

# 2.1

## LIVING IN THE CITY AND LIVING IN THE COUNTRY

- 1 Find antonyms of these adjectives in the text. Then use them to compare living in the city and living in the country, as in the example.

Znajdź w tekście antonimy podanych przymiotników. Następnie użyj ich, by porównać życie na wsi i w mieście.

- 1 interesting .....
- 2 cheap .....
- 3 dangerous .....
- 4 noisy .....
- 5 dirty .....

*Living in the city is more interesting than living in the country because there are theatres, cinemas and other forms of entertainment. ...*

- 2 Complete the words to make expressions.

Uzupełnij brakujące litery, tak by powstały zwroty.

- 1 a skyscraper in the c \_ p \_ t \_ l city
- 2 a cottage in the c \_ u \_ t \_ ys \_ \_ e
- 3 a block of flats in the s \_ b \_ r \_ s
- 4 a summer house beside a l \_ k \_
- 5 a farmhouse in a little v \_ ll \_ g \_

**Now read the text and answer these questions, using the expressions above.**

A teraz przeczytaj tekst i odpowiedz na pytania, używając powyższych zwrotów.

- a) Where did Cecile live with her husband?

.....

- b) Where did she dream to live in?

.....

- c) What place did she finally find?

.....



## Cecile's House of Dreams

Cecile had always wanted to move out of the **city** and live **in the countryside**. She hated the **skyscrapers** and **blocks of flats** but she had no choice. Building a **house** and **commuting to work** would be too **expensive** for a couple of school teachers. Living in a **two-bedroom flat in the suburbs** was the cheapest option – and the only way they could afford. Every time when she was **stuck in a traffic jam** or when she couldn't decide what was worse: the noise of **busy streets** or the stuffy air in her office when the windows were closed, she dreamt about a **cottage in the middle of nowhere, on a river**; about lying on the lawn and looking at her **vegetable garden** or roses, with birds singing in the **clean** air and little butterflies joyfully dancing... When the children **moved** out, she decided to speak to her husband, but he still didn't want to change anything in his life. Life in the country? **Boring**, he used to say. When Frank died, she finally decided to fulfil her dream. She sold the flat and was now looking for a small house **in the country**.

Her daughter, Susan, was a careful driver, she had to admit it. They had already seen two houses. The first one wasn't bad, but there was a big **factory in the neighbourhood** and it was too close to the **motorway**. Not **peaceful** enough. The second was **nicely located**. There was a **forest** and a small river nearby. But the house was definitely too big for her. She wanted something cosier. Susan stopped the car and looked at the map. 'It must be one of these,' she said. They could see a blue lake in the distance and a row of little houses **beside the lake**. It's **safe** to live with **neighbours** so close, she thought, and suddenly felt a strange feeling deep inside. She felt as if she was returning home from a long journey. She knew she had finally found what she was looking for. Even later, when she finally learnt the cottage was in fact a **summer house** with no heating and hot water, she didn't change her mind.

## VOCABULARY

### TYPES OF HOUSES

**block of flats** – blok mieszkalny  
**cottage** – domek na wsi  
**detached house** – dom wolnostojący  
**house** – dom  
**semi-detached house** – dom bliźniak  
**skyscraper** – wieżowiec  
**summer house** – domek letni  
**terraced house** – dom szeregowy  
**two-bedroom flat** – mieszkanie trzypokojowe

### DESCRIBING THE LOCATION

**be stuck in a traffic jam** – utknąć w korku  
**beside the lake** – nad jeziorem  
**boring** – nudny  
**busy streets** – zatłoczone ulice  
**capital city** – stolica  
**city** – duże miasto  
**clean** – czysty  
**commute to work** – dojeżdżać do pracy  
**district** – dzielnica

**expensive** – drogi  
**factory** – fabryka  
**forest** – las  
**in the country** – na wsi  
**in the countryside** – na wsi  
**in the middle of nowhere** – na pustkowiu  
**in the neighbourhood** – w sąsiedztwie  
**in the suburbs** – na przedmieściach  
**motorway** – autostrada  
**neighbours** – sąsiedzi  
**nicely located** – ładnie położony  
**on a river** – nad rzeką  
**peaceful** – spokojny  
**polluted** – zanieczyszczony  
**public transport** – komunikacja publiczna  
**safe** – bezpieczny  
**town** – miasto  
**vegetable garden** – ogród warzywny  
**village** – wioska