



Smart Tech Toy

'So, Christmas shopping all done?'

'Not really. I still can't **decide** (~~decide-myself~~) what to get for my daughter. She mentioned some gadget **a few of her friends have** (~~that have a few of her friends~~) – brainwave cat ears.'

'Brainwave cat ears? Do they read your brain?'

'Something like that. It's just a fun tech toy. I heard about it once **on the radio** (~~in the radio~~). It's a pair of cat ears that you put on your head and they measure your brain activity. They perk up when you're focused and droop when you're relaxed. They will **occasionally** (~~occassionally~~) move faster in response to your **thoughts** (~~thinks~~) or moods.'

'Sounds like fun. Did they mention the price in the **broadcast** (~~audition~~)?'

'\$100.'

'That's a pricey **novelty**. But where would she wear them? Not to school, I suppose?'

'Her friends wear them to parties and amusement parks. **Everybody wants** (~~Everybody want~~) to try them on. They might be useful if she wears them around the house. Sometimes I have a feeling I understand our cat better **than** (~~then/as~~) my own daughter.'



Glad to Be of Assistance

Dear Sir or Madam,

I would like to make a **complaint** (~~complain~~) about the service I received today on your company helpline. I am still in shock how poorly your customer service treated me. I asked a simple question about billing and charging, and the customer service representative **told me** (~~said me~~) she did not understand my question. I was put on hold, then hung up on. I called the number again, and after a very long wait I got through to **another** (~~other~~) representative, who did not seem to **listen to me** (~~listen-me~~), sounded **bored** (~~boring~~) and **unsympathetic**. Again, he was not able to help me and **transferred** (~~transferred~~) me to a supervisor. After another 10 minutes, I was told he would **call me back** (~~call-back-me~~) but **he never did** (~~he never~~). I hope you will make your helpline staff aware of my feedback. I also expect an **apology** (~~apologise~~) for the poor service and unprofessional treatment I have received.

Best Regards, (~~Cheers,~~)

Customer



GRAMATYKA

myself/yourself, etc.

*I still can't **decide** (~~decide myself~~) what to get for my daughter.*

*It was so loud that I couldn't **concentrate** (~~concentrate myself~~) on anything.*

Czasowniki takie jak **decide**, **open**, **concentrate**, **feel**, **hurry** nie łączą się z zaimkami zwrotnymi (**myself**, **yourself**, **etc.**). Rzadko używa się też zaimków zwrotnych z czasownikami **wash**, **dress** i **shave**.

everybody/nobody, etc.

Everybody wants (~~Everybody want~~) to try them on.

Rzeczowniki **everybody/nobody/somebody** łączą się z formą czasownika odpowiadającą liczbie pojedynczej.

on TV/the internet/the radio

*I heard about it once **on the radio** (~~in the radio~~).*

Mówiąc o środkach komunikacji, a także programach i urządzeniach mobilnych, używa się zwykle **on**, a nie **in**: **on the internet**, **on my iPod**, **on the news**, **on the radio**, **on the phone**. *ALE*: **in a movie**

listen to sb

*I got through to another representative, who did not seem to **listen to me** (~~listen-me~~).*

Słuchać kogoś to po angielsku **listen to sb**. Częstym błędem jest pomijanie **to** w tym i w podobnych wyrażeniach, np. **apologise to sb** (przeprosić kogoś).



SKŁADNIA I STYLISTYKA

szyk zdania

*She mentioned some gadget **a few of her friends have** (~~that have a few of her friends~~) – brainwave cat ears.*

W odróżnieniu od polszczyzny angielski nie jest językiem fleksyjnym i właściwy szyk wyrazów odgrywa w nim ważniejszą rolę. Naturalny szyk zdania angielskiego, również podrzędnego, to **podmiot + orzeczenie + dopełnienie**. Częstym błędem jest stawianie orzeczenia przed podmiotem w zdaniach podrzędnych.

*I didn't enjoy the movie **which my friend recommended to us**.
(~~...which recommended to us my friend~~).*

occasionally

*They will **occasionally** (~~occassionally~~) move faster in response to your thoughts or moods.*

Occasionally to jedno z najczęściej błędnie zapisywanych angielskich słów. Inne nagminnie sprawiające ortograficzne kłopoty angielskie słowa: **completely** (~~completly~~), **definitely** (~~definately~~), **disappoint** (~~dissappoint~~), **necessary** (~~neccessary~~), **publicly** (~~publically~~), **tomorrow** (~~tommorrow~~), **separate** (~~seperate~~).

than/then/as/as...as

*Sometimes I have a feeling I understand our cat better **than** (~~then/as~~) my own daughter.*

Przymiotniki i przysłówki w stopniu wyższym stosowane są zwykle z **than** (niż), a nie **as**. **Than** często mylone jest w pisowni z **then** (wtedy, potem).

*She can text **faster than** (~~faster-as~~) she can blink.*

Można jednak powiedzieć **I can't text as fast as she can**. Konstrukcji **as... as...** (tak/taki... jak...) używamy, mówiąc o podobieństwach lub różnicach między osobami i rzeczami. Jeśli przed **as** występuje forma przecząca, zamiast **as... as...** można posłużyć się konstrukcją **so...as...**

*Was the movie **as good as** you expected it to be?
Her husband is not **as/so** talkative **as** she is.*

6. He said he loved me, but **he never loved/he never did**.
7. I asked him but he wouldn't **listen to me/listen me**.
8. She still has a necklace that **gave her her boyfriend/her boyfriend gave her** on their first date.



SŁOWNICTWO

to make a complaint

*I would like to make a **complaint** (**complain**) about the service I received today on your company helpline.*

Rzeczownik **complaint** oznacza **zażalenie** i jest pochodzi od czasownika **complain** (narzekać). Często występuje on w wyrażeniu **have/make/file a complaint about sth** – złożyć zażalenie, wnieść skargę.

talk/discuss

*We **talked about** it last night.*

*Let's **discuss this issue** (**discuss about this issue**) by email, if you don't mind.*

W odróżnieniu od czasownika **talk**, **discuss** nie łączy się z przyimkiem **about**. Rzeczownik **discussion** stosuje się natomiast z przyimkami **on** lub **about**.

*The government is ready for a discussion **on/about** the issue of illegal immigrants.*

tell/say

*The customer service representative **told me** (**said-me**) she did not understand my question.*

*Have you ever **told** (**said**) a lie to your parents?*

*He never **says** (**tells**) anything about how I look.*

*I wrote down everything he **said to me** (**said-me**).*

Czasownik **tell** (powiedzieć) stosowany jest najczęściej w konstrukcjach **tell sb sth** lub **tell sth to sb**. Czasownik **say** (mówić) występuje w wyrażeniach takich jak **say sth** i **say sth to sb**.

8. My aunt called to me from the airport and said she was coming over.
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3 Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź.

1. I can't quite **reminisce**/**recollect** the exact time.
2. I need to make a few **calls**/**rings** to arrange that.
3. The Royal Wedding of Prince William and Kate Middleton has been the most popular and well **published**/**publicised** event of recent years.
4. Please accept our **apologies**/**apologise** for this inconvenience.
5. He **raised**/**rose** the subject of marriage on several occasions.
6. A man walked up to me gave me a **complement**/**compliment** on my dress.
7. I couldn't get through because the number was **engaged**/**occupied**.
8. He sounded a little harsh, not to **say**/**tell** rude.



SŁOWOTWÓRSTWO

irregular nouns (thought/choice, etc.)

*They will occasionally move faster in response to your **thoughts** (**thinks**) or moods.*

Regularne przyrostki, które tworzą rzeczowniki to m.in. -ment, -ness, -ion. Istnieje jednak szereg rzeczowników nieregularnych, np. think ⇒ **thought**, believe ⇒ **belief**, choose ⇒ **choice**, die ⇒ **death**, marry ⇒ **marriage**, see ⇒ **sight**, speak ⇒ **speech**, succeed ⇒ **success**.

bored vs. boring

*I called the number again, and after a very long wait I got through to another representative, who sounded **bored** (**boring**) and unsympathetic.*

Częstym błędem jest stosowanie przymiotników zamiast imiesłówów biernych, np. **boring** (nudny) zamiast poprawnego **bored** (znudzony), czy **interesting** (interesujący) w miejsce **interested** (zainteresowany).



Sprawdź się!



6 *Uzupełnij zdania.*

1. Julie was driving and talking the phone.
2. I would appreciate if you gave me some feedback on this.
3. While we are the subject of art, are you familiar with the work of Jackson Pollock?
4. She is going to a talk on psychology and the media.
5. You will understand her better if you between the lines.
6. Karen and I aren't on speaking anymore.
7. He dismissed his words as nothing but a of the tongue.
8. you need any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.
9. Could someone me in the picture, please? What is going on?
10. Could you speak ? I can't hear you very well.



Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź.

- The boy should be given chance.
a) other **b)** an other **c)** another
- My call got to another rep.
a) transferred **b)** transfered **c)** transferred
- Dynasty was aired in time on ABC from January 12, 1981 to May 11, 1989.
a) prime **b)** full **c)** big
- With to your request, I am pleased to enclose the following response.
a) referring **b)** reference **c)** regarding
- The first live TV in the United States was aired in 1951.
a) audition **b)** broadcast **c)** spot
- They that speech is silver, but silence is golden.
a) say **b)** tell **c)** talk
- We got off in the middle of the conversation.
a) broken **b)** torn **c)** cut