

1 Przeczytaj tekst o popularnym fotoblogu i uzupełnij luki poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach.

Brandon Stanton
 1 **(be)** _____ an American street photographer.
 He 2 **(have)** _____ his own photoblog *Humans of New York* that has over



18 million likes on Facebook. It all began in 2010 when Brandon started taking photos of 10,000 New Yorkers to show the city's inhabitants. The project was really successful because Brandon also talked to the people and posted their stories online. He still 3 **(continue)** _____ his photoblog; he 4 **(take)** _____ photos and 5 **(collect)** _____ life stories of ordinary Americans, but not only this. He also 6 **(travel)** _____ a lot and 7 **(interview)** _____ people who go through difficult times: those in hospitals, prisons or refugee camps. In this way, the photographer 8 **(want)** _____ to show how complicated the world around us is. Maybe right now Brandon 9 **(talk)** _____ to somebody and 10 **(write)** _____ their story?

2 Przeczytaj tekst o tygodniu mody i uzupełnij luki przymiotnikami utworzonymi od wyrazów podanych w nawiasach.



▶ Do you know what *Fashion Week* is? It's a series of 1 **(excite)** _____ events which takes place twice a year: in spring and in autumn, in the most 2 **(amaze)** _____ cities in the world: New York, London, Milan and Paris.

The events in these 3 **(popularity)** _____ places have a great influence on international fashion trends. Very often 4 **(create)** _____ stylists become true symbols of these cities. As an example, Paris is home to Chanel and Dior, New York – Calvin Klein and Donna Karan, and Versace and Prada are based in Milan. Fashion followers wait anxiously for the most 5 **(fame)** _____ designers to present their latest designs. The events attract 6 **(elegance)** _____ celebrities who admire 7 **(art)** _____ outfits which, unfortunately, don't suit everyday life. Although definitely 8 **(fashion)** _____, such clothes are often very 9 **(comfort)** _____ to wear daily.

3 Uzupełnij poniższe zdania, wykorzystując odpowiednie formy wyrazów podanych w nawiasach. Nie należy zmieniać kolejności podanych słów, trzeba natomiast – jeśli jest to konieczne – dodać inne wyrazy, tak aby otrzymać logiczne i poprawne gramatycznie zdania.

- 1 Iza **(be / afraid)** _____ that nobody **(like)** _____ her.
- 2 She **(be / happy / win)** _____ third prize in the contest.
- 3 Mark and Dorothy **(be / always / ready / help)** _____ stray animals.
- 4 Why **(you / look at / I)** _____ like that? Is there anything wrong with my hair?
- 5 Sorry, I can't help you. I **(not / speak French / very good)** _____.
- 6 Don't go in there because Moira **(change / she)** _____ clothes.

4 Dopasuj sytuacje 1–6 do wypowiedzi A–F.

**Who Says
 What, When
 and Where?**

- 1 A Polish man wants to marry an English-speaking woman.
- 2 A babysitter to a six-year-old child.
- 3 A boy doesn't hear a girl's name.
- 4 A child likes the story and wants to hear more.
- 5 Two passengers on a plane talking about work.
- 6 A man answering a question about his marital status.

- A What cartoons do you like watching?
- B What do you do for a living?
- C I'm a widower.
- D Sorry, I didn't catch your name.
- E What happens next?
- F What's the English word for *pierścionek zaręczynowy*?

5 Przetłumacz zdanie w każdym z minidialogów. Wykorzystaj podany na końcu zdania wyraz w niezmienionej formie.

- 1 A: (Proszę pozwolić, że się przedstawię.) _____ INTRODUCE
 My name's Fred Cleenton.
 B: Pleased to meet you.
- 2 A: (Baw się dobrze.) _____ TIME
 B: You too.
- 3 A: (Czy mógłbyś mówić wolniej?) _____ COULD
 B: No problem.
- 4 A: (Skąd pochodzisz?) _____ COME
 B: From Canada.
- 5 A: (Możesz mi mówić Radek.) _____ CALL
 B: I'm Sean.
- 6 A: (Czy mogę cię o coś zapytać?) _____ SOMETHING
 B: Go ahead.