

dishonest (adj) /dis'ɒnɪst/ nieuczciwy
 insecure (adj) /ɪn'si:kjə/ niepewny
 intelligent (adj) /ɪn'telɪdʒənt/ inteligentny
 kind (adj) /kaɪnd/ miły, uprzejmy
 unkind (adj) /ʌn'kaɪnd/ niemiły, nieuprzejmy
 lazy (adj) /leɪzi/ leniwy
 lively (adj) /'laɪvli/ żywiołowy
 loyal (adj) /'ləʊəl/ lojalny
 disloyal (adj) /dis'ləʊəl/ niełojalny
 mature (adj) /mə'tʃʊə/ dojrzały
 immature (adj) /ɪmə'tʃʊə/ niedojrzały
 mean (adj) /mi:n/ skąpy
 messy (adj) /'mesi/ nieporządkny
 modest (adj) /'mɒdɪst/ skromny
 immodest (adj) /ɪ'mɒdɪst/ nieskromny
 narrow-minded (adj) /'nærəʊ'maɪndɪd/ ograniczony
 nasty (adj) /'næsti/ wstrętny
 neat (adj) /ni:t/ staranny
 outgoing (adj) /'aʊt'ɡoɪŋ/ otwarty, towarzyski
 patient (adj) /'peɪʃənt/ cierpliwy
 impatient (adj) /ɪm'peɪʃənt/ niecierpliwy
 personality (n) /pə'sɒnəli/ osobowość
 polite (adj) /pə'laɪt/ uprzejmy
 impolite (adj) /ɪmpə'laɪt/ nieuprzejmy
 quiet (adj) /'kwaɪət/ cichy
 rebellious (adj) /rɪ'beljəs/ buntowniczy
 reliable (adj) /rɪ'laɪəbəl/ godny zaufania
 reserved (adj) /rɪ'zɜ:vəd/ powściągliwy
 responsible (adj) /rɪ'spɒnsəbəl/ odpowiedzialny
 irresponsible (adj) /ɪrɪ'spɒnsəbəl/ nieodpowiedzialny
 rude (adj) /ru:d/ niegrzeczny
 self-confident (adj) /'self'kɒnfɪdənt/ pewny siebie
 selfish (adj) /'selfɪʃ/ samolubny
 selfless (adj) /'selfləs/ bezinteresowny
 sense of humour (n) /sens əv 'hju:mə/ poczucie humoru
 sensible (adj) /'sensəbəl/ rozsądny
 sensitive (adj) /'sensətɪv/ wrażliwy
 insensitive (adj) /ɪn'sensətɪv/ niewrażliwy
 shallow (adj) /'ʃæləʊ/ płytki
 shy (adj) /ʃaɪ/ nieśmiały
 sociable (adj) /'səʊʃəbəl/ towarzyski
 stubborn (adj) /'stʌbən/ uparty
 stupid (adj) /'stju:pɪd/ głupi
 talkative (adj) /'tɔ:kətɪv/ gadatliwy
 tolerant (adj) /'tɒlərənt/ tolerancyjny
 intolerant (adj) /ɪn'tɒlərənt/ nietolerancyjny
 vain (adj) /veɪn/ próżny
 wise (adj) /waɪz/ mądry

UWAGI

PRZYMIOTNIKI

bored (adj) /bɔ:d/ znudzony
 depressed (adj) /dɪ'prest/ zalamany
 disappointed (adj) /dɪs'pɔɪntɪd/ rozczarowany
 embarrassed (adj) /ɪm'bærəst/ zażenowany, zawstydzony
 excited (adj) /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ podekscytowany
 frightened (adj) /'fraɪnd/ przerażony
 frustrated (adj) /frʌ'streɪtɪd/ sfrustrowany
 miserable (adj) /'mɪzrəbl/ nieszczęśliwy
 moved (adj) /mu:vɪd/ wzruszony
 relaxed (adj) /rɪ'læksɪd/ odpężony
 stressed out (adj) /strest 'aʊt/ zestresowany
 surprised (adj) /sə'praɪzd/ zdziwiony
 worried (adj) /'wʌrɪd/ zmartwiony

CZASOWNIKI

admire (v) /əd'maɪə/ podziwiać
 adore (v) /ə'dɔ:/ uwielbiać
 detest (v) /dɪ'test/ nie znosić
 dislike (v) /dɪs'laɪk/ nie lubić
 hate (v) /heit/ nienawidzić
 like (v) /laɪk/ lubić
 reject (v) /rɪ'dʒekt/ odrzucić
 respect (v) /rɪ'spekt/ szanować

ZWROTY

be afraid of sb/sth bać się kogoś/ czegoś
 be angry with sb być złym na kogoś
 be attracted to sb uważać, że ktoś jest pociągający
 be fond of sb/sth przepadać za kimś/czymś
 be in a good mood być w dobrym nastroju
 be keen on sth bardzo coś lubić
 can't stand sb/sth nie cierpieć kogoś/czegoś
 change one's mind zmienić zdanie
 cheer up rozвеселić, rozchmurzyć się
 fall in love with sb zakochać się w kimś
 feel fed up with sb/sth mieć kogoś/czegoś dość
 laugh at sb/sth śmiać się z kogoś lub czegoś
 look down on sb patrzeć na kogoś z góry, pogardzać kimś
 look up to sb podziwiać kogoś
 lose one's temper stracić panowanie nad sobą
 my heart is pounding wali mi serce
 my palms are sweating pocą mi się ręce

SZYBKA POWTÓRKA

1 Połącz nazwy części ciała z nazwami ubrań, które je okrywają.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1 glove | a neck |
| 2 sock | b bottom |
| 3 scarf | c legs |
| 4 jacket | d toes |
| 5 pants | e fingers |
| 6 tights | f shoulders |

2 Podaj antonimy poniższych wyrazów.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1 hard-working | 4 talkative |
| 2 polite | 5 mature |
| 3 responsible | 6 stupid |

3 Odpowiedz na pytania.

- If someone wears dirty jeans and an old T-shirt, how do they probably look?
 a smart b neat c scruffy
- Which word doesn't fit this sentence:
Our adventure was...
 a exciting b excited c funny
- Which word doesn't fit this sentence: *I felt very...*
 a depressing b depressed c miserable
- How would you feel if you tried hard to do something but failed?
 a frustrated b worried c embarrassed
- Which preposition fits both sentences?
I'm very angry ____ you.
I'm fed up ____ this job.
- Which preposition fits all three sentences?
I'm fond ____ cats.
I'm not afraid ____ him.
She's got a sense ____ humour.
- Which kind of person would you not like to be in the same team with?
 a helpful b loyal c dishonest
- Which sentence is opposite in meaning to the other two?
 a *I adore her.*
 b *I detest her.*
 c *I can't stand her.*

JAK SKUTECZNIE ZAPAMIĘTYWAĆ SŁOWNICTWO

- Przy każdym przymiotniku określającym cechę charakteru napisz imię osoby, którą znasz i którą odznacza się tą cechą.
- Jadąc autobusem, tramwajem lub metrem, przyjrzyj się ludziom dookoła. Spróbuj nazwać jak najwięcej cech ich wyglądu i ubrania, np. *That man's tall and skinny. He's got long hair, a leather jacket and an earring...*

'Always live in the ugliest house on the street - then you don't have to look at it.'

DAVID HOCKNEY (BRITISH ARTIST LIVING IN THE US, B.1937)



CZĘŚCI DOMU I POMIESZCZENIA

1 Uzupełnij opis obrazka.

The picture shows a detached house with a garden and a ¹g_____ for one car. It has a ²b_____ on the first floor. There's a car parked in the ³d_____ and the ⁴g_____ is open. There's a bird sitting on the ⁵f_____. The ⁶r_____ needs repairing - I think there's a hole in it, near the ⁷ch_____.

MEBLE I SPRZĘT DOMOWY

2 Popatrz na rysunek i wpisz odpowiednie nazwy mebli i sprzętów.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1 _____ | 8 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 9 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 10 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 11 _____ |
| 5 _____ | 12 _____ |
| 6 _____ | 13 _____ |
| 7 _____ | 14 _____ |

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 15 _____ | 19 _____ |
| 16 _____ | 20 _____ |
| 17 _____ | 21 _____ |
| 18 _____ | 22 _____ |

3 Opisz swój pokój, używając słów z ćwiczeń 1 i 2 oraz podanych wyrażen.

In my room, there is/ there are...

On

In

Next to the _____ there is/there are...

Above/Over

Under

I've got a _____ on _____
in _____
next to my _____
above/over _____
on top of _____

4 Uzupełnij wiadomość, którą mama zostawiła Michaelowi.

Mikey,

Get yourself some breakfast. The milk's in the 'f' _____ and the cereals are in the 'c' _____. There are some strawberries in the 's' _____, because I've just washed them. If you want bread, get some out of the 'f' _____ - it's deep-frozen, but you just need to put it in the 'm' _____ for two minutes and it'll be fine. If you want to cook yourself an egg, don't forget to switch off the 'c' _____ afterwards! And remember to put all the dishes in the 'd' _____.

Love

Mum

RODZAJE DOMÓW I MIESZKAŃ

5 Połącz nazwy rodzajów domów i mieszkań z ich definicjami.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 apartment | 5 detached house |
| 2 studio flat | 6 semi-detached house |
| 3 block of flats | 7 mansion |
| 4 cottage | 8 skyscraper |

- a a house that's joined to another house on one side
b a small house in the country
c a house that's not joined to another building
d a large, impressive house
e a building containing many apartments
f a very tall city building
g flat
h a small apartment with one main room used for both living and sleeping

WYNAJMIOWANIE MIESZKANIA: POŁOŻENIE: WARUNKI MIESZKANIOWE

6 CB1-21 MP3-21 Uzupełnij dialog słowami z ramki. Posłuchaj nagrania i sprawdź swoje odpowiedzi.

advance bedrooms details furnished located living room per public rent renting views underground

JANE: I'm calling about the advertisement. I'm interested in ¹ _____ the flat, but I'd like to know a few ² _____.

LANDLADY: Well, it's a very nice flat, very conveniently ³ _____; near the centre, but in a quiet side street. It has lovely ⁴ _____ from the windows.

JANE: I see. That sounds nice. And how about ⁵ _____ transport?

LANDLADY: There are lots of trams and buses and an ⁶ _____ station within five minutes' walk.

JANE: And there are two ⁷ _____, is that right?

LANDLADY: Yes, two bedrooms and a ⁸ _____.

JANE: Is it ⁹ _____?

LANDLADY: Well, the kitchen is fully fitted, but the bedrooms are a bit bare, to be honest.

JANE: So, how much is the ¹⁰ _____?

LANDLADY: £500 ¹¹ _____ month, payable in ¹² _____.

JANE: Can I come and see it?

LANDLADY: Of course. When would you like to come?

PRACE DOMOWE

7 Uzupełnij wyrażenia słowami z ramki i odpowiedz na pytanie.

Who does these jobs in your house?

the bathroom your clothes the ironing the mess the dishes/the washing-up dinner the housework the floors the shopping the washing

Do	OTHER VERBS
do _____	cook _____
do _____	vacuum _____
do _____	clean _____
do _____	put away _____
do _____	clear up _____

ZWROTY

8 Połącz słowa z obu kolumn, aby otrzymać poprawne wyrażenia.

A	B
move home	pay the bills
pay homesick	see the door
go house/in/out	lock home
feel at home/in	get a flat/a room
stay the rent	share someone home

9 Uzupełnij luki wyrażeniami z ćwiczenia 8. Możesz zmienić formę czasownika, jeśli będzie to konieczne.

- A
- Look, I think our neighbours are _____. There's a van in front of the house.
 - When I first went on holiday without my parents, I _____ all the time.
 - 'Are you going out with us?' 'No, sorry, I feel rather tired. I think I'll _____ tonight.'
 - I have to _____ now. I told my mum I'd be back at ten.
- B
- It's not much fun being an adult. You have to work to _____.
 - Wait. I'll _____ you _____. I don't want you to go alone after dark.
 - Tom has to _____ with his younger brother, because their flat isn't very big. He hates it!
 - Don't forget to _____ when you leave.

10 Uzupełnij pytania poprawnymi formami czasowników z ramki. Pracując w parze z kolegą/koleżanką, zadaj mu/jej te pytania.

- do get feel move share
- Have you ever _____ house? What was it like?
 - When did you last _____ homesick?
 - Tell me about a situation when you had to _____ a room with someone.
 - What time do you usually _____ home on Saturday?
 - Which household jobs have you never _____? Why not?

1 Odpowiedzcie w parach na pytanie.

What kind of home would you like to live in:

- as a student?
- later on in life?

zadaniematuralne

2 Przeczytaj opisy siedmiu domów i mieszkań. Następnie odpowiedz na pytania 1–6, wpisując litery A–G w kratki obok każdego pytania. Jeden opis został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego pytania.

Which house or flat...

- 1 ... was redecorated not long ago and is close to public transport?
- 2 ... has no furniture in it, and you don't have your own bathroom?
- 3 ... consists of just one big room with a bathroom and kitchen?
- 4 ... has gardens both at the front and at the back?
- 5 ... has somewhere to keep your car and lots of room for your clothes?
- 6 ... has some high quality furniture in the living room and a complete kitchen?

3 Przeczytaj ogłoszenia ponownie i wybierz dom lub mieszkanie, który/które najbardziej ci się podoba. Powiedz koledze/koleżance o swoim wyborze, podając uzasadnienie.

4 Wstaw wyróżnione słowa z tekstu w odpowiednie miejsca diagramu.



5 Napisz krótkie ogłoszenie opisujące twój obecny dom lub mieszkanie. Przeczytaj je koledze/koleżance. Spróbuj przekonać go/ją do kupna twojego domu lub mieszkania.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

A £265,000 – Studio flat in Chelsea

Bright modern first floor studio flat in very good condition. It comprises a spacious living room/bedroom, modern kitchen, bathroom with shower. Conveniently located close to the shops and amenities on King's Road.

B £575,000 – two-bedroom terraced house in Camden

Beautiful roomy house, situated in a quiet tree-lined road. Gas-fired central heating. The property has two bedrooms, a large living room, kitchen, bathroom and a pretty south-facing garden.



C £239,995 – two-bedroom terraced house in Wood Green

Stunning two bedroom terraced house situated in a quiet estate in Wood Green. This property has been recently renovated and includes a modern fitted kitchen. Easy access to all local shopping and transport facilities.

D £550,000 – two-bedroom flat in Shoreditch

Elegant apartment with a beautiful roof terrace. On the 7th floor of a prestigious residential building with lift and off-street parking, near the City of London financial district. Includes designer kitchen, bedroom with fitted wardrobe and bathroom with power shower.

E £439,950 – three-bedroom semi-detached house in Ealing

Located in a quiet residential area, this spacious house has been extended and modernised. It comprises living room, dining room, study, modern fitted kitchen, downstairs shower room, stylish bathroom and rear and front gardens.

PROPERTY TO LET

F £210 per week – furnished one-bedroom apartment in Bow

Compact 1 bedroom flat with living/dining room, fully fitted kitchen, bathroom and underground garage. Fully furnished including leather sofa, glass coffee table and antique bookcase. 5 minute walk to Underground station.

G £360 per calendar month – unfurnished bedsit in Brixton

Room on fifth floor of tower block near Brixton tube station. Unfurnished. The kitchen and bathroom are to be shared with the landlord. Available immediately.



1 Odpowiedzcie na pytania w parach.

- 1 What's your house or flat like?
- 2 Would you like to live in the countryside? Why?/Why not?

treningmaturalny

2 Przeczytajcie poniższe zadanie maturalne. W parach omówcie podane w nim cztery kwestie dotyczące wspólnego mieszkania, nie przyjmując na razie ról „zdającego” i „egzaminującego”.

Wspólnie z kolegą/koleżanką wynajęliście mieszkanie, puste i wymagające odnowienia. Porozmawiajcie o tym, jak je urządzicie. Poniżej są podane cztery kwestie, które musisz omówić w rozmowie z egzaminującym.

Kolory wnętrz

Potrzebne meble

Niezbędny sprzęt AGD

Podział obowiązków domowych

Rozmowę rozpoczyna zdający.

3 Przeczytaj wycinek z instrukcji dla egzaminującego.

- Proszę poprosić zdającego o dokładniejsze objaśnienie którejś kwestii.
- Proszę nie zgodzić się ze zdającym, tak aby musiał podać kolejne argumenty lub zaproponować inne rozwiązanie.
- Nie lubi Pan/Pani sprzątać.

4 CD1:22 MP3:22 Przeczytaj rozmowę. Usunięto z niej dziesięć zdań. Dopasuj zdania a–j do luk 1–10. Pomogą ci uwagi w nawiasach. Następnie posłuchaj nagrania i sprawdź swoje odpowiedzi.

Z – zdający

E – egzaminujący

Z: (rozpoczyna rozmowę): 1 ____

E: Yes, why not. So what needs to be done?

Z: Well, the walls need painting. (porusza pierwszą kwestię) 2 ____ I think it would be nice to have light yellow walls and orange or red curtains.

E: (nie zgadza się ze zdającym) 3 ____

Z: (podaje dodatkowe argumenty): Oh, come on. Yellow is warm and cheerful. It'll make the place look cosy.

E: Mmm, maybe...

Z: (proponuje inne rozwiązanie) 4 ____

E: OK, that seems fair.

Z: (porusza drugą kwestię) 5 ____ Beds, desks ... I hope we can buy some cheap second-hand stuff.

E: (prosi o dokładniejsze objaśnienie) 6 ____

Z: On the Internet, of course. There are websites where people sell their old furniture or even give it away for free.

E: That's great. But I don't want to sleep on a second-hand mattress.

Z: No. You're right, the mattresses and the bedding have to be new. (porusza trzecią kwestię) 7 ____ What's really necessary? A fridge and a cooker, I suppose?

E: There is a cooker in the flat. But we need an electric kettle.

Z: Yes, you're right. And maybe a TV if we can get one cheap. Well, we'll see what else we need. (porusza czwartą kwestię) 8 ____ What do you think?

E: I don't know. (nie lubi sprzątać) 9 ____

Z: Well, I don't like it either, but we'll have to do it anyway. How about this: we'll clean our own bedrooms when we like, but we'll take turns cleaning the shared part of the flat every week.

E: (prosi o dokładniejsze objaśnienie) 10 ____

Z: No, I do the cleaning one week, for example on Friday, and then you do it the next Friday, and then it's my turn again.

E: Well, OK, I suppose it can't be helped.

- a And then we need some furniture.
- b But we must also discuss how we're going to share the housework.
- c I hate cleaning.
- d So, we've finally got a flat. We've got to discuss all the things that need to be done before we move in. Is this a good moment to talk?
- e Sorry, I don't get it. You mean we both have to clean every week?
- f Then there's the question of electrical appliances...
- g Well, we can have yellow walls in my room and white in yours, how's that?
- h What colours shall we choose?
- i What do you mean? Where can we buy it?
- j Yellow? I don't know... I think white is a much better colour for walls. It's nice and neutral.

5 Przeczytajcie dialog w parach, zastępując wyróżnione elementami własnymi pomysłami.

6 Wykonajcie w parach poniższe zadanie egzaminacyjne. Uczeń A jest zdającym, uczeń B – egzaminującym (skrypt dla egzaminującego znajduje się na stronie 248).

zadaniematuralne

Wspólnie z kolegą/koleżanką wynajęliście nieumeblowane mieszkanie. Porozmawiajcie o tym, jak je urządzicie. Poniżej podane są cztery kwestie, które musisz omówić w rozmowie z egzaminującym.

Potrzebne meble

Inne elementy wyposażenia

Termin i organizacja waszej przeprowadzki

Pierwsza impreza w nowym mieszkaniu

Rozmowę rozpoczyna zdający.

TEST WIELOKROTNEGO WYBORU 44 13

- 1 Zamierzasz wynająć umeblowane mieszkanie. Zaznacz, które z wymienionych przedmiotów powinny się w nim znajdować. Nieznane słowa sprawdź w banku słów na stronie 62.

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------------|
| • bedding | • crockery | • towels |
| • carpets | • cooker | • vacuum cleaner |
| • curtains | • fridge | • washing machine |
| • cutlery | | |

zadaniematuralne

- 2 CD1:23 MP3:23 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę między studentem a pracownikiem uniwersytetu zajmującym się zakwaterowaniem studentów. Z podanych odpowiedzi A, B i C wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania.

- The flats in Canal Street
 - are in the city centre.
 - provide everything a tenant needs.
 - have facilities in the basement for all the tenants.
- The rent for the double bed-sit in Canal Street is
 - £380 per month per room excluding bills.
 - £760 per month per room excluding bills.
 - £760 per month per room including bills.
- Compared to the Students' Residence, flats in the private sector
 - always have lower rents.
 - often have lower rents.
 - tend to be better but more expensive.
- The student
 - would love to live in Dockside.
 - would prefer not to live in Dockside.
 - used to live in Dockside.
- He doesn't want to live in Pumpington because
 - the room is too small.
 - it's too far from the centre.
 - the house is too old.
- In the end he decides to
 - stay with his parents.
 - keep on looking for a flat.
 - go to another accommodation service.

- 3 Uzupełnij fragmenty nagrania wyrazami z ramki. Który z opisanych problemów uważasz za najważniejszy, a który za najmniej istotny?

ancient afford commute far near space

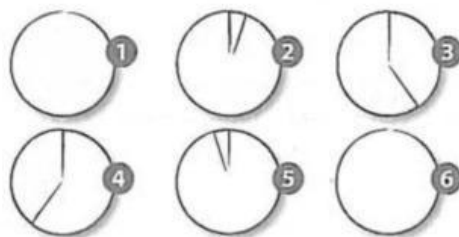
- It's too expensive. I can't _____ more than £400.
- It's tiny! There's no _____ to stand up next to the bed.
- I don't want to live anywhere _____ there.
- No, that's too _____ from the centre. It'll take too long to _____.
- It's _____. It's falling down.

TEST TYPU PRAWDA-FALSZ 44 16

treningmaturalny

Określenia ilości

- 1 Dopasuj grupy zwrotów A-F do wykresów 1-6.



- many, a lot (of)
- very few, almost none, almost nobody
- all, everybody, everyone, everything
- none, nothing, nobody, no one
- few, not many
- most, almost all, nearly all, almost everyone

- 2 Przeczytaj podane pary zdań. Zdecyduj, czy zdania w każdej parze znaczą to samo (✓), czy nie (X).

- Most people in our town live in flats. All the people in our town live in flats. X
- Few people in our city have gardens. Not many people in our city have gardens. X
- Almost nothing in our house is new. We have very few new things in our house. X
- In London, a lot of people live in semi-detached or terraced houses. Everyone in London lives in a terraced or semi-detached house. X
- Almost everyone in our class wants to live in a big city. Nobody in our class wants to live in the country. X

- 3 Przeczytaj fragment artykułu i zdecyduj, które z podanych zdań są zgodne z jego treścią (T), a które nie (F).

Do you live in a big city? If so, have you ever said to yourself 'I can't stand it any longer, the noise, the polluted air, my hectic lifestyle'? Have you ever told yourself you just have to get out? These days, a lot of people living in big cities feel tired and fed up and long for the peace and quiet of the countryside. They go to the mountains or lakes during their holidays and sigh 'If only we lived here, we would be happy!' They gaze at photos of wooden cottages on the Internet. A few even look for jobs in small towns. However, few of them actually make the move. The excitement of living in a big city can be like a drug.

- Many people living in cities think of moving to rural areas. T F
- A lot of city people look for jobs in small towns. T F
- None of the people who plan to move really do it. T F

zadaniematuralne

4 Przeczytaj tekst. Na podstawie informacji w nim zawartych zdecyduj, które z podanych zdań są zgodne z treścią tekstu (T), a które nie (F).

- 1 Freiburg is well-known for several reasons. T F
- 2 Nobody in Freiburg owns a car. T F
- 3 The ecological Heliotrope are in the centre of town. T F
- 4 Everything in the house is powered by solar energy. T F
- 5 The house rotates to give the best view at every time of day. T F
- 6 When you are inside the house, you can feel it turning. T F

5 Odpowiedzcie w parach na pytania.

- 1 Where would you prefer to live: in the centre/in the suburbs/on the outskirts of a city, or in the countryside? Why?
- 2 What would be good/bad about living in a tourist resort, or in the old town of a historic city?
- 3 What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a city that is an industrial and commercial centre?

6 Przeczytaj ponownie trzy pierwsze zdania tekstu, opisujące Freiburg. Uzupełnij poniższe zdania, wpisując w luki informacje o swojej miejscowości.

[name of city] _____ has _____ inhabitants.
It is located in a region called _____ in the [north/south-west...] _____ of Poland.
It is a(n) _____ [industrial centre/historic city or town/tourist resort...]
It is best known as [the birthplace of...] _____
It is famous for [its castle/the film festival...] _____

7 Opisz swoją miejscowość, używając zdań z ćwiczenia 6 oraz dodatkowych informacji.

THE HELIOTROPE

A unique eco-house in Freiburg, Germany



Freiburg is a town of 200,000 inhabitants located in beautiful countryside on the edge of the Black Forest in southern Germany.

It's a university town, an important industrial and commercial centre, and a tourist resort. But today it is best known as the ecological capital of Germany. The old town is completely pedestrianised, recycling is a way of life and people use bicycles and public transport to commute. In one part of the town cars are forbidden: drivers must park on the edge of the suburb in a special car park with solar panels on the roof. The result is that very few residents own cars.

On the outskirts of the town there is a special district where all the houses are solar-powered. Here there is a detached house which at first sight looks rather strange. It is an experimental eco-house called the Heliotrope. It looks like a smallish tower block sitting on a narrow platform. In the centre of the house there is a spiral staircase, and as you go upstairs, you see large bright rooms with triple-glazed windows and spacious balconies. Enormous solar panels provide energy for the heating, the cooker, the fridge, the light bulbs and all other domestic appliances. But the most amazing thing about the house is that it turns round. It follows the sun from morning to night to maximise the energy it produces. Although it rotates very slowly, the movement is noticeable. It feels a bit like being on a ship in a calm sea or in a house high up in a tree. The good news is that the technology works: the house produces five times more electricity than it consumes.

Freiburg is a window to the future which shows how urban life may change. Perhaps one day we'll all live in houses like the Heliotrope. If we do, we'll never have to worry about electricity bills again. And we'll never get bored with the view.