



VEGETABLES • warzywa

- asparagus** – szparagi
aubergine *br.* – oberżyna, bakłażan
 ◦ **beans** – fasola
 ▶ **green beans** – fasolka zielona
 ◦ **beet** – burak
 ▶ **beetroot** *br./beets* *am.* – burak czerwony;
 sugar beet – burak cukrowy
broccoli – brokuły
brussel sprouts – brukselka
 ◦ **cabbage** – kapusta
 ▶ **red cabbage** – kapusta modra; **savoy**
 (**cabbage**) – kapusta włoska; **white cabbage**
 – kapusta biała
 ◦ **carrot** – marchew
 ◦ **cauliflower** – kalafior
corn *am.* *patrz* **sweetcorn**
celeriac – seler
celery – seler naciowy
courgette *br.* – cukinia
 ◦ **cucumber** – ogórek
eggplant *am.* – oberżyna, bakłażan
fennel – koper włoski
 ◦ **garlic** – czosnek
horseradish – chrzan
 ◦ **leek** – por
 ◦ **lettuce** – sałata
 ◦ **mushroom** – grzyb
 ◦ **onion** – cebula
parsley – pietruszka
parsnip – pasternak
 ◦ **pea** – groszek
 ▶ **pea pod** – strąk groszku
 ◦ **pepper** – papryka
 ▶ **green pepper** – zielona papryka; **red pepper**
 – czerwona papryka
 ◦ **potato** – ziemniak
 ▶ **new potatoes** – młode ziemniaki; **sweet**
 potato – batat, patat
 ◦ **pumpkin** – dynia
radish – rzodkiewka
 ▶ **white radish** – biała rzodkiew
 ◦ **spinach** – szpinak
sweetcorn *am.* – kukurydza
 ◦ **tomato** – pomidor
turnip – rzepa
watercress – rzeżucha
zucchini *am.* *patrz* **courgette**

FRUIT AND NUTS • owoce i orzechy

- almond** – migdał
 ◦ **apple** – jabłko
 ▶ **crab apple** – rajske jabłko
apricot – morela
avocado – awokado
 ◦ **banana** – banan
 ◦ **berry** – owoc jagody
blackberry – jeżyna
 ◦ **blackcurrant** – czarna porzeczka
blueberry – czarna jagoda
 ◦ **cherry** – wiśnia
 ▶ **black/sweet cherry** – czereśnia; **sour cherry**
 – wiśnia
coconut – orzech kokosowy, kokos
cranberry – żurawina
 ◦ **currant** – porzeczka
date – daktyl
fig – figa
gooseberry – agrest
 ◦ **grapefruit** – grejfrut
 ◦ **grape** – winogrono
hazelnut – orzech laskowy
 ◦ **kiwi (fruit)** – kiwi
 ◦ **lemon** – cytryna
mandarine *patrz* **tangerine**
mango – mango
mulberry – morwa
melon – melon
nectarine – nektarynka
 ◦ **nut** – orzech
 ◦ **orange** – pomarańcza
papaya – papaja
 ◦ **peach** – brzoskwinia
peanut – orzech ziemny, orzech arachidowy
 ◦ **pear** – gruszka
 ◦ **pineapple** – ananas
 ◦ **plum** – śliwka
redcurrant – czerwona porzeczka
rhubarb – rabarbar
raspberry – malina
 ◦ **strawberry** – truskawka
tangerine – mandarynka
walnut – orzech włoski
watermelon – arbuz
whitecurrant – biała porzeczka

GRAINS • zboża

barley – jęczmień	millet – proso
buckwheat – gryka	oats – owies
cereal – zboże	0→ rice – ryż
corn <i>am. patrz maize</i>	rye – żyto
grain – ziarno	0→ wheat – pszenica
0→ maize <i>br.</i> – kukurydza	

AGRICULTURE • rolnictwo

agricultural – rolniczy	0→ field – pole
(animal) husbandry – hodowla zwierząt	0→ harvest – 1. żniwa; 2. zbiory
cornfield – pole kukurydzy	0→ hay – siano
0→ crop – 1. roślina uprawna; 2. plon	haystack – stóg siana
cultivation – uprawa	0→ home-grown – z własnej hodowli, z własnego ogrodu
dung – nawóz naturalny	manure – nawóz naturalny
0→ farm – farma, gospodarstwo	orchard – sad
▶ arable farm – gospodarstwo rolne; cattle farm – hodowla bydła; collective farm – spółdzielnia rolnicza; dairy farm – gospodarstwo mleczne; mixed farm – gospodarka rolno-hodowlana; poultry farm – ferma drobiu	paddy field <i>br.</i> – pole ryżowe
farming – gospodarka	0→ plantation – plantacja
farmland – ziemia rolnicza	▶ cotton plantation – plantacja bawełny
fertiliser <i>br./fertilizer am.</i> – nawóz	rice paddy <i>am. patrz paddy field</i>
	0→ seed – ziarno, nasiono
	0→ soil – gleba
	0→ vineyard – winnica

GARDENING • ogrodnictwo

flower bed – rabata	0→ lawn – trawnik
(garden) pond – oczko wodne	patio – patio
herb garden – ogródek z ziołami	rock garden – skalniak

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDENING TOOLS • narzędzia rolnicze i ogrodnicze

combine (harvester) – kombajn	0→ rake – grabie
(digging/garden) fork – widły	scythe – kosa
hoe – graca	secateurs <i>br.</i> – sekator
hose/hosepipe <i>br.</i> – wąż do podlewania	sickle – sierp
lawnmower – kosiarka	0→ spade – szpadel
plough <i>br./plow am.</i> – pług	watering can – konewka
pruning shears <i>am. patrz secateurs</i>	

USEFUL VERBS • przydatne czasowniki

to breed – hodować (zwierzęta)	0→ to plant – sadzić
to cultivate – uprawiać	to plough <i>br./to plow am.</i> – orać
0→ to dig – kopać	to prune – przycinać
▶ to dig up – wykopać	to rake (over) – grabić
0→ to grow – 1. rosnąć; 2. hodować, uprawiać	0→ to sow – siać
to harvest – zbierać (<i>plon</i>)	▶ to sow the field with sth – obsiać pole czymś
to mow – kosić	0→ to water – podlewać
0→ to pick – zrywać, zbierać	

The History of Agriculture

Before agriculture, primitive people lived on the wild animals they hunted and the edible¹ plants they found. When there were plenty of both, life was good. But with the arrival of winter, plants were buried under the snow and animal herds² migrated elsewhere, and the people faced starvation³. They often followed the animals to discover new lands with different plants.

They eventually⁴ realised that it was easier to kill animals when they were surrounded by canyon walls or rocks, or better still, if they were captured⁵ and kept for future use. This was the beginning of animal husbandry. Yet it did not resemble⁶ farming as we know it today. All captured animals were eaten and then hunters sought out⁷ more. Breeding was developed later.

Gradually⁸, people became aware⁹ that the best way to secure enough food all year round was to have animals and plants at hand.

While the origins of animal husbandry can be proved, there is no certain evidence on how planting started. The most probable explanation is that it began accidentally. Scattered¹⁰ seeds grew into plants and people realised that they could do this on a regular basis¹¹ to produce the plants they need instead of looking for plants which grew in the wild.

Around 12,000 years ago, humans started keeping animals and growing wheat. Scientists believe that the move from gathering wild grains to deliberately¹² growing crops was one of the most important changes in human history.

¹ edible – jadalny

² herd – stado

³ starvation – głód

⁴ eventually – w końcu

⁵ to capture – schwytać

⁶ to resemble – przypominać

⁷ to seek out – poszukiwać

⁸ gradually – stopniowo

⁹ to become aware – uświadomić sobie

¹⁰ scattered – rozrzucony

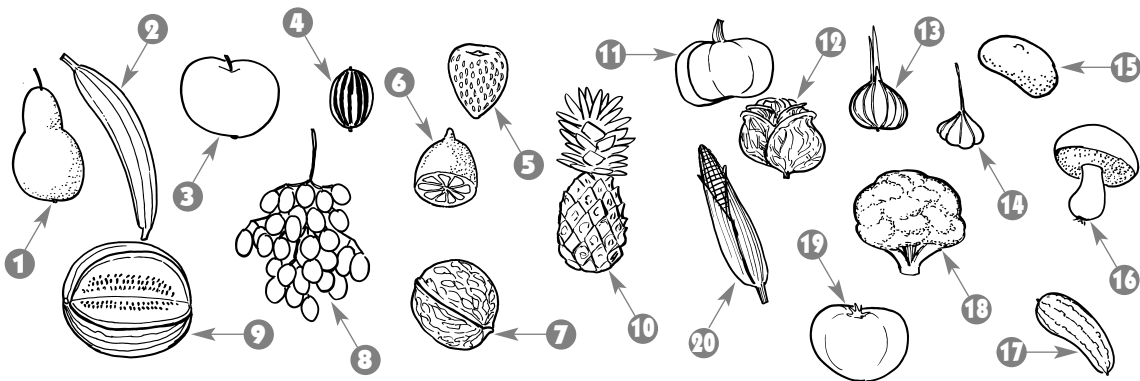
¹¹ on a regular basis – regularnie

¹² deliberately – celowo

ĆWICZENIA

Ćwiczenie 11.1

Nazwij przedstawione na ilustracji warzywa i owoce.



- | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. | 8. | 15. |
| 2. | 9. | 16. |
| 3. | 10. | 17. |
| 4. | 11. | 18. |
| 5. | 12. | 19. |
| 6. | 13. | 20. |
| 7. | 14. | |

Ćwiczenie 11.2

Z podanych liter ułóż nazwy warzyw i owoców, a następnie umieść je pod odpowiednią kategorią.

LEECYR
GRANOE
OVADOAC
TRUCARN
RECRYH
PRUTIN
REBULYREB

PREPPE
CRICOO LB
SPYRELA
BRAYPRERS
GARPASSUA
SHANICP
SCRETAWSER

TRICOAP
MUPL
APE
KLEE
CAPEH
GRINNATEE

fruit	vegetables

Ćwiczenie 11.3

Prawda (**TRUE**) czy fałsz (**FALSE**)?

Przykład:

Horseradish is a fruit.

FALSE – *It is a vegetable.*

1. A container for pouring water on plants in called a watering pot.
2. A rake is used for digging in the ground.
3. Secateurs are used for pruning trees and bushes.
4. Grapes grow in vineyards.
5. A large pile of hay in a field is called a hay heap.
6. Celeriac and celery mean exactly the same.
7. A lawnmower is a machine for cutting grass.
8. A hose is a long pipe for watering the garden.
9. A harvest is a machine for cutting crops.
10. A field in which rice is grown is called a rice field.
11. In the past, people cut long grass with a scythe.



THE ENVIRONMENT • środowisko

- biodegradable** – ulegający biodegradacji
- eco-freak** *pot.* – fanatyk ekologii
- eco-friendly** *pot.* – nieszkodliwy dla środowiska
- ecological** – ekologiczny
 - ▶ **ecological disaster/catastrophe** – katastrofa ekologiczna
- **ecology** – ekologia
- ecosystem** – ekosystem
- **endangered species** – zagrożony gatunek
- energy source** – źródło energii
 - ▶ **alternative energy source** – alternatywne źródło energii; **renewable energy source** – odnawialne źródło energii
- **environment** – środowisko
 - ▶ **environment(ally)-friendly** – nieszkodliwy dla środowiska
- environmental** – dotyczący środowiska
 - ▶ **environmental degradation** – degradacja środowiska; **environmental destruction** – zniszczenie środowiska; **environmental disaster/catastrophe** – katastrofa ekologiczna; **environmental issues** – tematy (problemy) dotyczące środowiska; **environmental protection** – ochrona środowiska
- environmentalism** – ekologia, działanie na rzecz środowiska
- environmentalist** – ekolog, działacz na rzecz środowiska
- **global warming** – ocieplenie klimatu
- **green** – zielony, członek ruchu zielonych
 - ▶ **green activist** – członek ruchu zielonych; **green issues** – tematy (problemy) ekologiczne
- Greenpeace** – (ruch) Greenpeace
- **natural resources** – zasoby (bogactwa) naturalne
- **nature** – przyroda
 - ▶ **nature conservation/preservation** – ochrona przyrody
- overpopulation** – przeludnienie
- overpopulated** – przeludniony
- **ozone layer** – warstwa ozonowa
- ultraviolet rays/UV rays** – promieniowanie ultrafioletowe

POLLUTION AND WASTE • zanieczyszczenia i odpady

- **acid rain** – kwaśny deszcz
- contamination** – skażenie
- dioxide** – dwutlenek
 - ▶ **carbon dioxide** – dwutlenek węgla; **sulphur dioxide** – dwutlenek siarki
- emission** – emisja
- exhaust**, ▶ **car** ~ – spaliny samochodowe
- **greenhouse effect** – efekt cieplarniany
- greenhouse gases** – gazy cieplarniane
- hazardous** – niebezpieczny
 - ▶ **hazardous substance** – niebezpieczna substancja; **hazardous waste** – niebezpieczne odpady
- **litter** – śmieci (*na ulicy*)
 - ▶ **litter bug/litter lout** *br.* – śmieciarz (*osoba, która śmieci*)
- oil slick** – plama oleju
- oil spill** – wyciek oleju, rozlanie oleju
- ozone depletion** – zmniejszanie warstwy ozonowej
- pollutant** – substancja zanieczyszczająca
 - ▶ **air pollutant** – substancja zanieczyszczająca powietrze; **water pollutant** – substancja zanieczyszczająca wodę
- polluter** – osoba lub zakład zanieczyszczający środowisko
- **pollution** – zanieczyszczenie
 - ▶ **air pollution** – zanieczyszczenie powietrza; **noise pollution** – skażenie hałasem; **water pollution** – zanieczyszczenie wody
- radiation** – promieniowanie
- (radioactive) fallout** – opad radioaktywny
- risky** – niebezpieczny
- **sewage** – ścieki
 - ▶ **raw/untreated sewage** – ścieki surowe (*nieoczyszczone*); **sewage farm/works** *br.* – oczyszczalnia ścieków; **treated sewage** – ścieki oczyszczone
- **smog** – smog
- **waste** – odpady
 - ▶ **industrial waste** – odpady przemysłowe; **nuclear waste** – odpady nuklearne; **toxic waste** – toksyczne odpady; **waste reduction** – zmniejszenie ilości odpadów
- wastewater** *am.* – ścieki
 - ▶ **raw/untreated wastewater** *am.* – ścieki surowe (*nieoczyszczone*); **treated wastewater** *am.* – ścieki oczyszczone; **wastewater treatment plant** *am.* – oczyszczalnia ścieków

WASTE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL • składowanie i pozbywanie się odpadów

dumping ground – składowisko odpadów	○→ recycling – recykling
dustbin <i>br.</i> – pojemnik na śmieci (<i>przy domu</i>)	refuse dump – wysypisko śmieci
▶ dustbin bag/liner <i>br.</i> – worek na śmieci	rubbish <i>br.</i> – śmieci, odpadki
○→ garbage <i>am.</i> – śmieci, odpadki	▶ rubbish bin <i>br.</i> patrz dustbin
▶ garbage bag – worek na śmieci; garbage can – pojemnik na śmieci (<i>przy domu</i>)	trash <i>am.</i> – śmieci
landfill (site) – wysypisko śmieci	▶ trash bag <i>am.</i> patrz garbage bag ; trash can <i>am.</i> patrz garbage can
reclamation – odzyskiwanie surowców wtórnych, rekultywacja	wastepaper basket <i>br./wastebasket</i> <i>am.</i> – kosz na papiery

USEFUL VERBS • przydatne czasowniki

to be contaminated (with sth) – zostać skażonym (czymś)	to dump – składować
to biodegrade – ulegać biodegradacji, rozkładać się	to emit – wysyłać, wydzielać, emitować
to conserve – 1. oszczędzać, 2. chronić	○→ to harm – szkodzić, niszczyć
○→ to destroy – niszczyć	○→ to poison – zatrwać
○→ to die out – wyginać, wymierać	to reclaim – rekultywować
○→ to disappear – znikać	○→ to recycle – poddawać recyklingowi
to discharge – wydzielać	to reduce – zmniejszać, redukować
	to waste – marnować, tracić

Noise Pollution

The word “noise” is derived from the Latin word “nausea,” meaning “seasickness”. Although its effects are often underestimated¹, noise is now among the worst pollutants. It is caused by road traffic, aircraft, construction² equipment, such as pneumatic drills³ and bulldozers, or even lawn mowers⁴ and radios used outdoors.

Noise intensity is measured⁵ in decibel units. The natural background noise in a quiet environment measures 20 decibels compared to a soft whisper, which measures 30 decibels. Speaking at a normal volume measures 40 decibels and moderate⁶ traffic from a distance of 30 metres is 50 decibels. The average person cannot sleep when subjected to⁷ 45 decibels of noise, although this levels of noise does not endanger human health.

Louder noise, however, can cause various problems, including hearing loss⁸, stress, irritability and high blood pressure⁹ as well as a loss of concentration and sleep. Hearing damage is caused by longer exposure¹⁰ to noise over 85 decibels. Bearing in mind that the noise produced by shouting, sounding a car horn¹¹ or using a chainsaw¹² is about 100–110 decibels, the potential dangers of noise pollution become clear.

The threshold¹³ of pain for the human ear, i.e. the noise level at which we experience pain, is 120–130 decibels; this is the volume of an aeroplane taking-off or a shotgun being fired. However, noise does not have to be loud to be harmful. The duration¹⁴ of exposure to sounds is also significant. A barking dog or hammering from next door triggers¹⁵ a physical response: the heart rate increases, blood pressure and levels of cholesterol in the blood rise, the mouth becomes dry and the skin becomes pale. If humans are exposed to such noise pollution over a long period of time, the stress

¹ **to underestimate** – nie doceniać

² **construction** – tu: budowlany

³ **pneumatic drill** – młot pneumatyczny

⁴ **mower** – kosiarka

⁵ **to measure** – mierzyć

⁶ **moderate** – umiarkowany

⁷ **subjected** – wystawiony na działanie

⁸ **hearing loss** – utrata słuchu

⁹ **pressure** – ciśnienie

¹⁰ **exposure** – narażenie

¹¹ **horn** – klakson

¹² **chainsaw** – piła mechaniczna

¹³ **threshold** – próg

¹⁴ **duration** – czas trwania

¹⁵ **to trigger** – wywołać

caused can lead to high blood pressure, a hardening of the arteries, ulcers¹⁶ and insomnia¹⁷.

It is worth to remember these facts before you decide to blast¹⁸ your CD player again.

¹⁶ **ulcer** – wrzód

¹⁷ **insomnia** – bezsenność

¹⁸ **to blast** – włączyć na pełen

regulator

 **ĆWICZENIA**

Ćwiczenie 12.1

Uzupełnij tekst słowami z ramki.

**acid • change • endangered • environmental • hazardous • layer
ozone • polluted • pollution • rainforests • reduction • renewable**

Friends of the Earth

Friends of the Earth is the worlds' largest international network of (1) groups represented in 68 countries. In the UK, it was the first organization to campaign to save whales, (2) species and tropical (3) Friends of the Earth have also fought against (4) rain, (5) depletion and climate (6)

The organisation's present campaigns cover many more issues, such as protecting wildlife and the countryside and cutting air (7) They promote waste (8) and the clean-up of (9) rivers. They also campaign for the reduction of traffic levels and the improvement of public transport.

By lobbying politicians and political parties, they fight to protect the ozone (10), stop the dumping of (11) waste and control dangerous chemicals. Their objectives also include eradicating nuclear power and promoting energy efficiency and (12) energy.

Ćwiczenie 12.2

Połącz słowa tak, by powstały wyrażenia związane z ochroną środowiska.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. acid | A. basket |
| 2. carbon | B. dioxide |
| 3. dumping | C. effect |
| 4. energy | D. ground |
| 5. global | E. layer |
| 6. greenhouse | F. rain |
| 7. natural | G. resources |
| 8. nuclear | H. source |
| 9. ozone | I. warming |
| 10. wastepaper | J. waste |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Ćwiczenie 12.3

Uzupełnij brakujące słowa. Liczba kresek odpowiada liczbie brakujących liter. Niektóre litery zostały ujawnione.

- By separating waste at source, and recycling some materials, we will have less waste to dispose of and less land will be needed for _ _ _ d _ _ _ l sites.
- Cutting down a lot of trees in tropical rainforests may lead to an e _ _ i _ _ _ _ _ t _ _ _ s _ _ _ e _ . (dwa słowa)
- Sulphur dioxide is one of the most serious air _ _ _ _ u _ _ _ _ s.
- There are far too many people in this country – it's _ _ e _ _ _ p _ _ _ _ _ .
- We didn't dare to swim in the river as it was probably _ _ _ t _ _ _ _ a _ _ _ _ with sewage.
- Car _ x _ _ _ _ _ emissions are a major source of lead pollution in the atmosphere.
- The company is very environmentally friendly, all the products come in _ _ _ d _ _ _ _ d _ _ _ _ packaging.
- Using energy efficiently reduces the emission of _ _ _ _ _ h _ _ s _ gases.
- The company _ _ s _ _ _ r _ _ d poisonous chemicals into the river and killed hundreds of fish.
- Oxygen in the atmosphere forms a screen, the ozone layer, which filters the _ _ _ _ a _ _ _ l _ _ rays of the sun.
- The children left sweet wrappers and other _ _ _ t _ _ all over the park.
- The captain of a Swedish ship was fined \$5,000 for causing last week's _ _ l _ _ _ _ l in the Pacific. (dwa słowa)
- An _ c _ _ y _ _ _ _ is all the things that live together and affect each other in a particular area.
- Cars produce carbon dioxide which warms up the atmosphere and _ a _ m _ the environment.
- The Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident released huge amounts of _ _ d _ _ _ _ _ n into the environment.
- The leak from the nearby factory has _ _ i _ _ n _ _ the lake and killed many species of fish.
- The dinosaurs _ _ _ d out 65 million years ago.
- _ m _ _ is a major cause of air pollution in the world's biggest cities.

Ćwiczenie 12.4

Znajdź w diagramie 8 słów związanych z ochroną środowiska. Zostały one ukryte poziomo i pionowo oraz wspak.

n	i	b	t	s	u	d	s	e
t	y	r	u	b	b	i	s	h
e	r	n	o	r	r	e	s	o
g	n	i	l	c	y	c	e	r
e	a	k	l	i	t	o	w	m
s	t	f	a	a	m	l	a	e
d	u	b	f	a	o	o	g	a
i	r	n	e	e	r	g	e	r
o	e	n	e	l	g	y	u	t

THE KEY

Klucz

Rozdział 11

11.1

- pear
- banana
- apple
- gooseberry
- strawberry
- lemon
- nut/walnut
- grapes
- watermelon
- pineapple
- pumpkin
- cabbage
- onion
- garlic
- potato
- mushroom
- cucumber
- cauliflower
- tomato
- maize/corn

11.2

fruit:

apricot, orange, plum, avocado, currant, raspberry, cherry, peach, tangerine, blueberry

vegetables:

celery, pepper, broccoli, parsley, pea, leek, asparagus, turnip, spinach, watercress

11.3

- FALSE** – It's called a watering can.
- FALSE** – A spade is used for digging, a rake is used for making the earth level or gathering leaves.
- TRUE**
- TRUE**
- FALSE** – It's called a haystack.
- FALSE** – They are different types of the same vegetable.
- TRUE**
- TRUE**
- FALSE** – A combine harvester is a machine, harvest means the activity of gathering crops.
- FALSE** – It's called a rice paddy.
- TRUE**

- polluted
- layer
- hazardous
- renewable

12.2

- F
- B
- D
- H
- I
- C
- G
- J
- E
- A

12.3

- landfill
- environmental disaster
- pollutants
- overpopulated
- contaminated
- exhaust
- biodegradable
- greenhouse
- discharged
- ultraviolet
- litter
- oil spill
- ecosystem
- harm
- radiation
- poisoned
- died
- Smog

12.4

n	i	b	t	s	u	d	s	e
t	y	r	o	b	i	s	h	
e	r	n	o	r	r	e	s	o
g	n	i	c	y	e	r		
e	a	k	i	t	o	w	m	
s	t	f	a	m	i	a	e	
d	u	b	f	a	o	g	a	
i	r	n	e	r	g	e	r	
o	e	n	e	l	g	y	u	t

dustbin
rubbish
recycling
green
nature
fallout
ecology
sewage

Rozdział 12

12.1

- environmental
- endangered
- rainforests
- acid
- ozone
- change
- pollution
- reduction