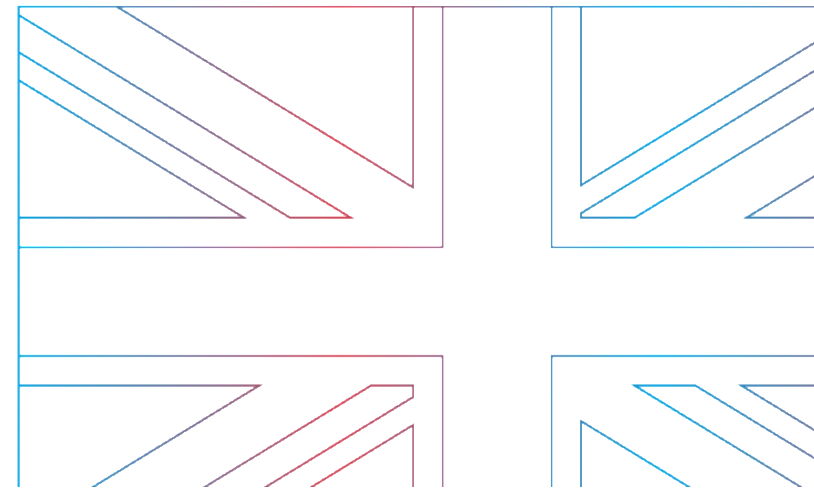
**pull away - odciągnąć**

**cast away - (odrzucić castaway - rozbitek)**

**keep away - trzymać się lub coś z dala**

**carried away - porwać, zabierać, unieść**

**to get carried away - dać się ponieść**



**to walk away**

Walk away from a fight because it's not worth it, it's dangerous.

**to be carried away**

I was carried away by thoughts for a moment but managed to bring myself back.

**to do away with**

Schools should do away with uniforms and instead establish guidelines for dress.

**to give away**

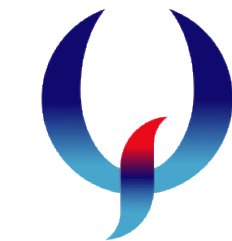
Have you heard the news? Harry from [englishlessonviaskype.com](http://englishlessonviaskype.com) is giving away a free English course. I'd better sign up quickly.

**to put away**

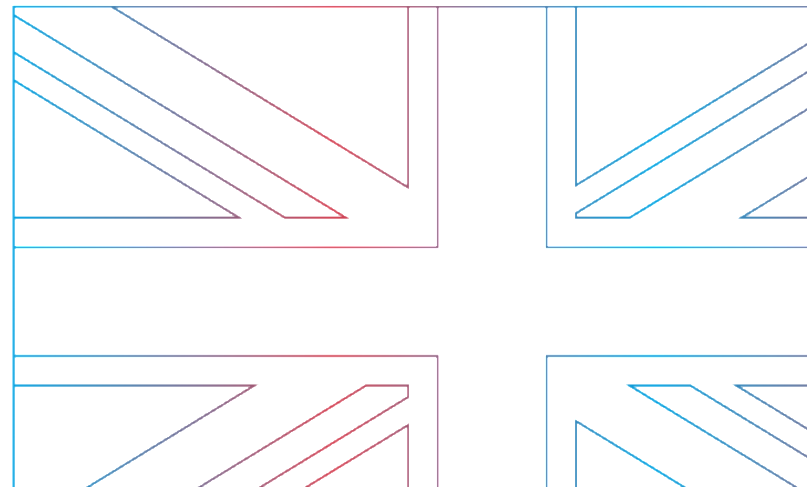
He was originally put away for manslaughter for twelve years, but he got out after six.

**to take away**

The new supplement will strengthen your bones and take away the pain in your joints.



**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**

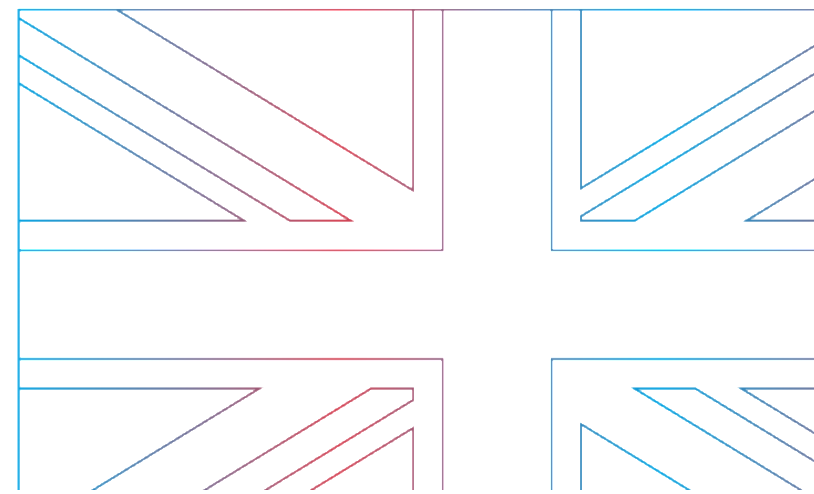


# Jak się uczyć PHRASAL VERBS?

**3. WEŹ JEDEN  
CZASOWNIK "NA  
WARSZTAT" i  
PRZEPRACUJ GO  
SZEROKO**

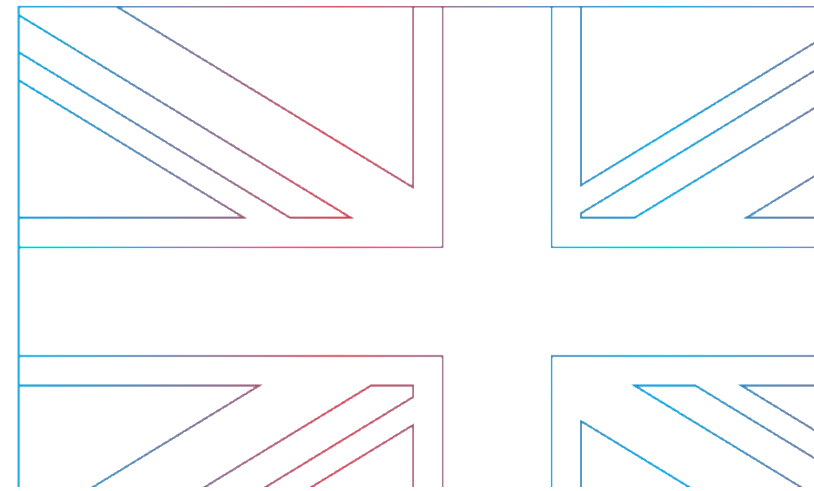


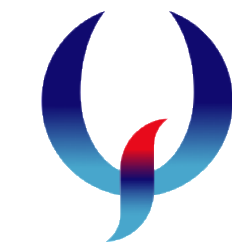
**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**



# Przyimki z czasownikiem

# RUN





**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**

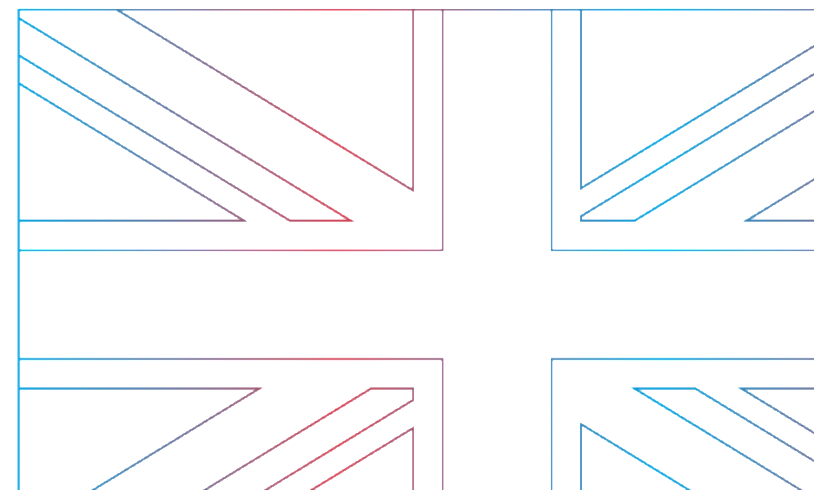
**run out** = kończyć się, wyczerpywać się, zabraknąć **tracić ważność, wybiec**

**run on** = kontynuować, trwać dłużej niż było spodziewane

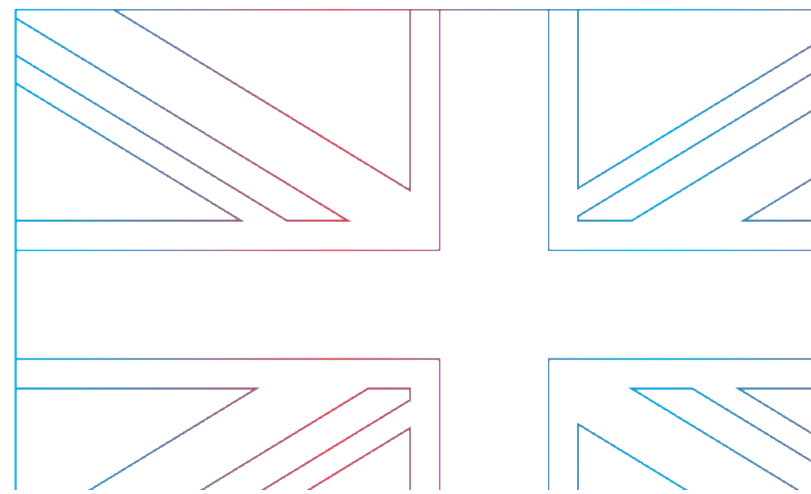
## **run into somebody**

spotkać KOGOŚ przypadkiem, napotkać KOGOŚ  
spotkać KOGOŚ przypadkiem, napotkać KOGOŚ,  
wpaść na KOGOŚ

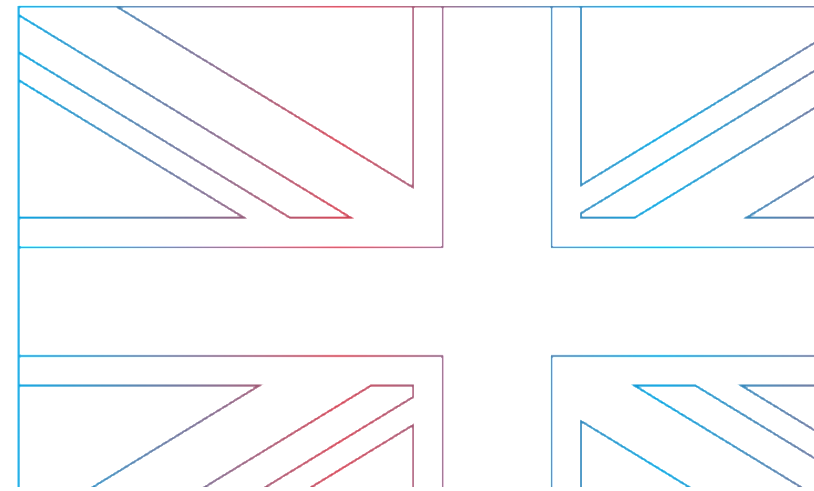
**run away , run off** = uciekać, zwiewać, dawać nogę  
uciekać, zwiewać, dawać nogę



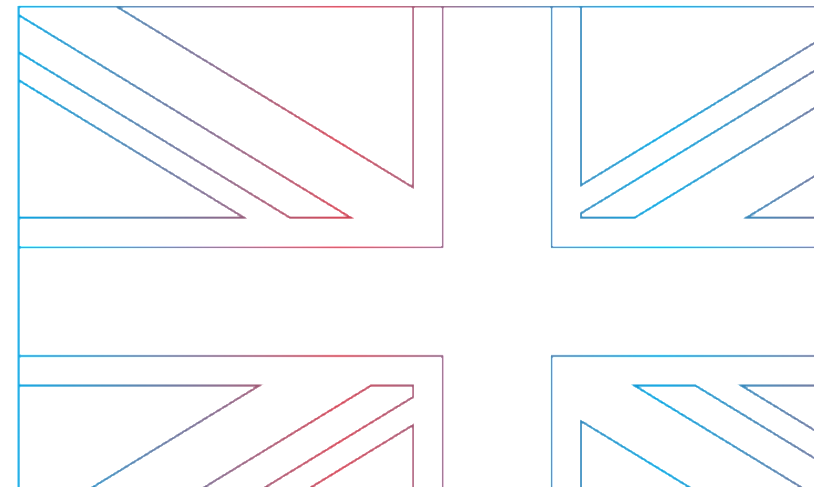
- run off = odejść, ucieć, zostawić (nagle opuścić)
- run up = podbiec
- run against = konkurować
- run SOMEBODY over = przejechać KOGOŚ (s amochodem)
- run into SOMETHING = wpadać w COŚ (np. w kłopoty)
- run around = pobiegać
- run across SOMEBODY = natknąć się na KOGOŚ, wpaść na KOGOŚ



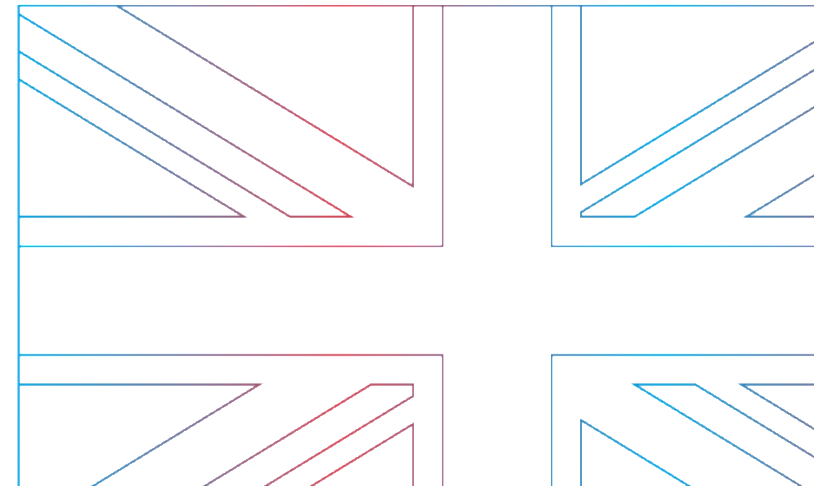
- run down = zmniejszać nakłady, wyczerpać baterię
- run SOMEBODY down = najechać na KOGOŚĆ, spowodować wypadek +2  
znaczenia
- run out of SOMETHING = nie mieć już CZEGOŚĆ, wyczerpać COŚ
- run over SOMETHING = przejechać po CZYMŚ, przejeżdżać po CZYMŚ +2  
znaczenia
- run through SOMETHING = zużywać w szybkim tempie duże ilości CZEGOŚĆ
- run over = przelewać się, wylewać się (np. o szklance wody)
- run after SOMEBODY = gonić za KIMŚ



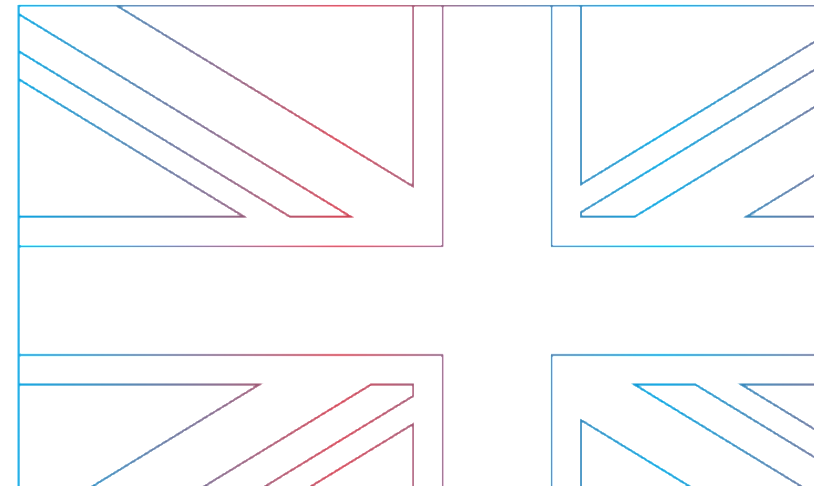
- **break in (1)** = interrupt: "He broke in to their conversation to add that he couldn't work overtime."
- **break in / into (2)** = burgle / steal: "Thieves broke into the warehouse and stole 100 computers."
- **bring in (1)** = introduce: "She has brought in some changes to the company."
- **bring in (2)** = receive income: "He brings in a lot of money as a computer programmer."
- **fill in (1)** = complete: "You need to fill in this form."
- **fill in (2)** = act as a substitute: "As Robert is on holiday, you'll have to fill in for him this week."
- **fill in (3)** = bring someone up to date: "Can you fill me in on the new project?"



- **fit in** = be accepted by a group: "He doesn't really fit in at work. He's very different from us."
- **give in** = finally accept something: "She gave in to her children's demands for sweets."
- **hand in** = give something to someone: "They handed in their assignment early."
- **kick in** = start to have an effect: "The painkillers have finally kicked in. I feel much better."
- **lead in** = start with something: "In our presentation, we are going to lead in with our vision for the future."

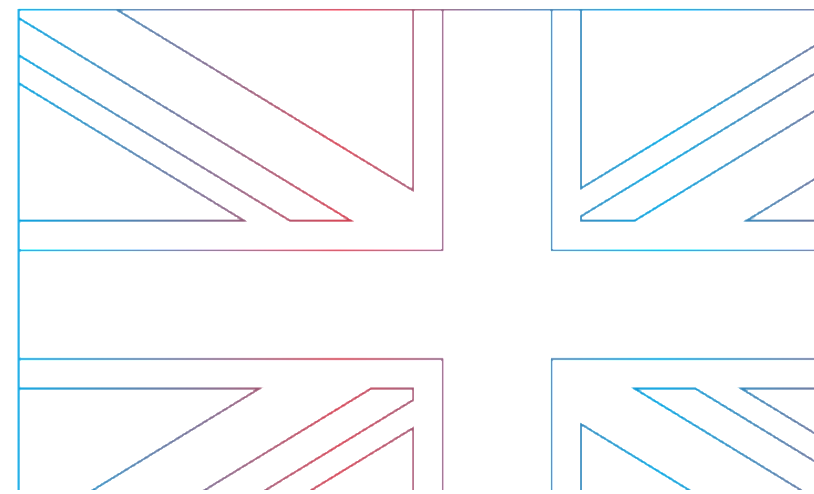


- **move in** = occupy a house: "Some new neighbours have moved in next door."
- **take in (1)** = understand: "I still can't take in the news."
- **take in (2)** = provide refuge: "She took the old couple in."
- **work in** = incorporate: "Is there any way of working in this paragraph? The text is a little unclear otherwise."
- 



# Jak się uczyć PHRASAL VERBS?

## 2. ZAKOTWICZ SWOJĄ WIEDZĘ NA TRZECH PRZYKŁADACH



# Przyimek OUT

wyjsć

wydostać się

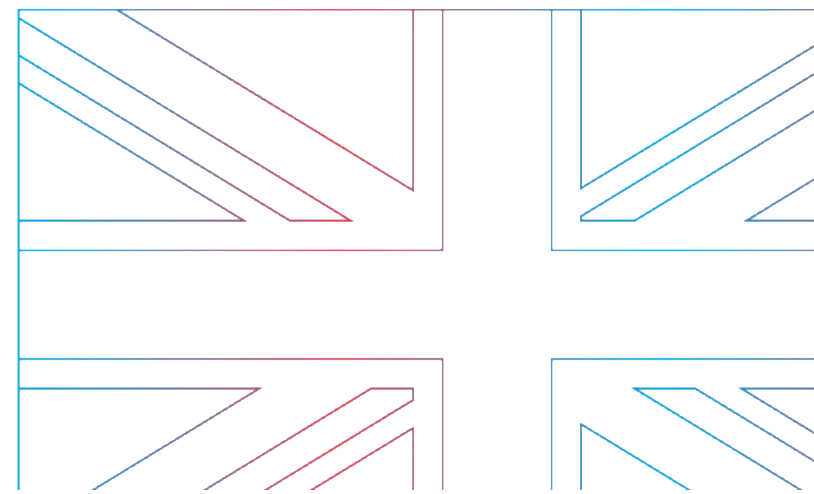
na zewnątrz

pokazać aby było  
widoczne

wyciągnąć na widok  
aby zakończyć

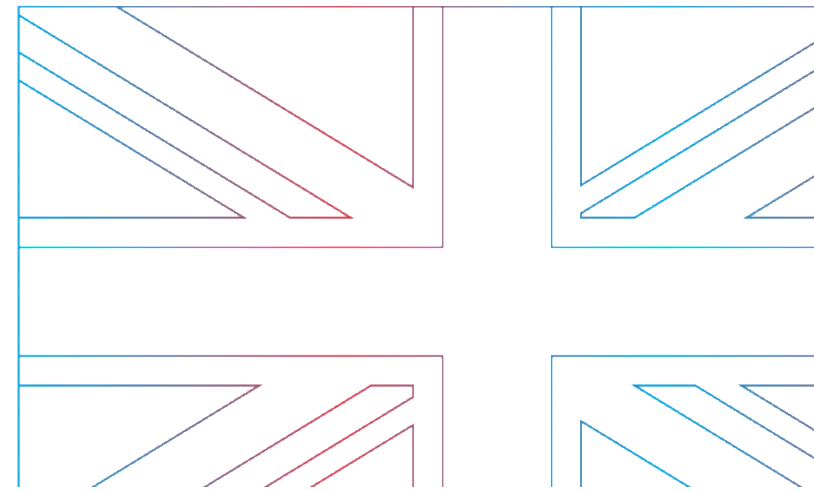


QUEST  
FOR  
ENGLISH



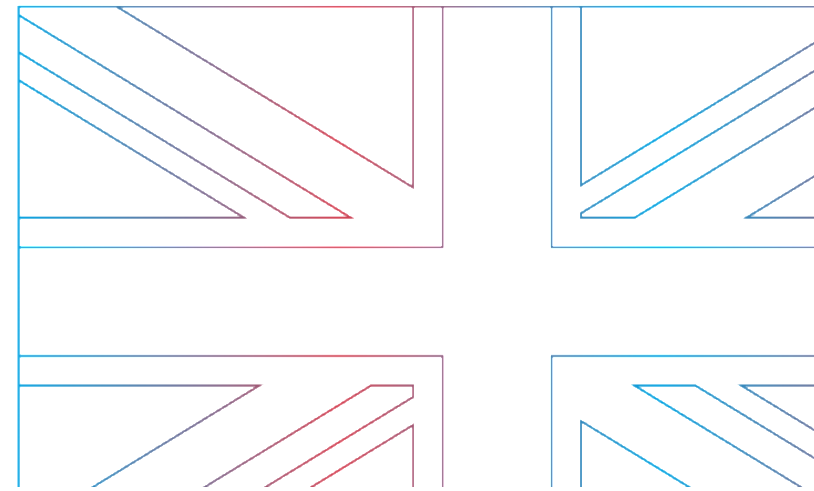


- **back out** = decide not to do something you first intended to do: "We can't back out of the holiday now – we've already paid for it!"
- **break out** = escape: "The prisoners managed to break out."
- **bring out** = make more noticeable: "The lemon brings out the taste of the strawberries."
- **check out (1)** = look at: "You've got to check out this new website – it's really useful."
- **check out (2)** = investigate: "The police are checking out his story."

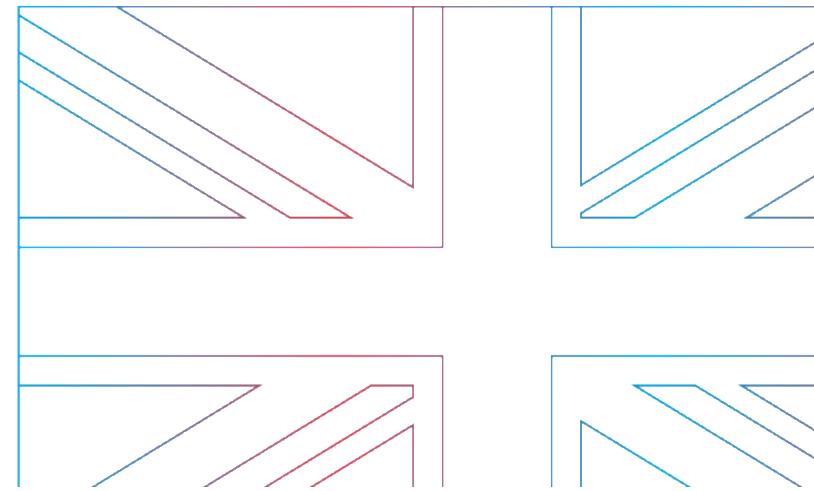




- **cut out** = eliminate: "He's cut out all the fat from his diet and he's a lot slimmer."
- **eat out** = eat in a restaurant: "Do you fancy eating out tonight?"
- **hand out** = distribute: "The teacher handed out the English books to the students."
- **fill out** = complete a form: "You need to fill out all the sections on this form."
- **make out** = see well: "I can't make out the name on this envelope. Is it Jones or James?"
- **pass out** = faint: "It was so hot in the room that she passed out."
- **put out** = inconvenience someone: "Thanks for your offer of letting us stay. Are you sure that we won't be putting you out?"

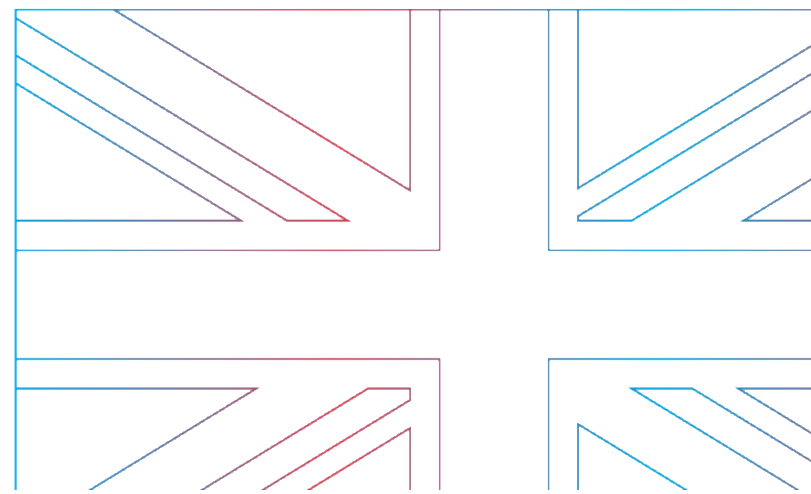


- **stand out** = be easily distinguishable: "With the way he dresses, he always manages to stand out!"
- **take out** = withdraw money: "I've taken out a lot of money from my account recently."
- **work out (1)** = calculate: "We've worked out our profit margin."
- **work out (2)** = get better: "Everything worked out well in the end."
- **work out (3)** = understand: "I really can't work it out. Why did she leave such a well-paid job?"



# Jak się uczyć PHRASAL VERBS?

## 2. ZAKOTWICZ SWOJĄ WIEDZĘ NA TRZECH PRZYKŁADACH

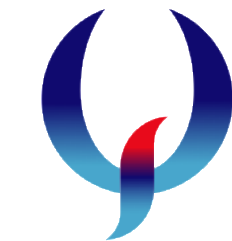


# Przyimek ON

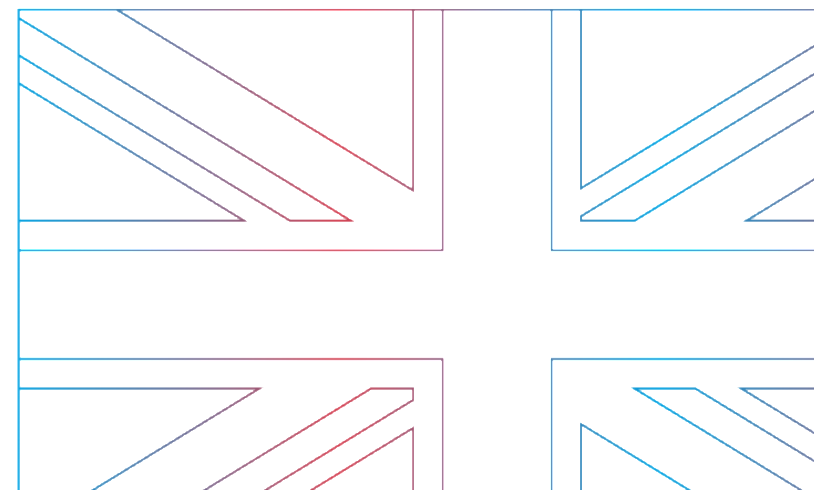
**Uruchomic akcję  
Zdynamizować**

**Włączyć**

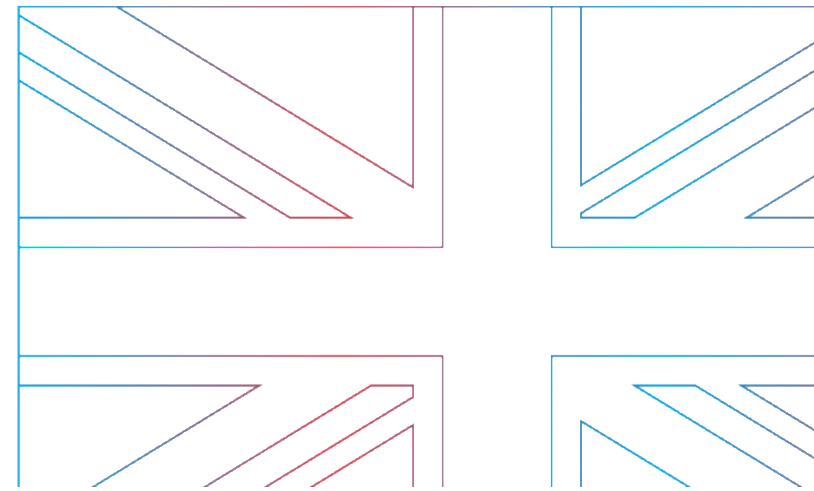
**Dodać życia czemuś  
Spowodować działanie**



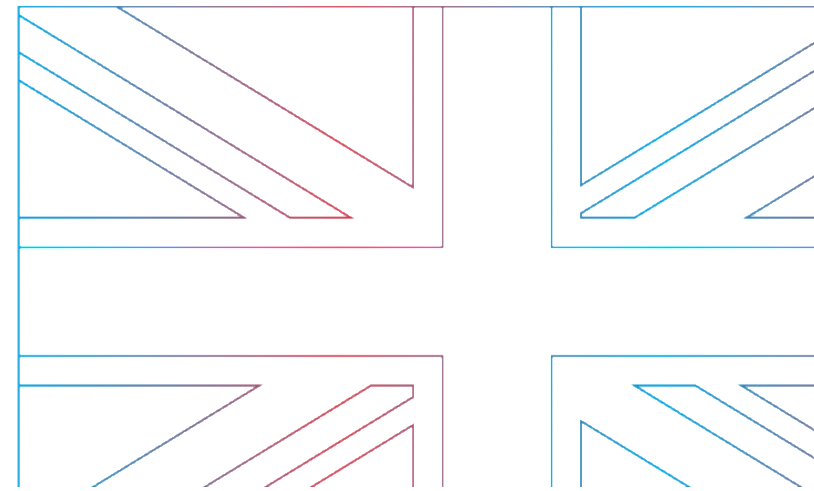
**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**



- **Get on** = (1) have a good relationship with someone: "She gets on well with the Accounts Director"
- = (2) to progress: "How are you getting on with the launch?"
- **Take on** = employ people: "We aren't taking on any more staff this year."
- **Go on** = continue: "Please go on. I'd like to hear more about your plans for the new office."
- **Sit on** = to stall or delay something: "We proposed this some time ago, but the Chairman has been sitting on the plans and we're no further forward."
- **Build on** = use your successes to go further: "They built on their early success and soon expanded to become the biggest catering firm in the South East."



- **Work on** = use your influence with someone: "Leave it with me – I'll work on the boss over the next fortnight."
- **Pick on** = bully: "She feels that her colleagues are picking on her because she is so popular with management."
- **Decide on** = choose: "What colour have you decided on for the staff canteen?"
- **Hold on** = wait: "Please hold on and I will see if Mr Harris is available."
- **Pass on** = give a message to someone: "I'll pass your message on to her when she returns."
- **Try on** = test someone's authority: "Don't take any notice of his behaviour – he's just trying it on with you!"

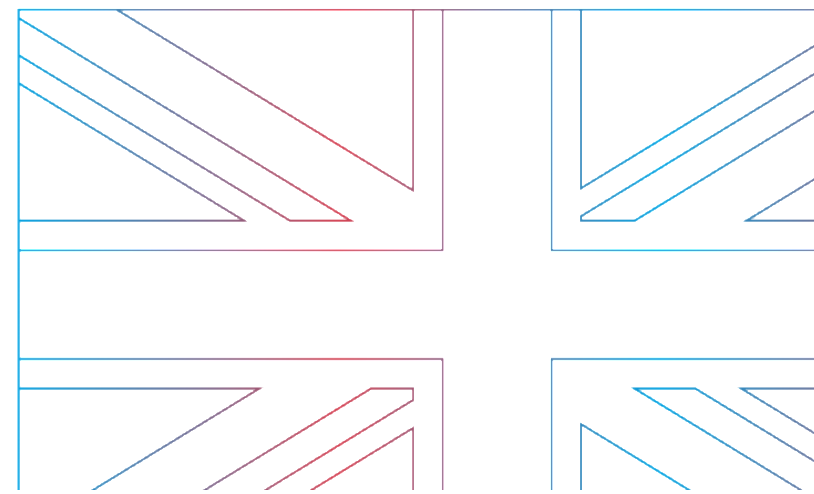




**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**

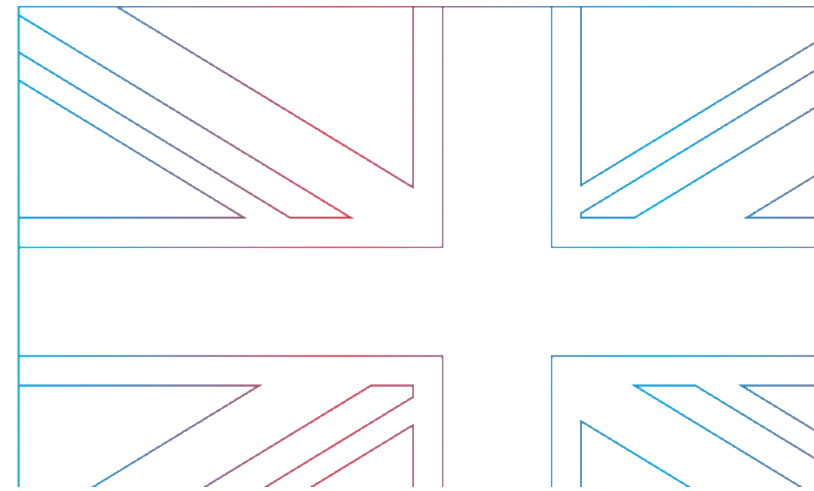
# Jak się uczyć PHRASAL VERBS?

## 2. ZAKOTWICZ SWOJĄ WIEDZĘ NA TRZECH PRZYKŁADACH

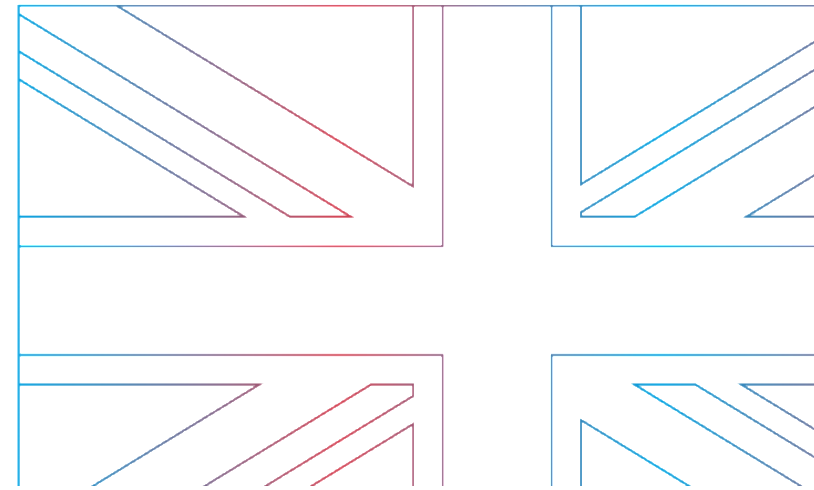


# Przyimek OFF

**pozbyć się**  
**zrzucić**  
**strącić**  
**zepchnąć**  
**oderwać**  
**odrzuć**  
**niezgodność**  
**skrzywienie**  
**inne niż standard**

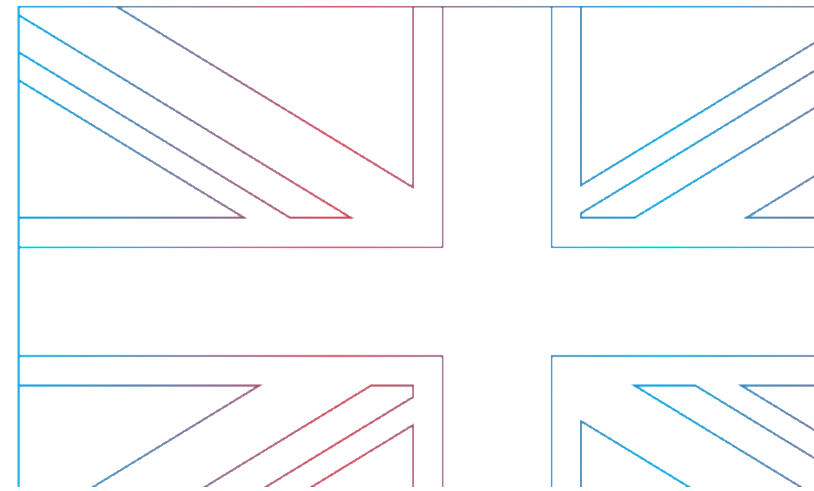


- **Break off** = end: "Talks have broken off between the union and management."
- **Bring off** = succeed in something difficult: "The new management brought off an amazing recovery in the company's fortunes."
- **Call off** = cancel: "The proposed merger has been called off."
- **Cut off** = disconnect: "Their electricity was cut off when they didn't pay the bill."
- **Lay off** = make workers redundant: "The car manufacturer laid off 5000 workers."
- **Live off** = get money from another source: "He invested the money and lived off the interest."



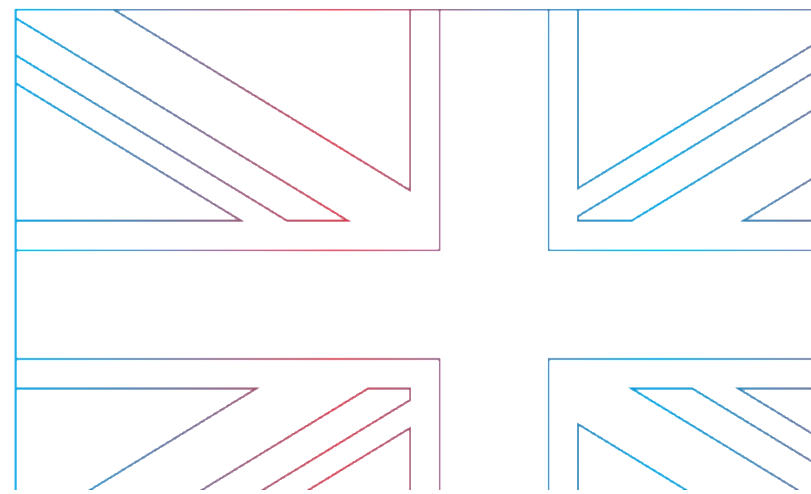


- **Pay off** = settle your debt: "She saved money every month and finally managed to pay off her student loan."
- **Put off** = (1) postpone: "They put off the decision for another month."  
= (2) dissuade: "Falling prices put me off investing in the English property market."
- **Take off** = do well: "Business has really taken off!"
- **Write off** = accept a loss: "We'll never get the money back – I think we should write it off."



# Jak się uczyć PHRASAL VERBS?

## 2. ZAKOTWICZ SWOJĄ WIEDZĘ NA TRZECH PRZYKŁADACH



# Przyimek UP

**na górze**

**w górę**

**akcja**

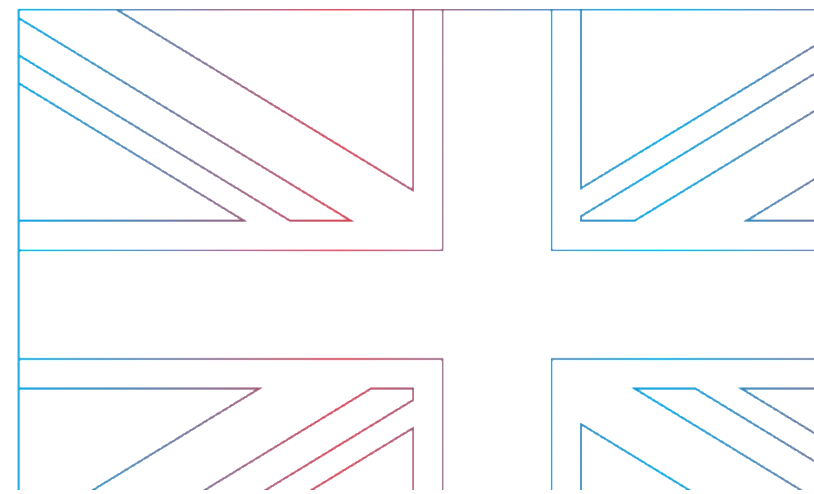
**uruchomienie**

**rozruch**

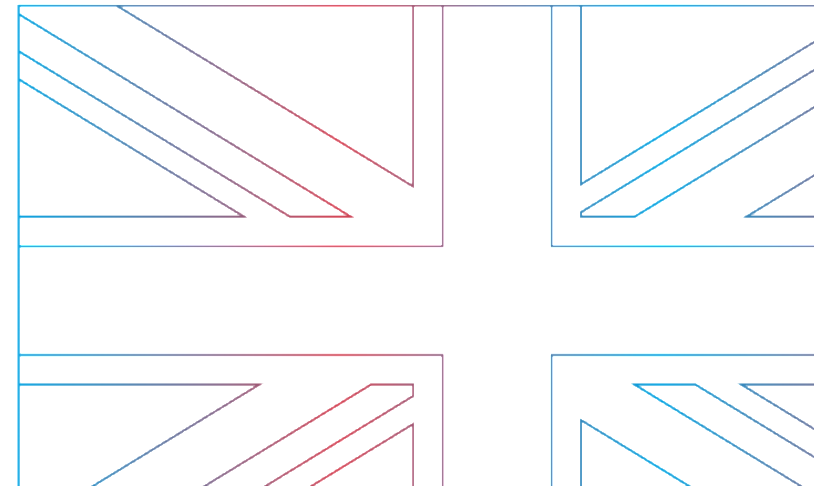
**uwidocznienie poprzez  
wprawienie w działanie**



**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**

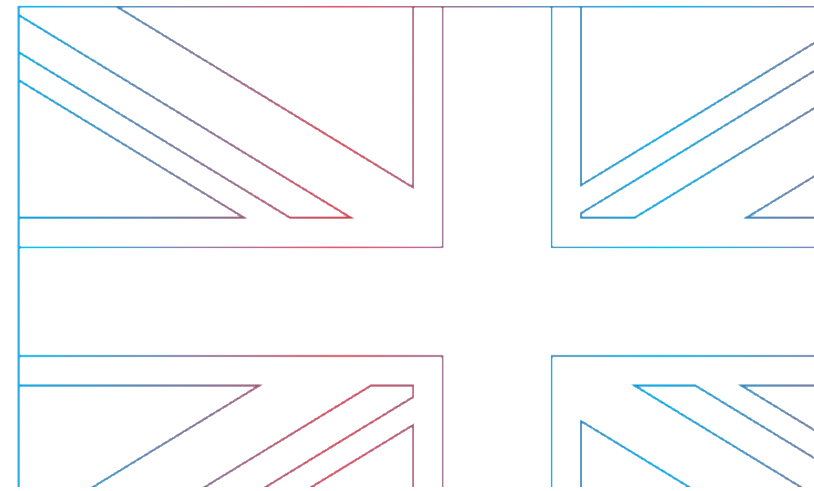


- **Build up** = to make a business bigger, to develop contacts or a presence in the market: "We have built up the business over the years and it now employs over 20 people."
- **Come up** = happen unexpectedly: "I'm afraid I can't make the meeting tomorrow. Something has come up."
- **Divide up** = distribute : "We can divide up the commission among the sales staff."
- **Drive up** = force up the prices or costs: "The uncertainty in the markets is driving up labour costs."
- **Meet up** = make an arrangement to meet: "What time should we meet up on Wednesday?"



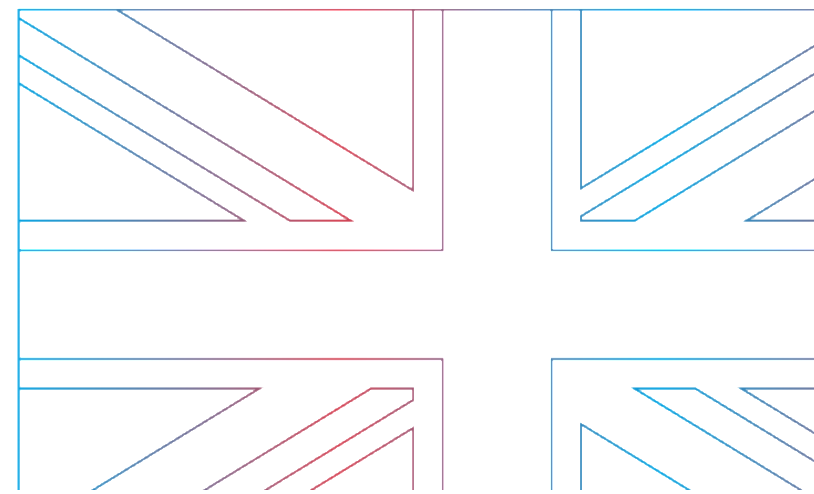


- **Open up** = make a new market accessible: "The new laws have opened up trade in many markets."
- **Pass up** = to not take an opportunity: "We can't pass up this chance of increasing productivity."
- **Set up** = establish a company or arrange a meeting: "They set up the company in 1999."  
"I've set up a meeting between you and the suppliers for 11 am tomorrow."
- **Start up** = to start something new: "They've started up a new division in Southern Europe."  
(A start up is a new company, often internet-based.)
- **Write up** = write a report or minutes: "It'll take him at least a week to write up his findings."



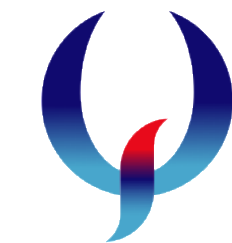
# Jak się uczyć PHRASAL VERBS?

## 2. ZAKOTWICZ SWOJĄ WIEDZĘ NA TRZECH PRZYKŁADACH

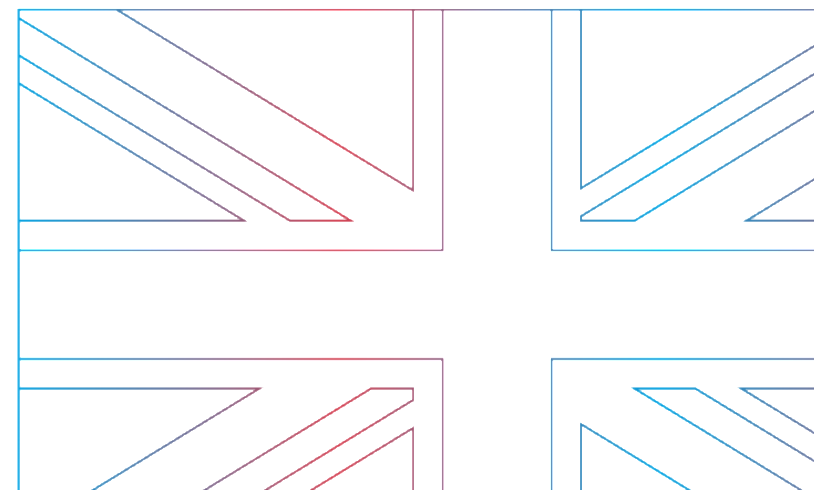


# Przyimek DOWN

**na dole**  
**w dół**  
**rozłożyć na ziemi**  
**zniszczyć (bo zniwelować)**  
**zniżyć**  
**sprowadzić na niższy poziom**  
**zmniejszyć/ wycofać**  
**zapisać**

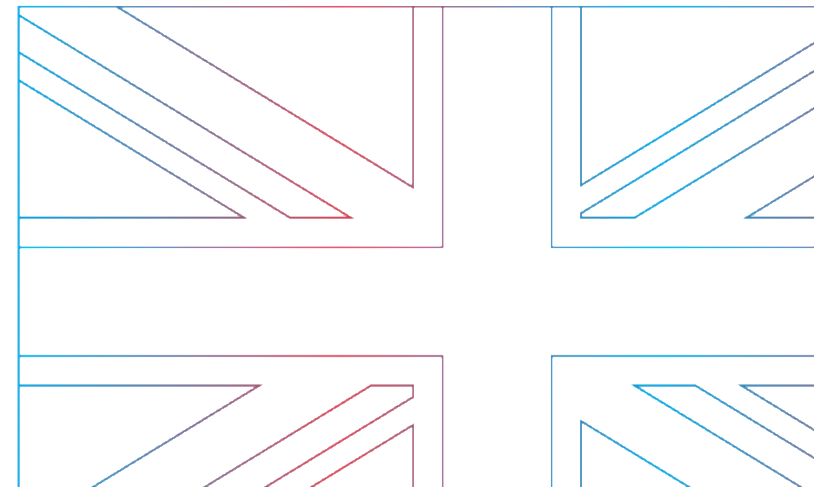


**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**



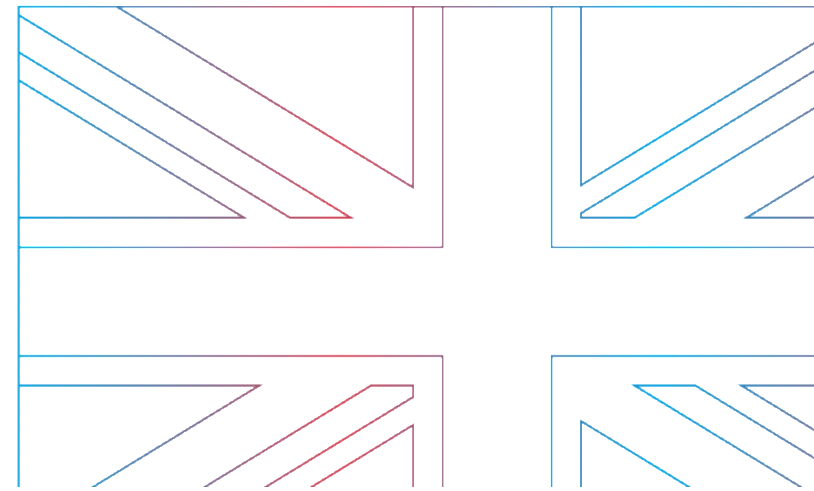


- **Back down (or climb down)** = to no longer stick to your original ideas or position: "After weeks of negotiating, she backed down and accepted their conditions."
- **Break down (1)** = examine the different parts of something: "The profits break down in the following way – 50% profit in European sales, a 20% profit in North American sales and a 30% profit in Asian sales."
- **Break down (2)** = when communication stops between two parties: "The negotiations broke down after two days."



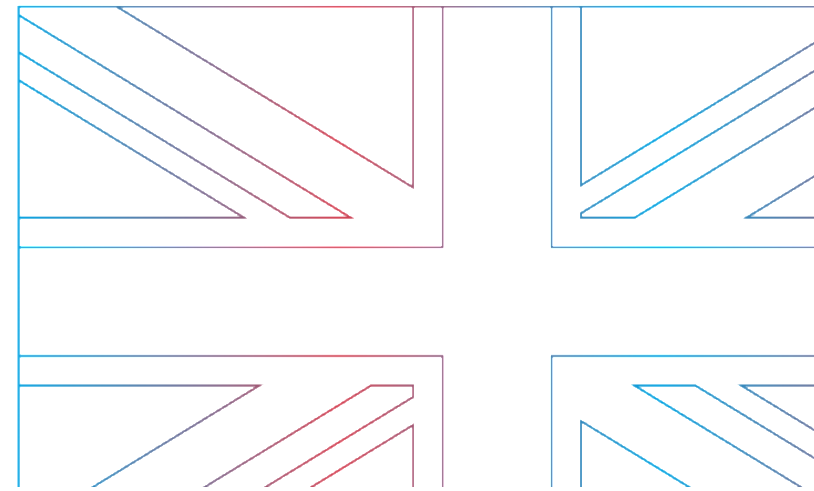


- **Bring down** = destroy something: "A series of disastrous investments brought down the company."
- **Cut back on** = reduce something: "The government has cut back on its defence budget."
- **Drive down** = work hard to reduce prices or costs: "Over the last year we have driven down the distribution costs."
- **Live down** = when other people can forget a bad reputation: "I was two hours late for the meeting and now my colleagues will never let me live it down."
- **Play down** = minimise the importance of something: "She played down the fact that her father was the boss."





- **Set down** = put something in writing: "The conditions are set down in the contract."
- **Stand down** = resign: "After ten years at the head of the company, the chairman has decided to stand down."
- **Take down** = write notes in a meeting: "Can someone take down the minutes?"
- **Wear down** = argue so much that the other person abandons their position: "The unions finally wore the management down on the issue of overtime pay."
- **Write down (or note down)** = write something: "Could you write down your mobile phone number?"

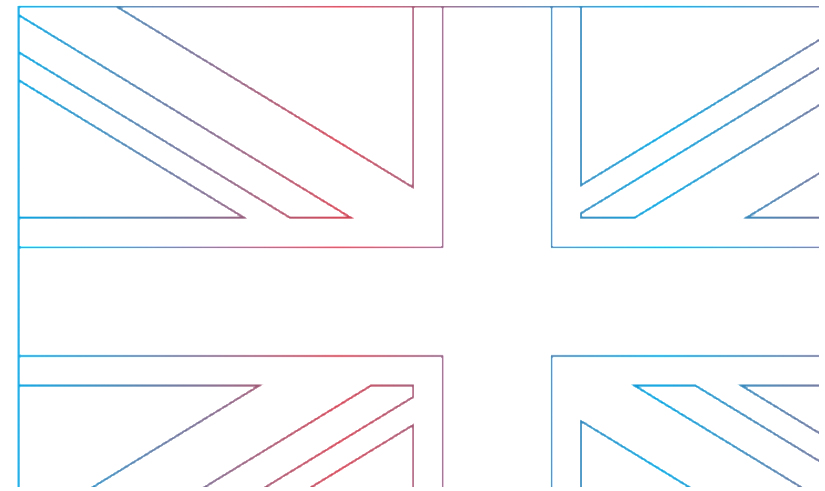


# WYMOWA

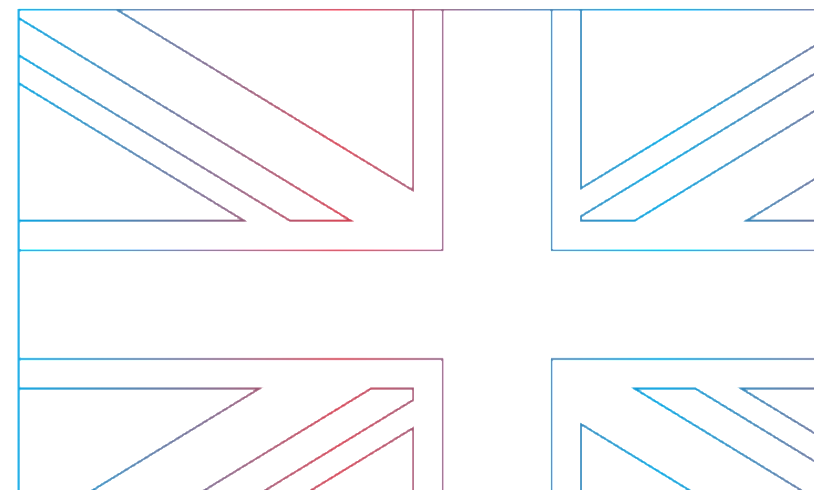
non-phonemic – niefonemowy język

*dwa podejścia:*

- **Uproszczone**
- **Zaawansowane**



- Wymowa.
- Pracuj nad wymową! Ludzie mówią do siebie. Słowa to pierwotnie dźwięki.
- Nagraj kilka słów i słuchaj ich, i powtarzaj. Może być całe zdanie.
- Potem jak już wymowa i intonacja dobrze Ci idzie słuchaj tych zdań/ słów i zapisuj je. I czytaj to, co zapisałeś.
- Ćwicz tak długo, aż wymowa przyjdzie Ci w miarę łatwo.
- Weź realistyczne zdania ze swojego życia, takie które starasz się zapamiętać.
- np. **I go bowling occasionally.**
- Jak nie jesteś pewien wymowy, sprawdź w słowniku. Większość słowników ma wymowę!
- np. tutaj
- <https://www.idoceanline.com/dictionary/occasionally>
- **lub po prostu w Google Translator**
- 

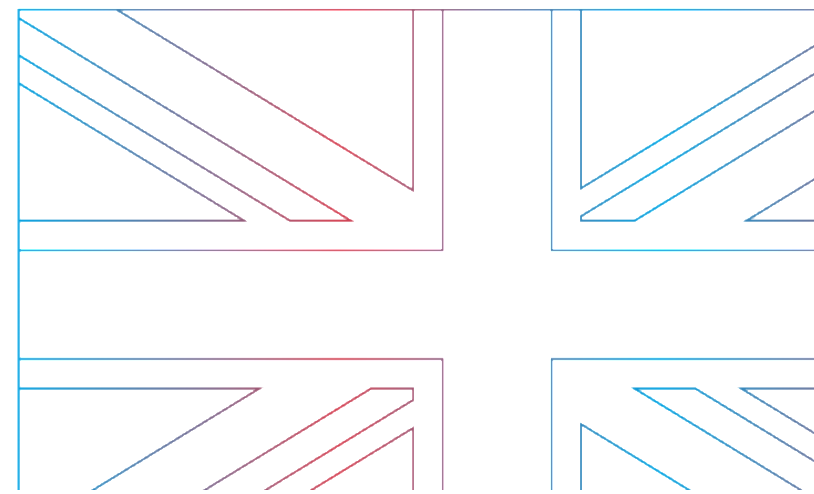




**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**

**KR **Y** SMS**

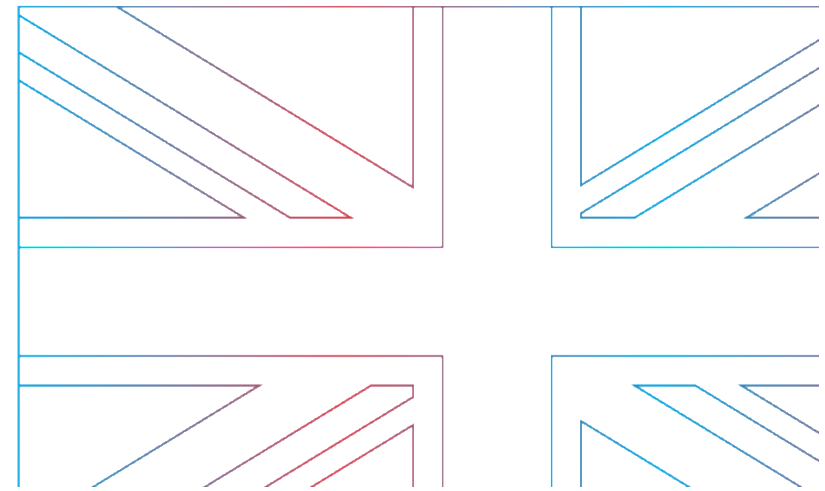
**Christmas**

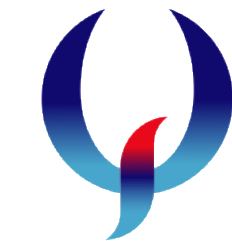




. M E R K N

American

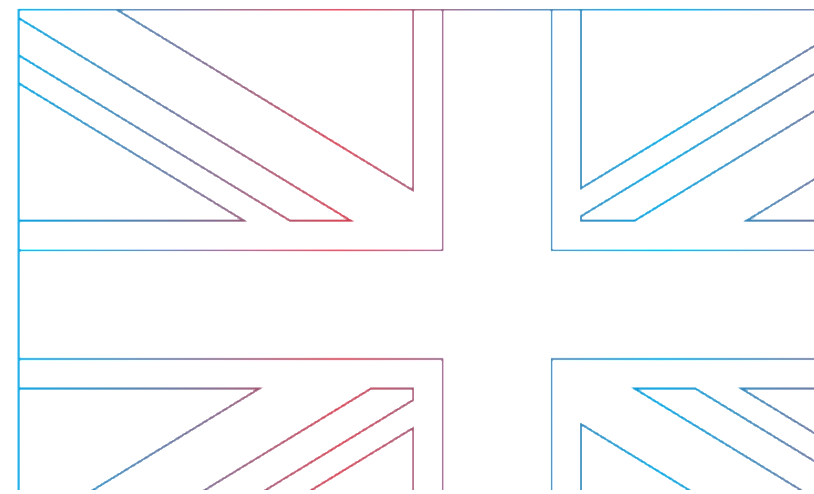




QUEST  
FOR  
ENGLISH

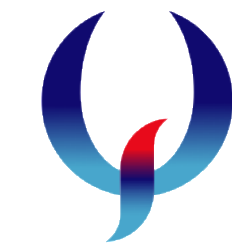
DV **E** LPR

Developer

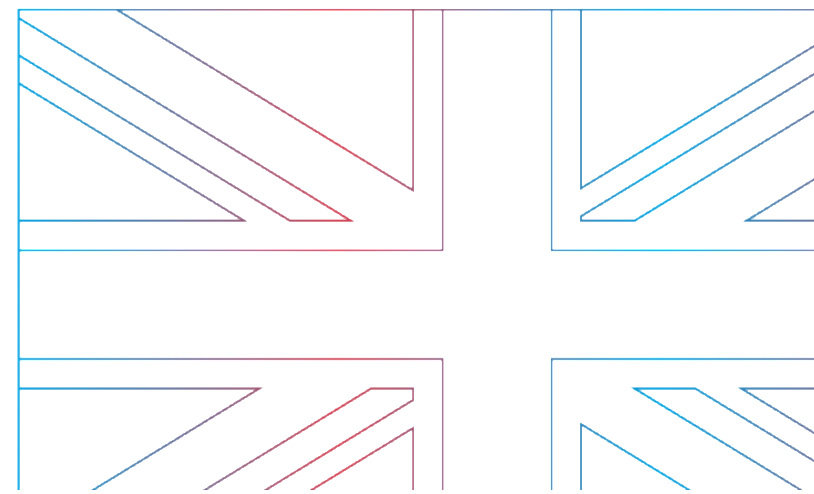


Czy język angielski jest trudny co do wymowy?

To ile jest dźwięków w języku angielskim, których nie ma w języku polskim?



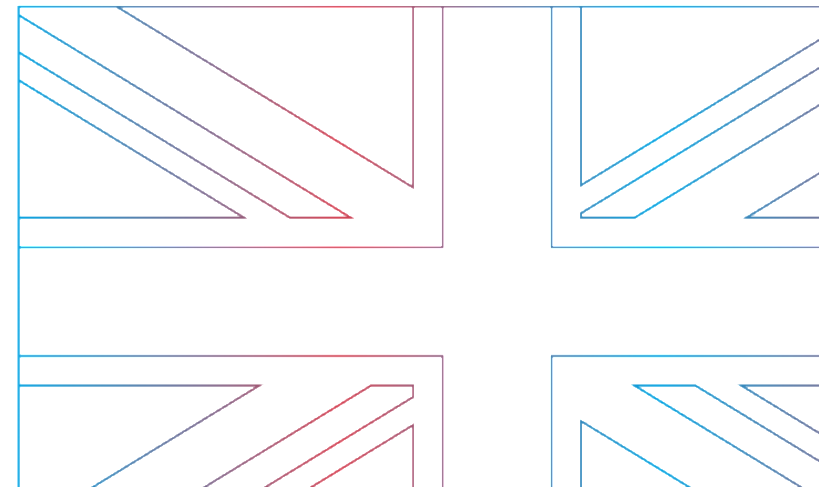
**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**

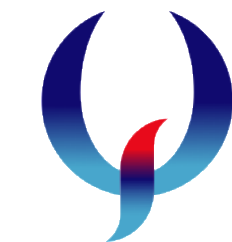




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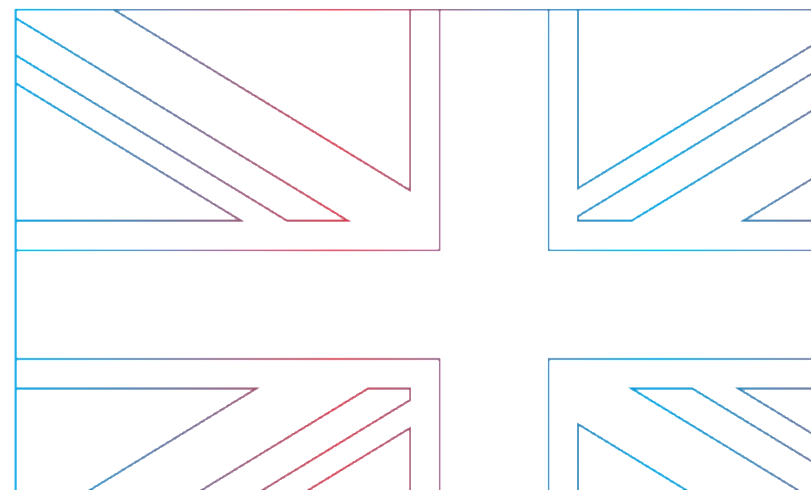
R





**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**

# SŁOWA, które zmieniają znaczenie w zależności od postawionego AKCENTU



## PROduce

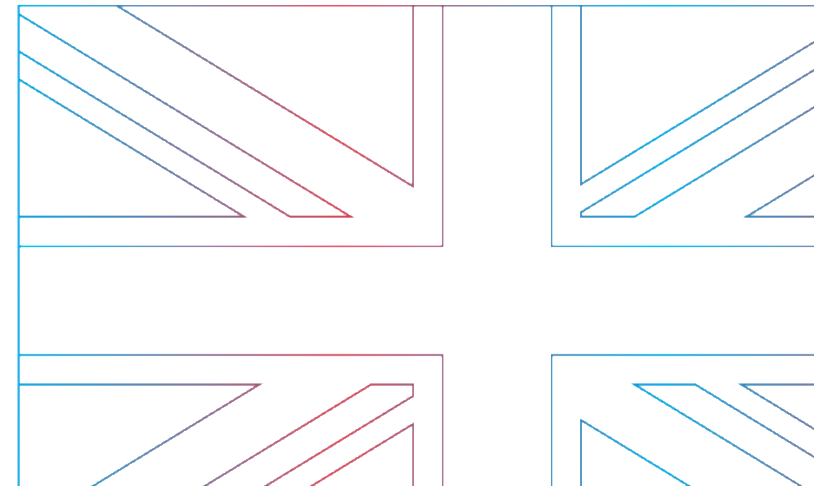
They sell all kinds of PROduce at the market.

*Sprzedają różne produkty rolnicze na targu.*

## proDUCE

Where is this car proDUCEd?

*Gdzie produkuje się ten samochód?*



## PERmit

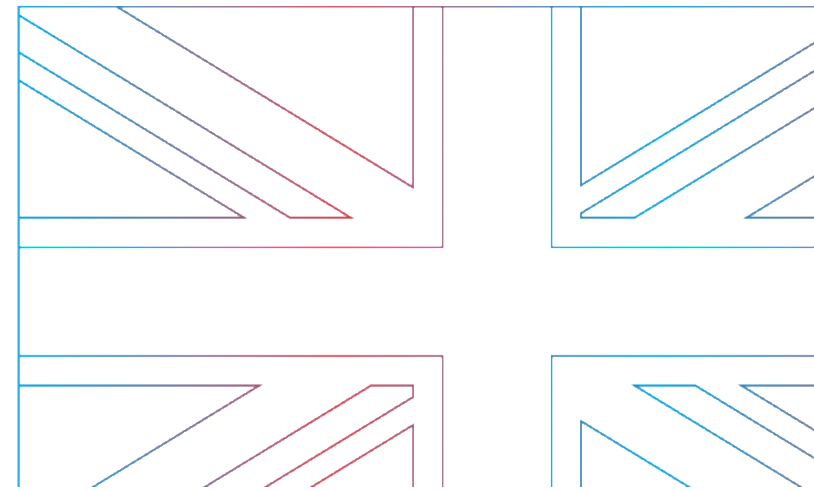
Do you have a PERmit to drive in this restricted area?

*Czy masz pozwolenie, żeby jeździć samochodem w tym zastrzeżonym obszarze?*

## perMIT

Will you perMIT me to park my car in front of your house for two hours?

Czy pozwolisz mi zaparkować samochód przed twoim domem na dwie godziny?

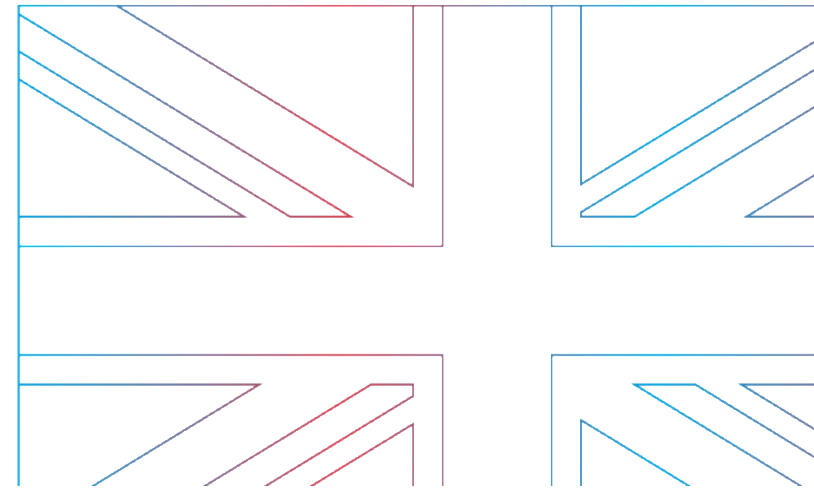


## CONflict

The two friends were in CONflict.  
*Dwaj przyjaciele byli skłóćeni ze sobą.*

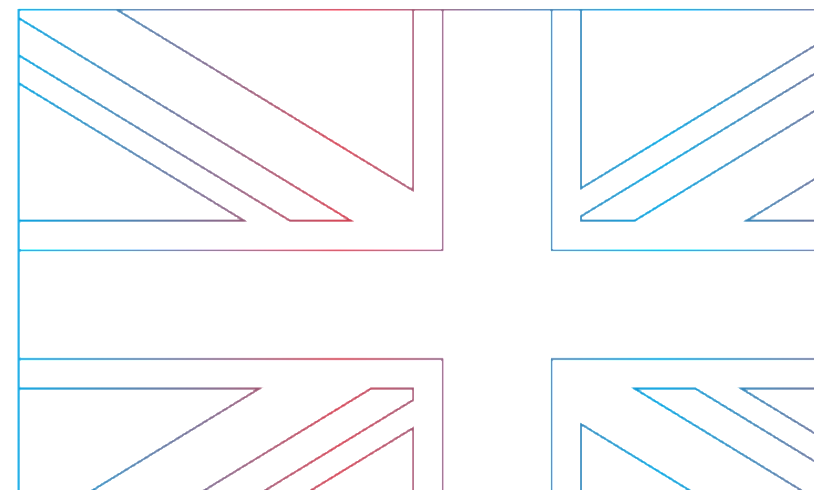
## conFLICT

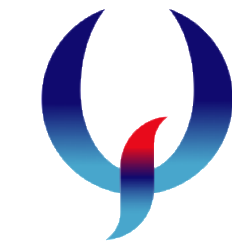
Your two descriptions of what happened conFLICT.  
*Wasze dwa opisy tego, co się wydarzyło, są sprzeczne (ze sobą).*



# WYMOWA DLA ZAAWANSOWANYCH

???





**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**

Wymawiamy [e:] jak w wyrazie

**bird**

Bardzo wiele błędów w wymowie tego dźwięku, tzn. czytamy jak w ortografii, po polsku... a dźwięk jest „wycofane E”

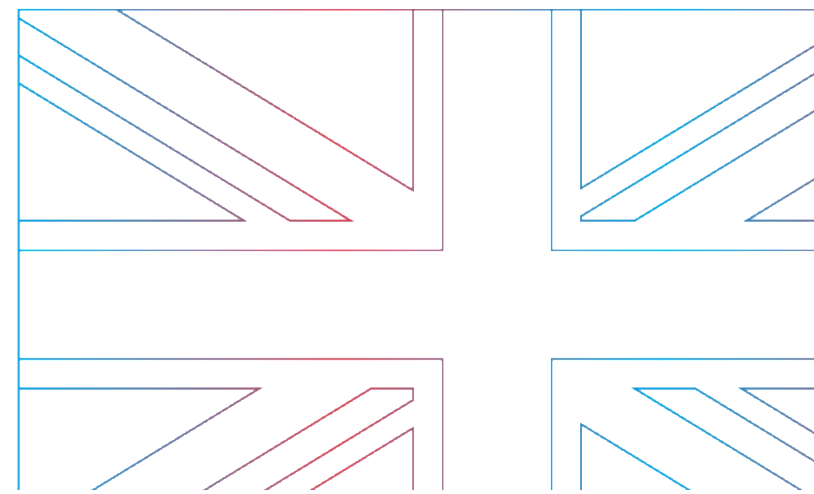
Przykłady

**Shirt**

**were**

**Burn**

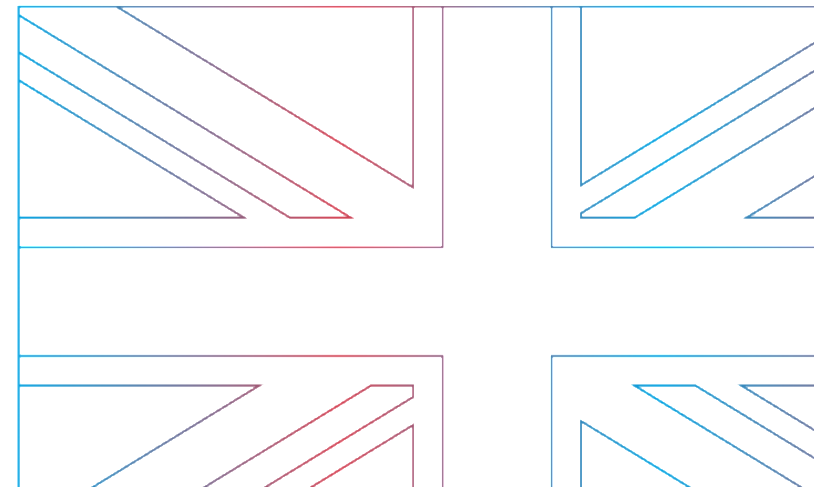
**heard**

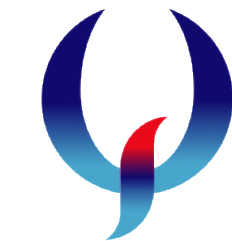




# Tina Turner

- . Pet – e z przodu
- . Bed
- . Fed
- . Met





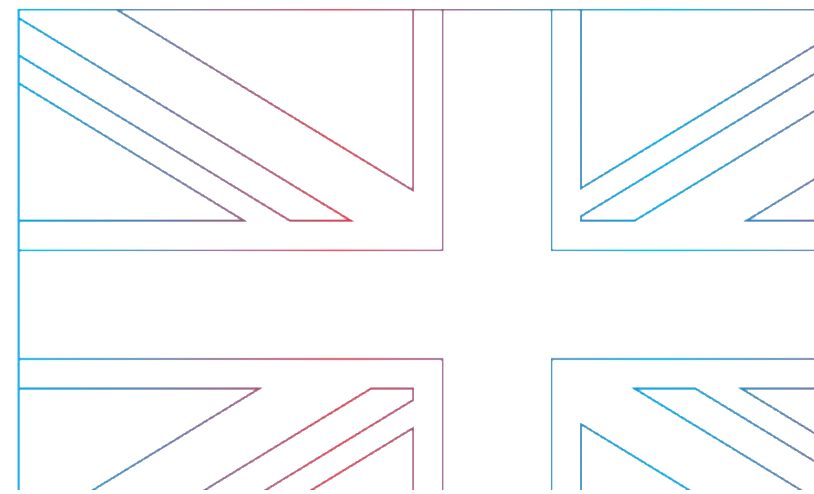
QUEST  
FOR  
ENGLISH

## „wycofane E” [e:]

Zwróćmy uwagę, że są aż cztery różne częste zapisy ortograficzne tego dźwięku

Inne przykłady

- worst
- birth
- worm
- earn

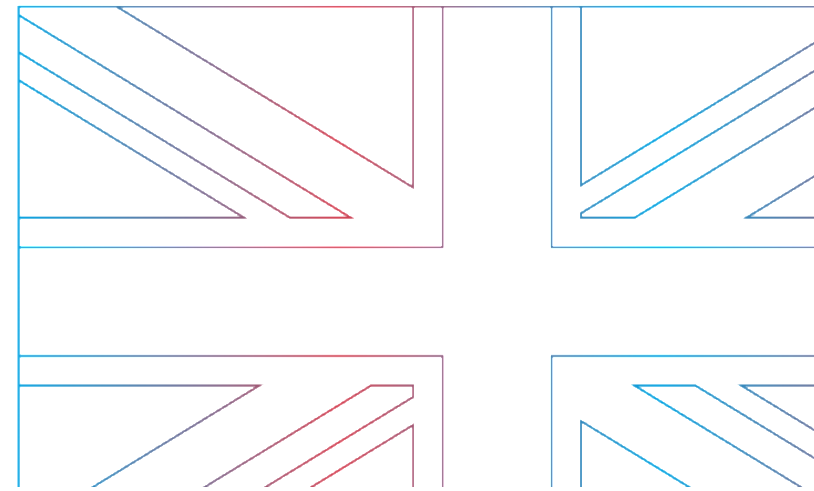


## „wycofane E” [e:]

Mniej typowy zapis

- **journey**
- **courtesy**
- **amateur**
- colonel [ˈke:nl]

Dla wielu narodów "R" i "L" to te same  
prawie dźwięki – Japończycy – lektor i  
rektor to to samo



„wycofane E” [e:]

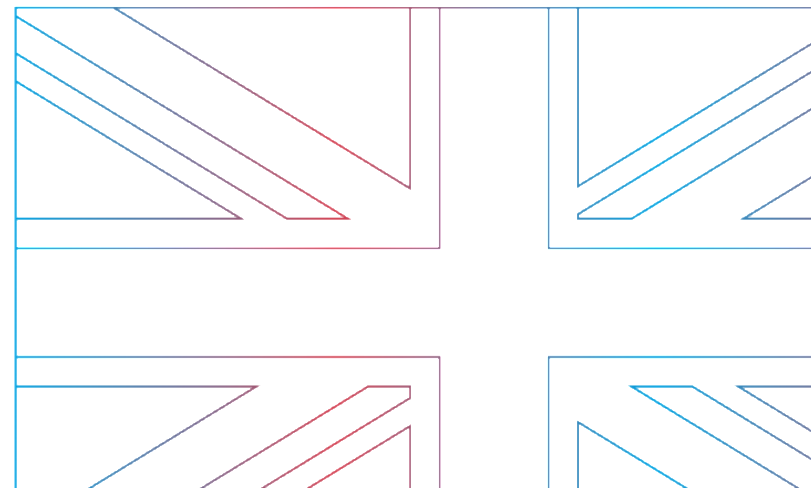
Poćwiczmy

**First come first served**

*Ludzie będą obsługiwani w kolejności zgłoszeń/ aplikacji etc.*

**One good turn deserves another.**

*Dobre uczynki należy odwzajemniać*

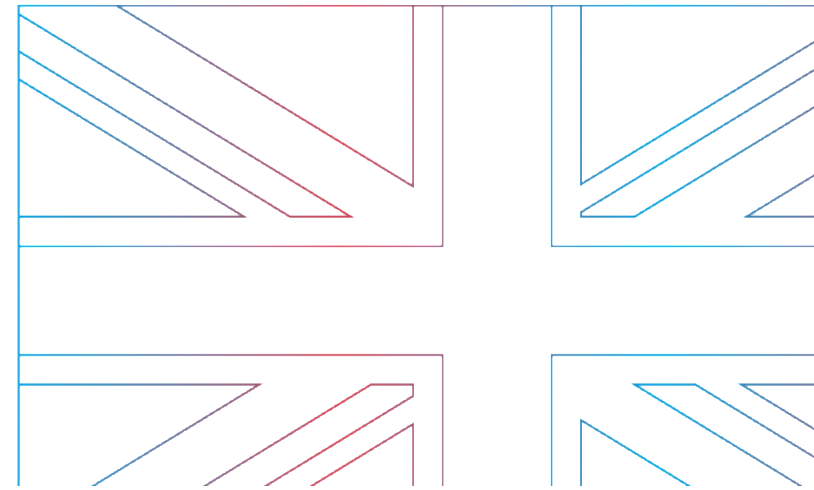


„wycofane E” [e:]

• One good turn deserves another

Łan guud trn dzErvs<sup>o</sup> nAthr

• *Dobre uczynki należy odwzajemniać*



Wymowa aw – **długie "o" – a nie "ł"**

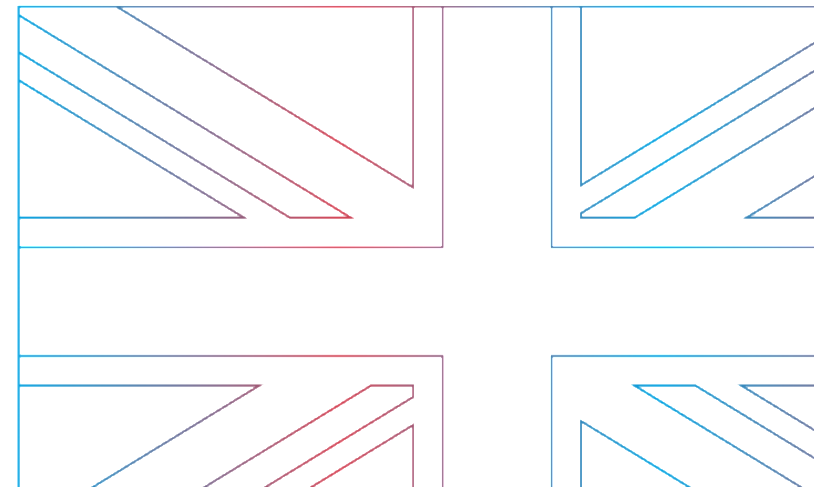
My arm is sor**e a**nd my leg is sore

Pojawiają się błędy, ponieważ staramy się wymówić [w] jak [ł]

**jaw** szczęka

**Warsaw**

**Saw** – piła, widzieć w czasie przeszłym



## Wymowa aw – **długie "o"** – a nie "ł"

**thaw** topnieć, tajać

**lawn** trawnik

**awe** podziw

**law** – prawo

**draw** – rysować,

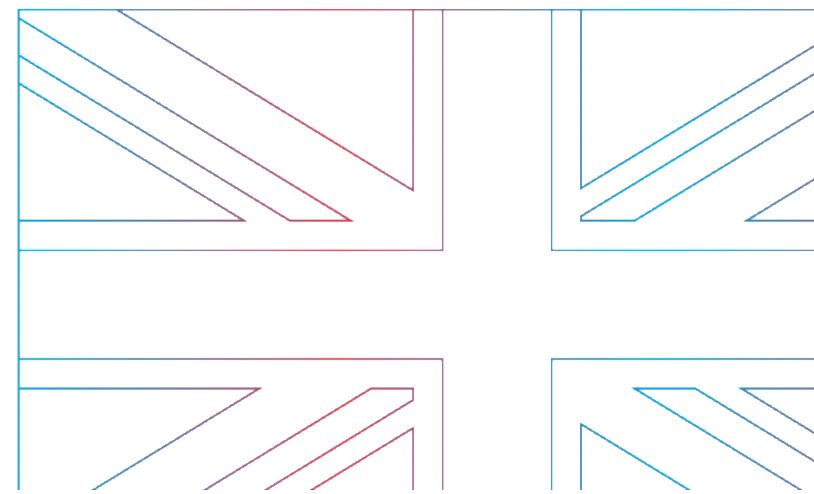
wyciągać np. z kabury, losować

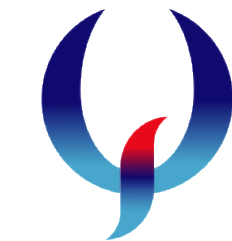
**crawl** pełzać

**awful** straszny



**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**





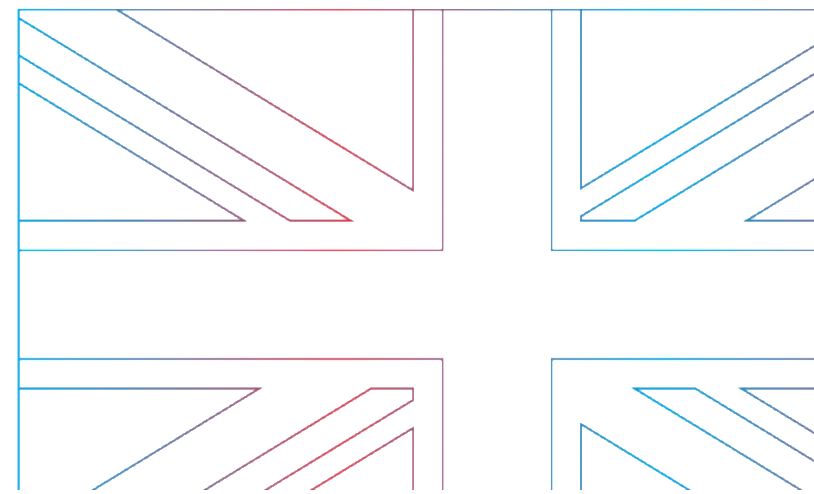
**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**

Jeszcze inne przykłady:

**yawn** Tiredness makes you yawn.  
*Zmęczenie powoduje ziewanie*

**straw** The scarecrow was made from  
**straw**. *Strach na wróble był zrobiony ze  
słomy.*

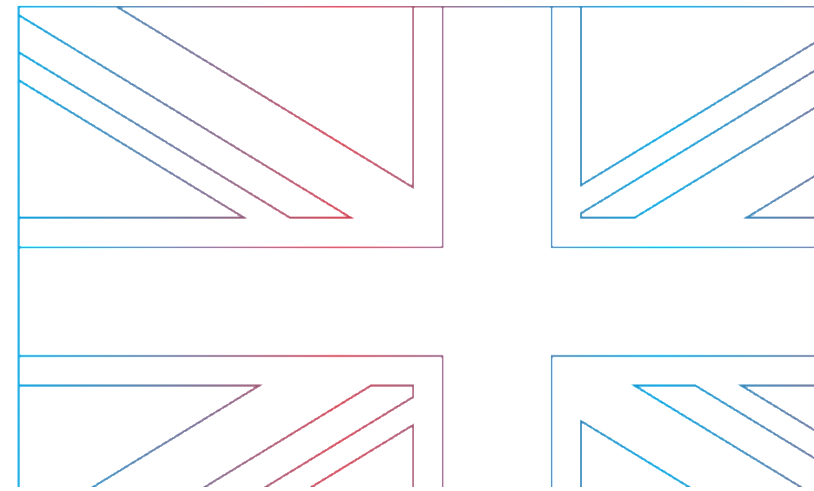
**thaw** The deep snow will take a week to  
**thaw**. *Głęboki śnieg będzie topniał przez  
tydzień.*

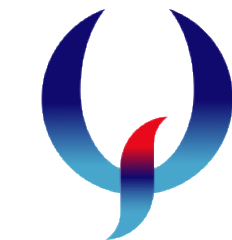


Prawie zawsze czytamy to jak [oo], więc warto zapamiętać.

Czasami (bardzo wyjątkowo), jak są zbitki słów, to jest inaczej, np.

- await oczekiwać [a+wait]
- always zawsze [all+ ways]
- award nagroda [a+ward]
- away z dala [a+way]
- aware świadom [a+ware]





**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**

KIEDY „A” czytamy jak „EJ”, a kiedy jak „E”

Zależy to tego, czy jest po a+spółgłosce  
jest samogłoska zmiękczająca

Tu nie ma:

APPLE

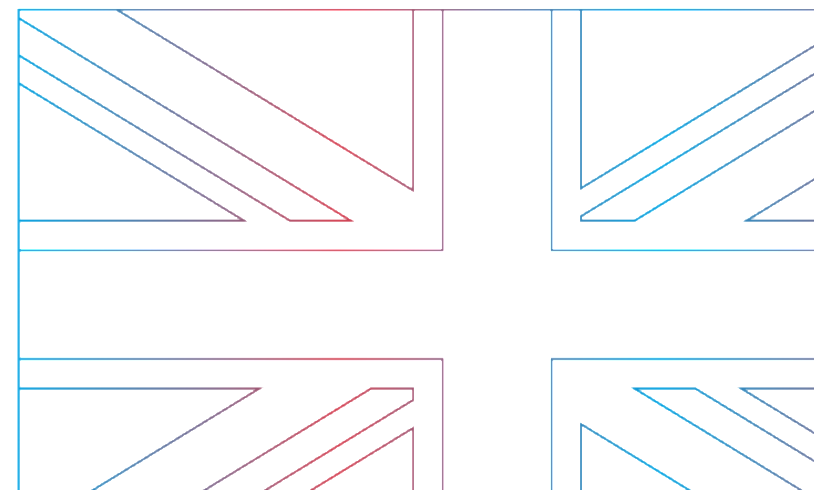
SACK(worek)

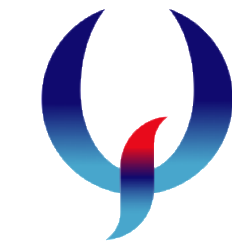
MAC

Jest samogłoska zmiękczająca - wtedy ona  
często A wymawiane jest jak AJ

SAKE (wzgląd)

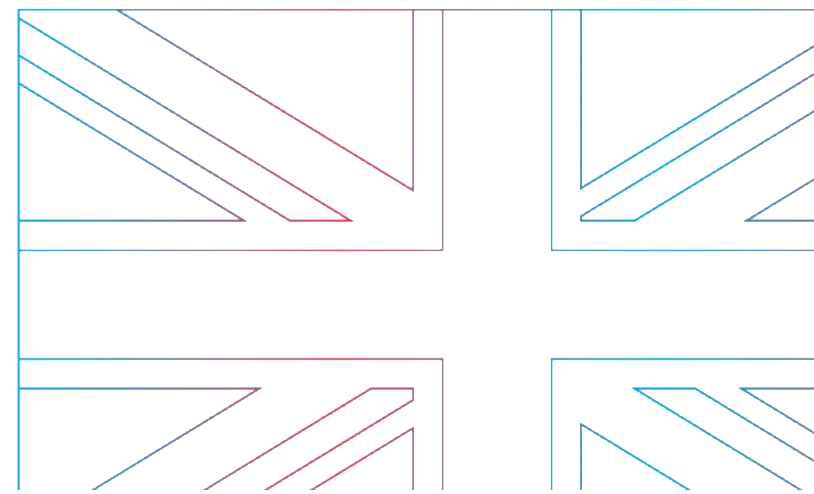
MAKE

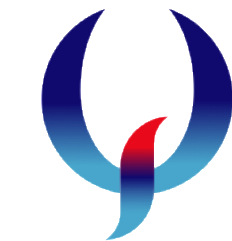




**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**

# Wymowa: Formy ściągnięte

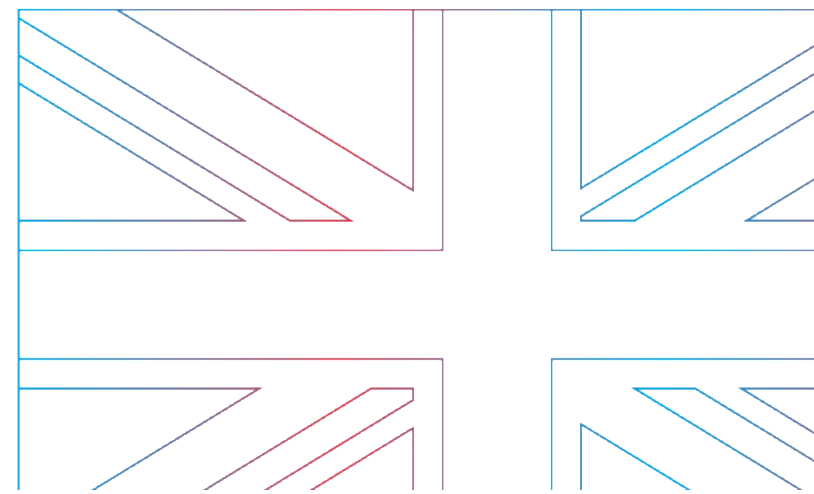




**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**

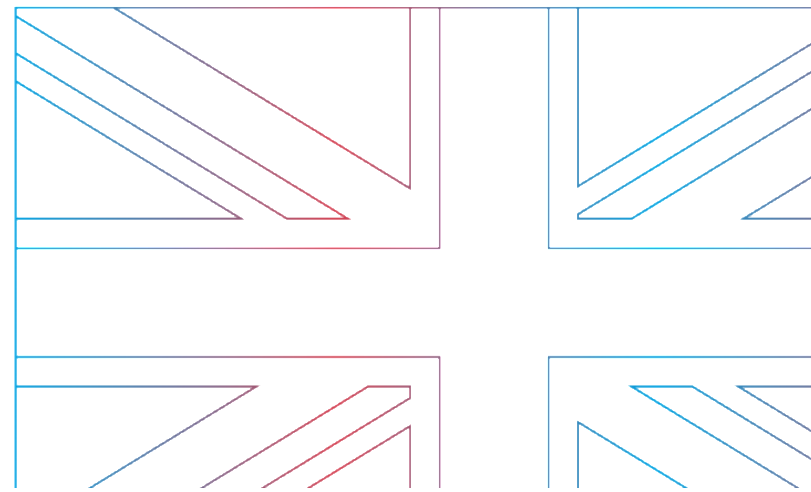
- **Formy ściągnięte**
- Budowa i wymowa

Formy ściągnięte przyczyniają się do bardziej naturalnej mowy i często są preferowane w swobodnych rozmowach i codziennych interakcjach. Innymi słowy około 90% to formy ściągnięte.

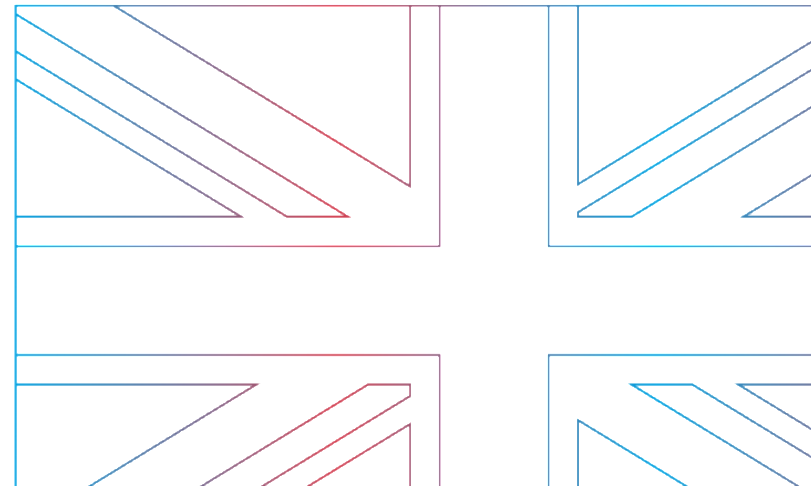




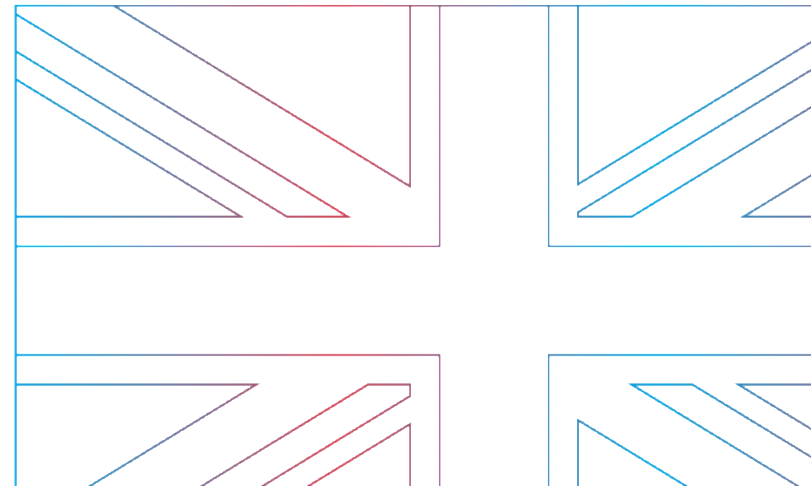
- Ponizej dwadzieścia najczęściej używanych form ściągniętych z uproszczoną wymową.  
[Wymowę form ściągniętych – w formie nagrania – znajdziemy w słownikach internetowych, np.
- <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/mustn-t?q=mustn%27t>



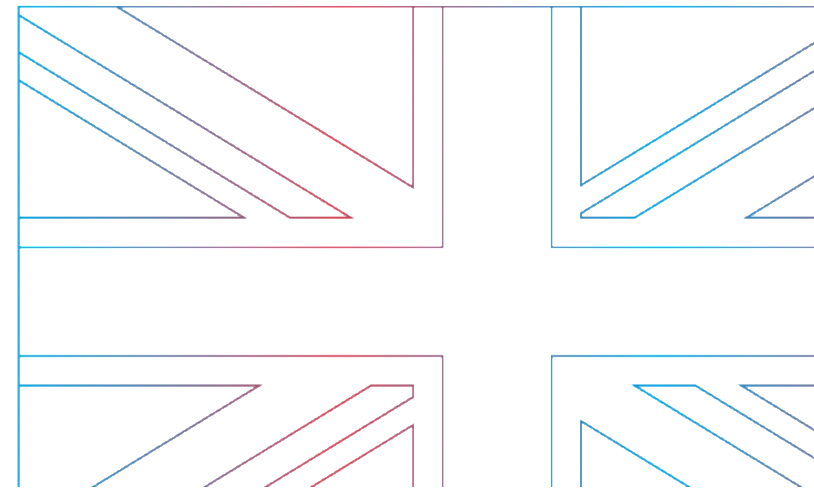
- I'm [ajm] = I am
- **I'm going to the store.**
- *Idę do sklepu.*
- **I'm sorry for the mistake.**
- *Przepraszam za błąd.*



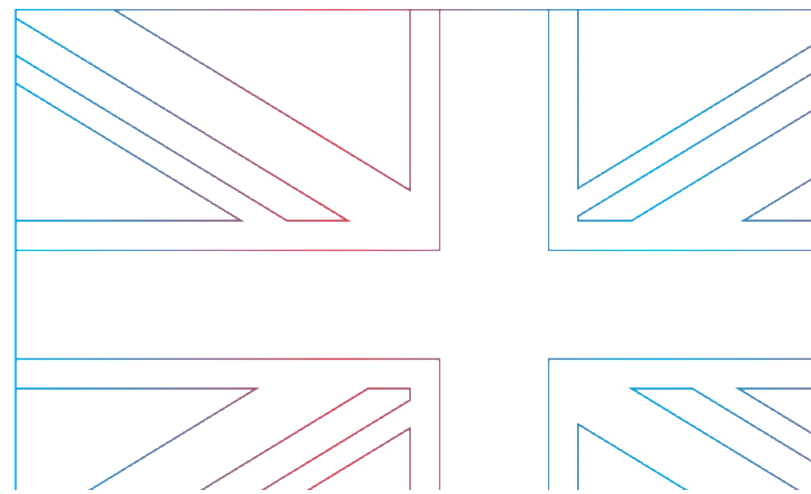
- **you're [jur] = you are**
- **You're welcome to join us.**
- *Zapraszamy do przyłączenia się do nas.*



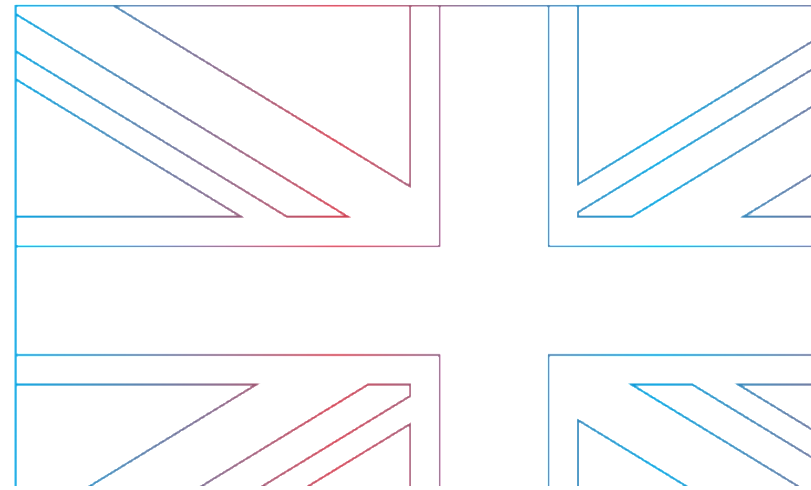
- **he's [hyz] = he is / he has**
- **He's coming over later.**
- *Przyjdzie później.*
- **He's been working hard all day.**
- *Cały dzień ciężko pracował.*



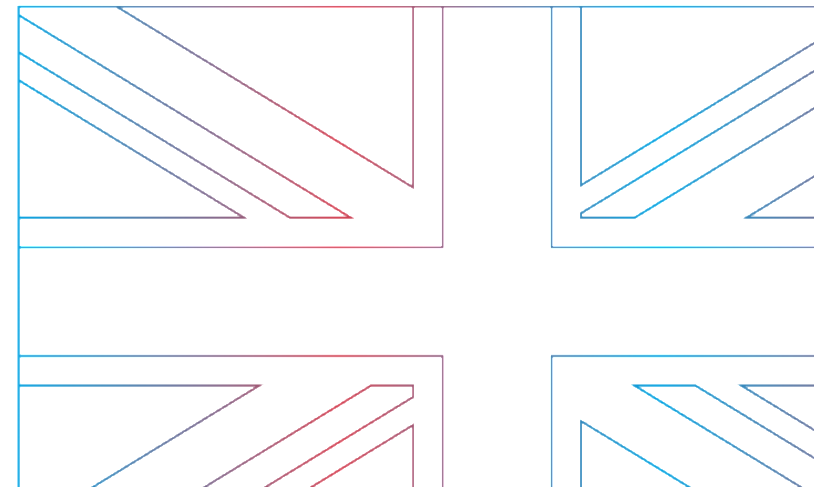
- she's [sziz] = she is / she has
- **She's a doctor.**
- *Ona jest lekarzem.*
- **She's already left for the airport.**
- *Wyjechała już na lotnisko.*



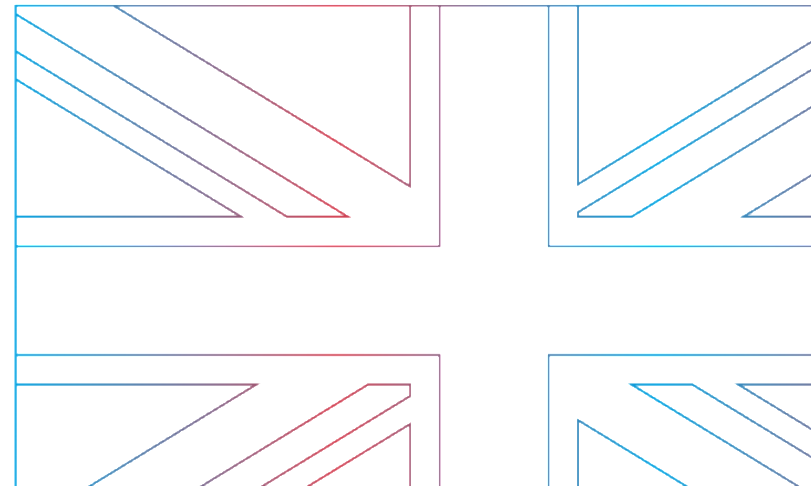
- **it's [yts] = it is / it has**
- **It's raining outside.**
- *Na zewnątrz pada deszcz.*
- **It's been a long day.**
- *To był długi dzień.*



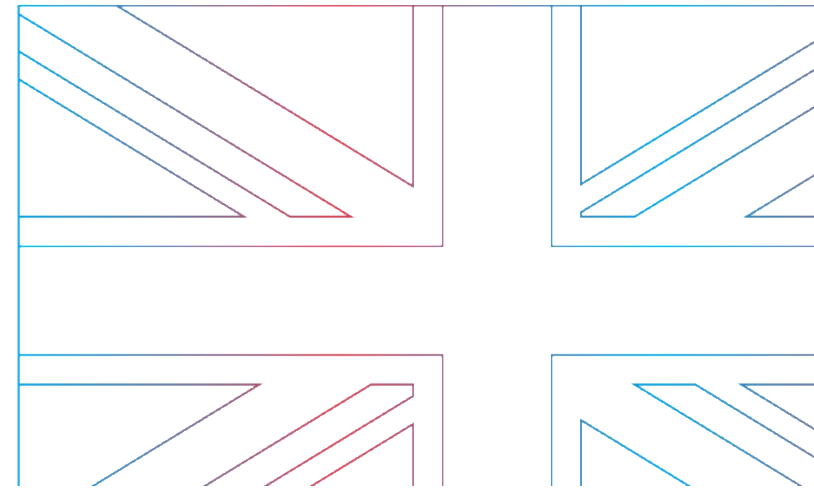
- **we're [tɪə]= we are**
- **We're excited about the new project.**
- *Jesteśmy podekscytowani nowym projektem.*
- **We're going on vacation next week.**
- *W przyszłym tygodniu jedziemy na wakacje.*



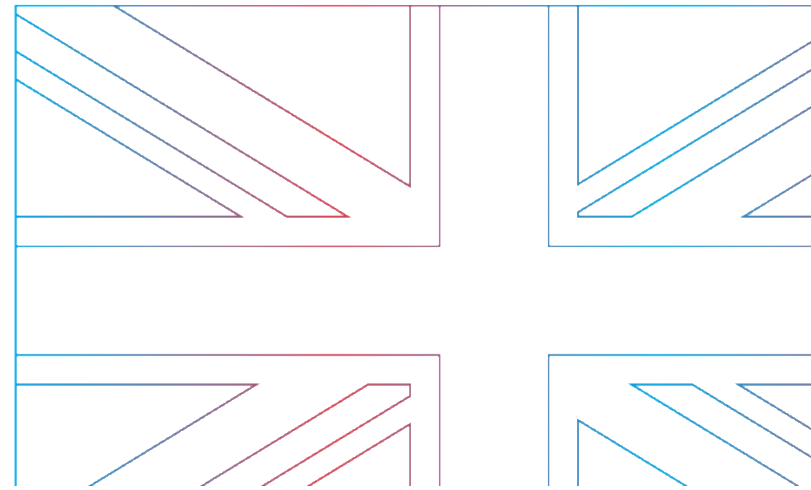
- **they're [thea] = they are**
- **They're my neighbors.**
- *Oni są moimi sąsiadami.*



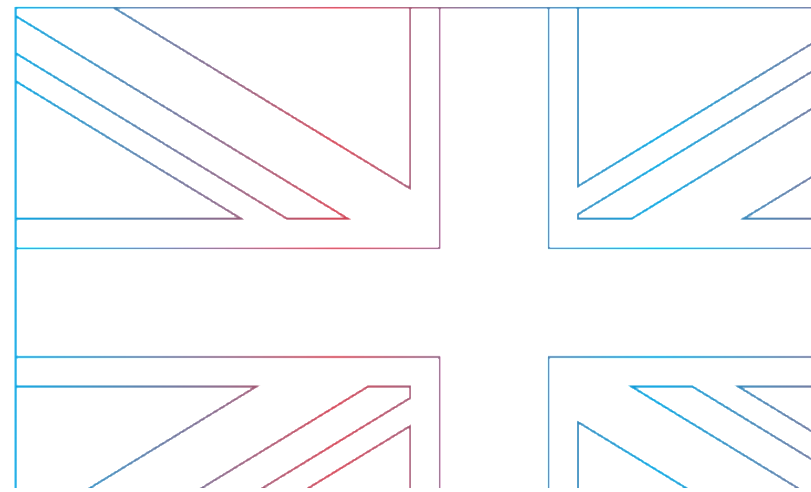
- **can't [khant] = cannot**
- **It can't be true.**
- *To nie może być  
prawda.*



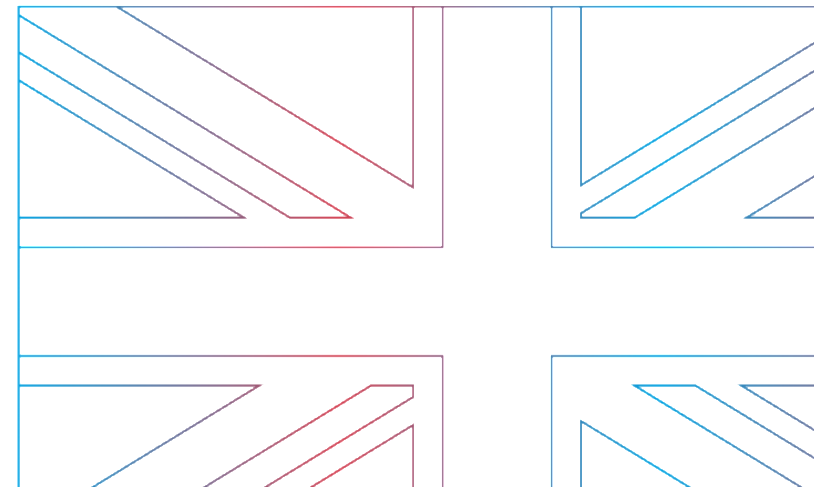
- **don't [deɪnt] = do not**
- **I don't like spicy food.**
- *Nie lubię pikantnego jedzenia.*



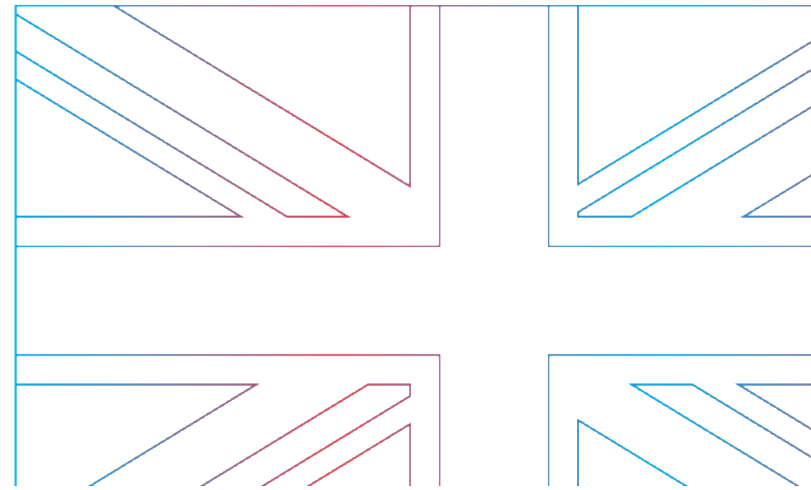
- **won't [wɒnt] = will not**
- **He won't be late for the meeting.**
- *Nie spóźni się na spotkanie.*
- **They won't let us down.**
- *Nie zawiodą nas.*



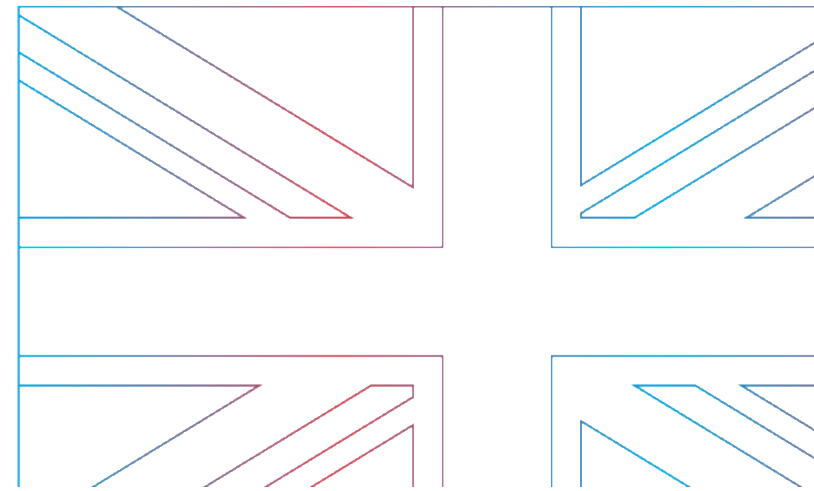
- isn't [yznt] = is not
- **That isn't the correct answer to the question.**
- *To nie jest poprawna odpowiedź na pytanie.*



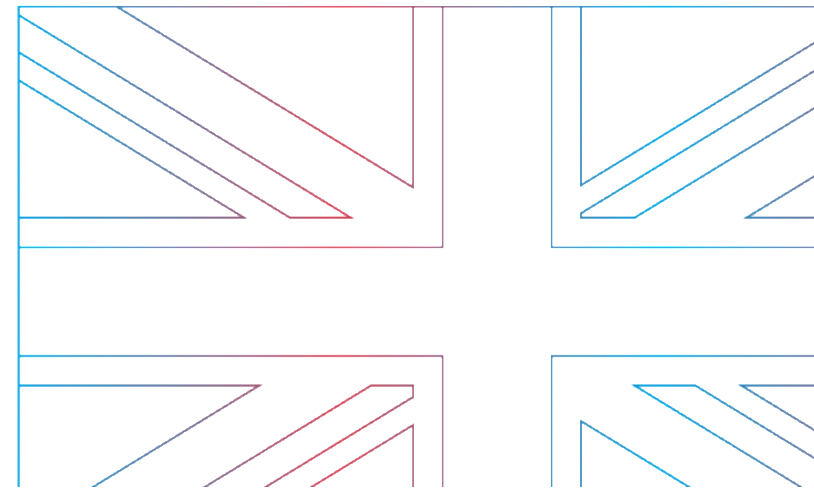
- aren't [aant]= are not
- **They aren't going to the party tonight.**
- *Nie idą dzisiaj wieczorem na imprezę.*



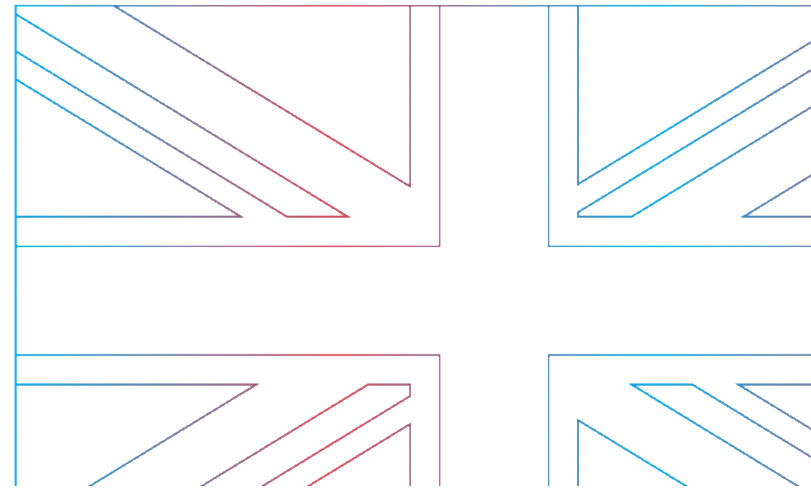
- **haven't [havynt] =  
have not**
- **I haven't seen him  
since last week.**
- *Nie widziałem go od  
zeszłego tygodnia.*



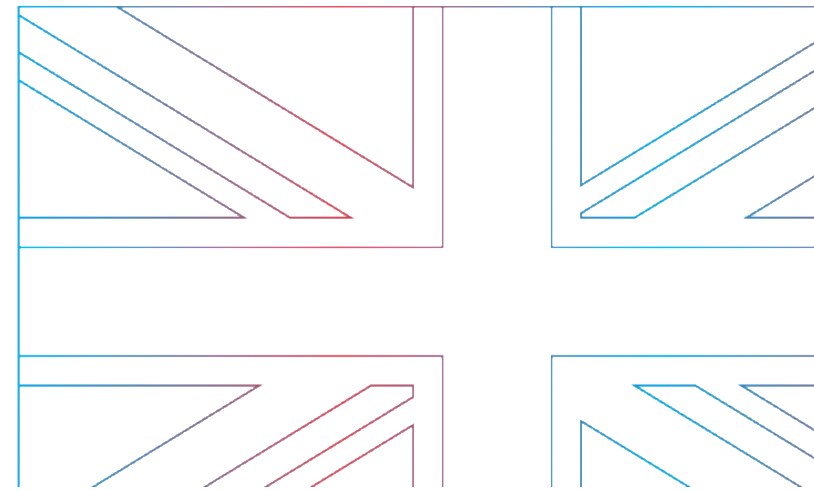
- **doesn't [dazynt] =  
does not**
- **He doesn't like spicy  
food.**
- *Nie lubi pikantnego  
jedzenia.*



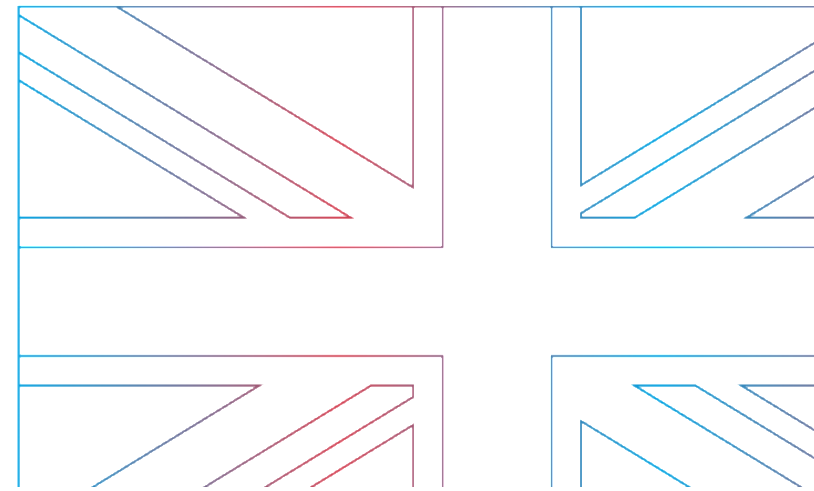
- **hadn't [hedynt] =  
had not**
- **They hadn't seen the  
place before.**
- *Nie widzieli wcześniej  
tego miejsca.*



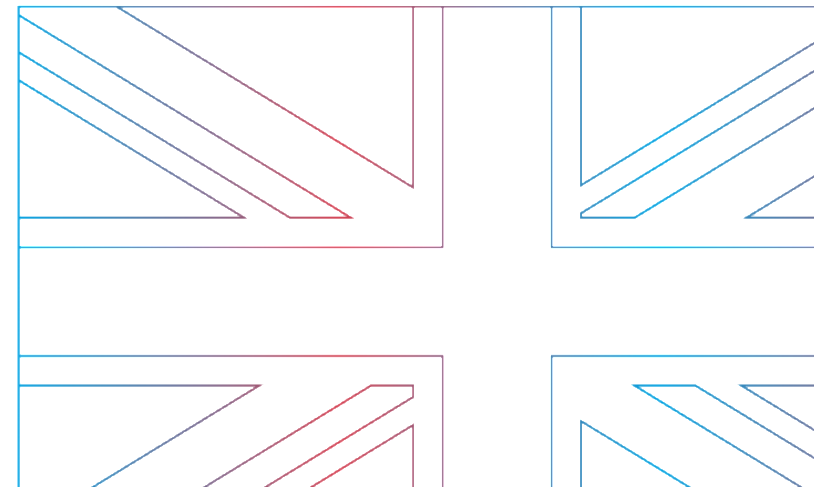
- **wouldn't [tudynt] = would not**
- **I wouldn't recommend eating at that restaurant.**
- *Nie poleciałbym jedzenia w tej restauracji.*



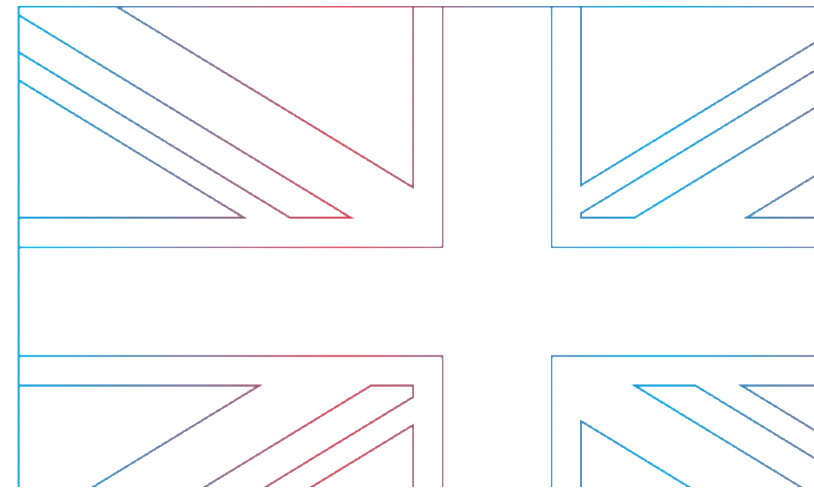
- shouldn't [szudynt] =  
should not
- **You shouldn't  
procrastinate on your  
assignments.**
- *Nie powinieneś zwlekać ze  
swoimi zadaniami.*



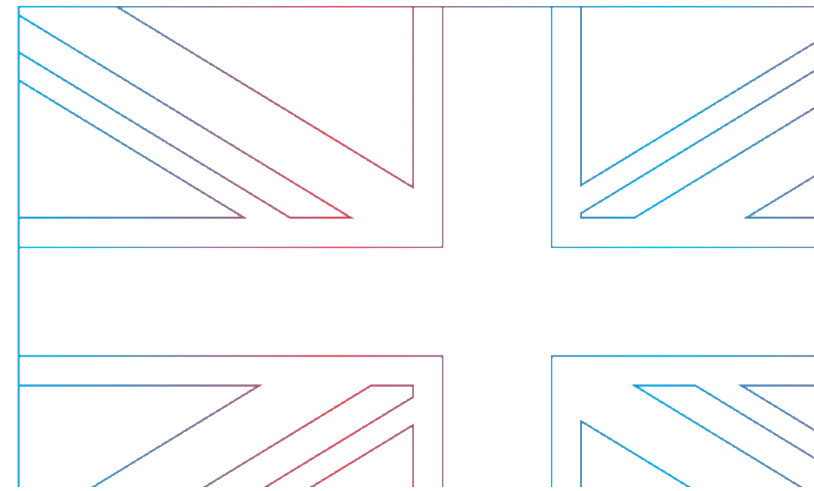
- **couldn't [kudynt] =  
could not**
- **They couldn't  
understand the  
instructions.**
- *Nie mogli zrozumieć  
instrukcji.*



- **mustn't [masynt] = must not**
- **You mustn't forget to turn off the lights before leaving.**
- *Przed wyjściem nie zapomnij wyłączyć światła.*



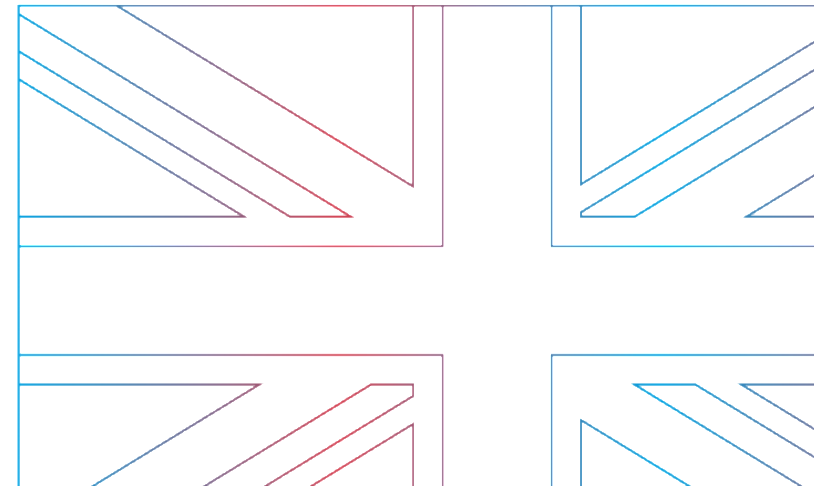
- **hasn't [hazynt] = has not**
- **She hasn't finished reading the book yet.**
- *Jeszcze nie skończyła czytać książki.*



- **Ciekawostki**

- 1 Jak wymówić formę  
ściągniętą **it'd**?

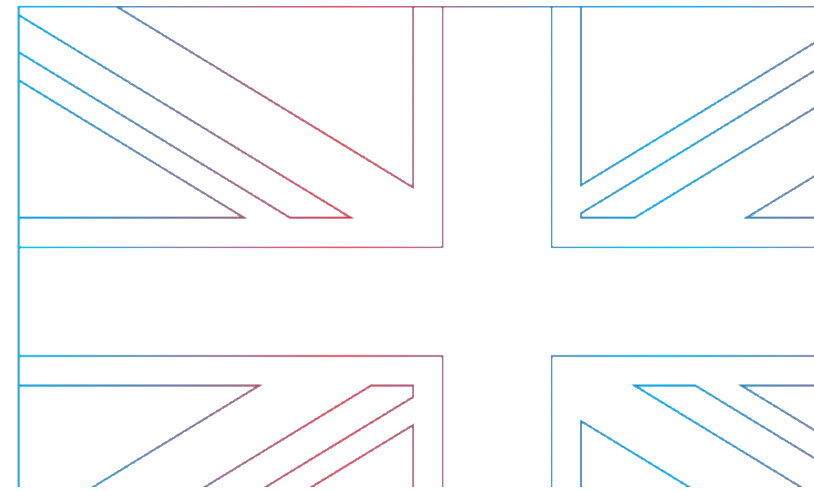
- **['ityd]**



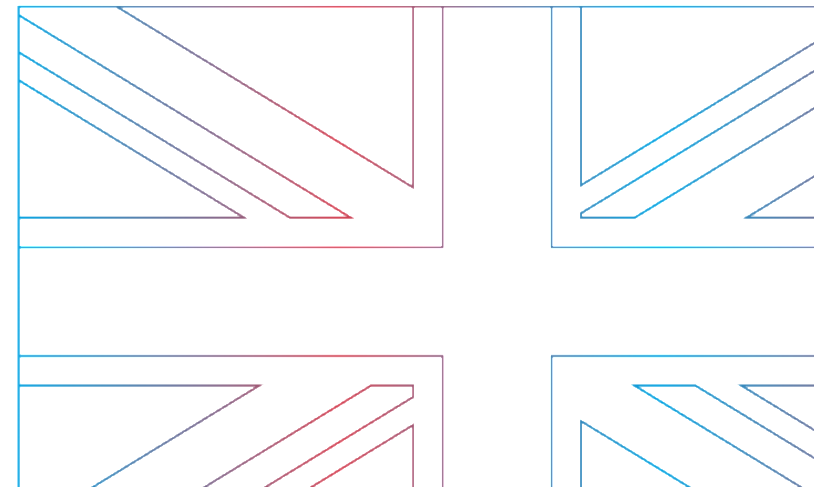
- 2 Co znaczy ain't [eɪnt]?
- = **am not / are not / is not / have not / has not**

**He ain't gonna make it in time.**

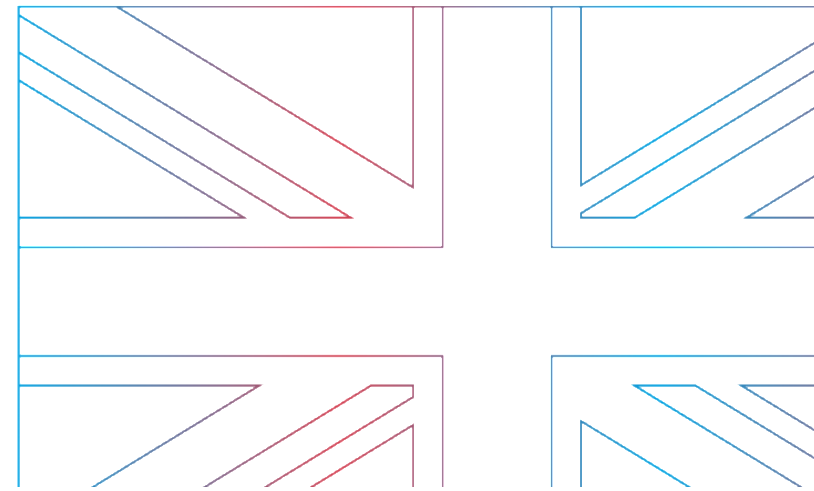
[bardzo potocznie = He'll be late]



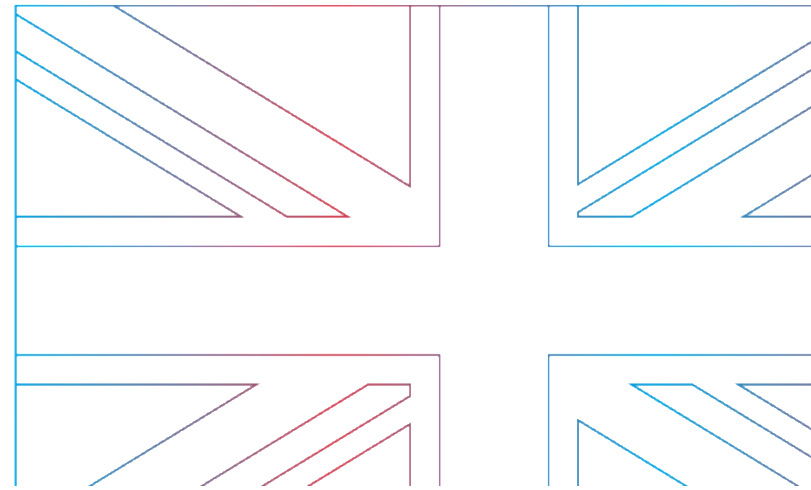
- 3 Co oznacza dunno [daneł]
- = **don't know**
- **I dunno what to do in this situation.**



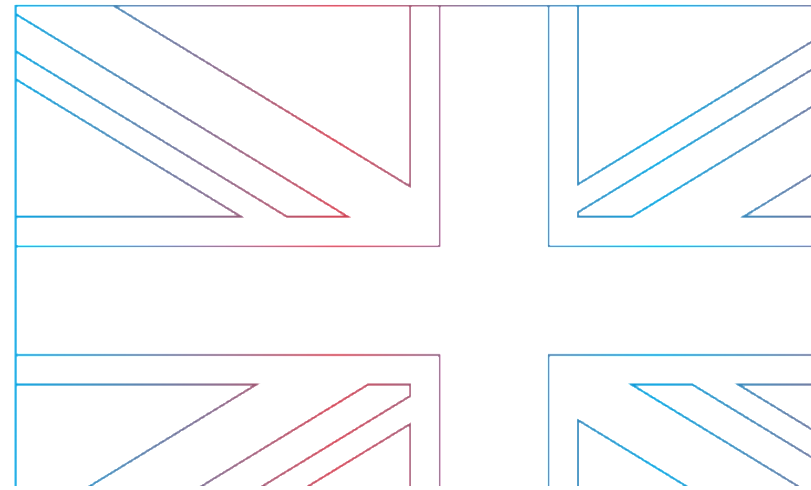
- 4 Co oznacza gotta w zdaniu
- **I gotta finish this report by tomorrow.**
- **= got to / have got to**



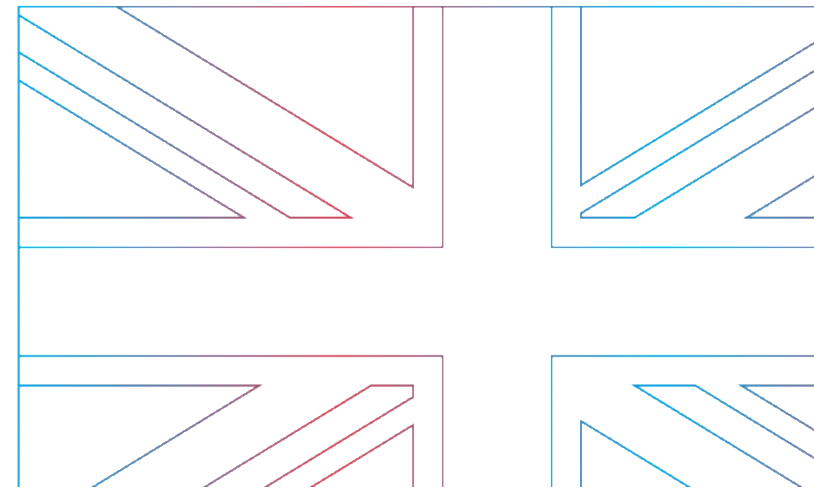
- 5 Co znaczy kinda [kajnde]?
- = **kind of**
- **It's kinda strange, isn't it?**

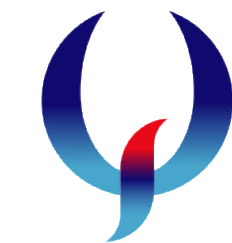


- 6 Co oznacza gimme [gimi] w zdaniu
- **Gimme a moment to think about it.**
- **= give me**



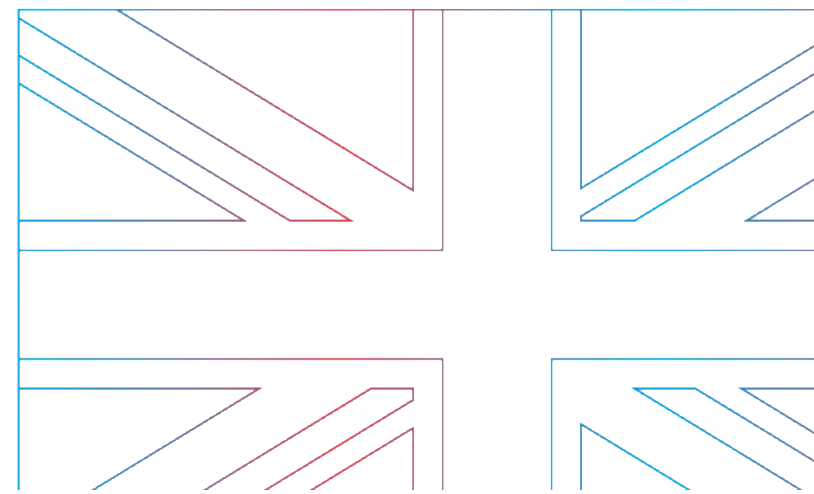
- 7 Co oznacza lemme [lemi] w zdaniu
- **Lemme know if you need any help.**
- **= let me**





**QUEST**  
FOR  
**ENGLISH**

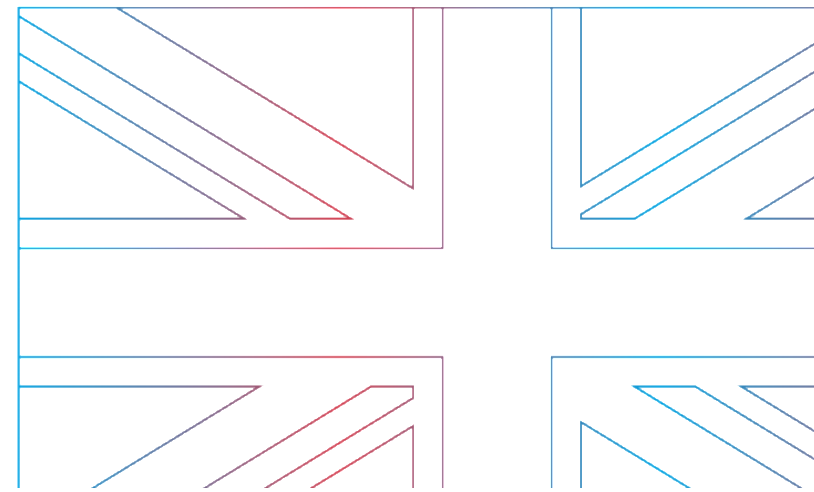
# LINKI DO STRON – JAK UCZYĆ SIĘ SŁUCHAĆ I ROZUMIEĆ





- **VOA Special English**  
– czyli American English News

- **BBC Six-Minute English** – czyli wiadomości po angielsku i komentarze





- **ELL0.org** – dialogi i konwersacje w wielu odmianach angielskiego.
- Simple English story for beginner

