

1. Dopasuj wyrazy do zdjęć.

painting

theatre



dance

sculpture



cinema

music



architecture

ceramics

2. Przeczytaj poniższe definicje. Które z form sztuki to *performing arts*, a które - *fine arts*?

painting	dance	cinema	architecture	theatre	sculpture	music	ceramics
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Performing arts:

art forms performed in front of an audience

Fine arts:

art forms involving creating objects

3. Uzupełnij zdania wyrazami.

portrait	exhibition	sketch	studio	landscapes	museums
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- a) There is a(n) of my grandfather on the wall in the hallway.
- b) The artist's is full of unfinished paintings.
- c) David Bates painted beautiful of the English countryside.
- d) The Louvre, which houses the Mona Lisa, is one of the most famous in the world.
- e) Leo drew a lovely of the park in pencil.
- f) The gallery is holding a(n) of modern art next week.

4. Uzupełnij wyrazy brakującymi literami.

- a) It is believed that the violin is one of the most difficult i..... to learn to play.
- b) Anna's favourite type of music is h..... metal.
- c) The band's song went straight to the top of the music c..... .
- d) Kate's favourite band is performing l..... tonight.
- e) O..... singers have to study classical music.

5. Przyporządkuj nazwy instrumentów muzycznych do odpowiednich kategorii: *Wind (dęte)* - *String (strunowe)* - *Percussion (perkusyjne)*.

flute

violin

guitar

trumpet

harp

drum	saxophone	tambourine	cymbal	cello
Wind instruments		String instruments		Percussion instruments

6. Opisz rodzaje muzyki wykorzystując podane przynimotniki.

Types of music

classical, country, folk, jazz, pop, punk rock, rock

Adjectives

calming, fast, happy, hard, loud, relaxing, sad, slow, soft

7. Wybierz właściwy wyraz.

- a) The actors in the play wore beautiful **costumes / suits**.
- b) When all the actors came on **backstage / stage** at the end of the play, everybody clapped.
- c) The school's theatre group gave a wonderful **performance / play** of *Romeo and Juliet*.
- d) The enthusiastic **bow / applause** showed how much the audience enjoyed the play.
- e) After the interval, the **cast / audience** returned to their seats.
- f) This afternoon, the actors have one last **audition / rehearsal** before the play opens tomorrow.
- g) During the second **act / plot** of the play, the actor in the lead role fell ill.

8. Przyporządkuj wyrazy do odpowiednich kategorii.

character	horror	front/back cover	thriller	narrator	biography	fiction
chapter	adventure	science fiction	poet	novelist	play	short story
title	hero	romance	fantasy	historical drama	author	contents

Type of literature	Part of a book	Real or fictitious person

9. Dopasuj tytuły filmów do gatunków filmowych.

romantic film western documentary animated film horror musical science fiction comedy

- a) Journey to the End of the Universe
- b) Love in Paris
- c) The Haunted Castle
- d) The Adventures of Toby the Penguin
- e) The Brave Cowboy
- f) The Sounds of Dancing
- g) Sea Animals in Danger
- h) Funny Molly

10. Uzupełnij zdania wyrazami.

drama fictional news chat show sports shows channel

- a) Can we watch the now? My favourite actor is going to be interviewed tonight.
- b) My favourite TV programme is set in a town called Smallville.
- c) 'Blue Forest' is a series about a group of teenagers who have difficult lives.
- d) I watch the evening with my family to find out what's going on in the world.
- e) My sister watches the to see the latest scores.
- f) I really like this TV as it shows a variety of programmes.

11. W każdej grupie wyrazów zaznacz ten, który nie pasuje do pozostałych. Do jakiego rodzaju mediów (telewizja, internet, prasa) odnoszą się te grupy wyrazów?

a) newsreader / presenter / interviewer / director	TV	Internet	Print
b) documentary / fantasy / soap opera / sitcom	TV	Internet	Print
c) magazine / headline / sports section / front page	TV	Internet	Print
d) social media / download / website / app	TV	Internet	Print
e) advert / programme / newsflash / screen	TV	Internet	Print
f) podcast / search / ebook / video	TV	Internet	Print

12. Uzupełnij teksty, wstawiając odpowiednie wyrazy.

involves

origin

local

dressing

take place

custom

goes back to

tradition

celebrate

means



Poland

On Easter Monday people in Poland śmigus-dyngus, a traditional that goes back centuries. The exact of śmigus-dyngus is unknown, but we know it existed in the 1400s. Basically, it pouring water on other people. In order to avoid being soaked, you can hand over special painted eggs. variations include boys up as bears and girls visiting houses with a green branch and singing songs. It's also known as lany poniedziałek, which 'Wet Monday' in Polish.



Britain

Shrove Tuesday in Britain is also known as 'Pancake Day'. But have you heard of another the pancake race? People run while flipping a pancake from a pan. It 1445 when a housewife in Olney, southern England, was busy making pancakes and forgot the time. When she suddenly heard the church bells ringing, she ran to the church with her frying pan in order to get to the service in time. She flipped the pancake as she ran, so it didn't burn. These days, pancake races all over the country, but the pancake race in Olney still finishes at the door of the church.