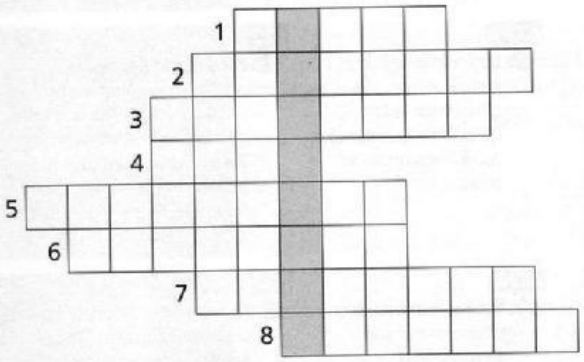
1 The image makers

VOCABULARY appearance

1〉 Do the crossword puzzle. What is the hidden word?





2〉 Choose the correct answers.

1 A **bald** person
- a wears his/her hair in bunches.
- b doesn't need a comb.
- c has got very short hair.

2 You get **tanned** if you
- a go to the gym a lot.
- b have a pale complexion.
- c stay in the sun for some time.

3 You wear **braces**
- a on your nose. b on your teeth. c in your hair.

4 A **tubby** child is
- a plump. b youngish. c short-haired.

5 **Muscular** people are often
- a tallish and skinny.
- b overweight.
- c broad-shouldered and slim.

3〉 Complete the sentences with the missing words.

1 This cream is not suitable for your _ _ m _ l _ _ i _ n – your skin is quite dry.
2 As a child, Lisa used to have her hair in _ _ n _ h _ s, tied with pink ribbons – she was so cute!
3 You look so _ _ l _, Margaret. It's time to get a suntan.
4 He's the most _ _ n _ s _ m _ boy in our school. He could be a model, you know!
5 Many people nowadays want to be _ _ l _ - _ u _ _ t and admired for their strength and beauty.
6 I don't understand why Mark finds Rita so special; she seems quite _ _ a _ n to me.
7 Since Tom grew a b _ _ r _, he's managed to save time in the morning, as he no longer needs to shave.

4〉 Choose the correct words to complete the text.



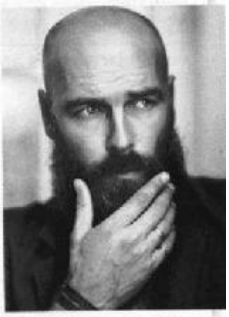
This one here is of my younger sister. She looks quite [1]***youngish*** / ***tallish*** for her age – she's already 16, but people often think she's still at primary school. She used to have a [2]***spotty*** / ***scarred*** face, but her skin problems are over now and she looks a lot better, even though she has to wear [3]***braces*** / ***glasses***. She also isn't as [4]***plump*** / ***plain*** as she used to be; in fact, she's lost some weight since she took up swimming and now she feels much better and is quite [5]***tubby*** / ***skinny*** now. She has beautiful [6]***wavy*** / ***straight*** [7]***short-haired*** / ***shoulder-length*** hair. I think she looks cute with these [8]***wrinkles*** / ***freckles*** on her nose and cheeks.

Vocabulary challenge! 〉〉 Student's Book, page 108, UNIT 1, ex. 1 and 2

5〉 Find and correct five mistakes in the text.



At the age of 17, Nina began experimenting with her appearance. First, she dyed her hair in red and started putting make-up to school. Then she had her nose pierce and started colouring her nails black.



Her parents were horrified! It soon turned out that it was because of her boyfriend, who had become a punk. He shaved his head and carried a long beard. Luckily, they broke up after a few weeks and Nina's looks got back to normal.

6〉 Write three things you like about your appearance and one you would like to change.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

LISTENING AND VOCABULARY 1

listening for gist and detail • clothes and fashion

1〉 MP3 01 **Listen to the radio programme and answer the questions.**

Which of the callers (Anna, Robby, Izzy or Grant)

1 can't always choose his/her style? _____
2 does *not* look to other people for ideas concerning his/her clothes? _____

2〉 MP3 01 **Listen again and complete the comments on the radio's forum with a word or phrase. Write no more than five words.**

mimi003:
Just wanted to say I don't get people like Anna. She loves trends and is addicted to [1]_____. She wants to look fashionable so she [2]_____ money on designer clothes she's read about. I mean – what's the point? Don't you have your own style?

T-man:
Come on, sometimes whether you have your own style or, like Robby, don't really care about it, you don't have much choice. If you've got an office job, then you just need to look smart. Robby is right in going to his father [3]_____ about choosing the right suit and tie. His father knows about such things since he's an office worker too. Teens aren't good with formal styles. Most of us, like Robby, dress alike in casual clothes.

fashionable03:
Not everyone has an eye for style. I liked Izzy's idea! If designer clothes worn by celebrities are [4]_____ for you, browse the shops for something similar for less. Izzy loves [5]_____, and I believe that's the way to a great style – find something to make yourself stand out. Even if you're like Grant and [6]_____ is your main priority. By the way, Grant, you say that your warm clothes and your pj's make you look [7]_____. Why not simply choose cool hats and pj's instead?

3〉 **Put the words in italics in the correct place in each sentence. Use a dictionary to check the meaning of any words you do not know.**

1 Celebrities and fashion bloggers my choice of clothes. *influence*
2 All my friends out for new trends online. *look*
3 Lucy seems to be too about her appearance. *concerned*
4 You only ever see him in casual – never anything other than T-shirts and jeans. *gear*
5 I'd like to look different from my – we all wear similar clothes. *mates*
6 Lisa is fashion – she reads all the magazines and follows all the latest trends. *into*

Revision ▪ Student's Book, page 5

4〉 **In each group of words, choose the word which cannot be used to describe the article of clothing in capitals.**

1 striped / open-toed / tightly knotted **TIE**
2 high-heeled / striped / designer **JACKET**
3 skinny / cotton / V-neck **DRESS**
4 high-heeled / slim / designer **SHOES**
5 cotton / knee-length / striped **TIGHTS**

5〉 **Complete the sentences with the words below.**

trendy smart scruffy casual elegant

1 I always wear _____ clothes to school – a T-shirt, jeans and trainers.
2 In his grey suit, shirt and tie, Thomas looked very _____ at the party.
3 When my mum goes to the opera, she always puts on a(n) _____ long black dress and diamonds.
4 Can you imagine how _____ he looked in that dirty top and sweatpants with a hole in the knee?
5 Marla always knows what's _____. She reads *Vogue* and *Elle*.

6〉 **Answer the questions.**

1 How should you dress for a job interview?
2 Does the choice of clothes depend on the job you're trying to get?

7〉 **Complete the text with the missing words.**





When I was going for my first job interview as a babysitter, I had no idea what to wear. I thought of wearing my comfortable [1]**V-n**_____ jumper and a pair of [2]**s**_____**y** trousers and my old trainers. Not very smart but I thought that since I usually dress like this it was fine. Just to be sure, I asked my friend, who already had a job and she told me it was all wrong. She lent me a white [3]**c**_____ [4]**t**_____**-f**_____ shirt and a designer [5]**k**_____**-l**_____ skirt. She also suggested I should wear [6]**h**_____**-h**_____ shoes. But when my mom saw me, she said it was all too much: my job didn't require formal clothes. She found my [7]**st**_____ shirt, denim skirt and [8]**o**_____**-t**_____ sandals and said that was absolutely enough. She was right, I got the job. :-)

Vocabulary challenge! 〉〉 Student's Book, page 108, UNIT 1, ex. 3

8〉 **Translate the Polish parts of the sentences into English.**

1 Which of these events has had the biggest _____ (*wpływ na Ciebie*)?
2 Can you _____ (*rozróżnić*) between a skirt and a dress?
3 I think that the world of fashion _____ (*wysyła zły*) message – beauty is not only about the way you look.
4 Please stop asking me about every little thing – just use your own _____ (*zdrowy rozsądek*)!

9〉 **Complete the sentences so that they are true for you.**

1 I would never wear _____ because _____.
2 I try to look smart when _____.
3 Last time I went to a wedding reception, I wore _____.

MP3 Nagrania w formacie MP3 dostępne na www.macmillan.pl/strefa-ucznia

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1 GRAMMAR

Present simple and present continuous

Czasu ***present simple*** używamy:

- aby opisać powtarzające się czynności i sytuacje:
  *Mark often **buys** fashion magazines.*
- aby opisać fakty i reguły:
  *The sun **rises** in the east.*
- z czasownikami statycznymi, takimi jak: ***love, like, hate, know, believe, need,*** etc.:
  *I **hate** fashion magazines.*

Czasu ***present continuous*** używamy, aby opisać:

- sytuacje, które trwają, kiedy o nich mówimy:
  *Laura **is studying** at the moment.*
- sytuacje, które trwają w bieżącym okresie, niekoniecznie w chwili, gdy o nich mówimy:
  *I **am going** to work by bus this week.*
- ustalenia na (niezbyt odległą) przyszłość:
  *We **are writing** a test next Monday.*

Uwaga!
Niektórych czasowników zwykle nie używamy w czasie ***present continuous***, nawet jeśli mówimy o chwili obecnej. Są to tzw. czasowniki statyczne (***stative verbs***), do których zaliczamy:

a czasowniki określające uczucia i emocje: ***love, like, (not) mind, hate***: *I **don't like** the room now.*

b czasowniki opisujące doznania lub postrzeganie: ***see, smell, taste***: *I **don't see** him now.* lub *I **can't see** him at the moment.*

c czasowniki określające stan umysłu: ***know, understand, believe***: *OK, I **believe** you now.*

d czasowniki wyrażające wolę lub chęci: ***want, need, mean, prefer***: *I **don't need** it now.*

Grammar challenge! » Student's Book, page 108, UNIT 1

Zwróć uwagę na to, że niektóre czasowniki mogą opisywać zarówno stany, jak i czynności. Porównaj poniższe przykłady:

1 *I **think** it's a good idea.* / *I'**m thinking** about my holiday.*
(sądzę, myślę) (myślę, rozmyślam)

2 *I **see** what she means.* / *I'**m seeing** Ben tonight.*
(rozumiem) (spotykam się)

3 *Pete **has** a lot of friends.* / *Now, he's **having** a break.*
(ma, posiada) (ma, robi sobie przerwę)

4 *The soup **tastes** really good.* / *I'**m tasting** the soup.*
(smakuje) (kosztuję, próbuję)

1〉 Divide the verbs into stative and dynamic.

need sleep understand want play agree try dislike have read

stative verbs: _____

dynamic verbs: _____

2〉 Change the statements into affirmative (+) and negative (–) sentences or questions (?).

1 She studies IT in Cambridge. (–)
_____

2 You are reading *Solaris*. (?)
_____

3 I buy fashion magazines. (?)
_____

4 Is she wearing expensive clothes? (+)
_____

5 Paul and Tina are dating each other. (–)
_____

6 Does Kevin care about his clothes? (+)
_____

7 All students at the school have to wear uniforms. (?)
_____

8 Lisa is going shopping tomorrow afternoon. (–)
_____

3〉 Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

1 ***Do you use*** / ***Are you using*** the dictionary at the moment or can I take it?

2 I ***don't remember*** / ***am not remembering*** it now, but I'll look it up later.

3 A ***Do you enjoy*** / ***Are you enjoying*** yourself at this party?
B Yes, it's great!

4 Look! Your dog ***tries*** / ***is trying*** to eat your new shoes!

5 You can meet him at the club. He ***goes*** / ***is going*** there every afternoon.

6 Jake ***doesn't play*** / ***isn't playing*** with us anymore. He's out of the team.

7 Water ***consists*** / ***is consisting*** of hydrogen and oxygen.

8 I ***live*** / ***am living*** in the centre, but I ***stay*** / ***am staying*** with my grandparents for a while.

9 ***Do you understand*** / ***Are you understanding*** the difference now?

10 Ted usually ***sleeps*** / ***is sleeping*** upstairs, but this week he ***sleeps*** / ***is sleeping*** in the living room because of the renovation that's going on.

4〉 Complete the dialogues with the verb forms below. There are two extra verb phrases.

don't go does she cry keep are you going am having finish are you looking am visiting am keeping do I look am not using do you finish

A
Kate What [1]_____ for, Sue?
Sue My red sunglasses. I [2]_____ them in this drawer, but they aren't here.
Kate Don't worry about it. You can take mine. I [3]_____ them at the moment.

B
Martha So, how [4]_____ in my new dress?
Mike Really good! Where [5]_____? Anywhere interesting?
Martha I [6]_____ my grandparents this afternoon. You know I [7]_____ there too often, so I want to look nice.

C
Patrick What time [8]_____ on Friday? We could go home together.
Fiona Usually at 3.00, but this month I [9]_____ extra maths lessons on Fridays because of the contest that's coming up.
Patrick Great! I [10]_____ at 4.00, so we can meet outside school.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Grammar challenge! » Student's Book, page 108, UNIT 1, ex. 1

5〉 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple or present continuous.

Nina Tina? Hello. What [1]_____ you _____ (*do*) here?

Tina Nina? What a coincidence! Nice to see you! Well, I [2]_____ (*spend*) my holidays here, just like you, I [3]_____ (*suppose*). [4]_____ you _____ (*go*) to the beach now?

Nina No, actually, I [5]_____ (*need*) to buy a swimming costume. What about you?

Tina I [6]_____ (*not do*) anything special. Look, there's a small café over there where they [7]_____ (*serve*) lovely coffee. Let's go there and have a chat.

Nina Sure! Is Jason here with you?

Tina No, he's stayed at home. He [8]_____ (*take*) care of our son, Max. Now that he's been promoted he [9]_____ (*go*) away on business so often that he really [10]_____ (*not feel*) like going on holiday. That's why I'm here on my own. Nina, [11]_____ you _____ (*do*) anything later today? We could go to the beach together.

Nina I'd love to, but actually I [12]_____ (*meet*) somebody in the afternoon. Tomorrow, perhaps? Ah, here is the café. Let's sit outside, shall we?



6〉 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs below. Use each verb twice.

see smell think have

1 Why _____ you _____ the meat? Has it gone off?
2 _____ you _____ Brian tonight? If so, can you give him this book, please?
3 I'd like to help, but I _____ very little time at the moment. Can we talk later, please?
4 Be quiet, boys. Dad _____ a nap.
5 _____ you _____ it's a good idea to buy this dress?
6 Now I _____ what you mean, and I agree with you.
7 Look at Jason's face! I bet he _____ about something very pleasant! Chocolate, perhaps?
8 Why don't you air this room?! It _____ of cigarette smoke!

7〉 Write sentences in the present simple or the present continuous, according to the prompts.

1 Opisz ustalone plany na niedaleką przyszłość.
I am taking a driving course in September.
2 Opisz styl ubierania się Twojego kolegi / Twojej koleżanki.
3 Napisz, gdzie Twój przyjaciel obecnie spędza wakacje.
4 Opisz typową pogodę jesienną w Twoim regionie.
5 Napisz, czego uczysz się w tym tygodniu.
6 Napisz, czym zajmują się zawodowo Twoi rodzice.
7 Opisz sytuację, która Cię zwykle złości.

Verb + *-ing* form / infinitive

Bezokolicznika (*infinitive*) ze słowem ***to*** używamy:

- po większości czasowników i zwrotów oznaczających plany, decyzje, wolę, zamiary, np. ***want, would like, plan, decide, aim***:
  *I'm **planning to buy** some new shoes next week.*
- po takich czasownikach jak: ***agree, refuse, offer, promise, hope, manage, fail***:
  *She **offered to lend** me a dress for the wedding.*

Czasownika z końcówką *-ing* (*gerund*) używamy:

- po czasownikach wyrażających uczucia, stany, np. ***like, love, imagine, can (not) stand, enjoy, (not) mind, feel like, avoid***:
  *I **love listening** to rock music.*
- po czasownikach i wyrażeniach zawierających przyimek, np. ***be interested in, get tired of***:
  *We **got tired of living** so far from the city centre.*

Grammar challenge! » Student's Book, page 108, UNIT 1

Po niektórych czasownikach możemy użyć zarówno **bezokolicznika**, jak i **czasownika z końcówką *-ing***. W zależności od użytej formy zmienia się jego znaczenie, np.:

*I **remember calling** him last night.*
(Pamiętam, jak do niego dzwoniłem/dzwoniłam.)
*I always **remember to call** my grandma for her birthday.*
(Zawsze pamiętam, żeby zadzwonić do babci w dniu jej urodzin).
*I **stopped eating** hamburgers.*
(Przestałem/Przestałam jeść hamburgery.)
*I **stopped to eat** a hamburger.*
(Zatrzymałem się/Zatrzymałam się, żeby zjeść hamburgera.)
*I **forgot talking** to her.*
(Zapomniałem/Zapomniałam, że z nią rozmawiałem/rozmawiałam.)
*I **forgot to talk** to her.*
(Zapomniałem/Zapomniałam z nią porozmawiać.)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1

1〉 Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

1 Did you *decide / enjoy* staying in our hotel, sir?
2 I couldn't *imagine / agree* travelling on my own.
3 Gina *practised / offered* to write the report by Monday.
4 The teacher *prevented / warned* us not to be late again for his classes.
5 Sue finally admitted she *wanted / was tired of* living with her parents.
6 Sam always *refuses / misses* to apologise, even when it's clearly his fault.
7 They *advised / can't stand* us to arrive a few minutes before the meeting.

2〉 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs below.

afford fancy finish agree promise manage miss persuade

1 I needed to go away for a couple of months, but couldn't take the dog along. Fortunately, a friend of mine _____ to look after him till I got back.
2 I hesitated at first, but then Tom _____ me to join the hiking club.
3 Do you _____ going to the restaurant tonight? We could have a pizza.
4 My boyfriend often _____ to take me to the opera, but he never keeps his word.
5 Spain was great! I _____ lying on the beach all day. I'm counting the days until my next holiday.
6 Steve can't _____ to buy a new computer at the moment.
7 How on earth did he _____ to escape from Alcatraz?!
8 I really can't go out tonight. I need to _____ reading this novel by tomorrow.

3〉 Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

1 We invited a few celebrities *taking / to take* part in our project.
2 After what he had done, Tom avoided *to meet / meeting* Lena for a long time.
3 I'll do it when I finish *to clean / cleaning* my room.
4 At first, I didn't feel like *talking / to talk* to him at all, but then I changed my mind.
5 Are you interested in *being / to be* in the school baseball team?
6 I'd love *to come / coming* to the party, but I've got a previous arrangement.
7 What would you do if you failed *to get / getting* into university?
8 Their offer sounds great, but I'd still love *to have / having* a little time to think it over.

4〉 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

1 I couldn't sleep because of the noise.
The noise _____. PREVENTED
2 Karen invited me to her sister's wedding.
Karen _____ to her sister's wedding. ASKED
3 What do you think about watching a horror film?
Do _____ a horror film? LIKE
4 'Stay away from this place,' said Michael.
Michael _____ from that place. WARNED
5 Would you like to eat out tonight?
Do _____? FANCY
6 Lou asked me to give him my homework, but I said no.
I _____. REFUSED
7 Passing all the exams was difficult, but I did it.
I _____, which was difficult. MANAGED
8 Giving extra support to all our pupils is our goal.
We _____ extra support to all our pupils. AIM

Grammar challenge! 〉〉 Student's Book, page 108, UNIT 1, ex. 2 and 3

5〉 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 Clara should stop _____ (*spend*) so much time in front of the computer screen.
2 I'll never forget _____ (*be*) in hospital when I was a small boy.
3 Remember _____ (*pick*) up the suit from the dry cleaner's, please.
4 She stopped _____ (*send*) a message to Mark and then went into the building.
5 I remember _____ (*write*) the number on a piece of paper – I just don't remember where I put it.
6 I'm afraid I forgot _____ (*call*) my grandma for her birthday last week.

6〉 Complete the sentences so that they are true for you.

1 Tonight, I fancy _____.
2 I can't imagine _____.
3 At the moment, I'm tired of _____.
4 One day, I'd love _____.
5 Last year, I managed _____.

7〉 CUMULATIVE GRAMMAR Translate the Polish parts of the sentences into English.

1 On Sunday, _____ (*lecę do Londynu*) for three days.
2 Where _____ (*kupujesz*) clothes?
3 I'm not sure if _____ (*lubić go na podróżowanie*) first class.
4 So, Mike is looking at Ella, but he _____ (*nie rozpoznaje jej*) at all!
5 I can't stay. I _____ (*jem obiad z*) my boss in fifteen minutes.
6 Julia _____ (*często nosi*) black clothes, but today she _____ (*ma na sobie*) a lovely red dress.
7 How often _____ (*ćwiczysz czytanie*) aloud?
8 She _____ (*przestała jeść czekoladę*) when she started preparing for a marathon.
9 I _____ (*myślę o kupnie*) a new scooter, but I may have to borrow some cash.
10 _____ (*Nie zapomnij zamknąć na klucz*) the back door!

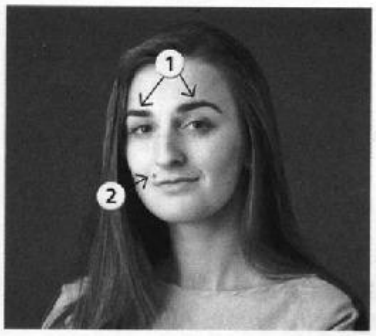
LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING AND VOCABULARY 1

reading for coherence and cohesion • fashion industry • ethical issues

1〉 Match the words with the pictures.

double chin ☐ mole ☐ smooth skin ☐ eyebrows ☐ tousled hair ☐







2〉 Complete gaps 1–4 with sentences A–E. There is one extra sentence you don't need to use.

Picture Perfect

Airbrushing and retouching pictures is a common thing nowadays. Everybody knows that the images of models on magazine covers with their pearly white teeth, perfect figures and shiny hair are visibly improved. [1]_____ We're a culture obsessed with perfection. But what does it really mean to be perfectly beautiful? Three journalists **decided to find out**.

Esther Honig, Marie Ospina and Priscilla Yuki Wilson sent pictures of themselves to photo editors around the world who **promised to do** whatever was necessary to make them beautiful. The results were quite surprising. Esther and Marie are both white and, although in most pictures their skin appears smoother and Marie's mole is missing, their skin colour is basically unchanged. [2]_____ To Marie's surprise, her face is still plump and double-chinned, her tousled hair still messy. So, while both of them consider themselves plain, the beautiful versions of themselves aren't much different from the original.

The new photos of the third journalist, Priscilla Yuki Wilson, present a slightly different picture. Priscilla's features (eyes, nose, lips) are a mixture of black and Japanese which **seems to make** people unsure of how to judge her looks. As a result, most editors decided to 'fix' her and make her look more one than the other. [3]_____

A closer analysis of the results of numerous such experiments reveals another interesting tendency: photo editors from countries with more homogeneous populations introduced more changes to the photos, especially to images showing people with mixed heritage. They seem to have very defined standards of beauty rooted in their cultures and wanted their models to resemble them. [4]_____ And, fortunately, they're not the only ones.

More and more women, including celebrities, rebel against the idea of promoting perfection. Models and actresses refuse to have their pictures in magazines retouched, even if it means visible cellulite or wrinkles on the cover of *Glamour*. The new message seems to be 'this is the real me and I'm proud of it'. We're all different and that's what makes us us. There's beauty in diversity and in being real.



A Editors from countries with more mixed populations, on the other hand, seemed to **be happy to accept** different kinds of beauty.

B These changes were upsetting at first, but soon both learned to laugh about them and started looking for deeper analysis of the results.

C In some pictures their eyes are bigger, in some they have heavy make-up or thicker eyebrows, but these are minor changes.

D Smartphones and cameras have modes that can, for instance, smooth out your face in pictures, and people do not **think twice about posting** selfies or creating online profiles showing better versions of themselves.

E There are pictures where her complexion is lighter, her nose slimmer, her eyes wider to a point where she **has difficulty recognising** herself at all.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1

3〉 Write the verbs in brackets in the correct form. Check your answers in the text on page 9.

1 hesitate _____ (*post*)
2 involve _____ (*change*)
3 promise _____ (*do*)
4 seem _____ (*make*)
5 have difficulty _____ (*recognise*)
6 be happy _____ (*accept*)

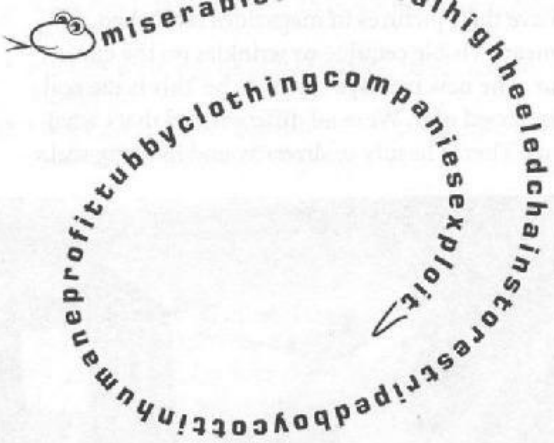
4〉 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs below.

be tell do decide take learn

1 Before a party, Jenny is always happy _____ my make-up for me.
2 My mum never hesitates _____ me when I look bad.
3 The course involves _____ to sing.
4 Dad always promises _____ us sailing, but he never does.
5 Monica seems _____ a very intelligent girl.
6 I always have difficulty _____ what I want on my pizza.

Revision ▪ Student's Book, pages 8–9

5〉 Find eight phrases connected with sweatshops in the word snake.



6〉 Complete the sentences with appropriate verbs.

1 These days, many countries _____ action to stop using overly thin models in advertising.
2 I've read the article on sweatshops, and now I _____ stores that sell clothes produced in unethical way.
3 There are still too few people who _____ about the idea of fair trade in clothes and food.
4 In poor countries, children often _____ miserable lives and are forced to work many hours a day.
5 The new line of shoes is a great success, and the company _____ a huge profit from it.
6 Her plastic surgery was a disaster, and now she _____ a high price for wanting to change her looks.

Vocabulary challenge! 〉〉 Student's Book, page 108, UNIT 1, ex. 4 and 5

7〉 Choose the correct answers. Sometimes there is more than one correct answer.

1 The soup is _____ so be careful.
a fairly boiling
b very boiling
c extremely hot
2 I'm going to Professor McGabe's lecture – he always tells _____ anecdotes.
a a little interesting
b very interesting
c absolutely fascinating
3 Amy is _____ because she hasn't qualified for the beauty contest.
a a bit devastated
b absolutely devastated
c extremely unhappy
4 He's such a happy child, he always wakes up with _____ smile on his face.
a a really big
b a very huge
c an extremely huge
5 Jake is always _____ after his football practice.
a absolutely starving
b really hungry
c a bit hungry
6 My sister has arachnophobia, which means she's _____ of spiders.
a very terrified
b really scared
c absolutely scared

8〉 Translate the sentences into English.

1 Nie rozumiem, jak ludzie mogą zachowywać się w tak nieetyczny sposób.
_____
_____
2 Myślę o zorganizowaniu kampanii przeciwko testowaniu kosmetyków na zwierzętach.
_____
_____
3 Nie sądzisz, że warunki pracy w azjatyckich zakładach pracy są nieludzkie?
_____
_____
4 Po przeczytaniu tego artykułu przestałam kupować już ubrania w sklepach sieciowych.
_____
_____
5 Moja babcia piecze przepyszne ciasto na deser. (*absolutely*)
_____
_____
6 W tej sukni ślubnej Julia wygląda naprawdę przepięknie.
_____
_____
7 Nasz pies Rex jest zawsze strasznie brudny po spacerze w lesie.
_____
_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS