

1 CZŁOWIEK

Vocabulary builder

Dane personalne

1 Uzupełnij rubryki w formularzu osobowym, używając wyrażeń z ramki.

Education	Family name/Surname	Country of residence	Date of birth	Street address
Marital status	Nationality	First name	City	Gender
1.	Thompson			
2.	Benjamin			
3.	Male	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female		
4.	05.01.1982			
5.	Australian			
6.	UK			
7.	London			
8.	43 Park Avenue, SW11 6QL			
9.	Single	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Married		
10.	Secondary	Bachelor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Master	Doctorate

2 Uzupełnij zdania na podstawie informacji z ćwiczenia 1. W każdą lukę należy wpisać tylko jeden wyraz.

His (1) _____ is Benjamin Thompson. He was (2) _____ on January 5, 1982.
 He comes (3) _____ Australia, but he (4) _____ in London
 (5) _____ 43 Park Avenue. He isn't (6) _____ and he hasn't got any children.
 Last year he finished his (7) _____ and got a diploma in computer engineering.

Wygląd zewnętrzny

3 Uzupełnij brakujące wyrazy w poniższych zdaniach (pierwsze litery zostały podane). Następnie przyporządkuj odgadnięte słowa do odpowiednich kategorii i wpisz je we właściwe kolumny. Upewnij się, że rozumiesz pozostałe słowa z tabeli.

- Sue is one of the most **a** _____ girls in our school so she's very popular with boys.
- She is about 38 or 39 years old. She's **m** _____ -a _____.
- Paul's quite **s** _____, he's only 169 cm.
- He's over forty but he isn't overweight. He goes jogging every day and he's still quite **s** _____.
- Jeff is dark and tall so most girls think he's very **h** _____.
- Her hair isn't curly or wavy. It's **s** _____.
- He eats too much and doesn't take regular exercise. As a result, he's a little **p** _____.
- You don't have to be very **t** _____ to play basketball but it certainly helps.
- He hasn't got any hair on his head - he is **b** _____.
- She looks very old because she's got lots of **w** _____ on her face.

HAIR	FACE	BUILD	HEIGHT	AGE	APPEARANCE	OTHER FEATURES
short, long, _____, curly, dark, blond, fringe, ponytail	long, round, moustache, beard, pretty	skinny, thin, well-built, overweight, _____	_____, medium-height, _____	young, teenage, elderly, old	ugly, good-looking, pretty, _____	_____, scar, freckles, tattoo

4 Zaznacz poprawne wyrażenia.

- Someone knocked on the door so he quickly **got dressed / wore** and went to open it.
- He usually **gets dressed / wears** a suit and tie in the office.
- It's very hot. I think I'll **take out / off** this sweater.
- You should **put on / get dressed** a coat if you want to go outside. It's freezing!
- Everyone was **worn / dressed** in black for the funeral.

5 Uzupełnij zdania podanymi wyrazami. Nie wszystkie słowa powinny zostać wykorzystane.

trousers	dress	anorak	tracksuit	jacket	bra	shoes
shirt	jumper	skirt	slippers	coat	hat	dungarees
socks	tie	uniform	swimsuit	T-shirt	outfit	trainers

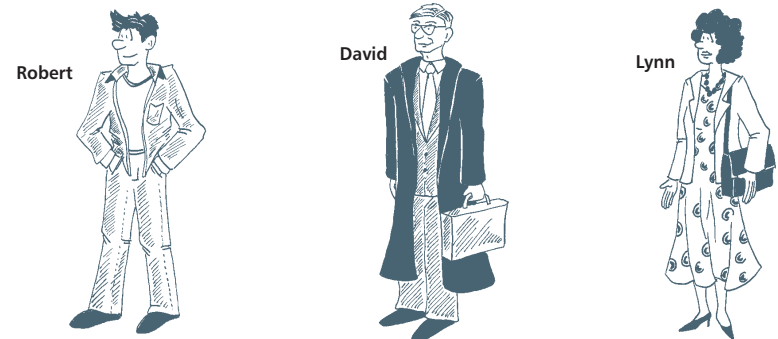
- She wore a lovely, long evening _____ and high-heeled _____ for the party.
- Every morning he puts on his _____ and _____ and goes jogging in the park.
- She works in a laboratory and has to wear a special _____.
- Mum doesn't let us wear shoes in the house so we must put on our _____.
- Sarah says skirts aren't practical so she prefers _____.
- You should put on a _____ to protect your head from the sunshine.

6 Połącz przymiotniki z kolumny A z przymiotnikami o przeciwnym znaczeniu z kolumny B.

1. formal	A	a. tight	B
2. new		b. casual	
3. trendy		c. colourful	
4. loose		d. unfashionable	
5. plain		e. worn-out	

1 2 3 4 5

7 Opisz wiek, wygląd i ubiór osób przedstawionych na ilustracjach.



PRZYDATNE ZWROTY:

The man/woman/person **in** the picture ... He/She's **probably about** ... years old.
 This man **could/might** be ... He/She **looks good/bad/attractive/awful** ...
 He's **wearing/dressed in** ... He/She **looks like** a businesswoman/student/teacher.
 He/She's **young/middle-aged/old**.

8 Uzupełnij poniższe dialogi, tak aby były prawdziwe w odniesieniu do ciebie.

- 1. Janet:** *When I'm at home I usually wear my favourite denim dungarees and a checked shirt. Sometimes I just stay in my blue and white striped pyjamas ... What about you?*
You: _____
- 2. David:** *When I go to school, I usually wear a plain black T-shirt, blue jeans and a jacket. On very cold days I wear my favourite patterned jumper. What about you? What do you wear for school?*
You: _____
- 3. Susan:** *When I go to a party, I usually put on a colourful skirt, a smart top and high heels. What do you wear when you go to a party?*
You: _____

Cechy charakteru

9 Na podstawie poniższych opisów określ cechy charakteru poszczególnych osób. Użyj przymiotników z ramki. Zwróć uwagę na podkreślone fragmenty.

serious helpful quiet reliable

1. I really like Dan. He doesn't say much most of the time but if I'm in trouble, he'll never let me down, I'm sure of that. He's always ready to help if I need him. He doesn't laugh a lot, though. Dan is rather _____, totally _____, very _____, and a bit _____.

cheerful lazy untidy friendly

2. I share a flat with Mandy. She's all right, but she always leaves her clothes and things everywhere. She doesn't like working, and especially doing the cleaning. But she has a lot of friends and she smiles a lot. Mandy is terribly _____, quite _____, but also very _____ and _____.

lonely ambitious kind hardworking

3. Christine isn't the most popular girl in our class. She wants to be a world-famous scientist and she spends a lot of time studying. She is sometimes sad because she hasn't got many friends. But she really cares about other people and tries to help if she can. Christine is very _____ and _____, sometimes _____ and very _____.

10 Uzupełnij poniższe definicje podanymi nazwami cech charakteru.

stubborn caring selfish creative easygoing talkative
 talkative generous rude confident bossy

- A(n) _____ person has a lot of interesting or artistic ideas.
- A(n) _____ person rarely changes his/her decisions.
- A(n) _____ person likes telling others what to do.
- A(n) _____ person likes giving things to other people or sharing things.
- A(n) _____ person is very sure of himself/herself.
- A(n) _____ person likes looking after other people.

- A(n) _____ person is not polite to others.
- A(n) _____ person loves chatting.
- A(n) _____ person only cares about himself/herself.
- A(n) _____ person is usually relaxed and has a positive attitude to life.

11 Dopasuj pytania z kolumny A do odpowiedzi z kolumny B.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| A | B |
| 1. What's she like? | a. She likes reading and going to the theatre. |
| 2. What does she like? | b. She's short and a little plump. |
| 3. What does she look like? | c. She's friendly and polite. |

1 2 3

Uczucia i emocje

12 Do podanych przymiotników dopisz odpowiednie przyimki z ramki. W niektórych przypadkach możliwych jest kilka poprawnych odpowiedzi.

with of in on about at

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. afraid _____ | 9. excited _____ | 17. keen _____ |
| 2. amazed _____ | 10. fascinated _____ | 18. pleased _____ |
| 3. angry _____ | 11. fond _____ | 19. poor _____ |
| 4. bad _____ | 12. frightened _____ | 20. scared _____ |
| 5. bored _____ | 13. good _____ | 21. shocked _____ |
| 6. busy _____ | 14. happy _____ | 22. surprised _____ |
| 7. depressed _____ | 15. hopeless _____ | 23. tired _____ |
| 8. disappointed _____ | 16. interested _____ | 24. worried _____ |

13 Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi wyrażeniami z ćwiczenia 12.

- We didn't expect to get such good test results. = We were _____ such good test results.
- I'm looking forward to going on holiday tomorrow. = I'm really _____ going on holiday tomorrow.
- Let's go home. I'm _____ watching this awful performance.
- It's already quite late and she still hasn't arrived. I feel a little _____ her.
- I was really _____ my driving test yesterday. It was better than I'd thought.
- I never try to help with preparing meals because I'm really _____ cooking.
- My friend always talks about fantasy books and games. He's _____ them.
- My friend was very _____ his dog's death last week.

14 Dokończ podane zdania, tak aby były prawdziwe w odniesieniu do ciebie.

- I can't stand _____.
- I don't mind _____.
- I feel relaxed when _____.
- I feel angry when _____.
- I am proud (of myself) when _____.
- I really enjoy _____.
- I am tired when _____.
- I often feel nervous when _____.

1 CZŁOWIEK

Skills builder

W tym dziale:

- **przećwiczysz:**
 - rozumienie tekstu czytanego: **dobieranie nagłówków do akapitów**
 - rozumienie tekstu słuchanego: **streszczenie lub podsumowywanie wypowiedzi**
 - pisanie krótkiego tekstu użytkowego: **ankieta/kwestionariusz**
 - jeden rodzaj rozmowy sterowanej: **relacjonowanie**
 - opisywanie ilustracji i odpowiadanie na pytania z nią związane
- **powtórzysz słownictwo z tematu CZŁOWIEK.**

Rozumienie tekstu czytanego

TYP ZADANIA MATURALNEGO: dobieranie nagłówków do akapitów

KROK PO KROKU

- 1** Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy tekst i postaraj się streścić każdy akapit. Możesz to zrobić po polsku, tak jak w przykładzie.

ANNA KOURNIKOVA

A. Anna was born in Moscow, Russia, June 7, 1981 to a rather poor family. Anna is a world-class star professional tennis player. She received her first tennis racquet at the age of 5 when her parents sold their TV to buy her a present for Christmas. At nine years old, Anna was spotted playing in the Kremlin Cup in Moscow, and was offered the opportunity to train at the Nick Bollettieri Tennis Academy in Bradenton, Florida.

■ **Example:**
Urodziła się 7.06.1981 r., pierwsza rakieta w wieku 5 lat, początki kariery, szkoła na Florydzie.

B. When Anna was only 13 years old she made it to the final in the Rolex Orange Bowl tournament. There, she unfortunately lost to 18 year-old Spaniard Marion Ramon. However, revenge for Anna would come as soon as the following year. Then, Anna got to the final again and there she was better than Sandra Nacuk of Yugoslavia. In 1999, she won her first Grand Slam title with Martina Hingis at doubles in the Australian Open.

C. Although she is very busy, she still finds time to dream and enjoy herself. She says she



would like to be an actress. She also likes reading, listening to music, watching TV, dancing, going to parties, swimming, coaching children, and she is also quite interested in ice hockey. Anna has collected dolls from every country she has visited.

D. Though not yet the world's best tennis player, Anna has become popular due to her good and trendy looks and sometimes extravagant behaviour as well as posing as a model. In 2000, she was named the most searched for athlete on the Internet and for many years has been the world's best known female athlete. Anna is truly one of the most fashionable of the new generation of women players.

E. Now she advertises for Adidas, Yonex, Belei the famous sports bra, Omega, and Lycos.

Anna has changed since the times when her parents could hardly afford to buy her a tennis racket. Anna's earnings for 1999 stood at \$11 million for advertisements alone, and they have surely increased by now, making her the highest-paid female tennis player. As a cover girl, Anna was named one of People magazine's 50 Most

Beautiful People in the World in 1998, and appeared on the cover of Sports Illustrated's June 2000 edition. Her Hollywood-like lifestyle makes her a real star.

RADA

Pamiętaj, że nagłówki lub streszczenie będą dotyczyły całego akapitu, a nie jednej z myśli w akapicie.

- 2** Podkreśl w akapitach z ćwiczenia 1. słowa klucze lub informacje zasugerowane przez poniższe nagłówki. Nagłówki podano w kolejności zgodnej z kolejnością akapitów.

- A. Humble beginnings
- B. On the way to success
- C. Pastimes and passions
- D. Dressed to kill
- E. Rich and famous

RADA

Nie przejmuj się, jeżeli nie rozumiesz słów *humble* lub zwrotu *dressed to kill*. Z pewnością rozumiesz słowo *beginnings* i *dressed* – one powinny wystarczyć do ogólnego zrozumienia akapitów.

SPRAWDŹ SIĘ

ZADANIE EGZAMINACYJNE

- 3** Przeczytaj poniższy tekst, z którego usunięto tytuły akapitów. Do każdego akapitu (1–4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A–E). Jeden z podanych nagłówków nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

HOW TO BE MORE CONFIDENT

1. — Self-confidence is a state of mind that you show through actions. You can become more confident by becoming a person with an aim. Find your passion and confidence will soon come. Self-esteem problems happen because of false illusions that some people are better than others. Reality is that people are just different, not better. Sure, some people are living more comfortably but that's because they worked for it (somehow). The point is that we're all equal and we all have a certain kind of uniqueness to our individual lives and that is what we need to find.

4. — Don't forget that you are the only person with whom you are for 24 hours a day 7 days a week. So you should enjoy being around yourself because you'll be stuck with yourself for the rest of your life. So if you say good things to yourself, your self-confidence will grow and you'll feel better. It is your mind that chooses how you feel, not the society. Self-assurance is the key to your personal success.

- A. Be kind and friendly
- B. Be your own boss
- C. Make others self-confident
- D. Feel special and unique
- E. Make friends with yourself for ever

2. — Self-confidence can be found by telling yourself good things: compliment yourself, be productive and make other peoples' lives better. Being a good person leads to greater self-confidence. The only reason to feel bad is if you're doing something that is 'wrong' or unfair to others. People don't need to 'look' like someone on TV to be beautiful or feel confident. Looks are not important when it comes to things that lead to true happiness and fulfillment.

3. — Remember that if you don't take control of your life, then someone else will. Many controlling and selfish people use passive or indecisive individuals who just can't make decisions for themselves. Whenever someone can't make up their mind there's usually someone who will do it for them. Very passive people usually end up unhappy and feel a great discomfort that they can't explain.

PODPowiedzi

- Akapit 1.**
Co rozumiesz poprzez zwrot *false illusions*? Jak rozumiesz ostatnie zdanie w tym akapicie – o co chodzi w życiu?
- Akapit 2.**
Jakiego rodzaju zachowania autor uważa za korzystne dla poprawy samopoczucia i opinii o sobie?
- Akapit 3.**
O jakich typach ludzi wspomina autor? Do czego zachęca czytelnika?
- Akapit 4.**
Co w tym kontekście oznacza *24 hours a day 7 days a week*?