

Infinitive and gerund

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the infinitive or gerund.

- 1 'Be slow in _____ (choose) a friend, slower in _____ (change).' B. Franklin
- 2 'It is one of the blessings of old friends that you can afford _____ (be) silly with them.' R.W. Emerson
- 3 'All you need to do _____ (be) my friend is _____ (like) me.' T. Swift

2 Work in pairs. Do you agree with the quotations in exercise 1?

- ▶ Po niektórych czasownikach można użyć zarówno bezokolicznika, jak i tzw. formy *gerund* (imiesłowu zakończonego końcówką *-ing*). W zależności od użytej formy zmienia się jednak często znaczenie czasownika, np.
Please remember to get the morning paper. Proszę, pamiętaj, żeby kupić poranną gazetę.
I remember seeing his photo in the paper. Pamiętam, że widziałem jego zdjęcie w gazecie.
- ▶ Do tej grupy czasowników należą też: *forget, stop, regret, try, go on, mean*.
- ▶ Po czasownikach *see, watch* i *hear* stosujemy albo bezokolicznik (bez *to*), albo formę *-ing*, np.
I looked out of the window and saw my friend walking past. Wyrzłam przez okno i zobaczyłam idącego szybko mojego przyjaciela (czynność w trakcie trwania).
I looked out of the window and saw my friend walk and disappear round the corner. Widziałam, jak mój przyjaciel szedł i zniknął za rogiem (cała scena widziana od początku do końca).

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the infinitive or gerund.

- 1 The guest finished telling the joke and went on _____ (talk) about his latest adventure.
- 2 If you want to get her attention, try _____ (send) her flowers.
- 3 My parents have never forgotten _____ (meet) each other for the first time.
- 4 When I entered his house, I heard someone _____ (play) the guitar.
- 5 We regret _____ (inform) you that you have not been selected for the show.
- 6 If you want to get the author's autograph, it will mean _____ (queue) for at least an hour.

Tłumaczenie fragmentów zdań

4 EXAM TASK Przetłumacz na język angielski fragmenty podane po polsku, tak aby otrzymać logiczne i poprawne gramatycznie zdania. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów. We fragmentach podanych po angielsku nie wolno niczego zmieniać.

- 1 You must _____ (przeprosić za spóźnienie) late to the party.
- 2 Why don't you _____ (pozwolisz mi zdecydować) up his own mind?
- 3 I'm afraid the taxi won't come. I'd hate _____ (przybyć za późno, aby) meet her fiancé.

- 4 When Sam saw _____ (jak jego siostra trzasnęła) the door, he knew something bad had happened.
- 5 The new Tarantino film is going to be a masterpiece. I'm sure it's well _____ (warto na niego poczekać).
- 6 There's no point _____ (złościć się). This won't help you to be a better partner.

Test luk

EXAM TIP

- ▶ Pamiętaj, że w każdą lukę możesz wstawić tylko jeden wyraz.
- ▶ Zwróć uwagę na pisownię.

5 EXAM TASK Uzupełnij poniższy tekst, wpisując w pozostawione luki jeden wyraz, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.



The earliest portrayals of dads on TV were simplistic, sticking to the image of what an ideal father ¹ _____ be. The dads of the 1950s worked full-time, while mums were at home to bring up the children. Jim Anderson from *Father Knows Best* returned from his job, took off his jacket and rolled up his ² _____ to solve the problems of his family – little crises that ranged from homework to burned dinners.

The roles of dads started to change ³ _____ feminism started becoming popular and women began to be seen as strong and independent working mothers. Still, they were overshadowed ⁴ _____ their male partners. The 1970s gave way to new family shows that mirrored the changing society. Suddenly, blended families and work-from-home dads appeared on ⁵ _____ screen. In *The Cosby Show*, the Huxtables shared economic and parenting responsibilities, ⁶ _____ the male character maintained the position of the kind and loving, though not perfect, parent. The late '80s featured the rise of the idiotic dad. *The Simpsons* started the depiction of a wave of immature dads who needed more care than their children.

⁷ _____ moving from wise dads to clueless dads, today's TV fathers are beginning to find a balance. With cutting-⁸ _____ shows and reality television, we are getting a more realistic view of fatherhood. ABC's *Modern Family* breaks ground by portraying a same-sex couple that struggles ⁹ _____ adoption and fatherhood. Now, TV series show dads who are breadwinners, nurturers and men who are ¹⁰ _____ credit for trying to be great dads. Finally!

WRITING

- 6 Look at the photo. What kind of decision are the young people facing? What things should they consider?
- 7 Work in pairs. Tick the sentences you agree with. Explain your answers.
- 1 Marriage and commitment limit freedom.
 - 2 Married people are happier than single people.
 - 3 Marriage can be a career obstacle.
 - 4 Careers can wait, while starting a family won't.
 - 5 Young couples are more compatible because they 'grow up' together and develop similar habits.

Rozprawka

EXAM TIP

- ▶ W przeciwieństwie do rozprawki przedstawiającej wady i zalety różnych poglądów rozprawka, która ma służyć wyrażeniu opinii, już we wstępie powinna zawierać twoją opinię na dany temat.
- ▶ W pierwszych dwóch akapitach rozwinięcia zaprezentuj argumenty na poparcie swojego stanowiska. W ostatnim akapicie rozwinięcia przedstaw argumenty przeczące twojej tezie. W zakończeniu podsumuj argumentację i ponownie odnieś się do opinii przedstawionej we wstępie.
- ▶ Staraj się, aby na początku każdego akapitu w rozwinięciu znalazło się zdanie zapowiadające, czego będzie on dotyczył (tzw. *topic sentence*).
- ▶ Używaj zwrotów służących do wyrażania opinii. Pamiętaj o przecinkach po wyrażeniach *in my opinion*, *in my view*, *to my mind*. Nie stawiamy przecinka przed i po wyrazie *that* (*I am convinced that ... itp.*).
- ▶ Zrezygnuj ze zbyt krótkich i prostych zdań na rzecz zdań złożonych, połączonych odpowiednimi spójnikami.

- 8 Read the exam task and the sample answer. Underline the thesis statement of the essay and the topic sentence in each paragraph. Complete the plan below using the key phrases from the essay.

EXAM TASK Młodzi ludzie często twierdzą, że nie warto wcześniej zakładać rodziny i odkładają decyzję o małżeństwie przynajmniej do trzydziestego roku życia. Napisz **rozprawkę**, w której przedstawisz i uzasadnisz swoje zdanie na ten temat oraz zaprezentujesz stanowisko odmienne od twojego.

Paragraph 1: Introduction of the topic with opinion (the thesis statement of the essay)

Paragraph 2: Argument 1 to support your view with justification

Paragraph 3: Argument 2 to support your view with justification

Paragraph 4: Opposing viewpoint with justification

Paragraph 5: Restating the opinion from the introduction, using different words



Nowadays, young people are waiting longer than ever before for 'the right time' to get married. While, undeniably, there is no perfect age to get married for everybody,

I strongly believe that it is often not until people turn 30 that they are able to make a truly responsible decision about tying the knot.

Firstly, postponing marriage allows more space for personal and professional development. Young people can pursue their passions more freely and focus on their education and career. Consequently, when they finally say 'I do' during the wedding ceremony, they are fulfilled individuals who can provide financial stability for their spouses and children.

Secondly, people over 30 are usually more emotionally mature. Not only are they able to see their partners in a more realistic way, but they also find it easier to accept their flaws and to compromise. As a result, the risk of divorce in such marriages may be lower than in the case of younger couples.

By contrast, delayed marriage often means late parenting, which may involve health hazards for mothers and their babies. Also, **it is often emphasised that** young people are more energetic and capable of keeping up with children's stamina.

All things considered, although the decision to get married may not be postponed forever, people should not plunge into wedlock until they are ready for it, preferably until the age of about 30.

To my mind, only mature individuals are able to survive the ups and downs every long-term relationship involves.

[249 words]

- 9 Study the highlighted phrases in the model text and match them to the categories below.

Wyrażenia służące do ...

- 1 przedstawienia swojej opinii: *It seems to me that, In my opinion, I feel ..., I fully support the view that*
- 2 wyliczenia kolejnych argumentów na poparcie swojego punktu widzenia: *To begin with, In the first place, Finally, ...*
- 3 omówienia odmiennych opinii: *However, On the other hand, Nevertheless, Opponents of the view say*

- 10 Analyse the sentences in italics in the model text. Then rewrite the sentences below.

- 1 Some young people support the idea of marriage. Others prefer to 'keep their options open' and remain single. While _____
- 2 More and more couples are deciding to have only one child. But there are still some people for whom a large family is a top priority. Although _____
- 3 A successful marriage requires both love and partnership. Not only _____

- 11 Do the exam task.

EXAM TASK Coraz więcej młodych ludzi nawiązuje nowe znajomości za pośrednictwem portali społecznościowych. Napisz **rozprawkę**, w której przedstawisz i uzasadnisz swoje zdanie na ten temat oraz zaprezentujesz odmienne stanowisko od twojego.

Wypowiedź powinna zawierać 200–250 słów.

▶▶ SPEAKING BANK, P116

▶▶ SPEAKING TIPS, P118

2 minuty Rozmowa wstępna

- 1 Which member of your family do you spend most of your time with? What do you do together?
- 2 Tell us about your best friend.
- 3 Which do you prefer: getting presents or giving them? Why?
- 4 How did you celebrate your last birthday?
- 5 How do you usually spend your free time in the winter?
- 6 Are you more awake in the morning or in the evening?

4 minuty Zadanie 1

Rozmowa z odgrywaniem roli

Wspólnie z kolegą/koleżanką planujesz imprezę z okazji zakończenia kursu językowego. Rozmawiacie na ten temat. W rozmowie z egzaminującym omów poniższe cztery kwestie.

Miejsce i termin

Uczestnicy

Rozrywki/
Atrakcje

Niespodzianka dla
nauczycieli

(Rozmowę rozpoczyna zdający)

3 minuty Zadanie 2

Rozmowa na podstawie ilustracji

Describe the photo.



Pytania dla egzaminującego

- 1 What do you think the boy is going to do? What makes you think so?
- 2 Do you like listening to music on an MP3 player? Why/Why not?
- 3 Tell me about a situation when you had an argument with your parent or a friend.

5 minut Zadanie 3

Rozmowa na podstawie materiału stymulującego

Planujesz przyjęcie niespodziankę z okazji rocznicy ślubu dziadków twojej angielskiej koleżanki, którzy przyjeżdżają podczas wakacji do Polski. Masz do wyboru trzy możliwości.

- ▶ Wybierz tę propozycję, która będzie, twoim zdaniem, bardziej odpowiednia, i uzasadnij swój wybór.
- ▶ Wyjaśnij, dlaczego odrzucasz pozostałe pomysły.



Pytania dla egzaminującego

- 1 What can we learn from elderly people?
- 2 What forms of entertainment are popular with young people nowadays? Why?
- 3 What are the advantages of watching TV programmes and films online?
- 4 Why do teenagers rebel against their parents?

ONLINE MATURA TRAINER

WRITING



8 Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

- 1 What in your opinion is the most attractive place to spend a holiday? What makes you think so?
- 2 What kind of holiday do you not find attractive at all? Why?
- 3 Have you ever complained about the service of the hotel you stayed in? If yes, what about?

List oficjalny

EXAM TIP

Argumenty możesz wyrażać w liście oficjalnym w sposób zdecydowany, używaj jednak formalnego, uprzejmego języka.

9 Read the exam task and the model text. Complete the text with *who, which, where, or whose*.

EXAM TASK Wraz z grupą przyjaciół spędziście wakacje w hotelu w Szkocji, jednakże hotel nie spełnił standardów, które obiecywał w broszurze reklamowej. Napisz do kierownictwa hotelu **list** z zażaleniem, w którym opiszesz, na czym polegały problemy oraz jakiej rekompensaty oczekujesz.

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to complain about my experience at your hotel, ¹_____ I stayed from 20th to 30th July this year. I want to express my dissatisfaction with the discrepancy between your advertising brochure and reality.

First of all, I was disappointed with the cleanliness of the hotel. The cleaning staff, ²_____ attitude was unprofessional, visited my room only once during my stay, and at the most inconvenient time of the day – early in the morning. The service ³_____ they provided was inadequate – the towels were not changed and the floor was not vacuumed. When I called the reception desk, the receptionist ⁴_____ I talked to was extremely impolite.

As if this were not enough, the facilities you guarantee in your brochure were unavailable. The swimming pool was being repaired, the sushi bar was closed and, contrary to what you describe in your brochure, none of the health spa services were included in the price.

The experience of staying at your hotel fell far short of my expectations, especially considering the fact that I purchased the deluxe package. Therefore I would be grateful if you would consider giving me a full refund. I am enclosing a copy of the receipt for my stay. Alternatively, I could also accept a weekend stay at your hotel as compensation, but I would expect standards to improve.

If you have any questions, please contact me on xyz@xyz.xyz. I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

XYZ

(245 words)

10 Check your letter. Does it include...

- the reason for writing?
- a description of the problems?
- the author's expectations, fully developed?
- between 200-250 words?
- advanced grammar structures?
- advanced vocabulary?

11 Rewrite the second sentences so that they have a similar meaning to the first sentences. Use the words in brackets.

- 1 The flight attendant is a person on the plane. Her job is to look after the passengers' comfort.
The flight attendant is a person on the plane _____ after the passengers' comfort.
(WHOSE)
- 2 A coach is a kind of bus. It travels long distances.
A coach is a kind of bus _____ distances.
(WHICH)
- 3 Mrs Taylor is spending her holiday in Taiwan. She is a successful estate agent.
Mrs Taylor _____ a successful estate agent. (WHO)
- 4 Stratford-upon-Avon is a tourist attraction. Shakespeare was born there.
Stratford-upon-Avon is a tourist attraction _____ born. (WHERE)
- 5 This is Mr Smith. His holiday was ruined because the travel agency went bankrupt.
This is Mr Smith, _____ because the travel agency went bankrupt. (WHOSE)
- 6 I bought these souvenirs in India. They remind me of my trip.
These souvenirs, _____, remind me of my trip. (WHICH)
- 7 We had dinner at a restaurant yesterday. It served local food.
The restaurant _____ local food. (WHERE)
- 8 Mary works as a ski instructor. She writes poetry, too.
Mary _____ poetry too. (WHO)

12 Do the exam task.

EXAM TASK Skorzystałeś/Skorzystałaś z oferty wycieczki zagranicznej last minute biura turystycznego w Wielkiej Brytanii. Niestety, wycieczka nie spełniła twoich oczekiwań. Napisz **list** z zażaleniem, w którym opiszesz, w jaki sposób biuro nie wywiązało się ze swojej oferty oraz jakiej oczekujesz rekompensaty.

VOCABULARY

Magazines and newspapers

1 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 What newspapers and/or magazines do you read?
- 2 Do you read the online or print version?
- 3 Have you read any interesting articles recently? What were they about?

2 Match the words below to the definitions.

broadsheet tabloid glossy editorial exclusive
column obituary comic strip headline caption

- 1 a magazine printed on shiny paper
- 2 a newspaper printed on a large size of paper, usually considered to be serious
- 3 a newspaper with short articles and a lot of pictures and stories about celebrities
- 4 information about a person who has recently died
- 5 the text under a photograph which explains what it is about
- 6 a regular article in a newspaper or a magazine
- 7 an article written by the editor
- 8 the title of a newspaper article printed in large letters, especially on the front page
- 9 a series of drawings that tell a story
- 10 an item of news or a story that is published in only one newspaper or magazine

3 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 What are the most popular broadsheets in Poland?
- 2 Who reads tabloids? Why do people read them?
- 3 What do you read first in a newspaper? Why?

Film

4 Complete the text with the words below. There is one word that you don't need.

crew rating disaster plot performance cast
haunt applause gripping

MELANCHOLIA

1 _____ : 77%

Justine and Michael are throwing a wedding party in the home of Justine's sister and brother-in-law. Meanwhile, the planet, Melancholia, is heading towards Earth ... This psychological ² _____ movie, by far one of the most remarkable of Lars von Trier's films, will ³ _____ you for days. Disturbing and complex, but also beautiful and ⁴ _____.

A fantastic ⁵ _____ from Kirsten Dunst and the rest of the ⁶ _____. A big round of ⁷ _____ to the whole ⁸ _____.

Literature and art

5 Complete the sentences with the verbs below.

sculpted hailed adopted depicted creating driven
restore considered provoked exhibited

- 1 Scandinavian crime writers are famous for _____ a dark, depressing atmosphere in their stories.
- 2 Shakespeare's sonnets are _____ as masterpieces.
- 3 Gombrowicz's diaries *Kronos* _____ a lot of discussion in the literary world when it was published.
- 4 Anton Chekhov is _____ to be among the greatest writers of short stories in history.
- 5 Books that engage me most are character-_____.
- 6 Dorota Masłowska has _____ a style often described as controversial.
- 7 In his paintings Thomas Cole (1801–1848) _____ pastoral landscapes.
- 8 Have you heard about the prized Jesus Christ fresco in Spain that a parishioner wanted to _____, but irrevocably damaged?
- 9 Jadwiga Janus, known for her so-called broken heart monument, _____ in a variety of materials including bronze, wood and stone.
- 10 A lot of well-known contemporary art is _____ at commercial art galleries.

ONLINE MATURA TRAINER

LISTENING (1)

Dobieranie

6 EXAM TASK 18 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie sześć wiadomości kulturalnych. Do każdej wiadomości (1–5) przyporządkuj właściwe zdanie podsumowujące jej treść (A–F). Wpisz odpowiednie litery do tabeli. Jedno podsumowanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

- Protecting people's privacy.
- Becoming unexpectedly famous.
- Rewarding a bad performance.
- Coming across new material.
- Some things must be protected.
- A new style is introduced.

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

7 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 What cultural news have you heard recently?
- 2 Have you attended any cultural events lately? Why/Why not?