

EWA KISIEL
ENGLISH FOR DIVERS



BOGDAN DIVER.NET.PL

Diving NET 2023

Podręcznik *English for Divers* przeznaczony jest dla osób, które miały już wcześniej styczność z językiem angielskim, ale chciałyby poznać terminologię z zakresu nurkowania, porządkując jednocześnie wiedzę gramatyczną od podstaw.

Podręcznik ma na celu umożliwienie opanowania języka angielskiego w zakresie koniecznym do porozumiewania się w środowisku nurkowym, podróżując do różnych krajów świata.

W skład każdej lekcji wchodzi:

- objaśnienie kluczowego słownictwa nurkowego z przykładowymi pytaniami i odpowiedziami obejmującymi terminologię i strukturę gramatyczną omawianą w ramach danej lekcji,
- dialog poprzedzony wyjaśnieniem nowego słownictwa,
- czytanka poprzedzona wyjaśnieniem nowego słownictwa,
- pytania do czytanki,
- część teoretyczna: opis zagadnień gramatycznych,
- ćwiczenia.

Wymowę wyrazów, dialogi i czytanki można odsłuchać, uruchamiając w pliku PDF opcję czytania na głos. W tym celu należy kliknąć CTRL + SHIFT + Y, poczekać, aż uruchomi się tryb odczytywania na głos, a następnie zaznaczyć fragment, który chcemy odsłuchać. Lektor zacznie czytać tekst automatycznie.

Każda lekcja skupia się na danym zagadnieniu gramatycznym z wykorzystaniem słownictwa nurkowego. Pod dialogiem, czytanką i pytaniami do czytanki znajduje się dokładne wyjaśnienie gramatyki, a następnie ćwiczenia mające na celu utrwalenie gramatyki i słownictwa.

Podręcznik jest skonstruowany w taki sposób, aby umożliwić naukę samodzielną. Na końcu książki znajduje się klucz do ćwiczeń. Rozwiązanie zadań wymagających pracy twórczej można przestać na adres ewa@angielskinamalcie.pl do bezpłatnej korekty, podając numer ćwiczenia oraz stronę. Pod każdym takim ćwiczeniem znajduje się stosowna adnotacja.

Na końcu podręcznika można znaleźć glosariusz.

Spis treści

Lesson 1	Interrogative pronouns. The verb BE. Numerals 1 – 10. The alphabet.
Lesson 2	Modal verbs. Numerals 11 – 20.
Lesson 3	There is/ there are. Some, no, any. Numerals 21 – 100,000,000,000.
Lesson 4	The Present Simple Tense. Adverbs of frequency.
Lesson 5	The Present Simple Tense. Names of the days of the week, months and seasons. Comparison of adjectives. Saxon Genitive 's.
Lesson 6	The Present Continuous Tense. Telling the time.
Lesson 7	The Past Simple Tense. Regular verbs.
Lesson 8	The Past Simple Tense. Irregular verbs.
Lesson 9	The Future Simple Tense, Be going to, First conditional.
Lesson 10	The Present Perfect Tense.

LESSON 1



diving instructor	instruktor nurkowania
dive centre	baza nurkowa
responsible for	odpowiedzialny za
participant in an OWD course	uczestnik kursu OWD

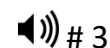
Is your diving instructor friendly?	Yes, he is. My diving instructor is very friendly.
Is your dive centre big?	No, it isn't. My dive centre is not big.
Is your diving instructor responsible for diving courses?	Yes, he is. He is responsible for diving courses.
Are you a participant in an OWD course ?	Yes, I am. I am a participant in an OWD course .



Dialogue

Vocabulary

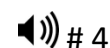
good morning	dzień dobry
how are you?	jak się masz?
fine	dobrze, w porządku
where ... from	skąd
Germany	Niemcy
wife	żona
Polish	Polka, Polak, polski
Poland	Polska
south	południe
surname	nazwisko



In the office of Diving Net

Hans Zimmer: Good afternoon. My name is Hans.
Barbara: Good afternoon! I'm Barbara. How are you, Hans?
Hans Zimmer: I am fine, thank you.
Barbara: Where are you from?
Hans Zimmer: I am from Germany, but my wife is Polish. I am a businessman in Poland.
Barbara: What company are you from?
Hans Zimmer: I am from Divex. It is a production company in the south of Poland.
Barbara: And what is your surname?
Hans Zimmer: My surname is Zimmer.

Text



Vocabulary

diving instructor	instruktor nurkowania
owner	właściciel
responsible for	odpowiedzialny za
dive centre	baza nurkowa
physical education (PE)	wychowanie fizyczne (WF)

teacher	nauczyciel
secondary school	szkoła średnia
successful	odnoszący sukcesy
young	młody
secretary	sekretarka
finances	finanse
customer service	obsługa klienta
friendly	życzliwy
efficient	skuteczny, kompetentny (o ludziach), wydajny (o rzeczach)
fluent	biegły
customer	klient
participant	uczestnik
Open Water Diver course	podstawowy kurs nurkowania w otwartych wodach
from	z, od
production company	przedsiębiorstwo produkcyjne
office	biuro

🔊 # 5

My name is Bob. I am Polish. I am 53 years old. I am a diving instructor in Diving Net. I am the owner of Diving Net. I am responsible for diving courses. Diving Net is a big dive centre. Its telephone number is 531 77 55 29. My e-mail address is klub@diving.net.pl and my websites are www.diving.net.pl and www.wyjazdy-nurkowe.pl.

Robert is a divemaster in Diving Net. His first name is Robert. His surname is Nowak. He is also a physical education teacher in a secondary school. He is a successful teacher and a very good divemaster.

Barbara Star is a young woman. She is a secretary in Diving Net. She is responsible for finances and customer service. She is friendly and efficient. She is fluent in English and Spanish. Her first language is Polish.

Hans Zimmer is our customer. He is a participant in an Open Water Diver course. He is from Germany, but his wife is Polish. He is a businessman in Poland. His wife is also his assistant. They are from Divex Ltd. It is a big production company. She is responsible for his office. The office is in the south of Poland.

Questions to the text

🔊 # 6

1. What nationality is Bob?
2. How old is Bob?
3. What is his job?
4. What is Bob responsible for?
5. Is Diving Net a big dive centre?
6. Is Robert a divemaster?
7. What is his second job?
8. Is Robert a successful teacher?
9. Is Barbara Star old?
10. What is her job?
11. What is she responsible for?
12. What languages is she fluent in?
13. What is her first language?
14. What nationality is Hans?



regulator

15. Where is he from?
16. What is his surname?
17. Is his wife German?
18. What is she responsible for?
19. Is Divex Ltd. a big company?
20. Is the office in the south of Poland?

! Teraz odpowiedz na pytania jeszcze raz bez patrzenia na czytanke.

Now answer the questions once again without looking at the text.

Grammar

Zaimki pytające

Interrogative pronouns

What – co, jaki

What is this? Co to jest?

What nationality are you? Jakiej narodowości jesteś?

Which – który, jaki

Which wetsuit is warmer – a 7 mm wetsuit or a 5 mm wetsuit? Która pianka jest cieplejsza? 7-milimetrowa czy 5-milimetrowa?

How – jak

How are you? Jak się masz? (*dosł. jak jesteś?*)

How old are you? Ile masz lat? (*dosł. jak stary jesteś?*)

How often – jak często

How often are you in the swimming pool? Jak często jesteś na basenie?

When – kiedy

When is the class? Kiedy jest lekcja?

Where – gdzie

Where is the dive centre? Gdzie jest baza nurkowa?

Where ... from – skąd

Where are you from? Skąd jesteś?

Why – dlaczego

Why are you nervous? Dlaczego jesteś zdenerwowany?

What time – o której godzina, która godzina

What time is the class? O której jest lekcja?

What time is it? Która jest godzina?

Zaimki osobowe

Personal pronouns

Liczba pojedyncza		Liczba mnoga	
I	ja	we	my
you	ty, pan, pani	you	wy, państwo

he	on	they	oni, one
she	ona		
it	ono		

Odmiana czasownika BE (być) przez osoby

Conjugation of the verb "BE"

Liczba pojedyncza		Liczba mnoga	
I	am	we you } they	are
you	are		
he she } it	is		

I am the owner of Diving Net. **Jestem** właścicielem Diving Net.

She is a secretary. **Ona jest** sekretarką.

Forma skrócona	
I'm	we're
you're	you're
he's she's it's	they're

I'm the owner of Diving Net. **Jestem** właścicielem Diving Net.

She's a secretary. **Ona jest** sekretarką.

Czasownik "być" – forma pytająca

The verb TO BE – interrogative form

Liczba pojedyncza		Liczba mnoga	
Am	I	Are }	we you they
Are	you		
Is }	he		
	she it		

Are you a diving instructor? **Czy jesteście** instruktorem nurkowania?

Is he a divemaster? **Czy on jest** divemasterem?

Czasownik "być" – forma przecząca

The verb TO BE – negative form

Liczba pojedyncza		Liczba mnoga	
I	am not	we you } they	are not
you	are not		
he she } it	is not		

I am not a diving instructor. **Nie jestem** instruktorem nurkowania.

She is not a teacher. **Ona nie jest** nauczycielką.

Forma skrócona	
I'm not	we you } aren't they
you aren't	
he she } isn't it	

I'm not the owner of Diving Net. **Nie jestem** właścicielem Diving Net.
She isn't a secretary. **Ona nie jest** sekretarką.

Zaimki dzierżawcze	Possessive pronouns
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Liczba pojedyncza		Liczba mnoga	
my	mój	our	nasz
your	twój, pana, pani	your	wasz, państwa
his	jego	their	ich
her	jej		
its	jego		

Her first language is Polish. **Jej** językiem ojczystym jest polski.
His wife is also **his** assistant. **Jego** żona jest również **jego** asystentką.

Liczba mnoga rzeczowników	Plural nouns
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Liczbę mnogą prawie wszystkich rzeczowników tworzymy przez dodanie **s** do liczby pojedynczej:
 teachers, assistants, divemasters

Wyjątki:

Liczbę mnogą rzeczowników kończących się na **-ch, -sh, s, ss, x** tworzymy przez dodanie **es** do liczby pojedynczej:

perches, bushes, buses, addresses, boxes

Liczbę mnogą rzeczowników kończących się na **-y** tworzymy przez wstawienie **-ies** w miejsce **-y**:
 companies, secretaries

Przedimki a/an oraz the	Articles a/an and the
---------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

[1] Przedimek nieokreślony **a/an** występuje tylko przed rzeczownikami w liczbie pojedynczej:

a dive centre – jakaś baza nurkowa, jedna z wielu baz nurkowych (*mówi się o niej po raz pierwszy*).

an office – jakieś bliżej nieokreślone biuro (*jedno z wielu biur, mówi się o nim po raz pierwszy*).

Forma **a** występuje przed spółgłoskami: **a** centre, **a** number, **a** teacher

Forma **an** występuje przed samogłoskami: **an** assistant, **an** office, **an** example.

[2] Przedimek określony **the** występuje przed rzeczownikami w liczbie pojedynczej i w liczbie mnogiej:

the production company – przedsiębiorstwo produkcyjne (*wiadomo, o jakie przedsiębiorstwo chodzi*).

the owner – właściciel (*wiadomo, o jakiego właściciela chodzi lub jest konkretny – danej firmy, domu*)



1 – one	6 – six
2 – two	7 – seven
3 – three	8 – eight
4 – four	9 – nine
5 – five	10 – ten

Exercises

Exercise 1

Napisz poniższe wyrazy w liczbie mnogiej.

Write the words in the plural.

Example: an office – *offices*, a company – *companies*

1 a secretary – 2 a centre – 3 a participant –
 4 a customer – 5 a name – 6 an owner – **7 a**
 strategy – 8 a language – 9 an instructor – **10**
 a surname – 11 a centre – 12 a jacket –

Exercise 2

Napisz poniższe zdania po angielsku.

Write the sentences in English.

Example: moje biuro – *my office*, jego baza nurkowa – *his dive centre*

1 jego żona – 2 jej imię – 3 moje nazwisko –
 4 ich przedsiębiorstwo produkcyjne – 5 nasza asystentka
 6 twoje nazwisko – 7 nasz instruktor nurkowania
 8 wasz kurs – 9 wasze centrum nurkowania –
 10 ich asystentka – 11 twój kurs nurkowania – 12 nasze biuro –

Exercise 3

Napisz poniższe zdania w liczbie mnogiej.

Write the sentences in the plural.

Example: The dive centre is big. *The dive centres are big.*

1. The diving course is interesting.
2. The secretary is efficient.
3. The assistant is fluent in English.
4. The teacher is young.
5. The customer is new.
6. The office is big.
7. The company is big.
8. The customer is German.

Exercise 4

Napisz poniższe zdania w liczbie mnogiej.

Write the sentences in the plural.

Example: The dive centre is big. *The dive centres are big.*

1. He is a diving instructor. They
2. I am a divemaster. We
3. She is a secretary. They
4. I am not a teacher. We
5. She is responsible for finances. They
6. I am in the office. We
7. He is in the dive centre. They
8. He is a divemaster. They

Exercise 5

Wpisz odpowiednią formę czasownika BE.

Put in the right form of the verb BE.

Example: I ... in the office. *I am in the office.*

1. I Polish.
2. I 53 years old.
3. Diving Net not a big dive centre.
4. Its telephone number 531-77-55-29.
5. Robert a divemaster in Diving Net.
6. His surname Nowak.
7. He a successful teacher and a very good divemaster.
8. Barbara responsible for finances and customer service.
9. Her first language Polish.
10. We from Germany.
11. They from Divex Ltd.
12. The office in the south of Poland.

Exercise 6

Wpisz krótkie odpowiedzi: Yes, he/she is lub No, he/she isn't zgodnie z treścią czytanki.

Write short answers: Yes, he/she is or No, he/she isn't on the basis of the text.

Example: Is Hans Zimmer English? *No, he isn't*

1. Is Bob a diving instructor?
2. Is he 29 years old?
3. Is Barbara a secretary?
4. Is Hans Zimmer a diving instructor?
5. Is Robert an English teacher?
6. Is he a physical education teacher?
7. Is Barbara fluent in German?
8. Is she fluent in English?

Exercise 7

Zmień poniższe zdania na formę przeczącą.

Change the sentences into the negative form.

Example: I am Polish? *I am not Polish.*

1. They are from Germany.

2. She is an efficient secretary.
3. We are English.
4. You are a new customer.
5. He is a physical education teacher.
6. They are divemasters.
7. I am 25 years old.
8. I am a new customer.
9. We are in the office.
10. She is responsible for finances.

Exercise 8

Utwórz pytania ogólne na podstawie poniższych zdań. Make questions from the following sentences.

Example: *They are from Germany? Are they from Germany?*

1. They are from Poland.
2. She is an efficient assistant.
3. We are German.
4. You are a new participant.
5. He is a physical education teacher.
6. They are diving instructors.
7. I am 20 years old.
8. I am a new customer.
9. We are in the office.
10. She is responsible for finances.

Exercise 9

Przetłumacz poniższe pytania na język angielski. Translate the questions into English.

Example: *Czy jesteś z Niemiec? Are you from Germany?*

1. Czy jesteś z Polski?
2. Czy on jest odpowiedzialny za kursy nurkowania?
3. Czy oni są nowymi klientami?
4. Czy to jest duża baza nurkowa?
5. Czy on jest Niemcem?
6. Czy jego żona jest Niemką?
7. Czy oni są odpowiedzialni za finanse?
8. Czy Hans jest instruktorem nurkowania?
9. Czy Robert divemasterem?
10. Czy jej językiem ojczystym jest polski?

Exercise 10

Utwórz frazy z poniższych słówek. Make phrases from the following words.

Example: d..... centre – *dive centre*

1. physical e.....	5. s..... school
2. p..... company	6. c..... service

3. diving i.....	7. d..... course
4. f..... language	8. first n.....

Exercise 11

Przetłumacz na język angielski.

Translate it into English.

Example: ich baza nurkowa – *their dive centre*

1. moje imię –
2. wasz instructor nurkowania –
3. ich nauczyciel angielskiego –
4. nasz nauczyciel wychowania fizycznego –
5. twój język ojczysty –
6. ich przedsiębiorstwo produkcyjne –
7. wasz język ojczysty –
8. mój kurs nurkowania –
9. ich nowy klient –
10. jego numer telefonu –

Exercise 12

Przetłumacz na język angielski.

Translate it into English.

1. On ma na imię Bob. Jest Polakiem. Ma 53 lata. Jego adres emailowy to: klub@diving.net.pl. Bob jest instruktorem nurkowania w Diving Net. Diving Net nie jest dużą bazą nurkową.
2. Robert jest divemasterem w Diving Net. Nowak to jego nazwisko. Jest nauczycielem wychowania fizycznego w szkole średniej. On jest bardzo dobrym divemasterem.
3. Mam na imię Barbara. Jestem sekretarką w Diving Net. Jestem odpowiedzialna za finanse i obsługę klientów w Diving Net. Mówię płynnie po angielsku i hiszpańsku. Moim ojczystym językiem jest polski.

Exercise 13

Napisz własnymi słowami kilka zdań o:

Write a few sentences about the following people in your own words.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1) Bobie, | 1) Bob, |
| 2) Hansie Zimmerze, | 2) Hans Zimmer, |
| 3) sobie. | 3) yourself. |

ROZWIĄZANIE TEGO ĆWICZENIA MOŻNA PRZESŁAĆ NA ADRES: ewa@angielskinamalcie.pl DO BEZPŁATNEJ KOREKTY, PODAJĄC NR ĆWICZENIA I STRONĘ.

Exercise 14

Utwórz dialog. Miejsce akcji: baza nurkowa. Make a dialogue. Setting: dive centre. People: Osoby: sekretarka i ty jako nowy klient. secretary and you as a new customer.

ROZWIĄZANIE TEGO ĆWICZENIA MOŻNA PRZESŁAĆ NA ADRES: ewa@angielskinamalcie.pl DO BEZPŁATNEJ KOREKTY, PODAJĄC NR ĆWICZENIA I STRONĘ.

LESSON 2



contact person in case of emergency	osoba kontaktowa w nagłym wypadku
fin	płetwa
hold one's breath	wstrzymywać oddech
control one's buoyancy	kontrolować pływalność

Who is your contact person in case of emergency ?	My wife is my contact person in case of emergency .
Can you dive without fins ?	No, I can't. I can't dive without fins .
Should scuba divers hold their breath under water?	No, they mustn't. They mustn't hold their breath underwater.
Can you control your buoyancy very well?	No, I can't. I can't control my buoyancy very well yet.

Dialogue



Vocabulary

a little	trochę
though	choć, chociaż, ale (<i>zwykle na końcu zdania</i>)
nervous	nerwowo
because of	z powodu
ready	gotowy
can	móc, umieć, potrafić (<i>czasownik modalny</i>)
theory test	sprawdzian teoretyczny
go ahead	zaczynać
basic	podstawowy
equipment	sprzęt
well	no cóż, dobrze
repeat	powtórzyć
question	pytanie
answer	odpowiadać
mask	maska
snorkel	fajka
fin	płetwa

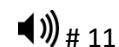


In Diving Net

Bob:	Hi, Hans
Hans:	Hello Bob. How are you?
Bob:	Good, and you?
Hans:	I'm OK, thank you, a little nervous, though.
Bob:	Why are you nervous?
Hans:	Because of the theory test today.
Bob:	Are you ready? Can we start?
Hans:	Yes, go ahead.
Bob:	The first question is: what is the ABC equipment for scuba divers?
Hans:	Well... can you repeat the question, please?
Bob:	Yes, what's the basic equipment for scuba divers? Can you answer this question?

Hans: Yes, I can. It is a mask, snorkel and fins.
 Bob: That's correct!

Text



Vocabulary

personal	osobowy, osobisty
details	szczegóły, dane
registration form	formularz rejestracyjny
address	adres
contact person	osoba do kontaktu
in case of emergency	w nagłym wypadku
of course	oczywiście
spell	literować
all	wszyscy, wszystko
must	musieć (<i>czasownik modalny</i>)
fill in	wypełnić
medical	medyczny
questionnaire	kwestionariusz
before	przed
beginning	rozpoczęcie
be no exception	nie być wyjątkiem
be	być
healthy	zdrowy
fit	wysportowany, w dobrej formie
swim	pływać
long distances	długie dystanse
excited	podekscytowany, przejęty
confined water session	zajęcia w wodach basenowych (basenopodobnych)
swimming pool	basen
diligent	pilny, sumienny
with	z
already	już
breathe	oddychać
continuously	stale, nieprzerwanie
through	przez
regulator	automat
remember it	pamiętać o tym
all the time	cały czas
hold	wstrzymywać
breath	oddech
without	bez
under the water	pod wodą
difficult for him	trudne dla niego
take off	zdejmować
put on	wkładać
back	z powrotem
clear	przeczyścić
too	też (<i>zwykle na końcu zdania, po przecinku</i>)
glad	zadowolony

control his buoyancy	kontrolować swoją (jego) pływalność
yet	jeszcze
should	powinien, powinna, powinno, powinni
leave	opuszczać
because	ponieważ
the time is over	czas się skończył
near her house	niedaleko jej domu
walk	iść pieszo, spacerować
in the morning	rano
every day	każdego dnia
take a break	zrobić sobie przerwę (<i>dosł. wziąć przerwę</i>)
drink coffee	pić kawę
eat a snack	zjeść przekąskę
busy	pracowity (<i>o dniu</i>), zajęty (<i>o człowieku</i>), ruchliwy (<i>o ulicy, mieście</i>)
enter	wprowadzić

🔊 # 12

Hans Zimmer is a new participant in the diving course. His personal details are in the registration form: his address, telephone number, contact person in case of emergency, and of course his name. Hans Zimmer can spell his name in English. It is: H-A-N-S Z-I-M-M-E-R. All scuba diving students must fill in a scuba diving medical questionnaire before beginning a diving course. Hans Zimmer is no exception. A diver must be healthy. Hans Zimmer is healthy and fit. He can swim long distances.

Hans is very excited today. It is his second confined water session in the swimming pool. He is a very diligent student. Hans can swim with a snorkel. He can already breathe through the regulator continuously. He must remember it all the time. He mustn't hold his breath. Now Hans must swim without a mask under the water. It is not very difficult for him. He can take off his mask under the water and put it back on. Then he must clear the mask under the water. He can take off his jacket and put it back on, too. Bob is very glad. Hans cannot control his buoyancy yet, though. He must practise it the next lesson. They should leave the swimming pool now because the time is over.

Barbara is in the office. The dive centre is near her house. She can walk to the office. She should be in the office at 9.00 in the morning every day. Now it is 11 o'clock. Barbara can take a break. She can drink coffee and eat a snack. It is not a busy day today. She should enter the personal details of Hans Zimmer into the computer. She can speak English with Hans Zimmer. She cannot speak German, though.

Questions to the text

🔊 # 13

1. Is Hans Zimmer a new participant in the diving course?
2. Where are his personal details?
3. Can Hans Zimmer spell his name?
4. Can you spell his name?
5. What must all scuba diving students fill in?
6. Is Hans Zimmer an exception?
7. Is Hans healthy and fit?
8. Why is Hans Zimmer excited today?
9. What can he already do?
10. What cannot he do yet?
11. Why should they leave the swimming pool?
12. Where is Barbara?



fin

13. Where is the office?
14. Can she walk to the office?
15. What time should she be in the office?
16. What time can Barbara take a break?
17. Is it a busy day today?
18. What should Barbara enter into the computer?
19. Can she speak English with Hans?
20. Can she speak German with him?

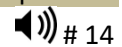
! Teraz odpowiedz na pytania jeszcze raz bez patrzenia na czytanke.

Now answer the questions once again without looking at the text.

Grammar

Alfabet

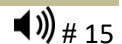
The alphabet



a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Liczebniki 11-20

Numbers 11-20



11 eleven	16 sixteen
12 twelve	17 seventeen
13 thirteen	18 eighteen
14 fourteen	19 nineteen
15 fifteen	20 twenty

Czasowniki modalne

Modal verbs

CAN, SHOULD i MUST to czasowniki modalne. Mają tę samą formę dla wszystkich osób. Odmieniają się podobnie jak czasownik BE: przez inwersję tworzymy pytania, a przez dodanie not – przeczenia. Po czasowniku modalnym występuje bezokolicznik:

Forma twierdząca		
I	} can/should/must	swim.
you		
he		
she		
it		
we		
you		
they		

Forma pytająca		
	I	
	you	

Can/should/must	he she it	swim?
	we	
	you	
	they	

Forma przecząca		
I	} cannot/ should not/ must not (can't/shouldn't/mustn't)	swim.
you		
he she it		
we		
you		
they		

CAN – móc, umieć, potrafić			
Zdanie twierdzące	Zdanie przeczące	Zdanie pytające	Krótką odpowiedź
I can swim. <i>Potrafię pływać.</i>	I cannot/can't swim. <i>Nie potrafię pływać.</i>	Can I swim? <i>Czy potrafię pływać?</i>	Yes I can, No I can't. <i>Tak, potrafię, Nie, nie potrafię</i>
You can swim. <i>Potrafisz pływać.</i>	You cannot/can't swim. <i>Nie potrafisz pływać.</i>	Can you swim? <i>Czy potrafisz pływać?</i>	Yes you can, No you can't. <i>Tak, potrafisz, Nie, nie potrafisz</i>
He/she/it can swim. <i>On/ona/ono potrafi pływać.</i>	He/she/it cannot/can't swim. <i>On/ona/ono nie potrafi pływać.</i>	Can he/she/it swim? <i>Czy on/ona/ono potrafi pływać?</i>	Yes he/she/it can, No he/she/it can't. <i>Tak, potrafi, Nie, nie potrafi</i>
We can swim. <i>Potrafimy pływać.</i>	We cannot/can't swim. <i>Nie potrafimy pływać.</i>	Can we swim? <i>Czy potrafimy pływać?</i>	Yes we can, No we can't. <i>Tak, potrafimy, Nie, nie potrafimy</i>
You can swim. <i>Potraficie pływać.</i>	You cannot/can't swim. <i>Nie potraficie pływać.</i>	Can you swim? <i>Czy potraficie pływać?</i>	Yes you can, No you can't. <i>Tak, potraficie, Nie, nie potraficie</i>
They can swim. <i>Potrafiają pływać.</i>	They cannot/can't swim. <i>Nie potrafiają pływać.</i>	Can they swim? <i>Czy potrafiają pływać?</i>	Yes they can, No they can't. <i>Tak, potrafiają, Nie, nie potrafiają</i>

SHOULD – powinno się			
Zdanie twierdzące	Zdanie przeczące	Zdanie pytające	Krótką odpowiedź

I should leave. <i>Powinienem wyjść</i>	I shouldn't leave. <i>Nie powinienem wyjść</i>	Should I leave? <i>Czy powinienem wyjść?</i>	Yes I should, No I shouldn't. <i>Tak, powinienem, Nie, nie powinienem.</i>
You should leave. <i>Powinieneś wyjść.</i>	You shouldn't leave. <i>Nie powinieneś wyjść.</i>	Should you leave? <i>Czy powinieneś wyjść?</i>	Yes you should, No you shouldn't. <i>Tak, powinieneś, Nie, nie powinieneś.</i>
He/she/it should leave. <i>On/ona/ono powinien wyjść.</i>	He/she/it shouldn't leave. <i>On/ona/ono nie powinien wyjść.</i>	Should he/she/it leave? <i>Czy on/ona/ono powinien wyjść?</i>	Yes he/she/it should, No he/she/it shouldn't. <i>Tak, powinien, Nie, nie powinien.</i>
We should leave. <i>Powinniśmy wyjść.</i>	We shouldn't leave. <i>Nie powinniśmy wyjść.</i>	Should we leave? <i>Czy powinniśmy wyjść?</i>	Yes we should, No we shouldn't. <i>Tak, powinniśmy, Nie, nie powinniśmy.</i>
You should leave. <i>Powinniście wyjść.</i>	You shouldn't leave. <i>Nie powinniście wyjść.</i>	Should you leave? <i>Czy powinniście wyjść?</i>	Yes you should, No you shouldn't. <i>Tak, powinniście, Nie, nie powinniście.</i>
They should leave. <i>Powinni wyjść.</i>	They shouldn't leave <i>Nie powinni wyjść.</i>	Should they leave? <i>Czy powinni wyjść?</i>	Yes they should, No they shouldn't. <i>Tak, powinni, Nie, nie powinni.</i>

MUST – musieć (uwaga: w przeczeniach oznacza „nie wolno”)			
Zdanie twierdzące	Zdanie przeczące	Zdanie pytające	Krótką odpowiedź
I must breathe. <i>Muszę oddychać.</i>	I must not breathe. <i>Nie wolno mi oddychać.</i>	Must I breathe? <i>Czy muszę oddychać?</i>	Yes I must, No I mustn't. <i>Tak, muszę, Nie, nie wolno mi.</i>
You must breathe. <i>Musisz oddychać.</i>	You must not breathe. <i>Nie wolno ci oddychać.</i>	Must you breathe? <i>Czy musisz oddychać?</i>	Yes you must, No you mustn't. <i>Tak, musisz, Nie, nie wolno ci.</i>
He/she/it must breathe. <i>On/ona/ono musi oddychać.</i>	He/she/it must not breathe. <i>Nie wolno mu/jej/jemu oddychać.</i>	Must he/she/it breathe? <i>Czy on/ona/ono musi oddychać?</i>	Yes he/she/it must, No he/she/it mustn't. <i>Tak, musi, Nie, nie wolno mu/jej/jemu.</i>
We must breathe. <i>Musimy oddychać.</i>	We must not breathe. <i>Nie wolno nam oddychać.</i>	Must we breathe? <i>Czy musimy oddychać?</i>	Yes we must, No we mustn't. <i>Tak, musimy, Nie, nie wolno nam.</i>
You must breathe. <i>Musicie oddychać.</i>	You must not breathe. <i>Nie wolno wam oddychać.</i>	Must you breathe? <i>Czy musicie oddychać?</i>	Yes you must, No you mustn't. <i>Tak, musimy, Nie, nie wolno nam.</i>

They must breathe. <i>Muszą oddychać.</i>	They must not breathe. <i>Nie wolno im oddychać.</i>	Must they breathe? <i>Czy muszą oddychać?</i>	Yes they must, No they mustn't. <i>Tak, muszą, Nie, nie wolno im.</i>
--	---	--	--

Exercises

Exercise 1

Powiedz poniższe liczby po angielsku.

Say the numbers in English.

14, 3, 13, 7, 17, 8, 18, 2, 20, 1, 13, 20, 15, 17, 19, 13, 15

Exercise 2

Napisz po angielsku.

Write it in English.

1. szesnaście masek –
2. czternaście przekąsek –
3. dziewiętnaście basenów –
4. osiemnaście uczestników –
5. siedemnaście jacketów –
6. dziesięć fajek –
7. dwanaście pytań –
8. piętnaście biur –
9. jedenaście przerw –
10. trzynaście komputerów –

Exercise 3

Zamień zdania twierdzące na przeczące.
Przetłumacz na polski.

Change the following sentences into negative sentences. Translate them into Polish.

Example: Hans can swim long distances. *Hans cannot (can't) swim long distances. Hans nie potrafi pływać długich dystansów.*

1. He can put on the jacket under the water.
2. She can speak English.
3. They can put on the fins.
4. We can spell our names.
5. I can take off the mask under the water.
6. I can control my buoyancy.
7. We can leave now.
8. She can walk to her office.
9. We can answer the question.
10. You can leave the swimming pool.

Exercise 4

Zamień zdania twierdzące na pytania i wstaw pozytywne odpowiedzi.

Change the sentences into questions and give positive answers.

Example: Hans can swim long distances. *Can Hans swim long distances? Yes, he can.*

1. He can put on the jacket under the water.
2. Barbara can enter the details into the computer.
3. She can spell her name in English.
4. I can take off the jacket under the water.
5. You can walk to your office.
6. We can swim with a mask and snorkel.
7. They can swim with fins.
8. Bob can control his buoyancy.
9. Barbara can speak Spanish.
10. Hans can swim without a mask under the water.

Exercise 5

Odpowiedz twierdząco lub przecząco na Give positive or negative answers to the poniższe pytania zgodnie z prawdą. questions.

Example: Can you swim 1000 metres without a break? *Yes, I can. /No, I can't.*

1. Can you swim 200 metres without a break?
2. Can you control your buoyancy?
3. Can you swim with a mask, snorkel and fins?
4. Can you take off your jacket under the water?
5. Can you put on your jacket under the water?
6. Can you breathe through the regulator continuously?
7. Can you swim without a mask under the water?
8. Can you speak German?
9. Can you spell your surname in English?
10. Can you spell your first name in German?

Exercise 6

Przetłumacz zdania na angielski.

Translate the sentences into English.

1. Potrafię pływać bez maski pod wodą.
2. Umiem literować swoje nazwisko po angielsku.
3. Potrafię kontrolować swoją pływalność.
4. Mogę wyjść.
5. Potrafię zdjąć jacket pod wodą.
6. Potrafię ubrać jacket pod wodą.
7. Potrafimy mówić po niemiecku.
8. Mogę wypić kawę.
9. Możesz zjeść przekąskę.
10. Barbara może rozmawiać po angielsku z Hansem.

Exercise 7

Utwórz pytania ogólne do zdań z powyższego Make general questions to the above sentences. ćwiczenia.

Example: Potrafię pływać bez maski pod wodą. *Can I swim without a mask under the water?*

Exercise 8

Zmień zdania przeczące na twierdzące.

Change negative sentences into positive ones.

Example: They shouldn't leave the swimming pool. *They should leave the swimming pool.*

1. I shouldn't start my work at 10.00.
2. I shouldn't leave the office.
3. Barbara shouldn't enter the personal details of Hans into the computer.
4. We shouldn't be healthy and fit.
5. They shouldn't walk to the swimming pool.
6. You shouldn't drink coffee.
7. We shouldn't answer the question.
8. Hans and Bob shouldn't leave the swimming pool.

Exercise 9

- A. Przetłumacz zdania na angielski. Translate the sentences into English.
1. Oni nie powinni pływać bez fajek.
 2. Powinniśmy opuścić biuro.
 3. Powinniśmy być zdrowi i wysportowani.
 4. Barbara powinna być w biurze o 9.00.
 5. Ona powinna wprowadzić dane personalne do komputera: imię, nazwisko, osobę do kontaktu w nagłym przypadku, numer telefonu, adres emailowy.
 6. Ona nie powinna opuścić bazy nurkowej.
 7. Hans powinien oddychać nieprzerwanie przez automat.
 8. On powinien wypełnić kwestionariusz medyczny.
 9. Wy nie powinniście pływać bez fajek.
 10. Oni powinni ubrać płetwy.
 11. My powinniśmy zdjąć jackety.
 12. Wy powinniście panować nad waszą pływalnością.
- B. Utwórz pytania ogólne do zdań z powyższego ćwiczenia. Make general questions to the above sentences.

Example: Oni nie powinni pływać bez fajek. *Should they swim without snorkels?*

Exercise 10



1. Przeliteruj następujące wyrazy: Spell the words:

A-N-S-W-E-R
Q-U-E-S-T-I-O-N
E-Q-U-I-P-M-E-N-T
J-A-C-K-E-T
B-U-O-Y-A-N-C-Y
S-N-O-R-K-E-L

Sprawdź odpowiedzi włączając nagranie. Play CD to check your answers.

2. Przeliteruj swoje imię i nazwisko. Spell your name now. Learn to spell it fast.
Naucz się literować je szybko.

Exercise 11

Napisz, co Hans musi robić na drugich zajęciach na basenie. Wymień wszystkie czynności. Napisz o jednej rzeczy, której mu robić nie wolno.

Write what Hans must do during his second lesson in the swimming pool. List all the skills. Write about one thing he mustn't do.

Example: He must swim with a snorkel. He must...

He ...

Exercise 12

Które z powyższych umiejętności potrafisz ty?

Which of the above can you do?

Example: I can swim with a snorkel, but I can't breathe through the regulator continuously. I can...

I ...

ROZWIĄZANIE TEGO ĆWICZENIA MOŻNA PRZESŁAĆ NA ADRES: ewa@angielskinamalcie.pl DO BEZPŁATNEJ KOREKTY, PODAJĄC NR ĆWICZENIA I STRONĘ.

Exercise 13

Co powinien robić uczestnik kursu OWD na basenie? Napisz co najmniej 5 umiejętności.

What should an OWD course participant do in a the swimming pool? Write at least 5 skills.

Example: An OWD course participant should swim with a snorkel.

Exercise 14

Utwórz dialog. Miejsce akcji: basen. Osoby: ty na kursie OWD i instruktor nurkowania.

Make a dialogue. Setting: swimming pool. People: diving instructor and you as an OWD course participant.

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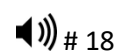
LESSON 3



there is	jest, znajduje się
break down	zepsuć się
air compressor	kompresor powietrza
service	serwisować

What is there in a dive centre?	In a dive centre there is some dive equipment.
Is there any air compressor in your dive centre?	Yes, there is. There is one air compressor in my dive centre.
Can you service your dive equipment?	No, I can't. I can't service my dive equipment.
Can you control your buoyancy very well?	No, I can't. I can't control my buoyancy very well yet.

Dialogue



Vocabulary

there are	są, znajdują się (<i>do liczby mnogiej</i>)
any	jakiś, jakaś, jakieś (<i>występuje w pytaniach i przeczeniach</i>)
message	wiadomość
What are they about?	O czym są?
some	jakiś, jakaś, jakieś (<i>występuje w zdaniach twierdzących</i>)
a few	kilka (<i>do czasowników policzalnych</i>)
offer	oferta
enquiry	zapytanie (ofertowe)
potential	potencjalny
what about ...	co z ..
there is	jest, znajduje się (<i>do liczby pojedynczej</i>)
interesting	interesujący
quiet	cichy
air compressor	kompresor powietrza
quite	dosyć, całkiem
expensive	drogi



In the office of Diving Net

Barbara:	Good morning boss!
Bob:	Hi, Barbara, are there any messages for me?
Barbara:	Yes, there are. There are some emails for you.
Bob:	What are they about?
Barbara:	There are a few offers of some equipment and a few enquiries from potential customers.
Bob:	Can you answer the enquiries?
Barbara:	Yes, of course, no problem.
Bob:	And what about the offers? Is there anything interesting?
Barbara:	Yes, there is an interesting offer for a very good and quiet air compressor. It is quite expensive, though. What should I answer them?

Vocabulary

dive equipment production company	przedsiębiorstwo produkujące sprzęt do nurkowania
old	stary
loud	głośny
look at	popatrzeć na
price	cena
high	wysoki
make a decision	podjąć decyzję
too fast	za szybko
consider	rozważyć
pros and cons	za i przeciw
think	myśleć, sądzić
get	dostać, uzyskać
break down	zepsuć się
any time	w każdej chwili
service	serwisować
sell	sprzedać
borrow	pożyczyć
money	pieniądze
next	następnie
buy	kupić
that	to, że
Sales and Marketing Department	Dział Sprzedaży i Marketingu
issue	sprawa
discuss	omówić
more	więcej, bardziej
desk	biurko
modern	nowoczesny
list	lista
surprised	zdziwiony
still	wciąż
reduce	obniżyć
percent	procent
after	po
about	około
deliver	dostarczyć
tomorrow	jutro

Bob is very excited today because of an interesting offer from a diving equipment production company. There is an air compressor in his dive centre, but it is old and very loud. He must look at the price first. The price is quite high. He cannot make a decision too fast. He must consider the pros and cons. Bob must think how he can get the money for the new equipment. His old air compressor is very loud and it can break down any time, but he can service it and then sell it. He can also borrow some money from his bank. Next, he can buy the new and quiet air compressor. That is his decision.

Hans Zimmer is in his company, Divex. Divex Ltd. is a dive equipment production company. Hans must speak with the Sales and Marketing Department. There are a few issues which he must discuss with them. Divex should sell more. There is a document on the desk in the Sales and Marketing

Department. This is an offer for some dive centres. It is an offer for a modern air compressor. There is Diving Net on the list of the potential customers. Hans is surprised.
In the afternoon Barbara is still in the office. She must write an email to Divex that Diving Net can buy the air compressor, but they must reduce the price by ten percent. After about five minutes there is an answer: they can do it. They can reduce the price. They can deliver the air compressor tomorrow.

Questions to the text

🔊 # 22

1. Why is Bob very excited today?
2. Is there an air compressor in his dive centre?
3. Is his air compressor new?
4. Is it loud?
5. What must Bob look at?
6. Is the price high?
7. What must he consider?
8. Are there more pros?
9. What are the pros? (Jakie są zalety?)
10. How can he get the money for the new air compressor?
11. Where is Hans?
12. What is Divex?
13. Why must Hans speak with the Sales and Marketing Department?
14. What is there on the desk in the Sales and Marketing Department?
15. Is there Diving Net on the list?
16. Where is Barbara in the afternoon?
17. What must she do?
18. Can Divex reduce the price?
19. Can Diving Net buy the air compressor?
20. When can Divex deliver the air compressor?



glove

! Teraz odpowiedz na pytania jeszcze raz bez patrzenia na czytanke.

Now answer the questions once again without looking at the text.

Grammar

Forma **There is/ there are**

There is/ there are

Konstrukcja **there is/ there are**, w której słowo **there** jest tylko wyrazem gramatycznym, służy do informowania, że:

[1] w danym otoczeniu coś lub ktoś znajduje się lub nie:

There is an air compressor in the dive centre. W bazie nurkowej jest kompresor powietrza.
There are divers under the water. Pod wodą są nurkowie.

[2] w danym terminie jakieś wydarzenie/wydarzenia mają lub nie mają miejsca:

There is a briefing before the dive. Przed nurkowaniem jest omówienie.

There is no briefing before this dive/
} Przed tym nurkowaniem nie ma omówienia.

There isn't any briefing before this dive.

[3] coś istnieje lub nie istnieje:

There are some solutions.

Istnieją jakieś rozwiązania.

There is no time.

Nie ma czasu.

Pytania tworzone są przez inwersję, a przeczenia przez dodanie NOT lub NO po czasowniku BE.

	Liczba pojedyncza	Liczba mnoga
Zdanie twierdzące:	There is a message for you.	There are messages for you.
Zdanie pytające:	Is there a message for you?	Are there messages for you?
Krótką odpowiedź:	Yes, there is . No, there isn't .	Yes, there are . No, there aren't .
Zdanie przeczące:	There isn't a message for you./ There is no message for you.	There aren't messages for you./ There are no messages for you.

Uwaga!

W odróżnieniu do THERE IS i THERE ARE

It is oraz **they are** – stosuje się do opisu, jakie coś jest.

The air compressor is new. Kompresor powietrza jest nowy.

It is new. On jest nowy.


The prices are low. Ceny są niskie.

They are low. One są niskie.

It is oznacza również – to jest/ ono jest

Liczebniki 21-100

Numbers 21-1000

 # 23

21	twenty-one, 22 twenty-two, 23 twenty-three...	100	one hundred,
30	thirty	200	two hundred...
40	forty	1000	thousand
50	fifty	2000	two thousand...
60	sixty	1,000,000	one million
70	seventy	2,000,000	two million...
80	eighty	1,000,000,000	billion
90	ninety		

Exercises

Exercise 1

Wstaw liczby słownie i dopasuj formę czasownika *is* lub *are*

Write down the numbers in words and choose *is* or *are*.

Example: There (20) fins in the box. *There are twenty fins in the box.*

1. There (1) air compressor in Diving Net.
2. There (38) masks in the dive centre.
3. There (1) Sales and Marketing Department in Divex Ltd.
4. There about (7,000,000,000) people in the world.
5. There about (40,000,000) people in Poland.
6. There (9) divemasters in this dive centre.
7. There (11) participants in the OWD course in Diving Net.
8. There (41) participants in the AOWD course in Diving Net.
9. There (200) production companies in the south of Poland.
10. There (1,000,000) issues which Hans must discuss with the S&M Department.

Exercise 2

Przetłumacz na angielski.

Write it in English.

1. dwadzieścia dwa dział
2. pięćdziesiąt spraw
3. czterdzieści zapytań
4. sto ofert
5. tysiąc wiadomości
6. czterdzieści cztery przerwy
7. milion szczegółów
8. dwanaście adresów
9. trzy tysiące uczestników
10. dwadzieścia kursów nurkowania

Exercise 3

Napisz, co jest i czego nie ma na biurku Barbary.

Write what there is and what there isn't on Barbara's desk.

documents ✓	fins x	offers ✓	computer ✓	masks x
telephone ✓	air compressor x	snorkel x	medical questionnaire ✓	
	jacket x	regulators x	messages ✓	

Example: *There are some documents on the desk.*

There aren't any fins on the desk.

1. There
2. There
3. There
4. There
5. There
6. There
7. There
8. There

9. There
10. There

Exercise 4

Utwórz pytania ogólne do ćwiczenia 2 i wstaw krótkie odpowiedzi. Make general questions to exercise 2 and write short answers.

Example: *Are there any documents on the desk? Yes, there are.*
Are there any fins on the desk? No, there aren't.

1. there? ..., there
2. there? ..., there
3. there? ..., there
4. there? ..., there
5. there? ..., there
6. there? ..., there
7. there? ..., there
8. there? ..., there
9. there? ..., there
10. there? ..., there

Exercise 5

Dokończ zdania.

Finish the sentences.

Example: *There are..... (kilka spraw, które Hans musi omówić).*
There are a few issues which Hans must discuss.

1. There are (czternastu nurków na basenie).
2. There is (stary kompresor powietrza w bazie nurkowej).
3. There are (jakieś dokumenty na biurku).
4. There is (komputer na biurku).
5. There are (pięć pytań w zapytaniu ofertowym).
6. There are..... (kilka wiadomości dla Boba).
7. There is (oferta dla centrów nurkowych).
8. There are (cztery automaty w bazie nurkowej).
9. There are (kilka za i przeciw).
10. There are (jacyś klienci w biurze).

Exercise 6

Wstaw poniższe czasowniki w odpowiednie miejsca. Put in the following verbs in the gaps.

borrow	sell	break down	look at	make
consider	think	get	buy	service

Bob is very excited today because of the interesting offer. There is an air compressor in his dive centre, but it is old and very loud. He must (1) the price first. The price is quite high.

He cannot (2) a decision too fast. He must (3) the pros and cons. Bob must (4) how he can (5) the money for the new equipment. His old air compressor is very loud and it can (6) any time, but he can (7) it and then (8) it. He can also (9) some money from his bank. Next, he can (10) the new and quiet air compressor. That is his decision.

Exercise 7

Odpowiedz twierdząco lub przecząco na poniższe zdania. Make short answers to the following questions.

Example: Must he look at the price first? Yes, he must.

1. Is Bob very excited today?
2. Is there an air compressor in his dive centre?
3. Is the price quite high?
4. Can he make a decision very fast?
5. Must he consider the pros and cons?
6. Must he think how he can get the money?
7. Can the old compressor break down any time?
8. Can he service it?
9. Can he sell it then?
10. Can he borrow money from the bank?

Exercise 8

Uzupełnij luki czasownikami z czytanki. Pierwsza litera jest podana. Fill in the gaps with verbs from the text. The first letter is given.

Example: He must l..... at the price first. He must look at the price first.

1. We can b..... money from the bank
2. The old equipment can b..... d..... any time.
3. We should s..... the old and loud compressor and then s..... it.
4. Next we can b..... a new compressor.
5. We can't m..... a decision too fast.
6. Bob must t..... how he can g..... the money.
7. Before we can buy the new equipment we must c..... the pros and cons.
8. Hans must d..... a few issues with the Sales and Marketing Department.
9. Barbara must w..... an email to the production company.
10. The production company can r..... the price by 10%.

Exercise 9

Ułóż pytania do zdań rozpoczynając od podanych zaimków pytających. Make questions to the sentences using the interrogative pronouns.

Example: I must go to the doctor. Where must I go?

1. He should go the doctor. Where ...?
2. He must control his buoyancy. What ...?
3. You can put on this jacket. What ...?
4. Divex can deliver the air compressor tomorrow. When ...?
5. We should leave the swimming pool because the time is over. Why ...?
6. Barbara should be in the office at 9.00. What time ...?

7. Bob can borrow money from the bank. Where ...from?
8. There is a document on the desk. What ...?
9. They can have the lesson tomorrow. When ...?
10. We should finish our lesson because the time is over. Why ...?

Exercise 10

Dlaczego Bob jest dziś podekscytowany? Opisz całą sytuację własnymi słowami, używając czasownika BE i czasowników modalnych. Why is Bob excited today? Describe the whole situation in your own words, using the verb BE and modal verbs.

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Exercise 11

Opisz własnymi słowami dzisiejsze wydarzenie w firmie Hansa, używając czasownika BE i czasowników modalnych. Describe today's situation in Hans's company in your own words, using the verb BE and modal verbs.

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LESSON 4



turtle	żółw
dive	nurkować
guide	przewodnik
ear doctor	laryngolog

Are there any turtles in the Red Sea?	Yes, there are. There are turtles in the Red Sea.
Does he often dive in summer?	Yes, he does. He often dives in summer.
Do all the guides speak English?	Yes, they do. All the guides speak English.
Do you often go to your ear doctor ?	Yes, I do. I usually visit my ear doctor when I have a problem with my ears.

Dialogue



Vocabulary

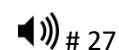
fantastic	fantastyczny
ill	chory
cancel	odwołać
class	lekcja
What's wrong with him?	Co mu jest?
ear	ucho
diving	nurkowanie
yesterday	wczoraj
this time	tym razem
serious	poważny
What a pity!	Jaka szkoda!
know	znać, wiedzieć
communicate	porozumieć się



In the office of Diving Net

Hans Zimmer:	Good afternoon, Barbara. How is the new air compressor?
Barbara:	Oh, it's fantastic, so efficient and so quiet!
Hans Zimmer:	I am glad. Where is Bob?
Barbara:	He can't come today. He is ill. We must cancel the class.
Hans Zimmer:	What's wrong with him?
Barbara:	He has a problem with his ears after diving yesterday. He usually doesn't cancel any lessons, but this time it is quite serious.
Hans Zimmer:	What a pity! What about Robert? Can I have the lesson with him? He is a divemaster, isn't he?
Barbara:	Yes, he is, but he can't speak English.
Hans Zimmer:	Does he know German?
Barbara:	No, he doesn't.
Hans Zimmer:	So we can't communicate because I don't know any Polish...

Text



Vocabulary

like	lubić
job	zawód, praca
very much	bardzo mocno
full of adventures	pełny przygód
meet	spotykać, poznawać
foreigner	obcokrajowiec
among	wśród, pośród
travel	podróżować
all over the world	po całym świecie
spring	wiosna
go	iść, jechać
dive	nurkować
summer	lato
guide	przewodnik
well	dobrze
risky activity	ryzykowne zajęcie
misunderstanding	nieporozumienie
lead to	prowadzić do
accident	wypadek
foreign	obcy, zagraniczny
avoid	unikać
face to face	twarzą w twarz
translate	tłumaczyć
only	tylko
sea animals	zwierzęta morskie
shark	rekin
dolphin	delfin
moray eel	murena
lionfish	skrzydlica
starfish	rozwiazda
jellyfish	meduza
stingray	płaszczka
octopus	ośmiornica
turtle	żółw
do something about it	zrobić coś z tym
three times a week	trzy razy w tygodniu
usually	zwykle
always	zawsze
snorkel	nurkować z fajką
surface	powierzchnia
sometimes	czasem
on Mondays	w poniedziałki
change	zmienić
ear doctor	laryngolog
patient	pacjent
tell	powiedzieć

Bob likes his job very much. It is very interesting and full of adventures. He meets a lot of interesting people. There are also foreigners among his customers. He travels all over the world. In spring he usually goes to Egypt and in summer he dives in Malta. All the guides speak English. He knows that he must communicate in English very well, because diving is a risky activity and a misunderstanding can lead to an accident.

Robert is a very good and successful divemaster, but he doesn't speak any foreign language. He avoids meeting foreigners face to face. When he goes to Malta or Egypt, Bob translates all the briefings to him. Robert only knows the English names for some sea animals: a shark, a dolphin, a moray eel, a lionfish, a starfish, a jellyfish, a stingray, an octopus, and a turtle. He knows that he should learn English. He must do something about it and he already has a plan...

Hans Zimmer is in the swimming pool now. He goes to the swimming pool three times a week. He usually swims 2000 metres and next he always snorkels on the surface of the water. He always puts on a mask and a snorkel. He sometimes puts on his fins. On Mondays Hans usually has a diving lesson in the swimming pool, but today he must change his plans. He doesn't have a lesson because Bob has a problem with his ears. Divers often have problems with their ears. Bob is no exception. Hans knows a very good ear doctor. There are a lot of divers among her patients. Hans must tell Bob about her.

Questions to the text

1. Does Bob like his job?
2. Why does he like his job?
3. Who does he meet in his job?
4. Are there only Polish people among his customers?
5. Does he travel all over the world?
6. Where does he usually go in spring?
7. Where does he usually go in summer?
8. What language do all the guides speak?
9. Why must Bob speak English very well?
10. Does Robert know English very well?
11. What does Bob do when he goes to Egypt with Robert?
12. What words does Robert know?
13. How often does Hans go to the swimming pool?
14. Does he usually swim 4000 metres?
15. Does he always snorkel on the surface of the water?
16. What does he sometimes put on?
17. When does Hans usually have a diving lesson?
18. Do divers often have problems with their ears?
19. Does Hans know a very good ear doctor?
20. Are there any divers among her patients?



wetsuit

! Teraz odpowiedz na pytania jeszcze raz bez patrzenia na czytanke.

Now answer the questions once again without looking at the text.

Grammar

Czas teraźniejszy prosty

The Simple Present Tense

Czas Simple Present jest czasem teraźniejszym prostym stosowanym do wyrażenia czynności lub stanów regularnych, powtarzających się lub trwających cały czas.

Budowa: podmiot + podstawowa forma czasownika (Uwaga: w 3. os. l. poj. – końcówka „s”):

I live in Poland. He lives in Poland.

Forma twierdząca	Forma pytająca	Forma przecząca
<p>I } work in an office.</p> <p>You</p> <p>He/she/it works in an office.</p> <p>We</p> <p>You } work in an office.</p> <p>They</p>	<p>I</p> <p>Do } work in an office?</p> <p>you</p> <p>Does he/she/it works in an office?</p> <p>we</p> <p>Do } you } work in an office?</p> <p>they</p>	<p>I</p> <p>} do not work in an office.</p> <p>You</p> <p>He/she/it does not work in an office.</p> <p>We</p> <p>You } do not work in an office.</p> <p>they</p>
<p>W formie pytającej operator „do” lub „does” stosuje się również w przypadku pytań szczegółowych, tj. rozpoczynających się od: when, where, what, why, how, itd.</p> <p>Where do you work? Gdzie pracujesz</p> <p>Wyjątkiem jest zaimek pytający „who”, gdyż pytamy o podmiot. Nie stosujemy operatora „do” ani „does”, tylko używamy czasownika w trzeciej osobie liczby pojedynczej.</p> <p>Who teaches you English? Kto uczy cię angielskiego?</p>		
Krótkie odpowiedzi twierdzące		
<p>I</p> <p>Yes, } do.</p> <p>you</p> <p>Yes, he/she/it does.</p> <p>we</p> <p>Yes, you } do.</p> <p>they</p>		
Krótkie odpowiedzi przeczące		

I	
No, }	don't.
you	
No, he/she/it	doesn't.
we	
No, you }	don't.
they	

Uwaga!

Czasownik HAVE w trzeciej osobie liczby pojedynczej ma formę „has”

Czasownik DO i GO w trzeciej osobie liczby pojedynczej mają odpowiednio formę „does” i „goes”

Wyrazy często występujące w zdaniach w czasie Simple Present

always	often	usually	sometimes	from time to time	rarely/seldom	never
zawsze	często	zwykle	czasem	od czasu do czasu	rzadko	nigdy

every day	every Friday	every week	once a week	twice a month	three times a year
codziennie	co piątek	co tydzień	raz w tygodniu	dwa razy w miesiącu	trzy razy w roku

Exercises

Exercise 1

Podkreśl w tekście wszystkie niemodalne czasowniki w czasie Simple Present w trzeciej osobie liczby pojedynczej, tj. zakończone literką „s”.
Underline all singular third person verbs in the Present Simple Tense, i.e. those finished with “s”.

Exercise 2

Wstaw końcówkę „s” tam, gdzie to konieczne. Put in “s” where necessary.

1. Robert know..... that he should learn English.
2. We often travel..... to Egypt.
3. She sometimes travel..... to Malta in summer.
4. They usually swim..... 1000 metres.
5. Bob and Robert dive..... in the Red Sea every year.
6. Hans always snorkel..... with his mask.
7. All the guides speak..... English.
8. I communicate..... in English quite well.
9. They meet..... a lot of interesting people.
10. In spring he dive..... in a lake.

Exercise 3

Ułóż poniższe przysłówki w kolejności od oznaczających najmniejszą częstotliwość do najwyższej.
Put the adverbs in order from the lowest to the highest frequency.

never always sometimes often usually rarely

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

Uwaga!

W języku angielskim nie stosuje się wielokrotnych przeczeń w zdaniu, np.

I never dive without an octopus

Nigdy nie nurkuję bez oktopusa.

Exercise 4

Wstaw przysłówki tworząc zdania o sobie Write true sentences about yourself using the following adverbs.

never always sometimes often usually rarely

1. I have my diving course on Mondays.
2. I put on fins in the swimming pool.
3. I meet a lot of foreigners when I am holiday.
4. I dive with a guide.
5. I change my plans.
6. I problems with my ears.
7. I go to the ear doctor.
8. I cancel my meetings.
9. I communicate in English with foreigners.
10. I eat an octopus for lunch.

Exercise 5

Odpowiedź krótko na poniższe pytania zgodnie z prawdą. Give short true answers.

Example: Do you work in a company. *No, I don't.*

1. Do you work in a dive centre?
2. Do you go to the swimming pool seven times a week?
3. Do you work in an office?
4. Do you communicate in English with foreigners?
5. Do you eat dolphins for lunch?
6. Do you travel all over the world twice a year?
7. Do you dive in summer?
8. Do you meet a lot of interesting people in your work?
9. Do you swim with sharks every year?
10. Do you always dive with a guide?

Exercise 6

Anna nie wykonuje żadnych z powyższych czynności. Napisz o niej 9 zdań przeczących. Anna doesn't do any of the above things. Write negative sentences about her.

Example: *She doesn't work in a dive centre.*

1. She
2. She
3. She
4. She
5. She

6. She
7. She
8. She
9. She

Exercise 7

Wpisz „do” lub „does” do poniższych pytań.

Put in “do” or “does”.

Example: *Does he work on Sundays?*

1. he work every day?
2. we speak English well?
3. she swim with dolphins every summer?
4. you know German well?
5. Robert learn English?
6. you go to the swimming pool twice a week?
7. they travel all over the world?
8. she communicate in Spanish?
9. you snorkel in the swimming pool every Sunday.
10. Bob translate all the briefings to Robert?

Exercise 8

Napisz prawdziwe zdania o swoim najlepszym przyjacielu/przyjaciółce w odniesieniu do poniższych czynności. Write true sentences about your best friend using the following phrases.

Example: *My best friend doesn't eat an octopus for lunch every day/ My best friend eats an octopus for lunch every day.*

eat an octopus for lunch every day	work in a restaurant	swim 4000 metres every week
communicate in German with foreigners	dive with sharks once a month	
make her/his decisions fast	change his/her plans very often	dive in Malta every summer
walk to her/his office every day	borrow money from her/his bank every month	

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

Exercise 9

Utwórz pytania w drugiej osobie liczby pojedynczej.

Make questions in the second person singular.

Example: *I work in an office. And you? Do you work in an office?*

1. I meet a lot of interesting people in my job. And you?
2. I travel all over the world. And you?
3. I speak German very well. And you?
4. I work in a company. And you?
5. I like Bob very much. And you?
6. I make my decisions very fast. And you?
7. I walk to my company. And you?
8. I know Spanish quite well. And you?
9. I live in Poland. And you?
10. I have a very good diving instructor. And you?

Exercise 10

Połącz wyrazy z kolumny po lewej stronie z ich polskimi odpowiednikami po stronie prawej. Match the words in the two columns.

1) shark	a) delfin
2) dolphin	b) rekin
3) moray eel	c) skrzydlica
4) lionfish	d) murena
5) starfish	e) płaszczka
6) jellyfish	f) ośmiornica
7) stingray	g) meduza
8) octopus	h) żółw
9) turtle	i) rozgwiazda

Exercise 11

Utwórz pytania o częstotliwość poniższych czynności.

Make questions to the following sentences starting from "How often".

Example: I go to the swimming pool three times a week. *How often do you go to the swimming pool?*

1. I learn English twice a week.
2. I dive twice a week in summer.
3. I visit my doctor once a month in spring.
4. I swim with turtles every summer.
5. I go to work five times a week.
6. I service the air compressor every year.
7. I go to my ear doctor every summer.
8. I talk to my diving instructor twice a week.
9. I write emails every day.
10. I communicate with foreigners every Friday.

Exercise 12

Wpisz odpowiednie słówko pytające: **when, where, where ... from, how, how often, why, what** lub **what time**.

Put in the right interrogative pronoun: **when, where, where ... from, how, how often, why, what** or **what time**.

Example: He comes to his office at 9 o'clock. *What time does he come to his office?*

1. He goes to the swimming pool every day. does he go every day?
2. They speak English well. do they speak English?
3. I borrow money from the bank. do I borrow money
4. We dive twice a week. do we dive?
5. She has her English lesson in the afternoon. does she have her English lesson?
6. I swim long distances because I must be fit. do I swim long distances?
7. He comes from Germany. does he come
8. Bob translates all the briefings to Robert because Robert doesn't know English. does Bob translate all the briefings to Robert?
9. She has her diving course at 11.00. does she have her diving course?
10. They change their air compressor every year. do they change their air compressor?

Exercise 13

Przetłumacz na angielski używając czasu Simple Present. Translate into English using the Simple Present Tense.

1. Zawsze nurkuję z oktopusem.
2. On zawsze nurkuje z oktopusem.
3. Czy oni zawsze nurkują z oktopusem?
4. Oni nigdy nie nurkują bez oktopusa.
5. Ona nigdy nie nurkuje bez oktopusa.
6. Czy ona nurkuje bez oktopusa?
7. Dlaczego ona nurkuje z oktopusem?
8. Dlaczego wszyscy nurkowie nurkują z oktopusem?
9. My nigdy nie nurkujemy bez oktopusa.
10. Jak często oni nurkują z oktopusem?

Exercise 14

Przetłumacz na angielski używając czasu Simple Present. Pamiętaj, że w każdym zdaniu musi być podmiot, nawet jeśli w polskim zdaniu użyty jest tylko podmiot domyślny. Translate into English using the Simple Present Tense. Remember to put a subject in each sentence even though in Polish an implied subject is used.

Bob bardzo lubi swoją pracę. Nurkuje bardzo często. Zawsze wkłada maskę i fajkę. Potem wkłada płetwy. Czasami czyści swoją maskę pod wodą. Nurkuje z automatem i oktopusem. Oddycha nieprzerwanie przez automat. Nigdy nie wstrzymuje oddechu. Bardzo dobrze kontroluje swoją pływalność. Bob często jeździ do Egiptu. Zwykle podróżuje z Robertem i swoimi uczniami raz w roku. Robert nie mówi po angielsku. Zna tylko kilka słów: żółw, meduza, rekin, delfin, murena, ośmiornica skrzydlica, rozgwiazda, płaszczka. Bob i Robert często nurkują z przewodnikami z Egiptu. Bob tłumaczy wszystkie omówienia (briefingi) Robertowi. Od czasu do czasu nurkują z rekinami. Bob rzadko snurkuje na powierzchni wody.

Exercise 15

Wykorzystując czasowniki i frazy z powyższego tekstu opisz swoje zwyczaje nurkowe w czasie Simple Present. Użyj określeń częstotliwości, np. never, usually, twice a year, itd. Using verbs and phrases from the above text describe your own diving habits in the Present Simple Tense. Use the adverbs of frequency, such as e.g. never, usually, twice a year, etc.

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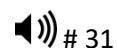
LESSON 5



quarry	kamieniołom
lake	jezioro
torch	latarka
oxygen	tlen

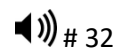
When do you usually go to the **quarry**? | I usually go to the **quarry** in spring and autumn.
When does he usually dive in a **lake**? | He usually dives in a lake in August.
When do you usually use a **torch**? | I usually use a **torch** at night.
How much **oxygen** is there in the air? | There is 21 percent **oxygen** in the air.

Dialogue



Vocabulary

want	chcieć
make an appointment	umówić się na wizytę
Dry Suit course	kurs nurkowania w suchym skafandrze
Rescue Diver course	kurs nurka ratownika
can't make it	nie dać rady (przyjść)
AOWD – Advanced Open Water Diver	kurs nurkowania zaawansowanego w otwartych wodach
guy	facet, gość
last	ostatni
lake	jezioro
quarry	kamieniołom
together	razem
sure	pewnie



On the phone

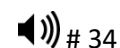
Hans: Hi, Bob, This is Hans. I know a very good ear doctor. Do you want her telephone number?
Bob: Yes, I do, thank you very much.
Hans: She is a busy woman, but you can make an appointment for today. She is my wife's friend. And we can meet tomorrow for the lesson in the swimming pool.
Bob: I am afraid, we can't. On Wednesdays I always have a Dry Suit course with my students.
Hans: What about Thursday?
Bob: On Thursdays I always have an AOWD course.
Hans: And on Friday?
Bob: I usually have a Rescue Diver course on Fridays, but my student can't make it this Friday, so we can have our last lesson in the swimming pool.
Hans: And what do you usually do at weekends?
Bob: At weekends I usually go to a lake or quarry with my students and we dive together.
Hans: Can I go with you?
Bob: Sure, after your last lesson in the swimming pool, you can have your first open water dive.

Text

Vocabulary

give	dawać
fun	zabawa, radość
the best	najlepszy
easy	łatwy
talk to	rozmawiać z
whole	cały
check	sprawdzać
octopus	oktopus
pressure gauge	ciśnieniomierz
dive computer	komputer nurkowy
compass	Kompas
SMB (Surface Marker Buoy)	bojka
light/torch	latarka
tank	butla
bring	przynosić
most	większość
return	oddawać, zwracać
empty	pusty
cylinder	butla
leave	zostawiać
bring back	przynosić z powrotem
experienced	doświadczony
nitrox	nitroks
enriched air	wzbogacone powietrze
more and more	coraz bardziej, coraz więcej
popular	popularny
use	używać
gas mix	mieszanka gazów
less	mniej
nitrogen	azot
oxygen	tlen
many	wiele
benefit	korzyść
explore	badać, eksplorować
wreck	wrak
dive site	miejsce nurkowe
depth	głębokość
longer	dłużej
than	niż
who	który, którzy
another	kolejny
advantage	zaleta
absorb	wchłaniać
tired	zmęczony
knowledge development sessions	zajęcia z teorii
enter	wchodzić do
beginner	początkujący
join	dołączać do

team	zespół
deep diving	nurkowanie głębokie
digital underwater photography	cyfrowe podwodne fotografowanie
wreck diving	nurkowanie wrakowe
night diving	nurkowanie nocne
boat diving	nurkowanie z łodzi
drift diving	nurkowanie w prądzie
advanced	zaawansowany
skill	umiejętność
accompanied by	w towarzystwie (<i>kogoś</i>)
just for pleasure	tylko dla przyjemności
do a course	robić kurs



Bob's job gives him a lot of fun. He thinks it is the best job in the world. It is not an easy job, though. On Mondays he always comes to the dive centre at 9 o'clock in the morning. He talks to Barbara about new offers, enquiries and customers, and then he makes a plan for the whole week. Then he usually checks the equipment and services it. He repairs or services not only his equipment but also his customers' regulators, octopuses, pressure gauges, dive computers, compasses, SMBs, lights, masks, fins, tanks, and other things. His customers always bring their equipment to him on Sundays because most divers usually go to lakes and quarries at weekends. They borrow tanks with air from Bob's dive centre and then they return the empty cylinders. When they bring back the empty tanks, there are always some divers who leave their things for Bob to repair. Monday mornings are the busiest in Diving Net. Bob does not dive on Mondays.

In the afternoon advanced divers come to Bob's office and they participate in an Enriched Air Diver course. Diving on nitrox is more and more popular. Nitrox divers use a gas mix that has less nitrogen and more oxygen. There are many benefits of using enriched air. Divers who use nitrox explore wrecks or dive sites at some depths for a longer time than people who dive on air, because they absorb less nitrogen. Another advantage is that nitrox divers feel less tired after diving. During the course on Mondays, Bob talks about the theory of diving on enriched air. The divers dive with nitrox at weekends.

Bob's students can choose between a PADI or ASTD course, as Bob teaches in both of these federations. On Tuesdays Bob has an OWD course for beginners. Although PADI is still very popular, every year there are more and more people who join the ASTD team.

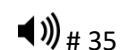
Every Wednesday Bob comes to the dive centre in the afternoon. He has a Dry Suit course. The divers have a knowledge development session on Wednesdays. They do not enter the water. On Fridays or Saturdays they put on their dry suits and dive in the swimming pool or in open water.

On Thursdays Bob always has an AOWD course. During this course, he talks about deep diving, digital underwater photography, wreck diving, night diving, boat diving, and drift diving.

On Fridays advanced divers have their Rescue Diver course with Bob. They have a knowledge development session and practise the skills. Some divers say that it is the most difficult course.

At weekends Bob and Robert go to a lake or a quarry with their divers. The divers do their courses accompanied by the diving instructor or the divemaster. There are also divers who only borrow air tanks from Bob's dive centre and dive just for pleasure. They do not do any course.

Questions to the text



1. What does Bob think about his job?
2. What time does he usually come to his office on Mondays?
3. Who does he talk to?
4. What do Bob and Barbara talk about?
5. Does Bob make a plan for the whole week on Mondays?

6. What does he repair and service on Mondays?
7. What do the customers borrow from Bob?
8. Why do most customers bring him their equipment on Sundays?
9. Are Monday mornings the busiest in Diving Net?
10. Does Bob dive on Mondays?
11. Who comes to the dive centre on Tuesdays?
12. What is nitrox?
13. Do nitrox divers absorb less nitrogen?
14. What are the benefits to diving on nitrox?
15. Are there more and more people who join the ASTD team every year?
16. What does Bob talk about during the AOWD course?
17. Who has the Rescue Diver course with Bob?
18. What do some divers say about the Rescue Diver course?
19. Where do Bob and Robert go at weekends?
20. Who goes to a lake or quarry at weekends?



weight belt

! Teraz odpowiedz na pytania jeszcze raz bez patrzenia na czytanke.

Now answer the questions once again without looking at the text.

Grammar

🔊 # 36

Nazwy dni tygodnia

Names of the days of the week

Monday – poniedziałek

Tuesday – wtorek

Wednesday – środa

Thursday – czwartek

Friday – piątek

Saturday – sobota

Sunday – niedziela

W języku angielskim z dniami tygodni używa się przyimka **"on"**, np.: on Sunday, on Tuesday, on Monday. Dni tygodnia pisane są z dużej litery.

🔊 # 37

Nazwy miesięcy

Names of the months

January – styczeń	July – lipiec
February – luty	August – sierpień
March – marzec	September – wrzesień
April – kwiecień	October – październik
May – maj	November – listopad
June – czerwiec	December – grudzień

W języku angielskim z miesiącami używa się przyimka **"in"**, np.: in December, in October, in January. Miesiące piszemy z dużej litery.

Nazwy pór roku

Names of the seasons

spring – wiosna

summer – lato

autumn – jesień

winter – zima

W języku angielskim z miesiącami używa się przyimka **"in"**, np.: in winter, in spring, in summer.

Pory dnia	Times of the day
-----------	------------------

Przedimka **"in"** używamy również w takich wyrażeniach, jak:

in the morning	in the afternoon	in the evening
rano	po południu	wieczorem

Natomiast **"at"** w wyrażeniach:

at the weekend	at night
w weekend	w nocy

Stopniowanie przymiotników	Comparison of adjectives
----------------------------	--------------------------

PRZYMOTNIKI REGULARNE

W przymiotnikach regularnych stopień wyższy i najwyższy tworzy się na dwa sposoby. Sposób jest zależny od liczby sylab w przymiotniku.

Przymiotniki jednosylabowe, np. small – mały lub dwusylabowe zakończone na –y.

stopień wyższy - do formy podstawowej przymiotnika należy dodać końcówkę –er smaller mniejszy	stopień najwyższy - do formy podstawowej przymiotnika należy dodać końcówkę –est , a na początku wstawić the the smallest najmniejszy
---	---

Przymiotniki wielosylabowe: difficult – trudny

stopień wyższy - przed przymiotnikiem należy dopisać słowo "more" more difficult trudniejszy	stopień najwyższy - przed przymiotnikiem należy dopisać słowo "the most" the most difficult najtrudniejszy
--	--

Uwaga!

Przymiotniki z końcówką –y mają końcówki **–ier** i **–iest** odpowiednio w stopniu wyższym i najwyższym, np. easy – łatwy

stopień wyższy - do formy podstawowej przymiotnika należy w miejsce –y należy wstawić końcówkę –ier easier łatwiejszy	stopień najwyższy - do formy podstawowej przymiotnika w miejsce –y należy dodać końcówkę –iest , a na początku wstawić the the easiest najłatwiejszy
--	---

PRZYMIOTNIKI NIEREGULARNE

good dobry	better lepszy	the best najlepszy
bad zły	worse gorszy	the worst najgorszy

much }	more	the most	little	less	the least
many			mało	mniej	najmniej
dużo	więcej/bardziej	najwięcej/najbardziej			

Dopełniacz saksoński

Saxon Genitive

Dopełniacz saksoński określa przynależność rzeczy do danej osoby lub zwierzęcia.

Pokazanie tego, że coś należy do kogoś lub czegoś wyrażane jest końcówką s z apostrofem – 's

John's mask – maska Johna

shark's teeth – zęby rekina

Barbara's friend – koleżanka Barbary

Należy pamiętać, że szyk jest odwrotny niż w języku polskim. Barbara's friend – dosłownie: Barbary koleżanka.

W liczbie mnogiej w słowach, w których występuje już końcówka „s” wystarczy postawić sam apostrof po końcowym „s”. Na przykład:

students' book – książka moich uczniów

sharks' teeth – zęby rekinów

divers' favourite place – ulubione miejsce nurków

W przypadku kiedy rzeczownik w liczbie mnogiej jest nieregularny i kończy się na inną literę np.: children, dodaje się końcówkę „s” wraz z apostrofem, tak jak w liczbie pojedynczej np.:

men's activity – czynność mężczyzn

children's room – pokój dzieci

Rzeczowników o nieregularnej liczbie mnogiej jest niedużo. Kilka najpopularniejszych przykładów:

I. poj.	I. mn.
man (mężczyzna)	men
woman (kobiet)	women
child (dziecko)	children
foot (stopa)	feet
tooth (zęb)	teeth

Exercises

Exercise 1

Uzupełnij tabelkę. Sprawdź w słowniku Fill the gaps. Use your dictionary to look up the
znaczenie przymiotników, których nie znasz. adjectives that you don't know.

Forma podstawowa	Stopień wyższy	Stopień najwyższy
	bigger	the biggest
easy		
		the most difficult
	higher	
low		
	more accurate	
		the smallest
beautiful		
		the least
good		
	more comfortable	
	worse	
many/much		
	more popular	
		the most important
exciting		
	smaller	
		the noisiest
busy		
long		
	shorter	
		the emptiest
interesting		
	more modern	
		the cheapest
		the most expensive
	warmer	
strong		
		the lightest

Exercise 2

Uzupełnij zdania używając stopnia wyższego przymiotnika

Finish the sentences using the comparative form.

Example: My aqualung is safe but Bob's aqualung is – *My aqualung is safe but Bob's aqualung is safer.*

- Robert's dive computer is modern but Bob's dive computer is
- Robert's wetsuit is warm but Bob's wetsuit is
- Robert's tank is empty but Bob's tank is
- Robert's compass is cheap but Bob's compass is
- Robert's light is efficient but Bob's light is
- Robert's snorkel is small but Bob's snorkel is
- Robert's boots are comfortable but Bob's boots are
- Robert's jacket is light but Bob's jacket is
- Robert's regulator is good but Bob's regulator is

10. Robert's dry suit is expensive but Bob's dry suit is

Exercise 3

Przetłumacz na język angielski używając Translate into English using the Saxon Genitive.
dopełniacza saksońskiego „'s”

Example: sprzęt Boba – *Bob's equipment*

1) biuro Barbary, 2) zęby mureny, 3) sprzęt uczniów, 4) płetwy Boba, 5) problemy pacjentów, 6) nieporozumienia kobiet, 7) nieporozumienia dzieci, 8) nieporozumienia mężczyzn, 9) zęby rekinów, 10) koleżanka mojej żony.

Exercise 4

Dokończ zdania w języku angielskim.

Finish the sentences in English.

Example: Her pressure gauge is *dokładniejszy niż ciśnieniomierz Boba* – *Her pressure gauge is more accurate than Bob's pressure gauge.*

1. The Rescue Diver's course is *trudniejszy niż kurs AOWD*.
.....
2. My mask is *większa niż twoja maska*.
.....
3. Their fins are *krótsze niż płetwy instruktora*.
.....
4. His air compressor is *sprawniejszy niż ich kompresor powietrza*.
.....
5. My tank is *bardziej pusta niż jego butla*.
.....
6. Nitrox divers absorb *mniej azotu niż osoby, które nurkują na powietrzu*.
.....
7. Bob is *bardziej zajęty niż Robert*.
.....
8. On Tuesdays Bob has *więcej pracy niż w środy*.
.....
9. Our dive computers are *nowocześniejsze niż wasze komputery nurkowe*.
.....
10. Theory is *mniej trudna niż praktyka*.
.....

Exercise 5

Przetłumacz zdania na język angielski.

Translate the sentences into English.

1. Koleżanka mojej żony jest laryngologiem.
.....
2. Zęby rekina są większe niż zęby mureny.
.....
3. Komputer nurkowy Boba jest najdroższy.
.....
4. Nitroks ma mniej azotu i więcej tlenu niż powietrze.
.....

5. Kurs ratownika nurkowego jest najtrudniejszy.
.....
6. Sprzęt Boba jest najnowocześniejszy.
.....
7. Ciśnieniomierz Boba jest lepszy niż ciśnieniomierz Roberta.
.....
8. Płetwy Boba są dłuższe niż płetwy Roberta.
.....
9. Początkujący zużywają więcej powietrza niż nurkowie doświadczeni.
.....
10. Suchy skafander jest cieplejszy niż mokry skafander.
.....

Exercise 6

Wpisz po kolei dni tygodnia.

Write the days of the week.

M....., T....., W....., T....., F....., S....., S..... .

Exercise 7

Uzupełnij luki frazami z ramki.

Fill the gaps with the phrases from the box.

In autumn	In winter	In spring	In summer
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

1. water at the Koparki quarry is the coldest.
2. divers prepare for the first dive after winter.
3. the temperature in Egypt is the highest.
4. water at the Koparki quarry is colder than in summer.

Exercise 8

Wstaw **on**, **at** lub **in**.

Put in **on**, **at** or **in**.

1. weekdays he works more than on Sundays.
2. She comes to the office the morning.
3. January the days are the shortest.
4. Bob dives under ice winter.
5. June the days are the longest.
6. October the days are longer than in January.
7. Robert and Bob go to a lake or a quarry the weekend.
8. Bob never dives Mondays.
9. I usually dive in the Red Sea spring.
10. When you dive night, you need a light.

Exercise 9

Ponumeruj miesiące we właściwej kolejności.

Number the months in the correct order.

October
February

November
July
March
April
May
January ...1...
December
June
August
September

Exercise 10

Wstaw właściwą nazwę pory roku nad miesiącami.

Put in the right name of the season above the months.

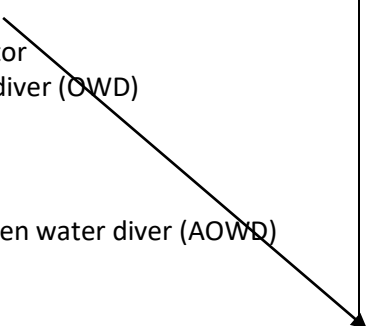
spring summer autumn winter

1. July, August, September – *summer*
2. April, May, June –
3. October, November, December –
4. January, February, March –

Exercise 11

Połącz zdania.

Match parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. A nitrox diver | a) doesn't dive deeper than 18 metres. |
| 2. A diving instructor | b) answers the phone and prepares coffee. |
| 3. An open water diver (OWD) | c) gives diving lessons. |
| 4. A secretary | d) dives in drifts. |
| 5. A PE teacher | e) teaches physical education. |
| 6. A drift diver | f) dives at night. |
| 7. An advanced open water diver (AOWD) | g) dives in a dry suit. |
| 8. A rescue diver | h) takes photos under water. |
| 9. A dry suit diver | i) rescues panicked and unresponsive divers. |
| 10. A digital underwater photography diver | j) dives on nitrox. |
- 

Exercise 12

Wstaw przymiotniki w nawiasach w stopniu najwyższym.

Make the superlative form of the following adjectives.

Example: Which is sea in the world? (large). Which is *the largest* sea in the world?

1. Which is dive computer? (good)
2. Which is aqualung? (safe)
3. Which is dive site in the world (beautiful)?
4. Which is diving course? (difficult)
5. Which is fish in the world? (dangerous)
6. Which is pressure gauge? (accurate)
7. Which is suit? (warm)
8. Which is dive site in Egypt? (popular)

9. Which is rule in diving? (important)
10. Which is diving site in the world (deep)

Exercise 13

Prawda czy fałsz? Wpisz T (true) lub F (false)

True or false? Put in T or F.

1. Bob doesn't like his job.
2. Bob's job is difficult.
3. On Mondays he always comes to the dive centre at 9 o'clock in the morning.
4. Bob never services any equipment.
5. Bob's customers always bring him their equipment on Mondays.
6. Bob's customers borrow tanks with air from Bob's dive centre.
7. Bob always dives on Mondays.
8. Divers who use nitrox explore wrecks or dive sites at some depths for a longer time than people who dive on air.
9. Nitrox divers absorb more nitrogen than people who dive on air.
10. During the AOWD course, the instructor talks about deep diving, digital underwater photography, wreck diving, night diving, boat diving, and drift diving.

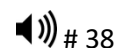
Exercise 14

Co wiesz o nurkowaniu nitroksowym?

What do you know about nitrox diving?

ROZWIĄZANIE TEGO ĆWICZENIA MOŻNA PRZESŁAĆ NA ADRES: ewa@angielskinamalcie.pl DO BEZPŁATNEJ KOREKTY, PODAJĄC NR ĆWICZENIA I STRONĘ.

LESSON 6



fill	napełniać
inhale	robić wdech
exhale	robić wydech
inflate	napompować

Look at your diving instructor! What is he doing?

Is the diver **inhaling** now?

Why are you **inflating** your jacket?

He is **filling** the tank with air.

No, the diver is **exhaling** because he is making bubbles.

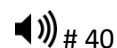
I am **inflating** my jacket because I am preparing to enter the water.

Dialogue



Vocabulary

connect to	przyłączać do
right	właściwie
left side	lewa strona
right side	prawa strona
silly	niemądry
relax	relaksować się
calm down	uspokoić się
make sure	sprawdzać, czy
open	otwarty
inflate	nadmuchiwać, napompowywać
BCD	kamizaleka ratunkowo-wypornościowa
fill	napełniać
wonder	zastanawiać się
press	naciskać
wrong	niewłaściwy
button	przycisk



At the Koparki Quarry

Bob: Hans, what are you doing??

Hans: I'm connecting the regulator and octopus to the tank.

Bob: You aren't doing it right. The pressure gauge should be on your left side and the regulator should be on your right side.

Hans: Oh, I'm sorry.

....

Bob: And what are you doing now??

Hans: I'm putting on my fins.

Bob: You should put on your wetsuit first!

Hans: Oh, that's right. How silly of me! It's because I am so nervous before my first dive in open water.

Bob : You should relax and calm down.

....

Hans: Bob, what are you doing with my tank?
 Bob: I'm making sure it's open. And what are you doing?
 Hans: I'm inflating my BCD.
 Bob: Is the air filling your BCD?
 Hans: No, it isn't. I wonder why...
 Bob: It's because you are pressing the wrong button...

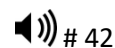
Text



Vocabulary

put	kłaść
help	pomagać
weights	ciężarki, balast
take	brać
place	umieszczać
hood	kaptur
glove	rękawiczka
knife	nóż (liczba mn. nieregularna: knives)
boot	but
arrive at	przybywać do
describe	opisywać
divide into	dzielić na
buddy team	para nurkowa
assemble	montować
gear	sprzęt
weight belt	pas balastowy
each other	wzajemnie
down	w dół
revise	powtarzać
hand signal	znak nurkowy
buddy check	wzajemne sprawdzenie
step	krok
put forward	kłaść do przodu
leg	noga
hold	trzymać
the same	to samo
signal	sygnalizować
deflate	spuszczać powietrze
at the level	na poziomie
degrees Celsius	stopnie Celcjusza
head for	kierować się do
called	nazwany, który nazywa się
descend	zanurzać się
at a depth	na głębokości
equalize	wyrównywać
block one's nose	zatykać nos
gently	delikatnie
blow	dmuchać
gulp	przełykać ślinę

wiggle	poruszać
jaw	szczęką
from side to side	z jednej strony na drugą
slowly	powoli
deeply	głęboko
drill	ćwiczenie
partially flooded	częściowo zalany
look up	patrzeć do góry
exhale	wydychać, robić wydech
close	zamykać
tank valve	zawór butli
third	trzeci
out-of-air	sytuacja „brak powietrza”
alternate	alternatywny
bubble	bąbelek
mouth	usta
practise	ćwiczyć
pivot	balansować
up and down	w górę i w dół
inhale	wdychać, robić wdech
BCD	kamizelka ratowniczo-wypornościowa
towards	w kierunku
excavator	koparka
navigate	nawigować
follow	podążać za
fixed rope	poręczówka
pass	mijać
turn back	zawracać
get cold	marznąć
safety stop	przystanek bezpieczeństwa
ascend	wynurzać się
rate	tempo
speed of ascent	prędkość wynurzenia
disassemble	demontować
debrief	zdać relację (<i>po wykonaniu zadania</i>)
performance	działanie, dokonanie



42

It is a big day for Hans today. He is at Diving Net. It is 6.45 in the morning. Bob and Robert are putting tanks with air in the car. Hans is helping them. They are taking boxes with aqualung, weights, wetsuits, hoods, boots, gloves, knives, etc., and placing all the things in the car. It is 7.15 a.m. – everything is ready and they can go now.

It is 8 o'clock. Hans, Bob and Robert are arriving at Koparki. There are some other divers at the quarry. One of them is Bob's ex-student. He is an advanced diver now. His name is Adam.

It's 8.15. They are having a briefing. Bob is describing the plan for today and dividing the divers into two buddy teams. Bob is diving with his student Hans, and Robert is diving with Adam.

It is 8.25. They are assembling their gear and putting on their suits, boots, hoods, gloves, and dive computers. It is June, so they are all diving in wetsuits. Now they are putting on their weight belts. The buddies are helping each other put on the jackets with tanks.

It is 8.40. They are going down to the dive platform located on the surface of the water. Hans is

putting on his mask and fins. He is inflating his BCD. Bob and Hans are revising hand signals. Now it's time for the buddy check. Everything is OK, so Hans is taking a big step off the platform putting one leg forward and at the same time holding his mask and regulator with his hand. Bob is doing the same. They are signalling "OK" and deflating their BCDs.

It is 8.50. Robert and Adam are already at the level of 12 metres. The water is not very cold. It is 17 degrees Celsius. They are heading for the wreck called "Wilhelm". They are using their compasses.

It is 9.00 o'clock. Bob and Hans are descending to the underwater platform at the depth of 5 metres. Hans is equalizing the pressure in his ears by blocking his nose and gently blowing through it. He is also gulping and wiggling his jaw from side to side. He is breathing slowly and deeply.

It is 9.05. It is time for the first drill today: mask clearing. Hans is clearing a partially flooded mask. He is looking up and exhaling through the nose. The mask is clear. Now Bob is closing his student's tank valve. Hans is signalling "out-of-air" and then Bob is giving him his alternate air source. Hans is blowing bubbles when the regulator is not in his mouth. Now he is breathing through his buddy's octopus. The third exercise is more difficult for Hans. He is practising buoyancy control. Hans is pivoting on his fins up and down by inhaling and exhaling. He is not holding his breath.

It is 9.25. All the drills are over. They're leaving the platform and going deeper. They are deflating their BCDs. Hans is descending very slowly. At the level of 12 metres they are diving towards an excavator. Bob is navigating. They are following a fixed line. It is 9.35. Bob and Hans are passing the excavator and turning back to the platform, because Hans is getting cold. It is 9.42. They are having a safety stop at 5 metres. Hans is controlling his buoyancy quite well. It is 9.45. They are slowly ascending to the surface at the rate of 9 metres per minute. Hans is looking at his computer and checking the speed of his ascent.

It is 9.50. They are taking off their gloves, boots, hoods and disassembling their equipment. It is 10.00 o'clock. Bob is debriefing Hans on his performance.

🔊 # 43

Questions to the text

1. It is 6.45 in the morning. What are Bob and Robert doing at Diving Net?
2. Who is helping them?
3. Are there any other divers at the quarry?
4. Who is Adam?
5. Who is diving with Adam?
6. It is 8.25. What are the divers assembling?
7. What are they putting on?
8. What are Hans and Bob revising before the dive?
9. What is Hans inflating?
10. What is the opposite of "inflate"?
11. What is the temperature of the water?
12. How is Hans equalizing the pressure in his ears?
13. What is the opposite of "inhale"?
14. It is 9.35. Why are Hans and Bob turning back to the platform?
15. What is the opposite of "descend"?
16. At what rate is Hans ascending?
17. How is Hans checking the speed of his ascent?
18. What is the opposite of "put on"?
19. What is the opposite of assemble?
20. It is 10.00 o'clock. What is Bob doing?



pressure gauge

! Teraz odpowiedz na pytania jeszcze raz bez patrzenia na czytanke.

Now answer the questions once again without looking at the text.

Grammar

Czas teraźniejszy ciągły

The Present Continuous Tense

Czas Present Continuous stosuje się do wyrażenia czynności wykonywanych w momencie (np. now – teraz) mówienia lub w obrębie teraźniejszości (np. today).

Budowa: podmiot + odpowiednia forma czasownika BE (**am/is/are**) + czasownik z końcówką **-ing**.
I **am** reading.

Uwaga!

- [1] Czasowniki kończące się na literę -e, przed którą znajduje się spółgłoska (inflate, assemble, come), tracą ją i zmieniają na -ing (inflating, assembling, coming).
- [2] W czasowniku jednosylabowym, gdzie na końcu jest spółgłoska+samogłoska+spółgłoska (**put, plan**) podwajamy ostatnią spółgłoskę (**putting**).

Forma twierdząca	Forma pytająca	Forma przecząca
I am You are He/she/it is } reading. We You } are They	Am I Are you Is he/she/it } reading? we Are you they	I am not You are not He/she/it is not } reading. We You } are not They
	Krótkie odpowiedzi twierdzące Yes, I am . Yes, you are . Yes, he/she/it is . Yes, we Yes, you } are . Yes, they	
	Krótkie odpowiedzi przeczące No, I'm not . No, you aren't . No, he/she/it isn't . No, we No, you } aren't . No, they	

Czasowniki, które nie występują w formie ciągłej Verbs which are not used in the Present Continuous
Poniższe czasowniki zwykle nie występują w czasie ciągłym, gdyż można powiedzieć, że zawierają w swoim znaczeniu trwanie.

like – lubić	know – wiedzieć	hate – nienawidzić	love – kochać, uwielbiać
understand – rozumieć	want – chcieć	believe – wierzyć	mean – znaczyć, mieć na myśli
remember – pamiętać	belong – należeć	need – potrzebować	

Czasownik THINK i HAVE

Czasownik **think** – sądzić, myśleć

Jeśli „think” oznacza „sądzić”, nie występuje w formie ciągłej:

She thinks this dive computer is the best. Ona sądzi, że ten komputer nurkowy jest najlepszy.

Jeśli „think” dotyczy czynności rozmyślania/rozważania, może wystąpić w formie ciągłej:

She is thinking about her new wetsuit at the moment. Ona myśli o swojej nowej pianie w tym momencie.

Czasownik **have** – mieć (również pić, jeść, brać np. kąpiel, prysznic).

Jeśli „have” oznacza „posiadać”, nie występuje w formie ciągłej.

I have a ticket. Mam bilet.

Jeśli „have” jest używany w innych znaczeniach, może wystąpić w formie ciągłej.

She is having a bath now. Ona teraz się kąpie.

Określanie godziny

Telling the time

What time is it? What's the time?

Pełne godziny

2.00 – It's two o'clock.

3.00 – It's three o'clock.

a.m. – występuje kiedy opisujemy godziny poranne do południa

p.m. – występuje kiedy opisujemy godziny popołudniowe

6.00 – It's six a.m.

18.00 – It's six p.m.

Półówki

2.30 – It's half past two. (dosł. Jest pół [half] po [past] drugiej)

3.30 – It's half past three. (dosł. Jest pół [half] po [past] trzeciej)

Najlepiej zapamiętać powyższą konstrukcję w ten sposób, że mówimy to co widzimy: 2.30 – dwójkę i półówkę, czyli half past two.

Kwadransy

2.15 – It's quarter past two. (dosł. Jest kwadrans po [past] drugiej)

3.45 – It's quarter to four. (dosł. Jest kwadrans do [to] czwartej)

Minuty

Przy określaniu pozostałych godzin stosujemy słowo po [past] od 1 do 29 minuty oraz do [to] od 31 do 59 minuty.

4.12 – It's twelve past four.

5.26 – It's twenty six past five.

6.41 – It's nineteen to seven.

7.31 – It's twenty nine to eight.

Zapis cyfrowy

Czas można również podawać w taki sam sposób jak na zegarze cyfrowym np.

2.10 – It's two ten

2.15 – It's two fifteen

2.30 – It's two thirty

2.31 – It's two thirty-one

2.45 – It's two forty-five

2.55 – It's two fifty-five

Polski przyimek stosowanych do wyrażania czasu „o” np.: o drugiej, o piątej odpowiada angielskiemu przyimkowi „at”, np.: at 4 o'clock, at 3.30.

Exercises

Exercise 1

Połącz wyrazy z kolumny po lewej stronie z ich polskimi odpowiednikami po stronie prawej. Match the words in the two columns.

1) 20.10	a) It's half past eight p.m.
2) 19.30	b) It's half past seven p.m.
3) 18.45	c) It's ten past eight p.m.
4) 19.15	d) It's a quarter past seven a.m.
5) 7.30	e) It's a quarter to seven p.m.
6) 7.50	f) It's a quarter past seven p.m.
7) 8.10	g) It's half past seven a.m.
8) 20.30	h) It's ten to eight a.m.
9) 7.15	i) It's ten past eight a.m.
10) 7.10	j) It's ten past seven a.m.

Exercise 2

Podaj godzinę na dwa sposoby.

Tell the time in two ways.

Example: 14.15 *It is a quarter past two p.m. It is two fifteen p.m.*

1. 2.30
2. 2.50
3. 14.30
4. 14.50
5. 18.45
6. 23.14
7. 23.15

8. 9.05
9. 21.05
10. 12.35

Exercise 3

Wstaw czasowniki z nawiasów w formie czasu teraźniejszego ciągłego. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous Tense.

Example: Hans (put on) his wetsuit. Hans *is putting on* his wetsuit.

1. He (descend).
2. She (go) down to the platform.
3. I (talk) to the diving instructor now.
4. They (disassemble) their equipment.
5. We (revise) hand signals.
6. Bob (close) his student's tank valve.
7. Hans (look) at his computer and (check) the speed of his ascent.
8. Bob (help) his student at the moment.
9. The student (signal) "out-of-air".
10. The diver (equalize) air pressure in his ears now.

Exercise 4

Zmień zdania na formę pytającą i przeczącą. Change the sentences into negative sentences and questions.

Example: I am reading. *Am I reading? I am not reading.*

1. He is assembling his equipment.
2. The diver is exhaling now.
3. She is navigating.
4. We are doing the buddy check.
5. They are ascending.
6. You are inhaling now.
7. They are following a fixed rope.
8. The diver is checking the speed of his ascent.
9. He is taking off his gloves.
10. The guide is describing the plan for today.

Exercise 5

Wpisz czasowniki z nawiasów w odpowiedniej formie twierdzącej lub przeczącej w czasie Present Continuous. Put the verbs in bracket in the correct positive or negative form in the Present Continuous.

Example: I (not/inflate) my BCD. *I am not inflating my BCD.*

1. They (not/assemble) their equipment.
2. I (put on) my hood.
3. We (not/follow) this fixed rope.
4. Bob (ascend) very slowly.

5. My buddy (look) at his dive computer.
6. He (check) the speed of his ascent.
7. She (wiggle) her jaw from side to side.
8. They (control) their buoyancy.
9. Bob and Hans (not/descend) quickly.
10. We (dissemble) our aqualung.

Exercise 6

Utwórz pytania w czasie Present Continuous.

Make questions in the Present Continuous.

Example: (you/control/your buoyancy now?). *Are you controlling your buoyancy now?*

1. (you/look/ at your dive computer at the moment?)
.....
2. (he/equalize/the pressure in his ears?)
.....
3. (Hans/signal/ "out-of-air"?)
.....
4. (Bob/describe/the plan for today now?)
.....
5. (the divers/revise/hand signals at the moment?)
.....
6. (Hans/clear/a partially flooded mask?)
.....
7. (you/breathe/now?)
.....
8. (she/hold/her breath now?)
.....
9. (they/descend/to the bottom?)
.....
10. (Bob and Hans/return/to the platform now?)
.....

Exercise 7

Dokończ pocztówkę z wakacji nurkowych w czasie Present Continuous.

Finish the diving holiday postcard using the words in brackets in the Present Continuous.

Dear Bob,

My wife and I *are staying* (stay) at a hotel in Malta. The sun 1) (shine) and it's very hot. We 2) (sit) on the beach and I 3) (watch) some divers who 4) (assemble) their equipment. They 5) (listen) to the guide who 6) (describe) the plan for the dive. Some of them 7) (enter) the sea. My wife 8) (read) a book, and I 9) (write) all the postcards!

Best regards,
Hans

Exercise 8

Zapytaj o podkreśloną informację w czasie Present Continuous, używając zaimków pytających (co, kiedy, gdzie, jak, dlaczego, o której godzinie).

Ask about the underlined part of the sentence in the Present Continuous using interrogative pronouns (what, when, where, how, why, what time).

Example: They are staying at a hotel. *Where are they staying?*

1. He is equalizing the pressure in his ears by blocking his nose and gently blowing through it.
2. They are going down to the dive platform.
3. She is putting on her gloves.
4. He is breathing slowly and deeply.
5. I am signalling "out-of-air".
6. He is wiggling his jaw from side to side because the pressure in his ears is high.
7. They are meeting at half past seven.
8. They are meeting in the morning.
9. Hans is looking at his dive computer because he is checking the speed of his ascent.
10. They are taking off their hoods.

Exercise 9

Przetłumacz poniższy tekst na język angielski w czasie teraźniejszym ciągłym.

Translate the following text into English using the Present Continuous.

Jest szósta rano. Bob montuje akwalung. Zakłada piankę, maskę, rękawiczki i płetwy. Jego partner zakłada suchy skafander.

Jest kwadras po szóstej. Bob i jego partner wykonują wzajemne sprawdzenie. Teraz wchodzi do wody. Bob napompowuje swój jacket. Dziś nurkują w jeziorze. Schodzą na głębokość 18 metrów. Wyrównują ciśnienie w uszach. Jest godzina siódma. Wynurzają się.

Exercise 10

Które z poniższych czasowników nie występują w czasie Present Continuous? Podkreśl je. Przetłumacz na polski.

Which of the following verbs cannot be used in the Present Continuous Tense. Underline them. Translate them into Polish.

want, inflate, eat, drink, belong, have, remember, read, write, know, love, like, need, dive, understand, inflate, mean

Exercise 11

Wstaw czasowniki w odpowiedniej formie w czasie Present Continuous lub Present Simple.

Put the verbs into the correct form, the Present Continuous or the Present Simple.

Example: I (think) about my new fins now. *I am thinking about my new fins now.*

1. I (think) that a Rescue Diver course is the most difficult.
2. They (belong) to ASTD.
3. I (not/remember) the name of my guide.
4. He (need) a new logbook.
5. We (put on) our equipment at the moment.
6. They (want) an additional tank now.
7. I (not/understand) what the guide is saying.
8. She (like) her new boots.

9. We (think) now about our holiday in Malta.
10. He (know) what Hans (do) now.

Exercise 12

Przetłumacz poniższe zdania na język angielski w czasie teraźniejszym ciągłym lub prostym.

Translate the following sentences into English using the Present Continuous or the Present Simple.

1. Bob zna wiele miejsc nurkowych.
2. Hans się teraz zanurza.
3. On myśli o swoich wakacjach.
4. On sądzi, że wakacje na Malcie są najlepsze.
5. Nie potrzebuję dwóch butli.
6. Ten znak oznacza „brak powietrza”.
7. Nie chcę teraz nowych płetw.
8. Należę do ASTD.
9. Nie rozumiem, co on mówi do mnie.
10. On oczyszcza swoją maskę teraz.

Exercise 13

Dokończ poniższe zdania używając czasu teraźniejszego ciągłego lub prostego.

Finish the following sentences using the Present Continuous or the Present Simple.

Example: I usually dive in the Koparki quarry, but today in lake Pogoria.
I usually dive in the Koparki quarry, but today *I am diving* in lake Pogoria.

1. I usually dive with a single tank, but today I with a twin.
2. He usually equalizes by blowing the air through his nose, but this time he by wiggling his jaw from side to side.
3. They usually make a safety stop at a depth of 5 metres, but today they a safety stop at a depth of 6 metres.
4. We usually descend quite fast, but today we very slowly.
5. I usually help my buddy put on his weight belt, but today I him put on his tank.
6. I usually take off my hood first, but today I my gloves first.
7. We usually revise all hand signals with my buddy, but today we only the OK and out-of-air signals.
8. We usually have a briefing 10 minutes before the dive, but today we a briefing half an hour before the dive.
9. He usually dives with 6 kilos of weights, but today he with 8 kilos.
10. She usually breathes deeply and slowly, but today she quite fast.

Exercise 14

Utwórz przeczenia do poniższych zdań.

Make the following sentences negative.

Example: He belongs to ASTD. *He doesn't belong to ASTD.*

He is breathing through his mouth now. He is not breathing through his mouth now.

1. They belong to ASTD.
2. They know a lot of interesting dive sites.

3. He is inflating his jacket.
4. They dive in Malta every summer.
5. They are diving in lake Pogoria today.
6. We remember our last dive.
7. She is holding her breath.
8. We are disassembling our equipment now.
9. He is gulping and wiggling his jaw from side to side.
10. They are blowing bubbles.

Exercise 15

Utwórz pytania ogólne do poniższych zdań.

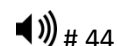
Make questions to the following sentences.

Example: He belongs to ASTD. *Does he belong to ASTD?*

He is breathing through his mouth now. *Is he breathing through his mouth now?*

1. They belong to ASTD.
2. They know a lot of interesting dive sites.
3. He is inflating his jacket.
4. They dive in Malta every summer.
5. They are diving in lake Pogoria today.
6. We remember our last dive.
7. She is holding her breath.
8. We are disassembling our equipment now.
9. He is gulping and wiggling his jaw from side to side.
10. They are blowing bubbles.

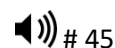
LESSON 7



liveaboard diving trip	safari nurkowe
coral reef	rafa koralowa
salinity	zasolenie
current	prąd

- Was he on a **liveaboard diving trip** last month? Yes, he was. He was on a **liveaboard diving trip** in the Red Sea last month.
- Were the **coral reefs** beautiful? Yes, they were. The **coral reefs** were very beautiful.
- Why did they need more weights in the Red Sea? They needed more weights because of the high **salinity** in the Red Sea.
- Was the **current** strong during your dive? Yes, it was. The **current** was very strong.

Dialogue



Vocabulary

Red Sea	Morze Czerwone
liveaboard diving trip	safari nurkowe
weather	pogoda
crowded	zatłoczony
guide	przewodnik
sunny	słonecznie
rice	ryż
potato	ziemniak
pasta	makaron
cook	kucharz
flight	przelot
official	oficjalny
island	wyspa
archipelago	archipelag
Mediterranean Sea	Morze Śródziemne
improve	udoskonalić
book	rezerwować
apartment	mieszkanie
gym	siłownia
excursion	wycieczka
competent	kompetentny

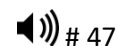


During the break between dives at the Koparki quarry

- Bob: Adam, you were in Egypt last month, weren't you?
- Adam: That's right. I was on a liveaboard diving trip in the Red Sea for one week in May.
- Bob: How was it?
- Adam: It was fantastic. The weather was just perfect. The air temperature was 30 degrees Celsius and the temperature of the water – 26 degrees.
- Bob: Were there many people on the boat?

Adam: Yes, the boat was quite crowded. There were 30 divers plus 4 guides.
 Bob: Was it sunny all the time?
 Adam: Yes, it was very sunny and hot.
 Bob: Was the food good?
 Adam: It wasn't bad. It was mostly fish with rice, potatoes or pasta. The cook was quite good.
 Bob: Was the trip expensive?
 Adam: No, it wasn't, but the flight was quite expensive.
 Hans: So you should go to Malta this summer. The flight to Malta is very cheap. You don't need a passport or visa because Malta is in the European Union. The official language is English. It is sunny and warm there almost the whole year!
 Adam: Are there any interesting dive sites?
 Hans: Yes, there are. The most beautiful dive sites are in Gozo, which is a small island of the Maltese archipelago in the Mediterranean Sea.
 Adam: When were you in Malta?
 Hans: I was in Malta last year in July on a holiday and in a language school. I wanted to improve my English. I booked my course via www.angielskinamalcie.pl.
 Adam: How was it?
 Hans: Oh, it was wonderful. I was at Clubclass Residential Language School. My apartment was in the same building as the school. There were also swimming pools and a gym there. There were English classes in the morning and excursions in the afternoon. Among the students in my group there were people of many nationalities. There were also divers there. The atmosphere in my class was friendly and the teachers were competent and very nice.
 Adam: Well, I think Robert should go to Clubclass...

Text



Vocabulary

decide	postanowić
last	trwać
board	wchodzić na pokład
salinity	zasolenie
colourful	kolorowy
coral reef	rafa koralowa
reach	dotrzeć do
admire	podziwiać
stunning	zachwycający
be scared of	bać się (czegoś)
barracuda	barakuda
napoleon	napoleon
escape	uciekać
possible	możliwy
ignore	ignorować
attack	atakować
record	nagrywać
waterproof	wodoodporny
adventure of a lifetime	przygoda życia
enrol in	zapisać się na
direct	bezpośredni

ticket	bilet
stay	zatrzymać się, mieszkać (przez krótki czas)
bedroom	sypialnia
kitchen	kuchnia
bathroom	łazienka
nearby	obok
breakfast	śniadanie
supper	kolacja
cook	gotować
town	miasto
enjoy	podobać (o czynności), dobrze się bawić
native speaker of English	rodzimy użytkownik języka angielskiego
attend	uczestniczyć w
intensive	intensywny
visit	zwiedzać
stay	pobyć
trip	wycieczka
conversation	konwersacja
that is why	dlatego
come back	wrócić



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Last month Adam was in Egypt. He decided to go on a liveaboard diving trip to the Brothers' Islands, because he wanted to see sharks. There were 29 other divers with him. Their journey to Egypt lasted 4 hours. They arrived in Hurghada on Saturday afternoon. In the evening the same day they boarded the boat. Their first dive was on Sunday. The divers checked their buoyancy during that dive. Some of them needed more weights because of the high salinity in the Red Sea. The divers ascended to 20 metres. There were beautiful coral reefs and a lot of colourful fish under the water. Before each dive there was a briefing. They reached the Brothers' Islands after 2 days. The currents were very strong there. Adam explored some spectacular wrecks and admired stunning big fish, such as barracudas or napoleons. He wanted to look at them longer, but they escaped quickly. At the depth of 30 metres it was possible to see sharks. Adam was not scared of them. The sharks ignored the divers and did not want to attack them. He recorded them on his waterproof camera. The liveaboard trip in Egypt was an adventure of a lifetime for Adam.

Last summer Hans was in Malta. He wanted to improve his English. He enrolled in a course at www.angielskinamalcie.pl. His flight lasted only two hours. It was a direct flight from Krakow. The ticket was not expensive. He stayed at the Clubclass Residential Language School in an apartment with one bedroom, kitchen and bathroom. The apartment was in the same building as the school. There was a supermarket nearby. He prepared breakfast and supper in his kitchen. He sometimes cooked lunch but not always, because there were restaurants in town. He enjoyed his stay very much. The teachers were native speakers of English. He learned a lot and improved his English very much. In the morning he attended an intensive English course and in the afternoon he visited Malta. He was also in Comino and Gozo. He enjoyed his stay in Malta very much. There were some divers among his classmates. They dived in the afternoons and at the weekends. They talked about their diving trips during conversation classes. They liked the Maltese dive sites very much. That is why Hans decided to do an OWD course and come back to Malta as a diver.

Questions to the text



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1. When was Adam in Egypt?
2. Why did he go to the Brothers' Islands?
3. How many divers were there?
4. How long did the journey last?
5. When was their first dive?
6. Why did the divers need more weights?
7. Were the currents strong?
8. What did Adam explore?
9. What did he admire?
10. Was he scared of the sharks?
11. What did Adam record on his waterproof camera?
12. Where was Hans last summer?
13. At what website did he enrol in the course?
14. Was the ticket to Malta expensive?
15. Where did he stay in Malta?
16. Were the teachers native speakers of English?
17. Did Adam learn a lot and improve his English?
18. Were there any divers among his classmates?
19. Did the divers like the Maltese dive sites?
20. What did Hans decide and why?



BCD (Buoyancy Control Device)

! Teraz odpowiedz na pytania jeszcze raz bez patrzenia na czytankę.

Now answer the questions once again without looking at the text.

Grammar

Czasownik "być" – koniugacja w czasie przeszłym prostym The verb TO BE – conjugation in the Past Simple Tense

Odmiana czasownika BE (być) przez osoby

Conjugation of the verb "to BE"

Liczba pojedyncza		Liczba mnoga	
I	was	we you } they	were
you	were		
he she } it	was		

I was in Egypt last year. Byłem w Egipcie w zeszłym roku.

They were tired yesterday. **Oni byli** zmęczeni wczoraj.

Czasownik "być" – forma pytająca

The verb TO BE – interrogative form

Liczba pojedyncza		Liczba mnoga	
Was	I	Are }	we
Were	you		you

Was	he { she it		they
-----	-------------------	--	------

Are you a diving instructor? **Czy jesteście** instruktorem nurkowania?

Is he a divemaster? **Czy on jest** divemasterem?

Czasownik "być" – forma przecząca

The verb TO BE – negative form

Liczba pojedyncza		Liczba mnoga	
I	was not	we you } they	were not
you	were not		
he she } it	was not		

I was not in the dive centre yesterday. **Nie byłem** wczoraj w bazie nurkowej.

There were not tired. **Oni nie byli** zmęczeni.

Forma skrócona	
I wasn't	we you } weren't they
you weren't	
he she } wasn't it	

I wasn't nervous before the exam. **Nie byłem** zdenerwowany przed egzaminem.

She wasn't in Egypt last year. **Ona nie była** w Egipcie w zeszłym roku.

Czas przeszły prosty

The Past Simple Tense

Czasu Past Simple używamy do wyrażenia czynności, które miały miejsce i zostały zakończone w określonym czasie w przeszłości.

Budowa: podmiot + podstawowa forma czasownika + końcówka „ed” – czasowniki regularne.

Jeśli czasownik w formie podstawowej kończy się na „e”, należy dodać tylko końcówkę „d”

They dived in the afternoons.

Forma twierdząca	Forma pytająca	Forma przecząca
I You He/she/it } dived yesterday. We You They	I you Did { he/she/it dive yesterday? we you they	I You He/she/it } didn't dive yesterday. We You They
	W formie pytającej operator „did” stosuje się również w przypadku pytań	

szczegółowych, tj. rozpoczynających się od: when, where, what, why, how, itd. Where did you dive yesterday? Gdzie nurkowałeś wczoraj?	
Wyjątkiem jest zaimek pytający „who”, gdyż pytamy o podmiot. Nie stosujemy operatora „did”, tylko używamy czasownika w końcówką „ed” w przypadku czasowników regularnych. Who dived yesterday? Kto nurkował wczoraj?	
Krótkie odpowiedzi twierdzące	
I you Yes, { he/she/it did . we you they	
Krótkie odpowiedzi przeczące	
I you No, { he/she/it didn't . we you they	

Okoliczniki czasu często występujące w zdaniach w czasie Simple Present

yesterday	last night	last week	last month	in 1999	a year ago	5 minutes ago
wczoraj	zeszłej nocy	w zeszłym tygodniu	w zeszłym miesiącu	w 1999 r.	rok temu	5 minut temu

Exercises

Exercise 1

Podkreśl w tekście wszystkie czasowniki w czasie Simple Past. Underline all verbs in the Past Simple Tense.

Exercise 2

Zmień poniższe zdania na czas przeszły prosty. Change the sentences into the Past Simple Tense.

Example: Today
I am tired.

Yesterday
I *was* tired.

Today	Yesterday
1. I am nervous.	1.

2. They are at home.	2.
3. She is tired.	3.
4. They are in the dive centre.	4.
5. We are in Egypt.	5.
6. You are happy.	6.
7. He is hungry.	7.
8. She is in the office.	8.
9. There is one diver in the lake.	9.
10. There are many people in the quarry.	10.

Exercise 3

Utwórz pytania ogólne.

Make general questions.

Example: The people were nice. *Were the people nice?*

1. He was in Egypt.
2. The weather was fantastic.
3. The temperature was 30 degrees Celsius.
4. There were many people on the boat.
5. The food was quite good.
6. It was sunny.
7. The trip was expensive.
8. The cook was good.
9. The boat was comfortable.
10. There were two air compressors on the boat.

Exercise 4

Udziel krótkich odpowiedzi twierdzących do pytań utworzonych w poprzednim ćwiczeniu.

Make short positive answers to questions made in the exercise above.

Example: Were the people nice? *Yes, they were.*

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

Exercise 5

Utwórz zdania przeczące.

Make negative sentences.

Example: The people were nice. *The people were not nice.*

1. He was in Egypt.
2. The weather was fantastic.

3. The temperature was 30 degrees Celsius.
4. There were many people on the boat.
5. The food was quite good.
6. It was sunny.
7. The trip was expensive.
8. The cook was good.
9. The boat was comfortable.
10. There were two air compressors on the boat.

Exercise 6

Adam był w zeszłym miesiącu na safari Last month Adam was on a liveaboard diving nurkowym w Egipcie. Zadaj mu kilka pytań trip in Egypt. Ask him some questions using *was* używając czasownika być w czasie przeszłym or *were*. prosty.

Example: (your flight/ long). *Was your flight long?*

1. (the boat/big?)
2. (the food/tasty?)
3. (the weather/nice?)
4. (the temperature/very high?)
5. (the crew/helpful?)
6. (the guides/competent?)
7. (the coral reefs colourful?)
8. (the dive sites/interesting?)
9. (the fish/big?)
10. (the sea/very deep?)

Exercise 7

Zmień poniższe zdania na czas przeszły prosty. Change the sentences into the Past Simple Tense.

Example: I walk to work. Yesterday I *walked to work*.

1. I work in the office. Ten years ago I in the office.
2. I exhale through my mouth. Yesterday I through my mouth.
3. I dive at the Koparki quarry. Yesterday morning I at the Koparki quarry.
4. He inflates his jacket. Two hours ago he his jacket.
5. They control their buoyancy. Yesterday they their buoyancy.
6. She admires the views. Yesterday morning she the views.
7. We explore wrecks. Two years ago we wrecks.
8. You need more weights. Yesterday you more weights.
9. The journey lasts three hours. The journey three hours yesterday.
10. They visit many dive sites. Last month they many dive sites.

Exercise 8

Uzupełnij poniższe zdania w czasie przeszłym Choose the verb from the box and complete the prostym używając czasowników z ramki. sentences. Put the verbs in the Past Simple Tense.

want	admire	inhale	navigate	return	cook	check	need	exhale	deflate	inflate	dive	escape
------	--------	--------	----------	--------	------	-------	------	--------	---------	---------	------	--------

Example: He *inhaled* through his mouth.

1. Yesterday Hans at the Koparki quarry.
2. First he his jacket.
3. He his buoyancy in the water.
4. He more weights.
5. He through his mouth.
6. He to the excavators.
7. He the beautiful catfish.
8. He to touch the fish but it
9. After the dive, he his jacket.
10. When he home, his wife a very good dinner for him.

Exercise 9

Hans nie pojechał z Adamem do Egiptu w zeszłym miesiącu. Napisz, czego w związku z tym nie robił, używając wyrażen z ramki i czasowników w nawiasach, jak w przykładzie.

Hans didn't go to Egypt with Adam last month. Write sentences about the things he didn't do as in the example. Use the phrases in the box and the verbs in brackets.

sharks with his waterproof camera	interesting wrecks	very good food	four hours by plane
stunning views	the boat in Hurghada		in strong currents
	interesting people	colourful coral reefs	

Example: (board) *He didn't board the boat in Hurghada.*

1. (travel)
2. (meet)
3. (admire)
4. (see)
5. (explore)
6. (eat)
7. (dive)
8. (record)

Exercise 10

Adam natomiast nie był na kursie na Malcie w zeszłym roku, ale chce dowiedzieć się wszystkiego o pobycie Hansa. Utwórz pytania rozpoczynając od podanych zaimków pytających, jak w przykładzie.

Adam didn't go to Malta last year and he wants to find out everything about Hans's stay. Make questions using the interrogative pronouns.

Example: Adam: *When were you in Malta?* Hans: *I was in Malta last year.*

Adam: *Where did you stay?* Hans: *I stayed in an apartment.*

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Adam: How | Hans: I travelled by plane. |
| 2. Adam: How long | Hans: The journey lasted two hours and twenty minutes. |
| 3. Adam: Where..... | Hans: I prepared breakfast in my kitchen. |
| 4. Adam: What | Hans: I visited Gozo and Comino. |
| 5. Adam: What course | Hans: I attended an intensive course of English. |

6. Adam: How many.....

Hans: There were six students in my group.

7. Adam: Where

Hans: They were from Spain, Russia, Portugal, Japan and Brazil.

8. Adam: When.....

Hans: My classmates dived at the weekends.

Exercise 11

Odpowiedz krótko twierdząco lub przecząco na pytania zgodnie z prawdą. Give true answers: *Yes, I did* or *No, I didn't*.

Example: Did you dive yesterday? No, I didn't.

1. Did you dive last month?
2. Did you explore wrecks last year?
3. Did you admire beautiful reefs last summer?
4. Did you visit any foreign countries last year?
5. Did you travel by plane two years ago?
6. Did you record any fish with your waterproof camera last week?
7. Did you learn English yesterday?
8. Did you attend an intensive English course last summer?
9. Did you prepare breakfast yesterday?
10. Did you assemble your aqualung last week?

Exercise 12

Przetłumacz poniższą historię na język angielski. Translate the story into English.

W zeszłe lato Hans był na Malcie. Chciał poprawić swój angielski. Zapisał się na kurs poprzez stronę www.angielskinamalcie.pl. Lot trwał tylko dwie godziny. To był bezpośredni lot z Krakowa. Bilet nie był drogi. Hans zamieszkał w apartamencie z jedną sypialnią, kuchnią i łazienką. Rano uczęszczał na intensywny kurs języka angielskiego. W szkole była bardzo miła atmosfera. Bardzo poprawił swój angielski. Wśród kolegów w jego grupie było kilka nurków. Nurkowali po południu oraz w weekendy. Podczas zajęć konwersacyjnych rozmawiali o swoich wyprawach nurkowych. Bardzo podobały im się maltańskie miejsca nurkowe. Dlatego Hans postanowił zrobić kurs OWD i wrócić na Maltę jako nurek.

LESSON 8



cave	jaskinia
main line	główna poręczówka
reel	kołowrotek
battery-powered diver propulsion vehicle (DPV)	skuter

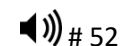
Why did Bob take cave diving classes?	Bob took cave diving classes because he wanted to see underwater stalactites and stalagmites.
When did the main line begin?	The main line began about 20 metres inside the cave.
Why did Bob deploy a line from a reel ?	Bob deployed a line from a reel to find the way back.
Why did Bob use a DPV in the cave?	He used a DPV to make swimming easier.

Dialogue



Vocabulary

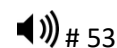
deploy	rozwijać
journey	podróż
lounge	poczekalnia (na lotnisku)
thirsty	spragniony
teenager	nastolatek
various	różne
stalactite	stalaktyt
stalagmite	stalagmit
search	szukać



At the arrival hall, Malta International Airport

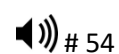
Brian:	Hi, are you Bob from Diving Net?
Bob:	Yes, I am.
Brain:	How was your journey?
Bob:	It was very nice, thank you. It took only two hours or so.
Brain:	Are you hungry? Did you eat anything on the plane?
Bob:	No, I didn't eat anything on the plane. The flight took only 2 hours. But I ate a sandwich in the lounge. I also drank some mineral water, so I am not thirsty.
Brain:	Is it your first time in Malta?
Bob :	No, I came here in 2010 for the first time and I was also in Malta last year with my friends.
Brain:	Did you go to any dive sites in Malta?
Bob:	Yes, I did. I went to various sites in Malta, Gozo and Comino. I saw many interesting wrecks, reefs and caverns. Last month I watched beautiful underwater stalactites and stalagmites on TV and I thought that I should do the Cave Diver course in Malta. I began to search the Internet and I found a few dive centres offering cave diving classes. I chose you because I read very positive opinions about your instructors.

Text



Vocabulary

make up one's mind	zdecydować się
leave for	wyjechać do
hear	słyszeć
knowledge development session	zajęcia teoretyczne, <i>dosł.</i> sesja rozwoju wiedzy
problem solving procedures	procedury rozwiązywania problemów
emergency procedures	procedury w sytuacji awaryjnej
rubber	guma, gumowy
flexible	elastyczny
stiff	szttywny
stir up	poruszyć, mieszać
sediment	osad
excess	nadmierny
extra	dodatkowy
drag	zawada, opór, przeszkoda
property	właściwość
leak	przeciekać, przeciek
spit	pluć
otherwise	w przeciwnym razie
foggy	zaparowany
forget	zapominać
called	zwany
master	ćwiczyć, opanować, nauczyć się
spool	szpulka
flashlight	latarka
requirement	wymóg
at least	co najmniej
meet	spełniać
maintain	trzymać, utrzymać
guideline	poręczówka
darkness	ciemność
fall	nastać, zapaść, upaść
seek	szukać
backup	zapasowy
for a while	przez chwilę
finally	w końcu
find	znaleźć
however	jednakże
come out	wyjść
turn out	okazać się
lose	gubić
spend	spędzić



Last month Bob saw an interesting programme about cave diving on TV. He understood that he could not explore the beauty of caves without a Cave Diving course. He made up his mind very quickly and left for Malta.

He chose a dive centre on the island of Gozo. He heard many good things about this centre. He knew that he had to do the Introductory Cave diving course first.

He began his course on Monday. He was very excited the night before the course, but he slept well. First he had a knowledge development session. He learnt the theory of problem solving procedures, swimming techniques and emergency procedures. In the afternoon the same day he had his first dive in a cave.

They gave him all the equipment he needed. He got black rubber fins that were not very flexible. He needed stiff fins, because he had to use short, controlled kicks to avoid stirring up the sediment on the floor of the cave. He brought a snorkel, but they told him not to take it with him to the water as this could only create excess weight and extra drag.

He wore a black mask because of the light-absorbing properties of that colour, and a hood made of nylon to protect his head from water leaks. He spat in his mask. Otherwise it could get foggy. He was so excited that he forgot his knife. The instructor lent him his knife. They drove to a dive site called Cathedral Cave, where Bob had his first cave dive. They swam on the surface for some time and then they descended.

In the water Bob mastered buoyancy control and body positioning. He worked with a reel, spools and flashlights. He also practised hand and light signals. This course took him three days.

Then he began the Cave Diver course. The requirement to start it was to have a minimum certification of Introductory Cave Diver, Technical Diver certification and at least 50 logged dives. He met all the requirements.

Bob's instructor taught him to dive with a sidemount diving system, maintain a guideline and operate the reel.

During one of the dives Bob's torch broke down and darkness fell all over the cave. He sought his backup light for a while, but finally he found it. However, when he came out of the water it turned out that he lost his main flashlight. He bought a better one in the dive shop. On the last day he even rode a DPV! He spent 10 days in Malta and came back to Poland with a Cave Diver certificate.

Questions to the text

 # 55

1. What did Bob see last month?
2. Which dive centre did he choose for his Cave Diver course?
3. When did he begin the course?
4. Did he sleep well the night before the course?
5. What did he learn during the knowledge development session?
6. Why did they give him stiff fins?
7. Why didn't he need a snorkel?
8. Why did he wear a black mask?
9. Why did he spit in his mask?
10. What did he forget?
11. Where did they drive for the first dive?
12. How long did the Introductory Cave diving course take him?
13. What were the requirements to start the Cave Diver course?
14. Did he meet all the requirements?
15. What did the instructor teach Bob?
16. What happened when Bob's torch broke down?
17. What did he buy in the dive shop?
18. What he ride on the last day?
19. How many days did he spend in Malta?
20. What did he bring to Poland?



hood

! Teraz odpowiedz na pytania jeszcze raz bez patrzenia na czytanke.

Now answer the questions once again without looking at the text.

Grammar

Czas przeszły prosty - czasowniki nieregularne

The Past Simple Tense – irregular verbs

Czasu Past Simple używamy do wyrażenia czynności, które miały miejsce i zostały zakończone w określonym czasie w przeszłości. W przypadku czasowników nieregularnych używamy drugiej formy z tabeli.

He swam yesterday.

Forma twierdząca	Forma pytająca	Forma przecząca
I You He/she/it } swam yesterday. We You They	I you Did { he/she/it swim yesterday? we you they	I You He/she/it } didn't swim yesterday. We You They
	<p>W formie pytającej operator „did” stosuje się również w przypadku pytań szczegółowych, tj. rozpoczynających się od: when, where, what, why, how, itd. Where did you swim yesterday? Gdzie pływałeś wczoraj?</p> <p>Wyjątkiem jest zaimek pytający „who”, gdyż pytamy o podmiot. Nie stosujemy operatora „did”, tylko używamy czasownika formie przeszłej. Who swam yesterday? Kto pływał wczoraj?</p>	
	Krótkie odpowiedzi twierdzące	
	I you Yes, { he/she/it did . we you they	

Krótkie odpowiedzi przeczące
I you No, { he/she/it didn't . we you they

Przykładowe czasowniki nieregularne

Bezokolicznik	Czasownik nieregularny w czasie przeszłym prostym
begin	began
bring	brought
buy	bought
choose	chose
come	came
drink	drank
drive	drove
eat	ate
fall	fell
find	found
forget	forgot
get	got
give	gave
go	went
have	had
hear	heard
know	knew
learn	learnt
leave	left
lend	lent
make	made
meet	met
read	read
ride	rode
run	ran
see	saw
sleep	slept
spend	spent
spit	spat
swim	swam
take	took
teach	taught
think	thought
understand	understood
wear	wore

Exercises

Exercise 1

Podkreśl w tekście wszystkie czasowniki nieregularne w czasie Simple Past. Underline all irregular verbs in the Past Simple Tense.

Exercise 2

Zmień poniższe zdania na czas przeszły prosty. Change the sentences into the Past Simple Tense.

Example: Every day
I go to work.

Yesterday
I went to work.

Every day	Yesterday
1. I buy a newspaper	1.
2. They swim in the ocean.	2.
3. He thinks about her.	3.
4. We sleep well.	4.
5. I eat breakfast.	5.
6. I drink coffee.	6.
7. She spits in the mask.	7.
8. She is in the office.	8.
9. I make dinner.	9.
10. We get good news.	10.

Exercise 3

Utwórz pytania ogólne. Make general questions.

Example: They drove to a dive site.

Did they drive to a dive site?

1. They gave him a reel.
2. The instructor taught him new swimming techniques.
3. He forgot a knife.
4. He brought a guideline.
5. He came out of the cave.
6. He bought stiff fins.
7. We began our Cave Diver course.
8. He learnt the theory of problem solving procedures.
9. The instructor lent me his knife.
10. He lost his flashlight.

Exercise 4

Udziel krótkich odpowiedzi do pytań utworzonych w poprzednim ćwiczeniu. Make short answers to questions made in the exercise above.

Example: Did they drive to a dive site? Yes, they did./ No, they didn't.

1.
2.
3.

4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

Exercise 5

Utwórz zdania przeczące.

Make negative sentences.

Example: They drove to a dive site.

They didn't drive to a dive site.

1. They gave him a reel.
2. The instructor taught him new swimming techniques.
3. He forgot a knife.
4. He brought a guideline.
5. He came out of the cave.
6. He bought stiff fins.
7. We began our Cave Diver course.
8. He learnt the theory of problem solving procedures.
9. The instructor lent me his knife.
10. He lost his flashlight.

Exercise 6

Uzupełnij tabelkę.

Fill in the gaps.

Infinitive	Past Simple
give	gave
go	
	had
hear	
	knew
learn	
	left
lend	
	made
meet	
	read
see	
	slept
spend	
	swam
take	
	taught
think	
	understood
wear	
begin	
	brought

buy	
	chose
come	
	drank
drive	
	ate
fall	
	found
ride	
	forgot
get	

Exercise 7

Wpisz właściwą formę czasownika w czasie przeszłym prostym. Write the correct form of the verb in the Past Simple Tense.

Example: I walk to work. Yesterday I walked to work.

1. He (kupił) a new flashlight.
2. Instruktor (uczył) him to maintain the guideline.
3. Bob (uczył się) the swimming techniques.
4. He (przywiózł) a snorkel to Malta.
5. He (wybrał) this dive centre.
6. Bob (zapomniał) his knife.
7. They (płynęli) on the surface for some time.
8. Bob (rozumiał) the emergency procedures.
9. He (spędził) 10 days in Malta.
10. He (wrócił) to Poland with a certificate.

Exercise 8

Uzupełnij poniższe zdania w czasie przeszłym prostym używając czasowników z ramki.

Choose the verb from the box and complete the sentences. Put the verbs in the Past Simple Tense.

seek	find	begin	lend	fall	drink	spend	eat	sleep	forget	give	take
------	------	-------	------	------	-------	-------	-----	-------	--------	------	------

Example: The instructor *lent* him his knife.

1. He his course on Monday.
2. Bob was so excited, but he well.
3. Bob was so excited that he his knife.
4. They him all the equipment he needed.
5. The course him three days.
6. He his backup light for a while, but finally he it.
7. He 50 minutes in the water.
8. He coffee in the morning.
9. He a sandwich.
10. Darkness all over the cave.

Exercise 9

Wpisz brakujące czasowniki w czasie przeszłym prostym. Fill in the gaps. The first letter is given.
prostym. Pierwsza litera jest podana.

Last month Bob *saw* an interesting programme about cave diving on TV. He (1) u..... that he could not explore the beauty of caves without a cave diving course. He (2) m..... up his mind very quickly and (3) l..... for Malta.

He (4) c..... a dive centre on the island of Gozo. He (5) h..... many good things about this centre. He knew that he (6) h..... to do the Introductory Cave diving course first.

He (7) b..... his course on Monday. He was very excited the night before the course, but he (8) s..... well. First he (9) h..... a knowledge development session. He (10) l..... the theory of problem solving procedures, swimming techniques and emergency procedures. In the afternoon the same day he (11) h..... his first dive in a cave.

Exercise 10

Dokończ pytania w czasie przeszłym prostym. Finish the questions in the Past Simple Tense.

Example: Bob began the course on Monday. Q: When...?

When did Bob begin the course?

1. He made up his mind very quickly. How quickly ...?
2. He brought a snorkel to Malta. What ...?
3. He drank coffee in the morning. When ...?
4. He ate a sandwich between the dives. What ...?
5. He sought his torch for a while. How long ...?
6. He read a lot about cave diving. What ...?
7. They swam on the surface. Where ...?
8. He lost his flashlight. What ...?
9. Bob met all the requirements. How many requirements ...?
10. The course took him 3 days. How many days ...?
11. He spent 10 days in Malta. How many days...?

Exercise 11

Połącz polskie słowa z ich odpowiednikami w języku angielskim.

Match the Polish words with their English equivalents.

kołowrotek	DPV
poręczówka	certificate
skuter	stalagmite
latarka	sediment
stalagmit	reel
ciemność	lounge
poczekalnia	guideline
certyfikat	flashlight
stalaktyt	darkness
osad	stalactite

Exercise 12

Przetłumacz poniższą historię na język angielski. Translate the story into English.

W zeszłym miesiącu Bob pojechał na Malte. Wybrał bazę nurkową na wyspie Gozo, ponieważ słyszał wiele dobrych rzeczy o niej. Zaczął kurs w poniedziałek. Poprzedniej nocy spał dobrze. Instruktor dał mu swój nóż. Bob dostał też sztywne płetwy. Miał na sobie (nosił) czarną maskę. Bob i instruktor płynęli na powierzchni przez jakiś czas. Instruktor uczył Boba trzymać linę prowadzącą. Podczas jednego z nurkowań Bob zgubił latarkę. W sklepie nurkowym kupił nową. W ostatnim dniu jeździł na skuterze. Na Malcie spędził 10 dni i wrócił do Polski z certyfikatem nurka jaskiniowego.

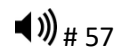
LESSON 9



briefing	omówienie
pikeperch	sandacz
bream	leszcz
shallow	płytki

When are we going to have a briefing ?	We are going to have a briefing in 5 minutes.
Are we going to see any pikeperches ?	Yes, I think we will see a few.
Are we going to dive with breams today?	No, today we are going to dive in the sea and a bream is not a salt water fish.
Will we dive in deep water?	No, it is going to be a shallow dive, maximum 12 metres.

Dialogue



Vocabulary

briefing	omówienie
carefully	uważnie
ramp	rampa
over there	tam
shore	brzeg
slippery	śliski
sec.	sekunda, chwila
along	wzdłuż
pay attention	zwrócić uwagę
vegetation	roślinność
bottom	dno
carp	karp
bush	krzak
pikeperch	sandacz
perch	okoń
bream	leszcz
reach	osiągać
then	wtedy
surface	wynurzyć się
reunite	ponownie się spotkać

Lake Pogoria 4

Bob: Everybody! It's briefing time! Listen to me carefully! Hans, don't talk for a while! (...). OK. So the dive site which we are going to visit today is called Lake Pogoria 4. We are going to enter the water from the ramp over there. The water by the shore is shallow. Be careful! The ramp is slippery!

Hans: What are we going to see in the water?

Bob: Wait a sec. We'll get to this. Inflate your BCDs. After the buddy check we will enter the water slowly. I will dive with Hans, and Adam will be Robert's buddy. When everybody is in the water we will swim on the surface for about 20 meters. We will all descend after the "OK" and "down" signals. Let's meet at 5 metres. If everything is OK, we will descend to the bottom. We are going to dive along the shore for about five minutes. Later we are going to turn a little to the left. Pay attention to the beautiful vegetation at the bottom of the lake. If we are lucky we will see a big old carp in the underwater bushes.

Hans: Will we see any other fish?

Bob: We will probably see pikeperches, perches and breams. I will show you the place where we can find lots of them. The maximum depth in this lake is 25 metres.

Hans: Will we go down to 25 metres?

No, we won't. This morning our maximum depth is going to be 15 metres. I am going to take some photos of the fish. I think we will spend about 45 minutes in the water. If you and your body lose contact, search for each other for not more than 1 minute, then surface to reunite if you don't find each other. The temperature is quite high today so we are not going to be cold. Tell me when you reach 100 bar. Then we will turn back. At 5 metres we are going to make our safety stop. Any questions?

Hans: Yes. What is this safety stop..?

Text

Vocabulary

famous	sławny
as often as	tak często jak
Croatia	Chorwacja
complete	zakończyć, zrealizować
probably	prawdopodobnie
compass navigation	nawigacja przy użyciu kompasu
kick-cycle	kopnięcie płetwą
visual	widoczny
landmark	charakterystyczny punkt
successfully	pomyślnie, z pozytywnym skutkiem
labyrinth	błądźnik
balance	równowaga
end	koniec
stage	etap
development	rozwój
decide on	zdecydować w sprawie
recommend	rekomendować, polecać
Peak Performance Buoyancy Course	kurs doskonałej pływalności

neutral	neutralny
key	klucz, kluczowy
conserve	oszczędzać, oszczędnie gospodarować
minimal	minimalny
impact	wpływ
aquatic	wodne
environment	środowisko
achieve	osiągać
ease	łatwość
famous for	znany z
located	usytuowany
deep diver course	kurs nurkowania głębokiego
penetrate	penetrować
period	okres
enriched	wzbogacony
as	jako że
get lost	zgubić się
enough	dosyć, wystarczająco
as well	również

🔊 # 60

Hans is going to do another dive this afternoon. He is going to find the famous huge carp this time. He wants to practise diving as often as possible because he is going to dive in Croatia in July. It is going to be his first diving holiday. He is going to prepare very well for this trip.

First he is going to complete his AOWD course. Tomorrow he will probably practise compass navigation at the quarry in Jaworzno. He is going to learn how to navigate using kick-cycles, visual landmarks and time. He will have to get to the sunk excavator. If he does that successfully, Bob will teach him something different the next day. Hans will go down to the depth of 30 metres for the first time. Later the same day, Bob and Hans are going to do night diving. Hans has only one torch, so he will have to borrow a backup flashlight from Bob. Hans is a little afraid of night diving as he has problems with his labyrinth, which is responsible for balance. Bob thinks that Hans will finish the course before the end of this week. Then they will decide on the next stages of Hans's development. Hans cannot control his buoyancy very well yet, that is why Bob is going to recommend the Peak Performance Buoyancy Course to him. Neutral buoyancy is the key to conserving air consumption and leaving minimal impact on the aquatic environment. Hans is going to learn how to achieve neutral buoyancy with ease.

Croatia is famous for interesting wrecks. However, they are located at the depths of 35 to 50 metres, so the next training Hans thinks he will do is the Deep Diver Course. Hans is going to penetrate the wrecks for a longer period. That is why he is going to do the Enriched Air Diver Course. As he does not want to get lost in the wrecks, before he goes to Croatia he hopes he will have enough time to do the Wreck Diver Course as well.

Questions to the text

🔊 # 61

1. When is Hans going to do another dive?
2. What is he going to find?
3. Why does he want to practise diving as often as possible?
4. How is he going to prepare for the trip to Croatia?



5. What will he practise tomorrow?
6. What are the navigation techniques?
7. Where will he have to get?
8. How deep will Hans go tomorrow?
9. Why will Hans have to borrow a backup flashlight from Bob?
10. Why is Hans afraid of night diving?
11. When will Hans finish the AOWD course?
12. What will Bob and Hans decide on?
13. Can Hans control his buoyancy very well?
14. What will Hans do to improve his buoyancy?
15. Why is neutral buoyancy so important?
16. What is Croatia famous for?
17. How deep are the Croatian wrecks located?
18. Why does Hans think that he will do the Deep Diver Course?
19. Why is Hans going to do the Enriched Air Diver Course?
20. Why is Hans going to do the Wreck Diver Course?

! Teraz odpowiedz na pytania jeszcze raz bez patrzenia na czytanke.

Now answer the questions once again without looking at the text.

Grammar

Czas przyszły prosty

The Future Simple Tense

Czas Future Simple jest czasem przyszłym prostym stosowanym do wyrażenia:

- zamiaru powziętego w momencie podjęcia decyzji

Your cylinder is turned off. I will turn it on for you.

Twoja butla jest zakręcona. Odkręcę ją dla ciebie.

- przypuszczenia

I think he will finish his course in a week.

Myślę, że on skończy swój kurs za tydzień.

- zwyczajowe czynności, które, jak sądzimy, wystąpią w przyszłości

There will be more and more divers in the future.

W przyszłości będzie coraz więcej nurków.

Budowa: podmiot + will + podstawowa forma czasownika

I will dive.

Forma twierdząca	Forma pytająca	Forma przecząca
------------------	----------------	-----------------

I You He/she/it } dive tomorrow. We You They	I you Will { he/she/it dive tomorrow? we you they	I You He/she/it } will not dive tomorrow. We You They
Krótkie odpowiedzi twierdzące		
I you Yes, { he/she/it will . we you they		
Krótkie odpowiedzi przeczące		
I you No, { he/she/it won't . we you they		

Okoliczniki czasu często występujące w zdaniach w czasie Future Simple

in a minute – za minutę
in an hour – za godzinę
in the future – w przyszłości
in two days / weeks / months / years – za dwa dni / tygodnie / miesiące / lata
next day / week / month / year – następnego dnia / tygodnia / miesiąca / roku
soon – wkrótce
the day after tomorrow – pojutrze
today – dzisiaj
tomorrow – jutro
tonight – dziś wieczorem

Wyrazy, po których nie stosuje się czasu przyszłego Future Simple, a należy użyć czasu teraźniejszego prostego, mimo że odnosimy się do przyszłości:

as soon as – jak tylko
before – przed
after – po
once – jak już
if – jeśli
unless – jeśli nie
until – dopóki
when – kiedy

If I lose contact with my buddy I will wait 1 minute and then I will surface.

Jeśli stracę kontakt ze swoim partnerem, poczekam 1 minutę, po czym wynurzę się.

Forma *Be going to*

Be going to

Formę *be going to* stosujemy do:

- wyrażenia decyzji i planów podjętych wcześniej:

We are going to descend to a maximum depth of 30 metres today.

Zamierzamy dzisiaj zejść maksymalnie na 30 metrów.

- przewidywania zdarzeń przyszłych w oparciu o sytuację teraźniejszą (wszystko na to wskazuje, że coś się wydarzy).

Look at the clouds! It is going to rain soon.

Spójrz na chmury! Zaraz będzie padać.

Budowa: podmiot + odpowiada forma czasownika *be* + *going to* + podstawowa forma czasownika

I am going to dive.

Forma twierdząca	Forma pytająca	Forma przecząca
I am You are He/she/it is } going to dive. We You } are They	Am I Are you Is he/she/it } going to dive? we Are you they	I am not You are not He/she/it is not } going to dive. We You } are not They
	Krótkie odpowiedzi twierdzące	
	Yes, I am . Yes, you are . Yes, he/she/it is . Yes, we Yes, you } are . Yes, they	
	Krótkie odpowiedzi przeczące	
	No, I'm not . No, you aren't . No, he/she/it isn't . No, we No, you } aren't . No, they	

Służy do wyrażania prośb i rozkazów. W drugiej osobie liczby pojedynczej i mnogiej czasownik w tym trybie jest identyczny z formą bezokolicznika bez „to”.

Inflate your BCDs!

Napełnij/cie powietrzem swoje kamizelki wypornościowe.

Formę przeczącą tworzy się poprzez dodanie *Don't* przed czasownikiem.

Don't exceed your no-decompression limit.

Nie przekraczaj/cie swojego limitu dekompresji.

W przypadku pozostałych osób do wyrażenia trybu rozkazującego należy zastosować wyraz *let*.

Let me do it – Pozwól mi to zrobić Let us do it / Let's do it – Zróbmy to

Let him do it – Niech on to robi

Let her do it – Niech ona to robi Let them do it – Niech oni to robią

Let it do it – Niech ono to robi

Przeczenia

Don't let me do it – Nie pozwól mi tego zrobić

Let's not do it – Nie róbmy tego

Don't let him do it – Niech on tego nie robi

Don't let her do it – Niech ona tego nie robi

Don't let them do it – Niech oni tego nie robią

Don't let do it – Niech ono tego nie robi

Exercises

Exercise 1

Co instruktor mówi przed wejściem do wody? What does your instructor say before entering the water? Write positive or negative imperatives. Translate the sentences into Polish

Example: (listen) to me! *Listen to me! Posłuchaj/cie mnie!*

..... (hold) your breath. *Don't hold your breath. Nie wstrzymuj/cie oddechu!*

1. (inflate) your BCD!
2. (forget) your mask!
3. (spit) in your mask!
4. (turn) on your cylinder!
5. (change) your plan of diving under the water!
6. (be) careful!
7. (panic) if you see a shark!
8. (dive) alone!
9. (make) a safety stop at 5 metres.

10. If you and your buddy lose contact, (search) for each other for 1 minute.

Exercise 2

Zamień zdania twierdzące na przeczące. Change the following sentences into negative sentences. Translate them into Polish.
Przetłumacz na polski.

Example: I will spit in my mask. *I will not spit in my mask. Nie napluję do maski.*

1. I will finish my AOWD course next month.
2. He will improve his buoyancy.
3. He will borrow a backup flashlight from Bob.
4. We will put on our fins.
5. They will revise hand signals.
6. We will dive at night.
7. They will penetrate the wreck.
8. She will learn how to achieve neutral buoyancy.
9. They will see pikeperches and breams.
10. He will do the Deep Diver Course.

Exercise 3

Utwórz pytania ogólne do powyższych zdań. Make general questions to the above sentences.

Example: I will spit in my mask. *Will I spit in my mask?*

Exercise 4

Przetłumacz zdania na angielski. Translate into English.

Example: Myślę, że zrobię kurs OWD w przyszłym miesiącu. *I think I will do the OWD course next month.*

1. Myślę, że skończę mój kurs w czerwcu.
2. Myślę, że zacznę kurs AOWD za 10 dni.
3. Myślę, że nasz instruktor nauczy nas nawigacji.
4. Myślę, że nasz divemaster przyjdzie za 5 minut.
5. Myślę, że w przyszłym roku pojadę do Chorwacji.
6. Myślę, że oni spenetrują ten wrak jutro.
7. Myślę, że on zrobi kurs na nurka ratownika w przyszłe wakacje.
8. Myślę, że oni się wkrótce wynurzą.
9. Myślę, że pojutrze zanurkujemy na głębokość 30 metrów.
10. Myślę, że on pożyczy mi latarkę zapasową.

Exercise 5

Wstaw formę czasownika w czasie przyszłym prostym lub teraźniejszym prostym. Put in the correct form of the verb: Future or Present Simple.

Example: As soon as he.... (surface) he (inflate) his BCD. As soon as he *surfaces* he will *inflate* his BCD.

1. He (deflate) his BCD after his buddy (show) him the "Down" hand signal.
2. He (spit) in the mask before he (put) it on.

3. They (go) down as soon as the instructor (show) them the "Down" hand signal.
4. If they (be) lucky they (see) the big old carp.
5. They (stay) longer in the water if they (have) enough air.
6. Once the briefing (be) over, they (do) the buddy check.
7. He (surface) unless he (find) his buddy quickly.
8. As soon as we (do) the AWOD course we (dive at) at 30 metres.
9. If I (find) my backup flashlight I (lend) it to you.
10. They (turn back) when they (reach) 100 bar.

Exercise 6

Uzupełnij luki wyrazami z ramki.

Fill the gaps with the words from the box.

Air	penetrate	Deep	visual	kick-cycles	successfully	Wreck
next	depth	night	torch	labyrinth	for	However

Hans is going to learn how to navigate using *kick-cycles*, (1) landmarks and time. He will have to get to the sunk excavator. If he does that (2) Bob will teach him something different the (3) day. Hans will go down to the (4) of 30 metres for the first time. Later the same day, Bob and Hans are going to do (5) diving. Hans has only one (6) so he will have to borrow a backup flashlight from Bob. Hans is a little afraid of night diving as he has problems with his (7) , which is responsible for balance.

Croatia is famous (8) interesting wrecks. (9) , they are located at depths of 35 to 50 metres, so the next training Hans thinks he will do is the (10) Diver Course. Hans is going to (11) the wrecks for a longer period. That is why he is going to do the Enriched (12) Diver Course. As he does not want to get lost in the wrecks, before he goes to Croatia he hopes he will have enough time to do the (13) Diver Course as well.

Exercise 7

Wstaw odpowiednią formę **be going to**.

Przetłumacz na polski.

Fill in the correct form of **be going to**.

Translate it into Polish.

Example: We inflate our BCDs. *We are going to inflate our BCDs.*
Zamierzamy napędnąć nasze kamizelki wypornościowe powietrzem.

1. Hansdive as often as possible.
2. I finish my AOWD course next week.
3. It rain.
4. They penetrate the wreck.
5. We practise compass navigation tomorrow.
6. She make her safety stop at 5 meters.
7. We do the Enriched Air Diver Course.
8. They surface when they reach 50 bar.
9. The instructor teach us navigation techniques.
10. My buddy and I dive along the shore for about five minutes.

Exercise 8

Przekształć zdania na formę przeczącą.
Przetłumacz na polski.

Transform the sentences into a negative form.
Translate them into Polish.

Example: I am going to take 10 kg of weights. *I am not going to take 10 kg of weights. Nie zamierzam brać 10 kilogramów balastu.*

1. He is going to dive in Croatia next summer.
2. We are going to see beautiful vegetation.
3. Hans is going to borrow a backup flashlight from Bob.
4. This morning our maximum depth is going to be 15 metres.
5. Hans is going to learn how to achieve neutral buoyancy with ease.
6. We are going to get lost in the wreck.
7. Bob is going to recommend the Peak Performance Buoyancy Course to Hans.
8. He is going to find the famous huge carp.
9. We are going to enter the water slowly.
10. At 5 metres we are going to make our safety stop.

Exercise 9

Wyobraź sobie, że za chwilę będziesz nurkował.
Napisz 10 zdań, co zamierzasz kolejno zrobić,
używając wyrażień z nawiasów i formy **be going to**

Imagine that you are going to dive in a moment.
Write 10 sentences what you are going to do
using the phrases in the brackets and **be going to**

Example: I/be going to/prepare/my equipment. *I am going to prepare my equipment.*

1. I/be going to/plan the dive.
2. I/be going to/connect the low pressure hose to the inflator.
3. I/be going to/turn on the cylinder.
4. I/be going to/put on my wetsuit, hood, boots and gloves.
5. I/be going to/put on my dive computer.
6. I/be going to/put on my BCD.
7. I/be going to/spit in my mask.
8. I/be going to/adjust my mask.
9. I/be going to/put on my fins.
10. I/be going to/do the buddy check.

Exercise 10

Przetłumacz zdania.

Translate the sentences.

Example: Spotkajmy się jutro. *Let's meet tomorrow.*

1. Zróbmy kurs AOWD.
2. Popłynemy tam.
3. Zejdźmy na 40 metrów.
4. Weźmy 10 kg.
5. Jedźmy do Chorwacji.
6. Zróbmy kilka zdjęć ryb.
7. Poćwiczmy nawigację kompasem.
8. Skończmy kurs przed końcem tygodnia.

9. Poszukajmy twojej maski w centrum nurkowym.
10. Przygotujmy nasz sprzęt.

Exercise 11

Wybierz formę **will** lub **be going to**.

Choose **will** or **be going to**.

1. I feel really tired. I think I dive today.
a) won't
b) am not going to
2. Where are you going? I visit the new dive centre.
a) am going to
b) will
3. What are your plans for next week? We start the Enriched Air Diver Course.
a) are going to
b) will
4. Why are you wearing a dry suit? I dive in a very cold water today.
a) will
b) am going to
5. What are you going to do with your old dry suit? I don't know yet. Maybe I sell it.
a) will
b) am going to
6. I think you have DCS. Lie down and the instructor give you some oxygen.
a) is going to
b) will
7. The water is really warm. Oh, really? So I wear gloves.
a) am not going to
b) won't
8. Did you call your instructor? I completely forgot. I do it now.
a) will do
b) am going to do
9. We need some more weights. I bring you some.
a) am going to
b) will
10. Look at the clouds. It rain.
a) will
b) is going to

Exercise 12

Przetłumacz poniższą dialog na język angielski.

Translate the dialogue into English.

- Bob: Posłuchajcie mnie uważnie. Hans, nie rozmawiaj przez chwilę. Dzisiaj zamierzamy nurkować na jeziorze Pogoria IV. Woda przy brzegu jest płytka. Ale uważajcie. Rampa jest śliska! Czy zobaczymy w wodzie coś interesującego?
- Hans: Tak. Jeśli będziemy mieć szczęście, zobaczymy dużego karpia. Zobaczymy też leszcze, sandacze i piękną roślinność. Najpierw będziemy nurkować wzdłuż brzegu. Potem skrócimy trochę w lewo. Powiedzcie mi, kiedy będziecie mieć 100 bar. Wówczas wrócimy. Na 5 metrach zrobimy przystanek bezpieczeństwa. Jesteście gotowi? Chodźmy!

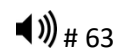
LESSON 10



safety	bezpieczeństwo
decompression sickness (DCS)	choroba dekompresyjna
pain	ból
vomit	wymiotować

Has safety been a key element in your diving experience?	Yes, it has. Safety has always been the most important.
Have you ever suffered from DCS ?	No, I haven't. I have never suffered from decompression sickness .
Has he felt any pain ?	Yes, he has felt a deep pain in his neck.
How many times has he vomited today?	He has vomited twice today.

Dialogue



Vocabulary

introduce	przedstawiać się
journalist	dziennikarz
do you mind	czy masz coś przeciwko
hold	tu: posiadać
professional	profesjonalny
recreational	rekreacyjny
scuba diving	nurkowanie z akwalungiem
exactly	dokładnie
stand for	oznaczać
so far	jak dotąd
nearly	prawie
species	gatunek, gatunki
hammerhead shark	rekit młot
great white shark	żarłacz biały
oceanic whitetip shark	żarłacz białopłetwy
tiger shark	rekin tygrysi
bull shark	rekin tępogłowy
whale shark	rekin wielorybi
really	naprawdę
myself	sam
unpleasant	nieprzyjemny
rescue action	akcja ratunkowa
as a result of which	w wyniku której
suffer	cierpieć
symptom	objaw
for short	w skrócie
joint	staw
itching	swędzenie
around	wokół
face	twarz
neck	kark, szyja

arm	ramię
swelling	obrzęk
skin	skóra
numbness	drętwienie
confusion	dezorientacja
memory loss	utrata pamięci
visual abnormalities	zaburzenia widzenia
headache	ból głowy
unexplained fatigue	nienaturalne zmęczenie
loss of balance	utrata równowagi
vertigo	zawroty głowy
nausea	nudności
vomiting	wymioty
hearing loss	utrata słuchu
persistent	uporczywy
cough	kaszel
sound	brzmieć
terrible	straszny
interview	wywiad



Interview with Bob

- Journalist: Let me introduce myself. My name is Johnatan. I am a journalist from Deep Blue magazine.
- Bob: Good afternoon! My name is Bob.
- Journalist: Do you mind if I ask you a few questions? I've heard a lot about you.
- Bob: Not at all. Go ahead.
- Journalist: You hold the highest and most respected professional rating in recreational scuba diving. You are an IT. What does it mean exactly?
- Bob: IT stands for Instructor Trainer. It means that I have completed numerous courses and I can teach instructor courses.
- Journalist: How long have you been an Instructor Trainer?
- Bob: I have been an IT for 2 years and an instructor for 10 years.
- Journalist: How many students have you taught so far?
- Bob: I have lost count, but I think it has been nearly a thousand students over those 10 years.
- Journalist: I've heard that you organise interesting trips to various places. I've visited your website: www.wyjazdy-nurkowe.pl. It's really impressive! How many dive sites have you visited?
- Bob: Thank you. I have visited over a hundred different places.
- Journalist: What is the most beautiful dive site you have ever visited?
- Bob: The most beautiful place I have ever dived in are Cenotes in Mexico. I really like the beauty of the caves.
- Journalist: Have you ever dived with sharks?
- Bob: Yes, I have. I have dived with various species of sharks many times. I have dived with hammerhead sharks, great white sharks, tiger sharks, whale sharks, bull sharks, and oceanic whitetip sharks.
- Journalist: Has any of your students ever had an accident?
- Bob: Safety has always been the key element in my career. I have never had any unpleasant experience with my students. However, I have had an accident

	myself during one of rescue actions, as a result of which I suffered from decompression sickness, which is called DCS for short.
Journalist:	I have never heard of this sickness. What are the symptoms?
Bob:	Deep pain in joints, itching, usually around the ears, face, neck and arms, swelling of the skin, numbness, confusion and memory loss, visual abnormalities, headache, unexplained fatigue, loss of balance, vertigo, nausea, vomiting, hearing loss and/or dry persistent cough.
Journalist:	Ugh! It sounds terrible..! Bob, thank you very much for your time. It's been my first interview. I have started working for Deep Blue only this week.
Bob:	It's been my pleasure.

Text



Vocabulary

diving instructor	instruktor nurkowania
since	od
known for	znany z
recently	ostatnio
increase	wzrastać
train	szkolić
show up	pojawić się
lately	ostatnio
ordinary	zwykły
catch up	nadgonić/nadrobić (zległości)
to-do list	lista rzeczy do zrobienia
call	dzwonić/telefonować do
book	rezerwować
update	aktualizować
content	treść/zawartość
include	zawierać/obejmować
coming	nadchodzący
replace	wymienić
battery	bateria
service	serwisować
neck seal	kryza
order	zamówić
full face mask	maska całotwarzowa
fill	napełnić
enquire	zasięgać informacji
blending	mieszający
facility	urządzenie
silicone grease	smar silikonowy
kit	zestaw
yet	jeszcze (w przeczeniach), już (w pytaniach)
either	też (w przeczeniach)
so far	jak dotąd
pick up	odebrać
glue	klej
dry up	wyschnąć
quote	oferta cenowa/wycena

Bob has been an instructor for 10 years. His dive centre, Diving Net, has been in the Polish market since 2010. It is known for high quality courses. Recently the number of students has increased significantly. This year Bob has already trained nearly 40 students. Only this week 3 new students have shown up. That is why Bob has been very busy lately. He has not had time for his ordinary daily work, so he has decided to catch up. This morning he has made a to-do list:

- ✓ Call Hans to tell him that his AOWD certificate has come
- ✓ Book a liveaboard boat in Egypt for 25 people
- ✓ Update the website content – include information on upcoming diving trips
- ✓ Replace flashlight batteries
- ✓ Service Robert's diving regulator
- ✓ Test and service 5 cylinders
- ✓ Repair Adam's neck seal
- ✓ Order 3 full face masks for the dive centre
- ✓ Replace the O-ring in Hans's regulator
- ✓ Fill 6 cylinders with nitrox for tomorrow's dive
- ✓ Enquire about gas blending facilities for trimix
- ✓ Buy O-ring and silicone grease kits

Bob has already called Hans. Hans is going to collect his certificate tomorrow morning. Bob has not booked a liveaboard boat in Egypt yet. He is going to do it later. He has not updated the website content either. He is going to do it as soon as he knows all the details. However, he has already replaced the flashlight batteries and he has serviced Robert's regulator. He has called Robert to tell him that it is ready. He has not serviced all the cylinders yet. He has serviced only two so far. He is going to test and service the other cylinders later. He has just started to repair the neck seal in Adam's dry suit. It will probably take him 2 hours. Adam can come and pick up his suit tomorrow because the glue must dry up. Bob has already ordered 3 full face masks. He has not replaced the O-ring in Hans's regulator. He has not filled any cylinders for tomorrow dives. He is waiting for Robert to help him with this work. Bob has already contacted three producers to enquire about gas blending facilities for trimix and they are going to send him the quotes. Bob has already bought O-ring and silicone grease kits. The delivery will come on Monday or Tuesday.

Questions to the text

1. How long has Bob been an instructor?
2. Since when has Diving Net been on the Polish market?
3. What is the dive centre known for?
4. Has the number of students increased recently?
5. How many students has Bob trained this year?
6. How many new students have shown up this week?
7. Has Bob been very busy lately?
8. Has Bob called Hans?
9. Has Bob booked a liveaboard boat in Egypt?
10. Has he updated the website yet?
11. Has he replaced the flashlight batteries?



torch/flashlight

12. Has he serviced Robert's regulator?
13. How many cylinders has he serviced so far?
14. Why can't Adam pick up his dry suit today?
15. Has Bob ordered full face masks?
16. Has he replaced the O-ring in Hans's regulator?
17. Has he filled all the cylinders yet?
18. How many producers of trimix blending facilities has Bob contacted?
19. Has Bob bought an O-ring kit?
20. Has he bought a silicone grease kit?

! Teraz odpowiedz na pytania jeszcze raz bez patrzenia na czytanke.

Now answer the questions once again without looking at the text.

Grammar

Czas Present Perfect

The Present Perfect Tense

Czas Present Perfect jest czasem przyszłym prostym stosowanym do wyrażenia:

- czynności, która miała miejsce w nieokreślonym czasie w przeszłości.

I have been to Mexico twice.

Byłem w Meksyku dwa razy.

- czynności, która odbyła się w czasie, który się jeszcze nie skończył.

I have ordered 3 full face masks today.

Dziś zamówiłem 3 maski pełnotwarzowe.

- czynności, która rozpoczęła się w przyszłości i trwa do teraz.

Barbara has worked for Diving Net for 5 years.

Barbara pracuje dla Diving Net od 5 lat.

Budowa: podmiot + odpowiednia forma czasownika have + czasownik z końcówką „ed” (czasowniki regularne) lub past participle (trzecia kolumna na liście czasowników nieregularnych)

I have done it.

Forma twierdząca	Forma pytająca	Forma przecząca
I } have done it. You He/she/it has done it. We You } have done it. They	I Have } done it? you Has he/she/it works in an office? we Have } you } done it? they	I } have not done it. You He/she/it has not done it. We You } have not done it. they
	Krótkie odpowiedzi twierdzące	

I Yes, } have . you Yes, he/she/it has . we Yes, you } have . they
Krótkie odpowiedzi przeczące
I No, } haven't . you No, he/she/it hasn't . we No, you } haven't . they

Określenia czasu często występujące w zdaniach w czasie Present perfect

never – nigdy
ever – kiedykolwiek
just – właśnie
already – już
yet – jeszcze (już w pytaniach)
recently – ostatnio
lately – ostatnio
so far – jak dotąd
since – od (punkt w czasie, np. since he came, since 2013)
for – przez/od (okres, np. for 5 years, for 2 weeks)

Przykładowe czasowniki nieregularne

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle (=> Present Perfect)
begin	began	begun
bring	brought	brought
buy	bought	bought
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
find	found	found
forget	forgot	forgot
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
have	had	had

hear	heard	heard
know	knew	known
learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
make	made	made
meet	met	met
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
run	ran	run
see	saw	seen
sleep	slept	slept
spend	spent	spent
spit	spat	spat
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
think	thought	thought
understand	understood	understood
wear	wore	worn

Exercises

Exercise 1

Podkreśl w tekście wszystkie czasowniki w czasie Present Perfect. Underline all verbs in the Present Perfect Tense.

Exercise 2

Uzupełnij zdania w czasie Present Perfect. Complete the sentences. Use the Present Perfect Tense.

Example: I *have read* the ASTD course book so I know the basic diving rules. (read)

- I to Egypt so I know how beautiful the reefs are. (be)
- Bob Adam's neck seal so Adam can dive in his dry suit now. (repair)
- The divemaster the cylinders so now we can go diving. (fill)
- We the full face masks so now we can wait for the delivery. (order)
- Bob the batteries in his flashlight so now he can use it for night diving. (replace)
- We about the diving courses and now we have all the information. (enquire)
- The number of Bob's students recently. (increase)
- Bob and Adam to Malta many times. (be)
- He the website content so all the information is up-to-date now. (update)
- Nobody is at the dive centre. Everybody (leave)

Exercise 3

Utwórz pytania ogólne. Make general questions.

Example: Bob has serviced Robert's regulator. *Has Bob serviced Robert's regulator?*

1. He has been to Croatia.
2. The weather has been fantastic.
3. They have booked a liveaboarboat.
4. We have seen a big tiger shark.
5. She has had pain in her joints.
6. It has been my first interview.
7. His student has had an accident.
8. They have worked here for 10 years.
9. He has been an instructor since 2010.
10. I have replaced the O-ring in my regulator.

Exercise 4

Udziel krótkich odpowiedzi do pytań utworzonych w poprzednim ćwiczeniu.

Make short answers to questions made in the exercise above.

Example: Has Bob serviced Robert's regulator? *Yes, he has./ No, hasn't.*

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

Exercise 5

Utwórz zdania przeczące.

Make negative sentences.

Example: He has seen a tiger shark. *He hasn't seen a tiger shark.*

1. He has filled a cylinder.
2. We have had DCS.
3. They have tested the new equipment.
4. We have contacted our instructor.
5. I have completed numerous courses.
6. The secretary has talked to him.
7. He has repaired her neck seal.
8. They have dived with whale sharks.
9. I have used all the air.
10. She has lost count.

Exercise 6

Zmień poniższe zdania na czas Present Perfect.

Change the sentences into the Present Perfect Tense.

Example: I work for Diving Net. *I have worked for Diving Net since last year.*

1. I work in the office. I in the office for ten years.
2. She lives in Croatia. She since 2009.
3. I order 10 masks a month. This month I (already) 9 masks.
4. He suffers from headaches. This week he twice.
5. They are very busy. Lately they very busy.
6. Bob tests and services cylinders every month. This month he 10 cylinders.
7. Every week they fill about 50 cylinders. This week they (already) 46.
8. He usually eats cake for dessert. Today hecookies.
9. The instructor teaches navigation during the AOWD course. This week he navigation to 3 students.
10. Bob usually repairs about 20 neck seals every winter. This winter he25.

Exercise 7

Uzupełnij zdania wyrazami z tabelki

Fill in the gaps with the following words.

ever	never	so far	already	just	yet x 2	recently
since I got my certificate			for 10 years		since 2010	

Example: Have you *ever* been to Mexico? (kiedykolwiek)

1. I have seen such a big hammerhead shark. (nigdy)
2. Have you repaired my regulator? (już)
3. He has been an instructor (od 2010)
4. They have worked for Diving Net (od 10 lat).
5. I have bought a lot of equipment (odkąd otrzymałem certyfikat)
6. They have descended. (właśnie)
7. I have had a lot of work. (ostatnio)
8. He has dived in 100 different places (jak dotąd)
9. I have filled 10 cylinders. (już)
10. They have not finished their safety stop (jeszcze).

Exercise 8

A.

Połącz wyrazy z kolumny po lewej stronie z ich polskimi odpowiednikami po stronie prawej.

Match the words in the two columns.

1) swelling of the skin	a) wymioty
2) numbness	b) utrata słuchu
3) itching	c) ból w stawach
4) pain in joints	d) drętwienie
5) visual abnormalities	e) nudności
6) memory loss	f) swędzenie
7) loss of balance	g) utrata równowagi
8) vertigo	h) uporczywy kaszel suchy
9) nausea	i) utrata pamięci
10) vomiting	j) zaburzenia widzenia
11) hearing loss	k) zawroty głowy
12) persistent dry cough	l) obrzęk skóry

B. Answer the question

Have you ever suffered from any of those symptoms?

Example:

I have suffered from/I have had (once/twice/many times)

I have never suffered from/I have never had

Make sentences.

Exercise 9

Przeprowadź wywiad z Bobem.

Interview Bob. Use the Present Perfect Tense.

Użyj odpowiedniej formy czasu Present Perfect.

Example: Interview: (Jak długo jesteś) an instructor? How long have you been an instructor?

Bob: (Jestem) an instructor for 10 years. I have been an instructor for 10 years.

1. Interviewer: (Jak długo pracujesz) for Diving Net?
Bob: (Pracuję) for Diving Net since 2010.
2. Interviewer: (Ile) courses (skończyłeś) ?
Bob: numerous courses.
3. Interviewer: (Ilu) students (przeszkoliłeś) so far?
Bob: (Straciłem) count.
4. Interviewer: (Ile) dive sites (zwiedziłeś) ?
Bob: (Zwiedziłem) a hundred different places.
5. Interviewer: What is the most beautiful dive site you (kiedykolwiek zwiedziłeś) ?
Bob: The most beautiful place I (kiedykolwiek nurkowałem) in are Cenotes.
6. Interviewer: (Czy kiedykolwiek nurkowałeś) with sharks?
Bob: Yes, (nurkowałem)
7. Interviewer: What species of sharks (nurkowałeś) with?
Bob: (Nurkowałem) with hammerhead sharks, great white sharks, tiger sharks, whale sharks, and oceanic whitetip sharks.
8. Interviewer: (Czy kiedykolwiek) any of your students (miał) an accident?
Bob: No, (nigdy nie miałem) any unpleasant experience with my students.
9. Interviewer: (Czy kiedykolwiek miałeś) an accident.
Bob: Yes, (miałem)
10. Bob: (Czy to był) your first interview with a diver?
Interviewer: Yes, (to był) my first interview with a diver.

Exercise 10

Odpowiedz krótko twierdząco lub przecząco na pytania zgodnie z prawdą.

Give true answers: *Yes, I have* or *No, I haven't*.

Example: Have you ever seen an oceanic whitetip shark in real life? No, I haven't.

1. Have you ever seen an oceanic whitetip sharks on TV?
2. Have you ever had pain in your joints?
3. Have you ever repaired a regulator?

4. Have you ever filled a cylinder?
5. Have you ever dived with great white sharks?
6. Have you ever suffered from nausea?
7. Have you ever replaced the batteries in your flashlight?
8. Have you ever been to Mexico?
9. Have you ever spat in your mask?
10. Have you been a diver for more than 10 years?

Exercise 11

Wstaw angielski odpowiednik.

Translate the names of sharks.

rekit młot	
żarłacz biały	
żarłacz białopłetwy	
rekin tygrysi	
rekin wielorybi	

Exercise 12

Przetłumacz poniższą relację na język angielski.

Translate the report into English.

Jest prawie 22.00. To był bardzo ciężki dzień dla Boba. Bob zrobił dziś wiele rzeczy. Dał Hansowi jego certyfikat. Napełnił prawie wszystkie butle. Nie napełnił tylko dwóch. Naprawił jedną kryzę. Zarezerwował łódkę na safari w Egipcie. Zaktualizował treść strony internetowej. Wymienił O-ring w automacie Hansa. Dowiadywał się w sprawie urządzeń do mieszania gazów. Zakupił zestaw O-ringów. Zamówił 3 maski całotwarzowe, ale nie dokonał serwisu wszystkich butli.

QUIZ

Sprawdź znaczenie nieznajomych wyrazów w słowniku.

Use your dictionary to check the meanings of the words you don't know.

1. You should equalize your air spaces:
 - a) only when you feel discomfort.
 - b) every few metres while descending, before you feel discomfort.
2. If you feel discomfort in your ear while descending, ascend until discomfort is gone, attempt to equalize once again and continue a slow descent.
True False
3. The most important rule in scuba diving is: Breathe continuously and never hold your breath.
True False
4. If you feel discomfort during ascent due to air expansion in any body air space during ascent:
 - a) slow or stop your ascent, descend a few feet/metres and allow the trapped air to work its way out.
 - b) ignore the discomfort and continue ascending.
5. If you begin shivering continuously underwater, you should swim faster to warm up.
True False
6. If you become overexerted underwater, you should:
 - a) stop, breathe and rest.

- b) ascend immediately to the surface and signal for assistance.
- 7. Of the considerations that must be discussed between dive buddies when planning a dive, (more than one answer is possible):
 - a) Discuss what to do if an emergency arises.
 - b) Agree upon maximum time and depth limits.
 - c) Establish and review communication procedures.
- 8. If you and your buddy lose contact underwater, you should:
 - a) search for each other for not more than 1 minute, then surface to reunite if you haven't located each other.
 - b) return to the boat or shore and wait for your buddy to return.
- 9. If you are exhausted and caught in a current at the surface, you should just signal for assistance.
True False
- 10. If you begin to feel the effects of nitrogen narcosis you should:
 - a) ascend to shallower depths.
 - b) descend very slowly.

KEY

Lesson 1

Ex. 1

1. secretaries 2. centres 3. participants 4. customers 5. names 6. owners 7. strategies 8. languages 9. instructors 10. surnames 11. centres 12. jackets

Ex. 2

1. his wife 2. her name 3. my surname 4. their production company 5. our assistant 6. your surname 7. our diving instructor 8. your course 9. your dive centre 10. their assistant 11. your diving course 10. our office

Ex. 3

1. The diving courses are interesting. 2. The secretaries are efficient. 3. The assistants are fluent in English. 4. The teachers are young. 5. The customers are new. 6. The offices are big. 7. The companies are big. 8. The customers are German.

Ex. 4

1. They are diving instructors. 2. We are divemasters. 3. They are secretaries. 4. We are not teachers. 5. They are responsible for finances. 6. We are in the office. 7. They are in the dive centre. 8. They are divemasters.

Ex. 5

1. am 2. am 3. is 4. is 5. is 6. is 7. is 8. is 9. is 10. are 11. are 12. is

Ex. 6

1. Yes, he is. 2. No, he isn't. 3. Yes, she is. 4. No, he isn't. 5. No, he isn't. 6. Yes, he is. 7. No, she isn't. 8. Yes, she is.

Ex. 7

1. They are not from Germany. 2. She is not an efficient secretary. 3. We are not English. 4. You are not a new customer. 5. He is not a physical education teacher. 6. They are not divemasters. 7. I am not 25 years old. 8. I am not a new customer. 9. We are not in the office. 10. She is not responsible for finances.

Ex. 8

1. Are they from Poland? 2. Is she an efficient assistant? 3. Are we German? 4. Are you a new participant? 5. Is he a physical education teacher? 6. Are they diving instructors? 7. Am I 20 years old? 8. Am I a new customer? 9. Are we in the office? 10. Is she responsible for finances?

Ex. 9

1. Are you from Poland? 2. Is he responsible for diving courses? 3. Are they new customers? 4. Is it a big dive centre? 5. Is he German? 6. Is his wife German? 7. Are they responsible for finances? 8. Is Hans a diving instructor? 9. Is Robert a divemaster? 10. Is her native language Polish?

Ex. 10

1. education 2. production 3. instructor 4. foreign 5. secondary 6. customer 7. diving 8. name

Ex. 11

1. my name 2. your diving instructor 3. their English teacher 4. our physical education teacher 5. your native language 6. their production company 7. your native language 8. my diving course 9. their new customer 10. his phone number

Ex. 12

1. His name is Bob. He is Polish. He is 44 years old. His address email is: klub@diving.net.pl. Bob is a diving instructor in Diving Net. Diving net is not a big dive centre.
2. Robert is a divemaster in Diving Net. His surname is Nowak. He is a physical education teacher in a secondary school. He is a very good divemaster.

3. My name is Barbara. I am a secretary in Diving Net. I am responsible for finances and customer service in Diving Net. I am fluent in English and Spanish. Polish is my native language.

Lesson 2

Ex. 2

1. sixteen masks
2. fourteen snacks
3. nineteen swimming pools
4. eighteen participants
5. seventeen jackets
6. ten snorkels
7. twelve questions
8. fifteen offices
9. eleven breaks
10. thirteen computers

Ex. 3

1. He can't put on the jacket under the water. On nie potrafi włożyć kamizelki pod wodą.
2. She can't speak English. Ona nie umie mówić po angielsku.
3. They can't put on the fins. Oni nie potrafią włożyć płetw.
4. We can't spell our names. Nie umiemy przeliterować swoich imion.
5. I can't take off the mask under the water. Nie potrafię zdjąć maski pod wodą.
6. I can't control my buoyancy. Nie potrafię zapanować nad pływalnością.
7. We can't leave now. Nie możemy teraz wyjść.
8. She can't walk to her office. Ona nie może chodzić pieszo do biura.
9. We can't answer the question. Nie potrafimy odpowiedzieć na pytanie.
10. You can't leave the swimming pool. Nie możesz wyjść z basenu.

Ex. 4

1. Can he put on the jacket under the water? Yes, he can.
2. Can Barbara enter the details into the computer? Yes, she can.
3. Can she spell her name in English? Yes, she can.
4. Can I take off the jacket under the water? Yes, I can.
5. Can you walk to your office? Yes, you can.
6. Can we swim with a mask and snorkel? Yes, we can.
7. Can they swim with fins? Yes, they can.
8. Can Bob control his buoyancy? Yes, he can.
9. Can Barbara speak Spanish? Yes, she can.
10. Can Hans swim without a mask under the water? Yes, he can.

Ex. 6

1. I can swim without a mask under the water.
2. I can spell my name in English.
3. I can control my buoyancy.
4. I can leave.
5. I can take off the jacket under the water.
6. I can put on the jacket under the water.
7. We can speak German.
8. I can drink coffee.
9. You can have a snack.
10. Barbara can speak English with Hans.

Ex. 7

1. Can I swim without a mask under the water?
2. Can I spell my name in English?
3. Can I control my buoyancy?
4. Can I leave?
5. Can I take off the jacket under the water?
6. Can I put on the jacket under the water?
7. Can we speak German?
8. Can I drink coffee?
9. Can you have a snack?
10. Can Barbara speak English with Hans?

Ex. 8

1. I should start my work at 10.00.
2. I should leave the office.
3. Barbara should enter the personal details of Hans into the computer.
4. We should be healthy and fit.
5. They should walk to the swimming pool.
6. You should drink coffee.
7. We should answer the question.
8. Hans and Bob should leave the swimming pool.

Ex. 9

- A.
1. They shouldn't swim without snorkels.
 2. We should leave the office.
 3. We should be healthy and fit.
 4. Barbara should be in the office at 9.00.
 5. She should enter the personal details into the computer: first name, surname, contact person in case of emergency, telephone number and email address.
 6. She shouldn't leave the dive centre.
 7. Hans should breathe through the regulator continuously.
 8. He should fill in the medical

questionnaire. 9. You shouldn't swim without snorkels. 10. They should put on their fins. 11. We should take off our jackets. 12. You should control your buoyancy.

B.

2. Should we leave the office? 3. Should we be healthy and fit? 4. Should Barbara be in the office at 9.00? 5. Should she enter the personal details into the computer? 6. Should she leave the dive centre? 7. Should Hans breathe through the regulator continuously? 8. Should he fill in the medical questionnaire? 9. Should you dive without snorkels? 10. Should they put on their fins? 11. Should we take off our jackets? 12. Should you control your buoyancy?

Ex. 11

He must breathe through the regulator continuously. He must swim without a mask under the water. He must take off his mask under the water and put it back on. He must clear the mask under the water. He must take off his jacket and put it back on. He must control his buoyancy.

He mustn't hold his breath.

Ex. 13

1. An OWD course participant should breathe through the regulator continuously. 2. An OWD course participant should swim without a mask under the water. 3. He should take off his mask under the water and put it back on. 4. He should clear the mask under the water. 5. He should take off his jacket and put it back on.

Lesson 3

Ex. 1

1. is/ one 2. are/ thirty-eight 3. is/ one 4. are/ seven billion 5. are/ forty million 6. are/ nine 7. are/ eleven 8. are/ forty-one 9. are/ two hundred 10. are/ one million

Ex. 2

1. twenty-two departments 2. fifty issues 3. forty enquiries 4. one hundred offers 5. one thousand messages 6. forty-four breaks 7. one million details 8. twelve addresses 9. three thousand participants 10. twenty diving courses

Ex. 3

1. are some offers on the desk 2. is a computer on the desk 3. aren't any masks on the desk 4. is a telephone on the desk 5. isn't any air compressor on the desk 6. isn't any snorkel on the desk 7. is a medical questionnaire on the desk 8. isn't any jacket on the desk 9. aren't any regulators on the desk 10. are some messages on the desk

Ex. 4

1. Are there any offers on the desk? Yes, there are 2. Is there any computer on the desk? Yes, there is 3. Are there any masks on the desk? No, there aren't 4. Is there any telephone on the desk? Yes, there is 5. Is there any air compressor on the desk? No, there isn't 6. Is there any snorkel on the desk? No, there isn't 7. Is there any medical questionnaire on the desk? Yes, there is 8. Is there any jacket on the desk? No, there isn't 9. Are there any regulators on the desk? No, there aren't 10. Are there any messages on the desk? Yes, there are.

Ex. 5

1. fourteen divers in the swimming pool 2. an old air compressor in the dive centre 3. some documents on the desk 4. a computer on the desk 5. five questions in an enquiry 6. a few messages for Bob 7. an offer for dive centres 8. four regulators in the dive centre 9. a few pros and cons 10. some customers in the office

Ex. 6

1. look at 2. make 3. consider 4. think 5. get 6. break down 7. service 8. sell 9. borrow 10. buy

Ex. 7

1. Yes, he is 2. Yes, there is 3. Yes, it is 4. No, he can't 5. Yes, he must 6. Yes, he must 7. Yes, it can 8. Yes, he can 9. Yes, he can 10. Yes, he can

Ex. 8

1. borrow 2. break down 3. service, sell 4. buy 5. make 6. think, get 7. consider 8. discuss 9. write 10. reduce

Ex. 9

1. should he go 2. must he control 3. can you put 4. can Divex deliver the air compressor 5. should we leave the swimming pool 6. should Barbara be in the office 7. can Bob borrow money 8. is there on the desk 9. can they have the lesson 10. should we finish our lesson

Lesson 4**Ex. 2**

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

Ex. 3

1. never 2. rarely 3. sometimes 4. usually 5. often 6. always

Ex. 6

1. She doesn't go to the swimming pool seven times a week. 2. She doesn't work in an office. 3. She doesn't communicate in English with foreigners. 4. She doesn't eat dolphins for lunch. 5. She doesn't travel all over the world twice a year. 6. She doesn't dive in summer. 7. She doesn't meet a lot of interesting people in her work. 8. She doesn't swim with sharks every year. 9. She doesn't dive with a guide.

Ex. 7

1. does 2. do 3. does 4. do 5. does 6. do 7. do 8. does 9. do 10. does

Ex. 8

1. works/ doesn't work 2. swims/ doesn't swim 3. communicate/ doesn't communicate 4. dive/ doesn't dive 5. makes/ doesn't make 6. changes/ doesn't change 7. dives/ doesn't dive 8. walks/ doesn't walk 9. borrows/ doesn't borrow

Ex. 9

1. Do you meet... 2. Do you travel... 3. Do you speak... 4. Do you work... 5. Do you like... 6. Do you make... 7. Do you walk 8. Do you know 9. Do you live... 10. Do you have...

Ex. 10

1. b 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. i 6. g 7. e 8. f 9. h

Ex. 11

1. How often do you learn English? 2. How often do you dive? 3. How often do you visit your doctor? 4. How often do you swim with turtles? 5. How often do you go to work? 6. How often do you service the air compressor? 7. How often do you go to your ear doctor? 8. How often do you talk to your diving instructor? 9. How often do you write emails? 10. How often do you communicate with foreigners?

Ex. 12

1. Where 2. How 3. Where, from 4. How often 5. When 6. Why 7. Where, from 8. Why 9. What time 10. How often

Ex. 13

1. I always dive with an octopus. 2. He always dives with an octopus. 3. Do they always dive with an octopus? 4. They never dive without an octopus. 5. She never dives without an octopus. 6. Does she dive without an octopus? 7. Why does she dive with an octopus? 8. Why do all divers dive with an octopus? 9. We never dive without an octopus. 10. How often do they dive with an octopus?

Ex. 14

Bob likes his job very much. He dives very often. He always puts on his mask and snorkel. Then he puts on his fins. He sometimes clears his mask under the water. He dives with a regulator and octopus. He breathes through the regulator continuously. He never holds his breath. He controls his buoyancy very well. Bob often goes to Egypt. He usually travels with Robert and his students once a year. Robert doesn't speak English. He only knows a few words: a turtle, a jellyfish, a shark, a dolphin, a moray eel, an octopus, a lionfish, a starfish, and a stingray. Bob and Robert often dive with guides from Egypt. Bob translates all the briefings to Robert. They sometimes dive with sharks. Bob rarely snorkels on the surface of the water.

Lesson 5

Ex. 1

Forma podstawowa	Stopień wyższy	Stopień najwyższy
big	bigger	the biggest
easy	easier	the easiest
difficult	more difficult	the most difficult
high	higher	the highest
low	lower	the lowest
accurate	more accurate	the most accurate
small	smaller	the smallest
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
little	less	the least
good	better	the best
comfortable	more comfortable	the most comfortable

bad	worse	the worst
many/much	more	the most
popular	more popular	the most popular
important	more important	the most important
exciting	more exciting	the most exciting
small	smaller	the smallest
noisy	noisier	the noisiest
busy	busier	the busiest
long	longer	the longest
short	shorter	the shortest
empty	emptier	the emptiest
interesting	more interesting	the most interesting
modern	more modern	the most modern
cheap	cheaper	the cheapest
expensive	more expensive	the most expensive
warm	warmer	the warmest
strong	stronger	the strongest
light	lighter	the lightest

Ex. 2

1. more modern 2. warmer 3. emptier 4. cheaper 5. more efficient 6. smaller 7. more comfortable 8. lighter 9. better 10. more expensive

Ex. 3

1. Barbara's office 2. moray eel's teeth 3. students' equipment 4. Bob's fins 5. patients' problems 6. women's misunderstandings 7. children's misunderstandings 8. men's misunderstandings 9. sharks' teeth 10. my wife's friend

Ex. 4

1. more difficult than the AWOD course 2. bigger than your mask 3. shorter than the instructor's fins 4. more efficient than Bob's air compressor 5. emptier than his tank 6. less nitrogen than people who dive on air. 7. busier than Robert 8. more work than on Wednesdays. 9. more modern than your dive computers. 10. less difficult than practice.

Ex. 5

1. My wife's friend is an ear doctor. 2. Shark's teeth are bigger than moray eel's teeth 3. Bob's dive computer is the most expensive 4. Nitrox has less nitrogen and more oxygen than air 5. The Rescue Diver course is the most difficult 6. Bob's equipment is the most expensive. 7. Bob's pressure gauge is better than Robert's pressure gauge 8. Bob's fins are longer than Robert's fins. 9. Beginners use more air than experienced divers. 10. A dry suit is warmer than a wetsuit.

Ex. 6

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday

Ex. 7

1. In winter 2. In spring 3. In summer 4. In autumn

Ex. 8

1. At 2. in 3. in 4. in 5. in 6. in 7. at 8. on 9. in. 10. at

Ex. 9

January February March April May June July August September October November December

Ex. 10

2. spring 3. autumn 4. winter

Ex. 11

2. c 3. a 4. b 5. e 6. d 7. f 8. i 9. g. 10. h

Ex. 11

1. the best 2. the safest 3. the most beautiful 4. the most difficult 5. the most dangerous 6. the most accurate 7. the warmest 8. the most popular 9. the most important 10. the deepest

Ex. 12

1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. F 8. T 9. F. 10. T

Lesson 6**Ex. 1**

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

Ex. 2

1. It's half past two a.m. It's two thirty a.m.
2. It's ten to three a.m. It's two fifty a.m.
3. It's half past two p.m. It's two thirty p.m.
4. It's ten to three p.m. It's two fifty p.m.
5. It's a quarter to seven p.m. It's six forty-five p.m.
6. It's fourteen past eleven p.m. It's eleven fourteen p.m.
7. It's a quarter past eleven p.m. It's eleven fifteen p.m.
8. It's five past nine a.m. It's nine oh five a.m.
9. It's five past nine p.m. It's nine oh five p.m.
10. It's twenty five to one p.m. It's twelve thirty five p.m.

Ex. 3

1. is descending 2. is going 3. am talking 4. are disassembling 5. are revising 6. is closing 7. looking ... checking 8. is helping 9. is signalling 10. is equalizing

Ex. 4

11. Is he assembling his equipment? He is not assembling his equipment.
12. is the diver exhaling now? The diver is not exhaling now.
13. Is she navigating? She is not navigating.
14. Are we doing the buddy check? We are not doing the buddy check.
15. Are they ascending? They are not ascending.
16. Are you inhaling now? You are not inhaling now.
17. Are they following a fixed rope? They are not following a fixed rope.
18. Is the diver checking the speed of his ascent? The diver is not checking the speed of his ascent.
19. Is he taking off his gloves? He is not taking off his gloves.
20. Is the guide describing the plan for today? The guide is not describing the plan for today.

Ex. 5

1. are not assembling 2. am putting 3. are not following 4. is ascending 5. is looking 6. is checking 7. is wiggling 8. are controlling 9. are not descending 10. are disassembling.

Ex. 6

1. Are you looking at your dive computer at the moment?
2. Is he equalizing the pressure in his ears?
3. Is Hans signalling "out-of-air"?
4. Is Bob describing the plan for today now?
5. Are the divers revising hand signals at the moment?

6. Is Hans clearing a partially flooded mask?
7. Are you breathing now?
8. Is she holding her breath now?
9. Are they descending to the bottom?
10. Are Bob and Hans retuning to the platform now?

Ex. 7

1. is shining 2. are sitting 3. am watching 4. are assembling 5. are listening 6. is describing 7. are entering the sea 8. is reading 9. am writing.

Ex. 8

1. How is he equalizing the pressure in his ears? 2. Where are they going? 3. What is she putting on? 4. How is he breathing? 5. What am I signalling? 6. Why is he wiggling his jaw? 7. What time are they meeting? 8. When are they meeting? 9. Why is Hans looking at his dive computer? 10. What are they taking off?

Ex. 9

It is six a.m. Bob is assembling his equipment. He is putting on his wetsuit, mask, gloves and fins. His buddy is putting on his dry suit.

It is a quarter past six. Bob and his buddy are doing a buddy check. Now they entering the water. Bob is inflating his jacket. Today they are diving in a lake. They are descending to the depth of 18 meters. They are equalizing the pressure in their ears. It is seven o'clock. They are ascending.

Ex. 10

want – chcieć, belong – należeć, remember – pamiętać, know – wiedzieć, love – kochać, like – lubić, need – potrzebować, understand – rozumieć, mean – znaczyć, mieć na myśli

Ex. 11

1. think 2. belong 3. don't remember 4. needs 5. are putting on 6. want 7. don't understand 8. likes 9. think 10. knows ... is doing

Ex. 12

1. Bob knows a lot of dive sites 2. Hans is descending now. 3. He is thinking of his holiday. 4. He thinks that a holiday in Malta is the best. 6. I don't need two tanks. 7. This signal means "out-of-air". 8. I belong to ASTD. 9. I don't understanding what he's telling me. 10. He is clearing his mask now.

Ex. 13

1. am diving 2. is equalizing 3. are making 4. are descending 5. am helping 6. am taking off 7. are revising 8. are having 9. is diving 10. is breathing

Ex. 14

11. They don't belong to ASTD.
12. They don't know a lot of interesting dive sites.
13. He is not inflating his jacket.
14. They don't dive in Malta every summer.
15. They are not diving in lake Pogoria today.
16. We don't remember our last dive.
17. She is not holding her breath.
18. We are not disassembling our equipment now.
19. He is not gulping and wiggling his jaw from side to side.
20. They are not blowing bubbles.

Ex. 15

11. Do they belong to ASTD?
12. Do they know a lot of interesting dive sites?
13. Is he inflating his jacket?

14. Do they dive in Malta every summer?
15. Are they diving in lake Pogoria today?
16. Do we remember our last dive?
17. Is she holding her breath?
18. Are we disassembling our equipment now?
19. Is he gulping and wiggling his jaw from side to side?
20. Are they blowing bubbles?

Lesson 7

Ex. 2

11. I was nervous. 2. They were at home. 3. She was tired. 4. They were in the dive centre. 5. We were in Egypt. 6. You were happy. 7. He was hungry. 8. She was in the office. 9. There was one diver in the lake. 10. There were many people in the quarry.

Ex. 3

1. Was he in Egypt? 2. Was the weather fantastic? 3. Was the temperature 30 degrees Celsius? 4. Were there many people on the boat? 5. Was the food good? 6. Was it sunny? 7. Was the trip expensive? 8. Was the cook good? 9. Was the boat comfortable? 10. Were there two air compressors on the boat?

Ex. 4

1. Yes, he was. 2. Yes, it was. 3. Yes, it was. 4. Yes, there were. 5. Yes, it was. 6. Yes, it was. 7. Yes, it was. 8. Yes, he was. 9. Yes, it was. 10. Yes, there were.

Ex. 5

1. He was not in Egypt. 2. The weather was not fantastic. 3. The temperature was not 30 degrees Celsius. 4. There were not many people on the boat. 5. The food was not very good. 6. It was not sunny. 7. The trip was not expensive. 8. The cook was not good. 9. The boat was not comfortable. 10. There were not two air compressors on the boat.

Ex. 6

1. Was the boat big? 2. Was the food tasty? 3. Was the weather nice? 4. Was the temperature very high? 5. Was the crew helpful? 6. Were the guides competent? 7. Were the coral reefs colourful? 8. Were the dive sites interesting? 9. Was the fish big? 10. Was the sea very deep?

Ex. 7

1. worked 2. exhaled 3. dived 4. inflated 5. controlled 6. admired 7. explored 8. needed 9. lasted 10. visited

Ex. 8

1. dived 2. inflated 3. checked 4. needed 5. exhaled 6. navigated 7. admired 8. wanted ... escaped. 9. deflated 10. returned ... cooked

Ex. 9

1. He didn't travel four hours by plane.
2. He didn't meet interesting people.
3. He didn't admire colourful coral reefs.
4. He didn't see stunning views.
5. He didn't explore interesting wrecks.
6. He didn't eat very good food.
7. He didn't dive in strong currents.
8. He didn't record sharks with his waterproof camera.

Ex. 10

1. did you travel? 2. did the journey last? 3. did you prepare breakfast? 4. did you visit? 5. did you attend? 6. students were there in your group? 7. were they from? 8. did your classmates dive?

Ex. 12

Last summer Hans was in Malta. He wanted to improve his English. He enrolled in a course at www.angielskinamalcie.pl. His flight lasted only two hours. It was a direct flight from Krakow. The ticket was not expensive. He stayed in an apartment with one bedroom, kitchen and bathroom. In the morning he attended an intensive English course. The atmosphere in the school was very nice. He improved his English very much. Among his classmates, there were some divers. They dived in the afternoons and at the weekends. They talked about their diving trips during conversation classes. They liked the Maltese dive sites very much. That is why Hans decided to do an OWD course and come back to Malta as a diver.

Lesson 8

Ex. 2

1. bought 2. swam 3. thought 4. slept 5. ate 6. drank 7. spat 8. was 9. made 10. got

Ex. 3

11. Did they give him a reel? 2. Did the instructor teach him new swimming techniques? 3. Did he forget a knife? 4. Did he bring a guideline? 5. Did he come out of the cave? 6. Did he buy stiff fins? 7. Did he begin a Cave Diver course? 8. Did he learn the theory of problem solving procedures? 9. Did the instructor lend me his knife? 10. Did he lose his flashlight?

Ex. 4

1. Yes, they did./ No, they didn't. 2. Yes, he did./ No, he didn't. 3. Yes, he did./ No, he didn't. 4. Yes, he did./ No, he didn't. 5. Yes, he did./ No, he didn't. 6. Yes, he did./ No, he didn't. 7. Yes, we did./ No we didn't. 8. Yes, he did./ No, he didn't. 9. Yes, he did./ No, he didn't. 10. Yes, he did./ No, he didn't.

Ex. 5

11. They didn't give him a reel.
12. The instructor didn't teach him new swimming techniques.
13. He didn't forget a knife.
14. He didn't bring a guideline.
15. He didn't come out of the cave.
16. He didn't buy stiff fins.
17. We didn't begin our Cave Diver course.
18. He didn't learn the theory of problem solving procedures.
19. The instructor didn't lend me his knife.
20. He didn't lose his flashlight.

Ex. 6

Infinitive	Past Simple
go	went
have	had
hear	heard
know	knew
learn	learnt
leave	left
lend	lent
make	made
meet	met
read	read

see	saw
sleep	slept
spend	spent
swim	swam
take	took
teach	taught
think	thought
understand	understood
wear	wore
begin	began
bring	brought
buy	bought
choose	chose
come	came
drink	drank
drive	drove
eat	ate
fall	fell
find	found
ride	rode
forget	forgot
get	got

Ex. 7

1. bought 2. taught 3. learnt 4. brought 5. chose 6. forgot 7. swam 8. understood 9. spent 10. came back

Ex. 8

1. began 2. slept 3. forgot 4. gave 5. took 6. sought ... found 7. spent 8. drank 9. ate 10. fell

Ex. 9

1. understood 2. made 3. left 4. chose 5. heard 6. had 7. began 8. slept 9. had 10. learnt 11. had

Ex. 10

2. did he make up his mind 2. did he bring to Malta 3. did he drink coffee 4. did he eat between the dives 5. did he seek his torch 6. did he read about 7. did they swim 8. did he lose 9. did he meet 10. did the course take him 11. did he spend in Malta

Ex. 12

Last month Bob went to Malta. He chose a dive centre on the island of Gozo, because he heard many good things about it. He began his course on Monday. He slept well the night before. The instructor gave him his knife. Bob also got stiff fins. He wore a black mask. Bob and the instructor swam on the surface for some time. The instructor taught Bob how to run the main line. During one of the dives Bob lost his flashlight. He bought a new one in the dive shop. On the last day he rode a DPV. He spent 10 days in Malta and came back to Poland with a Cave Diver certificate.

Lesson 9

Ex. 1

11. Inflate your BCD! Napompuj/cie jacket! 2. Don't forget your mask! Nie zapomnij/cie maski! 3. Spit in your mask! Napluj/cie w maskę! 4. Turn on your cylinder! Odkręć/cie butlę! 5. Don't change your plan of diving under the water! Nie zmieniaj/cie planu nurkowania pod

wodą! 6. Be careful! Bądź/cie ostrożny/i! 7. Don't panic if you see a shark! Nie panikuj/cie, jeśli zobaczysz/cie rekina! 8. Don't dive alone! Nie nurkuj/cie sam/i! 9. Make a safety stop at 5 meters! Zrób/cie przystanek bezpieczeństwa na 5 metrach. 10 If you and your buddy lose contact, search for each other for 1 minute! Jeśli stracie kontakt z partnerem, szukajcie się przez 1 minutę.

Ex. 2

11. I will not finish my AOWD course next month. Nie skończę kursu AOWD w przyszłym miesiącu.
12. He will not improve his buoyancy. On nie poprawi swojej pływerności.
13. He will not borrow a backup flashlight from Bob. On nie pożyczy zapasowej latarki od Boba.
14. We will not put on our fins. Nie włożymy płetw.
15. They will not revise hand signals. Oni nie powtórzą znaków nurkowych.
16. We will not dive at night. Nie będziemy nurkować w nocy.
17. They will not penetrate the wreck. Oni nie będą penetrować wraku.
18. She will not learn how to achieve neutral buoyancy. Ona się nie nauczy, jak osiągnąć neutralną pływerność.
19. They will not see pikeperches and breams. Oni nie zobaczą sandaczy i leszczy.
20. He will not do the Deep Diver Course. On nie zrobi kursu nurkowania głębokiego.

Ex. 3

1. Will I finish my AOWD course next month?
2. Will he improve his buoyancy?
3. Will he borrow a backup flashlight from Bob?
4. Will we put on our fins?
5. Will they revise hand signals?
6. Will we dive at night?
7. Will they penetrate the wreck?
8. Will she learn how to achieve neutral buoyancy?
9. Will they see pikeperches and breams?
10. Will he do the Deep Diver Course?

Ex. 4

1. I think I will finish my course in June.
2. I think I will begin the AOWD course in 10 days.
3. I think our instructor will teach us navigation.
4. I think our divemaster will come in 5 minutes.
5. I think I will go to Croatia next year.
6. I think they will penetrate this wreck tomorrow.
7. I think he will do the Rescue Dive course next holiday.
8. I think they will ascend soon.
9. I think we will dive to the depth of 30 meters the day after tomorrow.
10. I think he will lend me the backup flashlight.

Ex. 5

1. will deflate ... shows
2. will spit ... puts
3. will go ... shows
4. are ... will see
5. will stay ... have
6. is ... will do
7. will surface ... finds
8. do ... will dive
9. find ... will lend
10. will turn back ... reach

Ex. 6

1. visual
2. successfully
3. next
4. depth
5. night
6. torch
7. labyrinth
8. for
9. However
10. Deep
11. penetrate
12. Air
13. Wreck

Ex. 7

1. is going to/ Hans zamierza nurkować tak często, jak to możliwe
2. am going to/ Zamierzam skończyć kurs AOWD w przyszłym tygodniu.
3. is going to/ Będzie padać. [wszystko na to wskazuje]
4. are going to/ Zamierzają spenetrować wrak.

5. are going to/ Zamierzamy poćwiczyć jutro nawigację kompasem.
6. is going to/ Ona zamierza wykonać przystanek bezpieczeństwa na 5 metrach.
7. are going to/ Oni zamierzają zrobić kurs nitroxu.
8. are going to/ Oni zamierzają wynurzyć się, gdy osiągną 50 bar.
9. is going to/ Instruktor zamierza nauczyć nas technik nawigacji.
10. are going to/ Ja i mój partner zamierzamy nurkować wzdłuż wybrzeża przez ok. 5 minut.

Ex. 8

11. He is not going to dive in Croatia next summer. On nie zamierza nurkować w Chorwacji w przyszłe lato.
12. We are not going to see beautiful vegetation. Nie zamierzamy oglądać pięknej roślinności.
13. Hans is not going to borrow a backup flashlight from Bob. Hans nie zamierza pożyczać latarki zapasowej od Boba.
14. This morning our maximum depth is not going to be 15 metres. Dziś rano naszą maksymalną głębokością nie będzie 15 metrów.
15. Hans is not going to learn how to achieve neutral buoyancy with ease. Hans nie zamierza się uczyć, jak osiągnąć neutralną pływalność z łatwością.
16. We are not going to get lost in the wreck. Nie zgubimy się na wraku. [nic na to nie wskazuje]
17. Bob is not going to recommend the Peak Performance Buoyancy Course to Hans. Bob nie zamierza polecać Hansowi kursu doskonałej pływalności.
18. He is not going to find the famous huge carp. On nie zamierza znaleźć słynnego olbrzymiego karpia.
19. We are not going to enter the water slowly. Nie zamierzamy wchodzić do wody powoli.
20. At 5 metres we are not going to make our safety stop. Nie zamierzamy robić przystanku bezpieczeństwa na 5 metrach.

Ex. 9

11. I am going to plan the dive.
12. I am going to connect the low pressure hose to the inflator.
13. I am going to turn on the cylinder.
14. I am going to put on my wetsuit, hood, boots and gloves.
15. I am going to put on my dive computer.
16. I am going to put on my BCD.
17. I am going to spit in my mask.
18. I am going to adjust my mask.
19. I am going to put on my fins.
20. I am going to do the buddy check.

Ex. 10

11. Let's do the AOWD course.
2. Let's swim there.
3. Let's go down to 40 metres.
4. Let's take 10 kg.
5. Let's go Croatia.
6. Let's take a few photos of fish.
7. Let's practise compass navigation.
8. Let's finish the course before the end of the week.
9. Let's look for your mask in the dive centre.
10. Let's prepare our equipment.

Ex. 11

1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. a 6. b 7. b 8. a 9. b 10. b

Ex. 12

- Bob: Listen to me carefully! Hans, don't talk for a while. Today we are going to dive in Lake Pogoria 4. The water by the shore is shallow. But be careful! The ramp is slippery!
- Hans: Are we going to see anything interesting in the water?
- Bob: If we are lucky we will see a big carp. We will also see breams, pikeperches and

beautiful vegetation. First we are going to dive along the shore. Later we are going to turn a little to the left. Tell me when you reach 100 bar. Then we will turn back. At 5 metres we are going to make our safety stop. Are you ready? Let's go!

Lesson 10

Ex. 2

1. have been 2. has repaired 3. has filled 4. have ordered 5. has replaced 6. have enquired 7. has increased 8. have been 9. has updated 10. has left.

Ex. 3

11. Has he been to Croatia?
12. Has the weather been fantastic?
13. Have they booked a liveboard boat?
14. Have we seen a big tiger shark?
15. Has she had pain in her joints?
16. Has it been my first interview?
17. Has his student had an accident?
18. Have they worked here for 10 years?
19. Has he been an instructor since 2010?
20. Have I replaced the O-ring in my regulator?

Ex. 4

1. Yes, he has./ No, he hasn't. 2. Yes, it has./ No, it hasn't. 3. Yes, they have./ No, they haven't. 4. Yes, we have./ No, we haven't. 5. Yes, she has./ No, she hasn't. 6. Yes, it has./ No, it hasn't. 7. Yes, he has./ No, he hasn't. 8. Yes, they have./ No, they haven't. 9. Yes, he has./ No, he hasn't. 10. Yes, I have./ No, I haven't.

Ex. 5

11. He has not filled a cylinder.
12. We have not had DCS.
13. They have not tested the new equipment.
14. We have not contacted our instructor.
15. I have not completed numerous courses.
16. The secretary has not talked to him.
17. He has not repaired her neck seal.
18. They have not dived with whale sharks.
19. I have not used all the air.
20. She has not lost count.

Ex. 6

1. have worked 2. has lived 3. have ... ordered 4. has suffered 5. have been 6. has tested and serviced 7. have ... filled 8. has eaten 9. has taught 10. has repaired

Ex. 7

1. never 2. yet 3. since 2010 4. for 10 years 5. since I got my certificate 6. just 7. recently 8. so far 9. already 10. yet

Ex. 8

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

Ex. 9

1. How long have you worked...? I have worked...
2. How many ... have you completed? I have completed...
3. How many ... have you trained...? I have lost...
4. How many ... have you visited? I have visited...
5. have ever visited? I have ever dived...

6. Have you ever dived...? I have.
7. have you dived...? I have dived ...
8. Has ... ever had...? I have never had...
9. Have you ever had ...? I have.
10. Has it been...? It has been...

Ex. 11

rekin młot	hammerhead shark
żarłacz biały	great white shark
żarłacz białopłetwy	oceanic whitetip shark
rekin tygrysi	tiger shark
rekin wielorybi	whale shark
żarłacz tępogłowy	bull shark

Ex. 12

It is almost 10 p.m. It has been a long day for Bob. Bob has done many things today. He has given Hans his certificate. He has filled almost all cylinders. He has not filled only two. He has repaired one neck seal. He has booked a liveaboard boat in Egypt. He has updated the website content. He has replaced the O-ring in Hans's regulator. He has enquired about gas blending facilities for trimix. He has bought O-ring kits. He has ordered 3 full face masks, but he hasn't serviced all cylinders.

QUIZ

1. b
2. True
3. True
4. a
5. False. If you begin to shiver continuously, get out of the water, dry off and seek warmth.
6. a
7. a, b, c
8. a
9. False. If you get caught in a current at the surface you should first establish buoyancy, signal for assistance, and wait for help.
10. a

A

a few	kilka (<i>do czasowników policzalnych</i>)
a little	trochę
about	około
absorb	wchłaniać
accident	wypadek
accompanied by	w towarzystwie (<i>kogoś</i>)
achieve	osiągać
address	adres
admire	podziwiać
advanced	zaawansowany
advantage	zaleta
adventure of a lifetime	przygoda życia
after	po
air compressor	kompresor powietrza
all	wszyscy, wszystko
all over the world	po całym świecie

all the time	cały czas
along	wzdłuż
already	już
alternate	alternatywny
always	zawsze
among	wśród, pośród
another	kolejny
answer	odpowiadać
any	jakiś, jakaś, jakieś (<i>występuje w pytaniach i przeczeniach</i>)
any time	w każdej chwili
AOWD – Advanced Open Water Diver	kurs nurkowania zaawansowanego w otwartych wodach
apartment	mieszkanie
aquatic	wodne
archipelago	archipelag
arm	ramię
around	wokół
arrive at	przybywać do
as	jako że
as a result of which	w wyniku której
as often as	tak często jak
as well	również
ascend	wynurzać się
assemble	montować
at a depth	na głębokości
at least	co najmniej
at the level	na poziomie
attack	atakować
attend	uczestniczyć w
avoid	unikać
B	
back	z powrotem
backup	zapasowy
balance	równowaga
barracuda	barakuda
basic	podstawowy
bathroom	łazienka
battery	bateria
BCD	kamizelka ratowniczo-wypornościowa
be	być
be no exception	nie być wyjątkiem
be scared of	bać się (czegoś)
because	ponieważ
because	ponieważ
because of	z powodu
bedroom	sypialnia
before	przed
beginner	początkujący
beginning	rozpoczęcie

benefit	korzyść
blending	mieszający
block one's nose	zatykać nos
blow	dmuchać
board	wchodzić na pokład
boat diving	nurkowanie z łodzi
book	rezerwować
boot	but
borrow	pożyczyć
bottom	dno
break down	zepsuć się
breakfast	śniadanie
bream	leszcz
breath	oddech
breathe	oddychać
briefing	omówienie
bring	przynosić
bring back	przynosić z powrotem
bubble	bąbelek
buddy check	wzajemne sprawdzenie
buddy team	para nurkowa
bush	krzak
busy	pracowity (o dniu), zajęty (o człowieku), ruchliwy (o ulicy, mieście)
button	przycisk
buy	kupić
C	
call	dzwonić do
called	zwany, który nazywa się
calm down	uspokoić się
can	móc, umieć, potrafić (czasownik modalny)
cancel	odwołać
carefully	uważnie
carp	karp
catch up	nadgonić/nadrobić (zległości)
change	zmienić
check	sprawdzać
clear	przeczyszczyć
close	zamykać
colourful	kolorowy
come back	wrócić
come out	wyjść
coming	nadchodzący
communicate	porozumieć się
compass	kompas
compass navigation	nawigacja przy użyciu kompasu
competent	kompetentny
complete	zakończyć, zrealizować
confined water session	zajęcia w wodach basenowych (basenopodonych)

confusion		dezorientacja
connect to		przyłączać do
conserve		oszczędzać, oszczędnie gospodarować
consider		rozważyć
contact person		osoba do kontaktu
content		treść/zawartość
continuously		stale, nieprzerwanie
control his buoyancy		kontrolować swoją (jego) pływalność
conversation		konwersacja
cook		kucharz
cook		gotować
coral reef		rafa koralowa
cough		kaszel
Croatia		Chorwacja
crowded		zatłoczony
customer		klient
customer service		obsługa klienta
cylinder		butla
D		
darkness		ciemność
debrief		zdać relację <i>(po wykonaniu zadania)</i>
decide		postanowić
decide on		zdecydować w sprawie
deep diver course		kurs nurkowania głębokiego
deep diving		nurkowanie głębokie
deeply		głęboko
deflate		spuszczać powietrze
degrees Celsius		stopnie Celcjusza
deliver		dostarczyć
delivery		dostawa
deploy		rozwijać
depth		głębokość
descend		zanurzać się
describe		opisywać
desk		biurko
details		szczegóły, dane
development		rozwój
difficult for him		trudne dla niego
digital	underwater	cyfrowe podwodne fotografowanie
photography		
diligent		pilny, sumienny
direct		bezpośredni
disassemble		demontować
discuss		omówić
dive		nurkować
dive computer		komputer nurkowy
dive site		miejsce nurkowe
divide into		dzielić na
diving		nurkowanie
dive centre		baza nurkowa

diving equipment production company	przedsiębiorstwo produkujące sprzęt do nurkowania
diving instructor	instruktor nurkowania
liveaboard diving trip	safari nurkowe
do a course	robić kurs
do something about it	zrobić coś z tym
do you mind	czy masz coś przeciwko
dolphin	delfin
down	w dół
drag	zawada, opór, przeszkoda
drift diving	nurkowanie w prądzie
drink coffee	pić kawę
dry up	wyschnąć
Dry Suit course	kurs nurkowania w suchym skafandrze
E	
each other	wzajemnie
ear	ucho
ear doctor	laryngolog
ease	łatwość
easy	łatwy
eat a snack	zjeść przekąskę
efficient	skuteczny, kompetentny (o ludziach), wydajny (o rzeczach)
either	też (w przeczeniach)
emergency procedures	procedury w sytuacji awaryjnej
empty	pusty
end	koniec
enjoy	podobać (o czynności), dobrze się bawić
enough	dosyć, wystarczająco
enquire	zasięgać informacji
enquiry	zapytanie (ofertowe)
enriched	wzbogacony
enriched air	wzbogacone powietrze
enrol in	zapisać się na
enter	wprowadzić
enter	wchodzić do
environment	środowisko
equalize	wyrównywać
equipment	sprzęt
escape	uciekać
every day	każdego dnia
exactly	dokładnie
excavator	koparka
excess	nadmierny
excited	podekscytowany, przejęty
excursion	wycieczka
exhale	wydychać, robić wydech
expensive	drogi
experienced	doświadczony
explore	badać, eksplorować

extra	dodatkowy
F	
face	twarz
face to face	twarzą w twarz
facility	urządzenie
fall	nastać, zapaść, upaść
famous	sławny
famous for	znany z
fantastic	fantastyczny
fill	napełniać
fill in	wypełnić
fin	płetwa
finally	w końcu
finances	finanse
find	znaleźć
fine	dobrze, w porządku
fit	wysportowany, w dobrej formie
fixed rope	poręczówka
flashlight	latarka
flexible	elastyczny
flight	przelot
fluent	biegły
foggy	zaparowany
follow	podążać za
for a while	przez chwilę
for short	w skrócie
foreign	obcy, zagraniczny
foreigner	obcokrajowiec
forget	zapominać
friendly	życzliwy
from	z, od
from side to side	z jednej strony na drugą
full face mask	maska całotwarzowa
full of adventures	pełny przygód
fun	zabawa, radość
G	
gas mix	mieszanka gazów
gear	sprzęt
gently	delikatnie
Germany	Niemcy
get	dostać, uzyskać
get cold	marznąć
get lost	zgubić się
give	dawać
glad	zadowolony
glove	rękawiczka
glue	klej
go	iść, jechać
go ahead	zaczynać
good morning	dzień dobry

great white shark	żarłacz biały
guide	przewodnik
guideline	poręczówka
gulp	przełykać ślinę
guy	facet, gość
gym	siłownia
H	
hammerhead shark	rekit młot
hand signal	znak nurkowy
head for	kierować się do
headache	ból głowy
healthy	zdrowy
hear	słyszeć
hearing loss	utrata słuchu
help	pomagać
high	wysoki
hold	wstrzymywać
hold	trzymać
hold	tu: posiadać
hood	kaptur
how are you?	jak się masz?
however	jednakże
I	
if	czy (w zdaniach podrzędnych)
ignore	ignorować
ill	chory
impact	wpływ
improve	udoskonalić
in case of emergency	w nagłym wypadku
in the morning	rano
include	zawierać/obejmować
increase	wzrastać
inflate	nadmuchiwać
inhale	wdychać, robić wdech
intensive	intensywny
interesting	interesujący
interview	wywiad
introduce	przedstawiać się
island	wyspa
issue	sprawa
itching	swędzenie
J	
jaw	szczeka
jellyfish	meduza
job	zawód, praca
join	dołączać do
joint	staw
journalist	dziennikarz
journey	podróż
just for pleasure	tylko dla przyjemności

K

key		klucz, kluczowy
kick-cycle		kopnięcie płetwą
kit		zestaw
kitchen		kuchnia
knife		nóż (liczba mn. nieregularna: knives)
know		znać, wiedzieć
known for		znany z
knowledge	development	zajęcia teoretyczne, <i>dost.</i> sesja rozwoju
session		wiedzy

L

labyrinth		błądźnik
lake		jezioro
lake		jezioro
landmark		charakterystyczny punkt
last		ostatni
last		trwać
lately		ostatnio
lead to		prowadzić do
leak		przelekać, przeciek
leave		opuścić
leave		zostawiać
leave		zostawić
leave for		wyjechać do
left side		lewa strona
leg		noga
less		mniej
like		lubić
lionfish		skrzydlica
list		lista
located		usytuowany
long distances		długie dystanse
longer		dłużej
look at		popatrzeć na
look up		patrzeć do góry
lose		gubić
loss of balance		utrata równowagi
loud		głośny
lounge		poczekalnia (na lotnisku)

M

maintain		trzymać, utrzymać
make a decision		podjąć decyzję
make an appointment		umówić się na wizytę
make sure		sprawdzić, upewnić się
make up one's mind		zdecydować się
many		wiele
mask		maska
master		ćwiczyć, opanować, nauczyć się
medical		medyczny
Mediterranean Sea		Morze Śródziemne

meet	spotykać, poznawać
meet	spełniać
memory loss	utrata pamięci
message	wiadomość
minimal	minimalny
misunderstanding	nieporozumienie
modern	nowoczesny
money	pieniądze
moray eel	murena
more	więcej, bardziej
more and more	coraz bardziej, coraz więcej
most	większość
mouth	usta
must	musieć (<i>czasownik modalny</i>)
myself	sam
N	
napoleon	napoleon
native speaker of English	rodzimy użytkownik języka angielskiego
nausea	nudności
navigate	nawigować
near her house	niedaleko jej domu
nearby	obok
nearly	prawie
neck	kark, szyja
neck seal	kryza
nervous	nerwowy
neutral	neutralny
next	następnie
night diving	nurkowanie nocne
night diving	nurkowanie nocne
nitrogen	azot
nitrox	nitroks
numbness	drętwienie
O	
oceanic whitetip shark	żarłacz białopłetwy
octopus	ośmiornica
octopus	oktopus
of course	oczywiście
offer	oferta
office	biuro
official	oficjalny
old	stary
on Mondays	w poniedziałki
only	tylko
open	otwarty
Open Water Diver course	podstawowy kurs nurkowania w otwartych wodach
order	zamówić
ordinary	zwykły
otherwise	w przeciwnym razie

out-of-air	sytuacja „brak powietrza”
over there	tam
owner	właściciel
oxygen	tlen
P	
partially flooded	częściowo zalany
participant	uczestnik
pass	mijać
pasta	makaron
patient	pacjent
pay attention	zwrócić uwagę
Peak Performance Buoyancy Course	kurs doskonałej pływalności
penetrate	penetrować
percent	procent
perch	okoń
performance	działanie, dokonanie
period	okres
persistent	uporczywy
personal	osobowy, osobisty
physical education (PE)	wychowanie fizyczne (WF)
pick up	odebrać
pikeperch	sandacz
pivot	balansować
place	umieszczać
Poland	Polska
Polish	Polka, Polak, polski
popular	popularny
possible	możliwy
potato	ziemniak
potential	potencjalny
practical	praktyczny
skill	umiejętność
practise	ćwiczyć
press	naciskać
pressure gauge	ciśnieniomierz
price	cena
probably	prawdopodobnie
problem solving procedures	procedury rozwiązywania problemów
production company	przedsiębiorstwo produkcyjne
professional	profesjonalny
property	właściwość
pros and cons	za i przeciw
put	kłaść
put forward	kłaść do przodu
put on	wkładać
Q	
quarry	kamieniołom
question	pytanie
questionnaire	kwestionariusz

quiet	cichy
quite	dosyć, całkiem
quote	oferta cenowa/wycena
R	
ramp	rampa
rate	tempo
reach	dotrzeć do
reach	osiągać
ready	gotowy
really	naprawdę
recently	ostatnio
recommend	rekomendować, polecać
record	nagrywać
recreational	rekreacyjny
Red Sea	Morze Czerwone
reduce	obniżyć
registration form	formularz rejestracyjny
regulator	automat
relax	relaksować się
remember it	pamiętać o tym
repeat	powtórzyć
replace	wymienić
requirement	wymóg
rescue action	akcja ratunkowa
Rescue Diver course	kurs nurka ratownika
responsible for	odpowiedzialny za
return	oddawać, zwracać
reunite	ponownie się spotkać
revise	powtarzać
rice	ryż
right	właściwie
right side	prawa strona
risky activity	ryzykowne zajęcie
rubber	guma, gumowy
S	
safety stop	przystanek bezpieczeństwa
Sales and Marketing Department	Dział Sprzedaży i Marketingu
salinity	zasolenie
scuba diving	nurkowanie z akwalungiem
sea animals	zwierzęta morskie
search	szukać
sec.	sekunda, chwila
second lesson	druga lekcja
secondary school	szkoła średnia
secretary	sekretarka
sediment	osad
seek	szukać
sell	sprzedać
serious	poważny

service	serwisować
shark	rekin
shore	brzeg
should	powinien, powinna, powinno, powinni
show up	pojawić się
signal	sygnalizować
silicone grease	smar silikonowy
silly	niemądry
since	od
skin	skóra
slippery	śliski
slowly	powoli
snorkel	fajka
snorkel	nurkować z fajką
so far	jak dotąd
some	jakiś, jakaś, jakieś (<i>występuje w zdaniach twierdzących</i>)
sometimes	czasem
sound	brzmieć
south	południe
species	gatunek, gatunki
speed of ascent	prędkość wynurzenia
spell	literować
spend	spędzić
spit	pluć
spool	szpulka
spring	wiosna
stage	etap
stalactite	stalaktyt
stalagmite	stalagmit
stand for	oznaczać
starfish	rozwiazda
stay	zatrzymać się, mieszkać (przez krótki czas)
stay	pobyć
step	krok
stiff	szttywny
still	wciąż
stingray	płaszczka
stir up	poruszyć, mieszać
stunning	zachwycający
successful	odnoszący sukcesy
successfully	pomyślnie, z pozytywnym skutkiem
suffer	cierpieć
summer	lato
sunny	słonecznie
supper	kolacja
sure	pewnie
surface	powierzchnia
surface	wynurzyć się
surname	nazwisko

surprised	zdziwiony
swelling	obrzęk
swim	pływać
swimming pool	basen
symptom	objaw
T	
take	brać
take a break	zrobić sobie przerwę (<i>dosł. wziąć przerwę</i>)
take off	zdejmować
talk to	rozmawiać z
tank	butla
tank valve	zawór butli
teacher	nauczyciel
team	zespół
teenager	nastolatek
tell	powiedzieć
terrible	Straszny
than	niż
that	to, że
that is why	dlatego
the best	najlepszy
the same	to samo
the time is over	czas się skończył
then	wtedy
theory test	sprawdzian teoretyczny
theory	teoria
there are	są, znajdują się (<i>do liczby mnogiej</i>)
there is	jest, znajduje się (<i>do liczby pojedynczej</i>)
think	myśleć, sądzić
third	trzeci
thirsty	spragniony
this time	tym razem
though	choć, chociaż, jednak, ale (<i>zwykle na końcu zdania</i>)
three times a week	trzy razy w tygodniu
through	przez
through	przez
ticket	bilet
tiger shark	rekin tygrysi
to-do list	lista rzeczy do zrobienia
together	razem
tomorrow	jutro
too	też (<i>zwykle na końcu zdania, po przecinku</i>)
too fast	za szybko
torch	latarka
towards	w kierunku
town	miasto
train	szkolić
translate	tłumaczyć
travel	podróżować

trip	wycieczka
turn back	zawracać
turn back	zawrócić
turn out	okazać się
turtle	żółw
U	
under the water	pod wodą
unexplained fatigue	nienaturalne zmęczenie
unpleasant	nieprzyjemny
up and down	w górę i w dół
update	aktualizować
use	używać
usually	zwykle
V	
various	różne
vegetation	roślinność
vertigo	zawroty głowy
very much	bardzo mocno
visit	zwiedzać
visual	widoczny
visual abnormalities	zaburzenia widzenia
vomiting	wymioty
W	
walk	iść pieszo, spacerować
want	chcieć
waterproof	wodoodporny
weather	pogoda
weight belt	pas balastowy
weights	ciężarki, balast
well	no cóż, dobrze
well	dobrze
whale shark	rekin wielorybi
What a pity!	Jaka szkoda!
what about ...	co z ..
What are they about?	O czym są?
What's wrong with him?	Co mu jest?
where .. from	skąd
who	który, którzy
whole	cały
wife	żona
wiggle	poruszać
with	z
without	bez
wonder	zastanawiać się
wreck	wrak
wreck diving	nurkowanie wrakowe
wrong	niewłaściwy
Y	
yesterday	wczoraj
yet	jeszcze (w przeczeniach), już (w pytaniach)

young

młody

O autorce

Ewa Kisiel – mgr filologii angielskiej na Uniwersytecie Śląskim, tłumacz przysięgły, właściciel szkoły nauczania języka angielskiego metodą bezpośrednią „Number 1” i organizator wyjazdów językowych na Malte. Z zamyłowania nurek z certyfikatem Tec40 i Cave Diver.