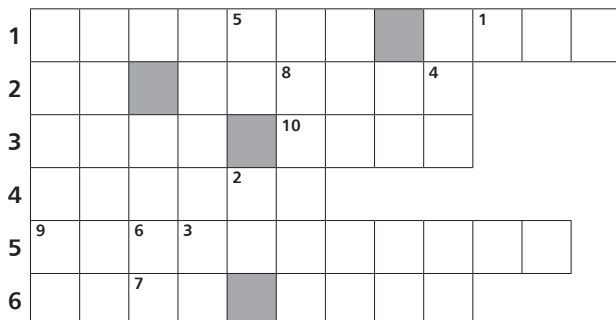


6

Fact and fiction

VOCABULARY TV shows

- 1) Do the crossword puzzle. The hidden word in 1-10 is the title of a popular TV drama.



In this programme you

- 1 can win some money if you're lucky.
- 2 watch the same characters having different adventures.
- 3 can win a prize if you answer a set of questions.
- 4 watch a group of people who are involved in different funny situations.
- 5 learn about real people and events.
- 6 watch famous people being interviewed.

The hidden title: 1 2 3 4 5 OF 6 7 8 9 10

- 2) Match sentence openings 1-6 with endings a-f.

- 1 The programme is so popular that it has been watched ☐
 - 2 Most of my friends watch the news every day to keep ☐
 - 3 During the campaign, you could watch party ☐
 - 4 One of the longest- ☐
 - 5 Advertises broadcast at ☐
 - 6 Do you ever watch any programmes on ☐
- a up with the latest events.
b running shows on TV is *The Bold and the Beautiful*.
c catch-up TV?
d by a large audience for the last few years.
e political broadcasts every half an hour.
f peak viewing time are extremely expensive.

- 3) Complete the sentences with the missing words.

- 1 The last episode of the sitcom was so i _ _ r _ _ s that I couldn't stop laughing.
- 2 Although the plot is based on real events, the film introduces a lot of f _ _ t _ _ n _ l characters who never existed.
- 3 The journalist asked the politician a lot of t _ _ _ g _ t - _ r _ v _ _ i _ g questions, which means some viewers may change their minds.
- 4 This TV series can be very d _ _ c _ _ v _ _ – once you watch one episode, you can't wait for the next one.
- 5 I prefer f _ c _ _ l programmes to dramas – at least I can learn something new.
- 6 The young pianist gave such a _ _ m _ r _ b _ _ performance during the show that everybody was talking about it for the following month.
- 7 The film was so _ _ v _ _ g that many people in the audience cried.

- 4) Complete the text with the correct form of the words below. There are two extra words.

fact watch document move broadcast fiction
addict magazine

A recent survey into Polish people's viewing habits has revealed that we love talent shows. They are watched by the largest audience and are often ¹ _____ by TV stations at peak viewing time. The shows are so popular mainly because they are fun to watch at the weekend. They can also be quite ² _____ if they show how the contestants manage to overcome their weaknesses while trying to perform.

Moreover, the poll has shown that we are very keen on long-running dramas – one of the most popular is almost ten years old. Some people say these shows can be quite ³ _____ – once you start watching, you cannot stop. Finally, it seems we prefer ⁴ _____ stories to ⁵ _____ information. Both history and science ⁶ _____ are the least popular among viewers.

Vocabulary challenge!

- 5) Complete the sentences with appropriate words.

- 1 People tend to believe anything the _____ in a TV studio say without question. I don't think that all of the people who give their opinion on TV are real experts.
- 2 The first _____ in the show was very nervous and couldn't answer any of the questions.
- 3 Being a _____ can be quite boring at times – you just sit at a desk and read out the information on the screen in front of you.
- 4 The _____ in talent shows are usually successful artists, so the audience usually listens to their opinions.
- 5 Paul's always been interested in the weather and climate, so no wonder he wants to be a _____.
- 6 Her debut as a _____ - _____ came in 2008, when she read out the role of a robot in WALL-E.
- 7 It's hilarious when sports _____ get overexcited when they are describing what's going on in a match.
- 8 To be a good _____ in a talk show, you need to win the trust of your guests and make them feel comfortable.

- 6) Write a few sentences about your favourite TV show. Use at least 6 words from the lesson.

1> MP3 10 Listen to four speakers talking about different news sources. Match 1–4 with a–d.

- 1 Speaker 1 likes reading about
 - 2 The most important thing for Speaker 2 is that
 - 3 According to Speaker 3, social media are useful
 - 4 Speaker 4 is worried that
- a some online news sources may be unreliable.
 - b sources of information for people his/her age.
 - c the source of the information must be objective.
 - d different topics in a newspaper.

☐
☐
☐
☐

2> MP3 10 Listen again. Match statements A–E with speakers 1–4. There is one extra statement.

This speaker

- | | |
|---|--|
| A | believes that objective sources of information are available online. |
| B | thinks that no source of information is truly reliable. |
| C | likes listening to different opinions before forming his/her own. |
| D | likes reading other people's comments on current affairs. |
| E | believes his/her choice of the source of information is rather conventional. |

3> Replace the parts of the sentences in bold with the words below.

comic strips adventurous access coverage
spread breaking news

- 1 I buy this paper because of the **series of drawings that tell a funny story** on the last page.
- 2 As a top journalist, he's in charge of reporting **information about the important events which are happening now**.
- 3 If you register on our website, you'll be able to **get** the latest news from all over the world.
- 4 I'm not as **keen to try new things** as it seems, and I never do anything dangerous.
- 5 She tends to **tell others about** rumours concerning people she knows.
- 6 The birth in the royal family received some **time and attention** on TV.

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4> Complete the sentences with the missing adjectives.

- 1 The article I read yesterday was quite **n**_____. It presented the arguments of both sides.
- 2 The TV station often gives **b**_____ information, showing various ethnic groups in a bad light.
- 3 Experts believe the government should take **i**_____ action, as there is no time to waste.
- 4 The reporter gave an **o**_____ account of the events, without even once expressing his own opinion.
- 5 As a journalist, you should be **i**_____ and report the events in an objective way.
- 6 Are you sure we can use the statistics? Have you taken these figures from a **r**_____ source?

5> Choose the correct prepositions.

- 1 I'm totally fed **up / on** with politics at the moment.
- 2 I'm afraid your essay is biased **towards / for** one side of the argument.
- 3 I wasn't aware **for / of** the possible consequences of their decision.
- 4 Mike seems to be addicted **in / to** social media – he's glued to the screen all the time!
- 5 The documentary was full **of / with** dates I cannot remember now.
- 6 I wonder why she's so curious **in / about** Mark's new girlfriend.

6> Complete the sentences with appropriate prepositions.

- 1 If you want to be a professional athlete, you need to be excellent _____ sport.
- 2 Who was responsible _____ putting up the Halloween decorations last year?
- 3 Karen was so angry _____ me because I had forgotten about her birthday.
- 4 Many ecologists are concerned _____ the environment.
- 5 I can see John has recently become interested _____ political affairs.
- 6 If I asked you to name one thing you are really good _____, what would you say?

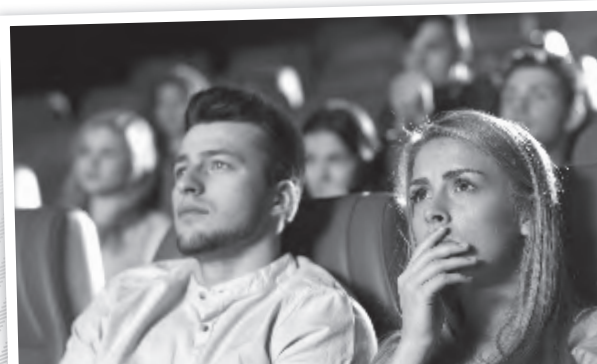
Vocabulary challenge!

7> Translate the Polish parts of the sentences into English.

- 1 Before you start your essay, think how _____ (*chcesz przedstawić fakty*).
- 2 I truly hate it when people _____ (*mówią kłamstwa w telewizji*).
- 3 To get an advantage in the debate, Johnson _____ (*zacytował wiarygodne statystyki*).
- 4 While writing the article, I tried _____ (*przedstawić polityków w najlepszym świetle*).
- 5 If I were you, I _____ (*nie naginałbym prawdy*).
- 6 The report _____ (*opublikowany w zeszłym tygodniu, potwierdził moje poglądy*).

8> Complete the sentences so that they are true for you.

- 1 At home, I'm responsible for _____.
- 2 My best friend is excellent at _____.
- 3 A good film must be full of _____.



Defining relative clauses

Zdania przydawkowe definiujące (odpowiadające na pytania *jaki? który?*) zawierają istotną informację o rzeczowniku w zdaniu głównym, bez której zdanie to nie byłoby logiczne i sensowne. W zdaniach przydawkowych używamy następujących **zaimków względnych**:

- **who/that** – w odniesieniu do osób:
*I met a man **who** writes articles for a newspaper.*
- **which/that** – w odniesieniu do rzeczy:
*I've got an old camera **which** still takes very good pictures.*
- **where** – w odniesieniu do miejsc:
*They took us to a studio **where** they recorded the song.*
- **whose** – aby określić, do kogo należy jakaś rzecz:
*I saw a TV programme about a man **whose** research may become very important soon.*

Uwaga!

W zdaniach przydawkowych definiujących możliwe jest opuszczenie spójników **who/which/that**, jeśli pełnią one w zdaniu funkcję dopełnienia, np.:

*Can I see the phone (**which/that**) you bought last week?*
(*which/that*=dopełnienie).

Zaimka względnego nie można pominąć, jeśli jest on podmiotem zdania podrzędnego:

*That's the woman **who** appeared in the talk show last night.*
(*who*=podmiot)

Grammar challenge!

Zamiast zaimka **where** można użyć **which/that ... + in**.

W zdaniach z zaimkiem **where** nie używamy **in**:

*This is the village **which** I grew up in.*
or *This is the village **where** I grew up.*

1) Choose the correct relative pronouns. In three sentences both answers are correct.

- 1 Do you know the man **which** / **that** was talking to Mary in the corridor?
- 2 These are the people **who** / **which** have won the lottery.
- 3 There is a boy here **which** / **whose** parents are both newsreaders.
- 4 The documentary **which** / **that** you told me to watch yesterday was excellent.
- 5 This is the restaurant **which** / **where** we first met. Do you remember?
- 6 We still do not know the name of the person **who** / **that** sent the message.
- 7 The man **that** / **who** is giving a lecture tonight often appears on TV.

2) Underline the relative pronouns that can be left out.

- 1 The writer that I told you about has just published a new book.
- 2 That's the journalist whose articles are so interesting.
- 3 The woman who won the game show is my neighbour.
- 4 The house which we bought was in a very bad condition.
- 5 The photos which they showed on the news were not taken yesterday.
- 6 Let's meet in a place where we can talk in private.
- 7 I'm waiting for the students who have volunteered to help me.

3) Complete the text with appropriate relative pronouns.

In the picture, I can see a journalist ¹ _____ is interviewing a man. He must be somebody important as there are a lot of photographers ² _____ are taking pictures. Perhaps he's a politician ³ _____ party has just won the election. It seems that he's going to give a statement ⁴ _____ seems to interest many of the people listening. They are in a place ⁵ _____ there is a lot of light, maybe in the street. I think the news ⁶ _____ they are discussing is good because the man is smiling.

4) Write sentences with defining relative clauses, using the information below.

- 1 This film is about a mad scientist. His experiments get out of control.

- 2 The car crashed into a few passers-by. They were walking on the road.

- 3 Pete has got a job. It involves interviewing celebrities.

- 4 Monica stayed at a hotel. It offered excellent service.

- 5 This is the lake. I used to bathe there as a child.

- 6 The channel will earn a lot of money from commercials. It will broadcast the concert live.



Grammar challenge!**5) Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences below.****Two sentences are correct.**

- 1 I'd like to book a room in the hotel where I stayed in three years ago. _____
- 2 Look for your bag in the classroom that you had the last lesson in. _____
- 3 This is the library which we can borrow books and magazines online. _____
- 4 Where is the studio in which he usually records programmes? _____
- 5 Let's meet in the shopping centre in where we bought the present for Elena. _____

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

- 1 I don't like programmes which _____.
- 2 The author whose book I like best is _____.
- 3 The game show that I find very entertaining is _____.
- 4 It would be great to spend next holidays in a place where _____.

Non-defining relative clauses

Zdań przydawkowych niedefiniujących używamy, aby podać dodatkową informację o rzeczowniku w zdaniu głównym, bez której zdanie nadrzędne jest nadal logiczne i zrozumiałe:

*My new printer, **which** cost me quite a lot of money, keeps breaking down.*

*I've recently read a biography of Sigmund Freud, **who** developed the theory of psychoanalysis.*

Uwaga!

Zdania przydawkowe definiujące zawsze oddzielamy przecinkami od zdania głównego. W zdaniach tych nie jest możliwe opuszczenie zaimka ani użycie zaimka **that**:

*My car, **which** is ten years old, often breaks down.*

NOT: *My car, **that** is ten years old, often breaks down.*

Grammar challenge!

Zdanie przydawkowe definiujące z *which* może odnosić się do całego poprzedzającego zdania lub jednego wyrazu w zdaniu nadrzędnym:

*Monica works for the British government, **which** she finds exciting.*

(Monika pracuje dla brytyjskiego rządu, co jej się bardzo podoba.)

*Monica works for the British government, **which** has recently introduced important reforms.*

(Monika pracuje dla brytyjskiego rządu, który niedawno wprowadził ważne reformy.)

1) Complete the sentences with the correct relative pronouns.

- 1 Our old house, _____ my parents sold last year, had 6 bedrooms.
- 2 The owner of the company, _____ is only 35 years old, is a millionaire.
- 3 Thomas, _____ sister is a famous actress, is coming to the party tomorrow.
- 4 La Italia Ristorante, _____ my parents met 20 years ago, has just closed down.
- 5 *The Little People*, _____ is a comedy, is my favourite film.

2) Write sentences with non-defining relative clauses, using the information below.

- 1 He works for G&Q. It's an IT company set up in 2015.

- 2 Mark was late for school yesterday. He is usually on time.

- 3 I'm watching *Britain's Got Talent* tonight. It is my favourite show.

- 4 My mum is a weather forecaster. She has just started working for a national TV station.

- 5 J.K. Rowling is visiting our school next week. Her books are popular all over the world.

- 6 His book is a source of information for many people. It isn't very reliable.



3> Match sentences 1–6 with a–f. Then use the information to complete non-defining sentences.

- 1 Nelson Mandela, who spent 27 years in prison, was the first black president of South Africa. ☒ d
 - 2 The Thames, _____, flows right through London. ☐
 - 3 Ferdinand Magellan, _____, was the first person to sail round the world. ☐
 - 4 Walter Disney, _____, was both a producer and a voice-over artist. ☐
 - 5 Charlie Chaplin, _____, died a millionaire. ☐
 - 6 NASA, _____, has one of the biggest budgets of all US government agencies. ☐
- a Mickey Mouse became the most popular cartoon character.
 b Its scientists are involved in space exploration programmes.
 c It is the second longest river in the United Kingdom.
 d He spent 27 years in prison.
 e He spent his early childhood in poverty.
 f He was a Portuguese-born Spanish sailor and explorer.

4> Do the following sentences contain defining (D) or non-defining (ND) clauses? Add commas where necessary.

- 1 Do you know anybody who is addicted to watching TV? _____
- 2 Adam who is usually an impartial journalist did not present an objective opinion. _____
- 3 Ted whose report on crime was broadcast last month has just won a prize. _____
- 4 She is one of the stars who appeared on TV last night. _____
- 5 My new computer which is a lot faster than the old one cost a lot of money. _____
- 6 Can you name three directors whose films you admire the most? _____

5> Add the four missing relative pronouns and the four commas that are missing in the text.



Can you guess the name of the TV show has been ranked the most popular in recent years? That's right – it's *Game of Thrones* which is a fantasy drama set in the Middle Ages. HBO which produced the show reports that over 18 million viewers have watched the fourth season of the show. So what are the qualities make the drama such a hit?

Grammar challenge!

6> Which of the sentence endings (a–b) refers to one word (W), and which refers to the whole sentence (S)? Write W or S next to each ending.

- 1 Mark didn't know the language, _____
 a which made it difficult for him to find a job. ☐
 b which everybody in the room was speaking. ☐
- 2 They wanted to meet me in the shopping mall, _____
 a which turned out to be closed. ☐
 b which didn't suit me at all. ☐
- 3 Helen got top scores in the exam, _____
 a which was very difficult to pass. ☐
 b which pleased her parents a lot. ☐
- 4 The man in the studio quoted statistics, _____
 a which had been published the week before. ☐
 b which gave him an advantage in the discussion. ☐

Cumulative grammar

7> Find and correct a mistake in each sentence.

- 1 My primary school maths teacher, that is now retired, was always very helpful. _____
- 2 The contestant which won the show was an awesome singer. _____
- 3 *Their Lies*, is the longest-running drama on TV, is my grandma's favourite show. _____
- 4 My neighbour, which daughter lives in London, travels to the UK every month. _____
- 5 He told me to meet him in the office where I used to work in. _____
- 6 They decided not to broadcast the game, what made fans very disappointed. _____

8> Translate the Polish parts of the sentences into English.

- 1 What's the title of the show _____ (*który wygrał nagrodę*) last year?
- 2 My dad _____ (*który pracuje w telewizji*) meets a lot of famous people.
- 3 They stopped the show to give _____ (*wiadomość z ostatniej chwili, która była*) rather shocking.
- 4 Why don't you ask for help from a student _____ (*której rodzice pracują*) near the school?
- 5 His latest article _____ (*który dawał do myślenia*) is an example of how to stay professional and unbiased.
- 6 You didn't come to her _____ (*przyjęcie, co sprawiło, że czuła się*) very sad.
- 7 This is the church _____ (*w którym znana aktorka brała ślub*).
- 8 He used to watch the news every day _____ (*co pozwoliło mu śledzić aktualne wydarzenia*).

Critics, agree that *Game of Thrones* is a well-produced show, mention two aspects. The first one which doesn't surprise anybody who has ever watched the show, is the unexpected plot, is full of twists and turns. The other one is the complexity of the characters ...

1> Read the text in exercise 2 and choose the best title.

A Never Trust the News

B Newspaper Jokes

C The New York Times in Trouble

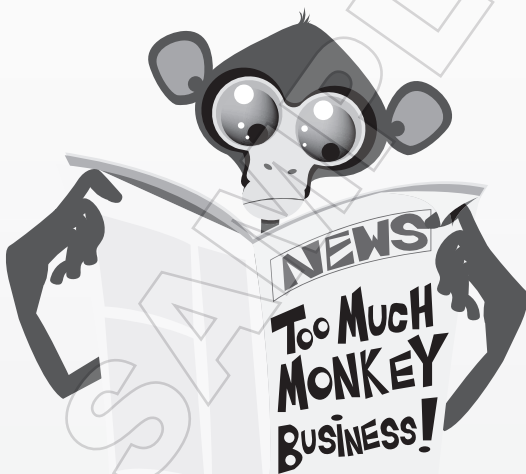
2> Match sentences A–E with gaps 1–5.

NEWS

On 12 November 2008, thousands of people rushing as usual along the streets of New York were handed a special edition of *The New York Times* – one of America's biggest daily newspapers. The front page headline, which said 'Iraq War Ends', probably made most of them sigh with relief. But their suspicions were aroused as they continued reading all the other positive news and headlines, ¹ _____. But it wasn't until they saw the date, 4 July 2009, that most of them realised it was a **trick**.

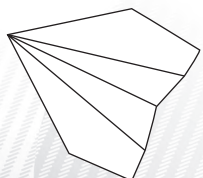
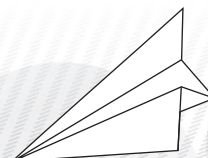
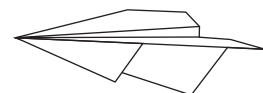
This fake newspaper basically expressed the wishes of the liberal prank group 'The Yes Men', ² _____, saying, 'this is what we expect you to do'. The group is famous for their political pranks and tricking the public. This particular **hoax** took six months to prepare. Who wrote the articles? 'Who knows?' answers jokingly a FAQ pamphlet, ³ _____. Then, a bit more seriously, it suggests that many popular journalists helped without giving any specific names.

This isn't the first time that a fake paper hit the streets of New York. In October 1978, a group of top American writers and humorists prepared *Not The New York Times*, ⁴ _____. The honest title was supposed to ensure that the readers weren't **mislead** or **deceived**. At this point, journalists had been on strike for two months, The *NYT* wasn't being published and this was simply a joke. Yet it mimicked the real thing perfectly by the choice of topics, the columns and sections it included, along with the use of graphs and pictures.



Neither of these 'papers' claimed that it delivered the truth. Not everybody is so honest, however, so we need to be careful where we get our news. Many careless readers, for instance, have been **taken in** by *The Onion*, an Internet satirical newspaper ⁵ _____. Yet *The Onion* calls itself America's finest news source and refuses to give information that is all made up. There are many similar examples. In fact, the Internet is so full of fake news that another huge American paper, *The Washington Post*, has a page called 'what was **fake** on the Internet this week'.

- A which 'The Yes Men' prepared together with their newspaper
- B which simply sounded too good to be true
- C whose stories are absolutely ridiculous
- D whose idea was to send a message to the newly elected president Barack Obama
- E which was a perfect replica of the actual *NYT*



3> Match the words in bold from the text on page 59 with their Polish equivalents.

- 1 _____ – fałszywy
- 2 be _____ – zostać nabranym na coś
- 3 _____ – zmylić, wprowadzić w błąd
- 4 _____ – oszukać
- 5 _____ – żart, mistyfikacja
- 6 _____ – podstęp, trik

4> Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words from exercise 3.

- 1 A dishonest art dealer was arrested for selling _____ Picasso paintings to his clients.
- 2 Conspiracy theory supporters claim that man never landed on the moon, and the whole mission was a _____.
- 3 Don't be _____ by her story – it's simply not true.
- 4 On Halloween night, kids often play silly _____ on any neighbours who don't give them sweets.
- 5 I think the party _____ their voters about their unrealistic plans of reform.
- 6 The newspaper apologised for _____ its readers by the publication of false information.

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5> Match 1–7 with a–g to form phrases connected with art.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1 art | <input type="checkbox"/> | a art |
| 2 fine | <input type="checkbox"/> | b arts |
| 3 self- | <input type="checkbox"/> | c -colours |
| 4 water- | <input type="checkbox"/> | d critic |
| 5 still | <input type="checkbox"/> | e life |
| 6 video | <input type="checkbox"/> | f portrait |
| 7 performance | <input type="checkbox"/> | g projection |



6> Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

- 1 The painter dipped her **brush** / **prank** in the blue paint and painted a small circle in the middle of the canvas.
- 2 The exhibition of **gifted** / **contemporary** Polish art opens at the National Gallery next week.
- 3 We're going to a **happening** / **action** where everybody will be able to paint something on the wall of the new shopping centre.
- 4 *Marble is a kind of **wood** / **stone** which is often used by sculptors.
- 5 The garden is filled with **stages** / **statues** of Greek gods.
- 6 *Hamlet* is the greatest **masterpiece** / **spectacle** by Shakespeare.
- 7 Meryl Streep's **sculpture** / **performance** in this film is simply amazing.

*marmur



Vocabulary challenge!

7> Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1 4'33" is a piece of music by John Cage, which is 4 minutes and 33 seconds of _____ (**silent**) while the musician sits in front of the pianoforte and doesn't play a sound.
- 2 In my opinion, most modern popular music is good _____ (**entertain**), but it can't be considered art.
- 3 It is my _____ (**please**) to announce the winner of the best actress award.
- 4 We won't be able to organise the concert if we don't have the _____ (**sponsor**) of some big company.
- 5 The only _____ (**weak**) of the film was the soundtrack, which completely ruined the atmosphere.
- 6 *The Fifth Symphony* is one of Beethoven's most famous _____ (**compose**).
- 7 Join the Art Society – _____ (**member**) costs only €10, but gives you many theatre and museum discounts.
- 8 In modern art, _____ (**original**) is often as important as skill and talent.
- 9 What makes her such a great poet is her _____ (**able**) to say profound things using the simplest words.

SPEAKING

a stimulus-based discussion: talking about advantages and disadvantages

1) Find and correct a mistake in each sentence.

- Other advantage is that you can stop the film any time you want. _____
- On the one side, the TV screen is much smaller than the cinema screen. _____
- When it goes to matters like cost, watching films at home is free. _____
- It is nothing better than curling up on a sofa under a blanket to watch a good film. _____
- One good point for watching films at home is that you can do it at any convenient time. _____
- As far as refreshments concerns, you can prepare much better snacks and drinks at home than the ones you get at cinemas. _____
- All to all, it is much better to watch a film at home than at a cinema. _____

2) Complete the sentences with the words below.

There is one extra word.

advantage point against on disadvantages
drawback in favour all

- Personally, I think that there are many _____ to watching videos on smartphones, for example a small screen.
- Finally, a great _____ is the noise and the people around us that make it difficult to focus on a film when we are outdoors or on public transport.
- However, the main _____ is the fact that you can take your smartphone with you wherever you go.
- Another convincing argument _____ of it is that watching stuff on the go means having more free time at home.
- Another bad _____ is that the sound quality is not as good as on big speakers.
- _____ the other hand, many films are so simple that they do not require much attention.
- All in _____, watching films on a smartphone has many advantages, but I'd much rather watch them at home.

3) Put the sentences from exercise 2 in the correct order to make a logical text about advantages and disadvantages of watching videos on a smartphone.

1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐

4) Choose one of the topics below and write a short text (100 words) to present your opinion.

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of watching films at the cinema?
- Which is better – watching a film with dubbing or with subtitles?

WRITING

a blog entry

6

1) Replace the adjectives in bold with two synonyms below.

awful involving amusing excellent dull engaging
hilarious terrible uninteresting fantastic

- The plot of the film was very **interesting** – I couldn't take my eyes off the screen. _____
- The story is based on a series of **funny** mistakes and misunderstandings. _____
- Sam Sanders, the young actor who plays the main character, is really **bad**. _____
- This is yet another **boring** story with a 'bad deeds are always punished' message. _____
- It could be just another one of thousands of similar romantic comedies, but the good acting makes it **wonderful**. _____

2) Complete the gaps in the film review with appropriate words.

Spectre is the latest James Bond film which ¹ _____ Daniel Craig, who's said recently that he's tired of playing the secret agent. Like many of the films about agent 007, it is not ² _____ on any particular James Bond novel, but it does take many ideas from the books. The fantastic opening scene is ³ _____ in Mexico during the Day of the Dead parade. From Mexico Bond, as usual, travels around the world, this time trying to fight a dangerous global criminal organisation. There are two main female ⁴ _____: Lucia Sciarra, the recently widowed wife of a criminal killed by Bond, played by Monica Bellucci, and Dr Madeleine Swann played by Léa Seydoux. If you want to know which of them ends up being 'the Bond girl', you need to see the film yourself. But it probably won't surprise anybody if I say that ⁵ _____ the end Bond is never really faithful to any girl. I must say the film was more entertaining than I'd ⁶ _____, thanks to the fantastic cast and the amazing stunts. I would also ⁷ _____ recommend the soundtrack because it's a great compilation of songs, which vary from romantic tunes to more energetic numbers. I think the film will ⁸ _____ to anybody who likes action dramas as it's full of dramatic moments and chases. And if you've never seen a James Bond film before it might be well ⁹ _____ seeing what everybody is talking about!

3) Read the instructions and do the writing task.

EXAM TASK Obejrzałeś/Obejrzałaś film, o którym dużo się ostatnio mówi. Dokonaj wpisu na swoim blogu (80–130 słów) i:

- podaj podstawowe informacje dotyczące filmu;
- opisz jego fabułę;
- oceń stronę techniczną (np. efekty specjalne, muzykę, zdjęcia);
- napisz, komu i dlaczego polecasz ten film.

Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z czterech podpunktów.

Today, I'd like to tell you about a film I saw last week.

Please share your opinions about it!

1) Choose the correct Polish equivalents.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 on TV | na telewizorze / w telewizji |
| 2 factual | faktyczny / oparty na faktach |
| 3 still life | martwa natura / spokojne życie |
| 4 masterpiece | mistrz / arcydzieło |
| 5 engaging | zaręczony / wciągający |

2) Choose the answer a, b or c which means the same as the Polish parts of the sentences in brackets.

- I'm reading a book _____ (*która daje do myślenia*).
a who is very thoughtful
b which gives a lot of thought
c that is very thought-provoking
- The two youngest girls were _____ (*odpowiedzialne za wszystkie*) the fights on the set of the reality show.
a responsible for all
b responded to all
c reliable after all
- The contestants complained that the jury wasn't _____ (*bezsronne*).
a impartial
b prejudiced
c biased
- On the first day, we're going to visit _____ (*muzeum sztuk pięknych*).
a the pretty museum of art
b the museum of beautiful arts
c the fine arts museum
- _____ (*Akcja filmu rozgrywa się*) in Scotland.
a The film is played
b The film is set
c The film has a place
- In *The Twilight Saga*, Pattinson plays a vampire _____ (*który jest zakochany*) with an ordinary girl.
a who's in love
b which is loving
c whose love is

3) Choose the correct answer to complete each paraphrase.

- I've had enough of silly reality shows.
I'm _____ with silly reality shows.
a concerned b fed up
- James forecasts the weather.
James is _____.
a a forecaster b into forecasting
- That's the painting. Somebody paid \$1,000,000 for it.
That's _____ somebody paid \$1,000,000 for.
a the painting which b the painting who

4) Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than five words.

- I think it's important to know all the latest news.
I think it's important to keep _____.
- Sally can't live without talk shows.
Sally is _____ to talk shows.
- The man lives next door. His car broke down.
The man _____ lives next door.
- That's the castle. Tom Cruise was married in it.
That's the castle _____ was married in.

- 25 people took part in the game show.
There were 25 _____.
- The documentary shows him as a good president.
The documentary paints the president _____.
- She coloured the story a little to make herself look better.
She bent _____ a little to make herself look better.
- Her works are not original. That makes them uninteresting.
Her works lack _____ makes them uninteresting.

Challenge!

5) Complete the text with the correct form of the words below. There is one extra word.

politics say loneliness move relate tell
see entertain



Today, I'd like to tell you about *V for Vendetta*. The film is based on a series of comic books by Alan Moore. The story of *V for Vendetta* takes place in 2020. Government propaganda is everywhere. There's only one party, and everything you hear or read in the papers has a strong ¹ _____ bias. People are scared. The main hero, whose name is simply 'V', acts alone, trying to save Great Britain from a fascist dictator. But his ² _____ struggle comes to an end when he saves a young journalist, Evey, from a brutal police squad. From now on, they will work together.

There's an obvious ³ _____ between V and Guy Fawkes, the English conspirator from the 17th century, whose mask V wears all the time. Just like V, Guy was part of a political ⁴ _____ which wanted to free the country from the tyranny of the government. In 1605, Fawkes tried to blow up the British parliament and now, over four hundred years later, V wants to do the same.

At some point, Evey says that a politician ⁵ _____ lies to cover up the truth while artists do it to show the truth. I've read that Moore didn't like the film and distanced himself from it, but I really don't understand why. This film shows a lot of truths about people and politics, which makes it worth ⁶ _____. Also, I believe it's a great ⁷ _____ for any fan of action movies.



1) **EXAM TASK** Przeczytaj trzy teksty na temat kłamstwa. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z ich treścią. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

- 1 Ally wrote this email to
- A recommend a book she's reading in English.
 - B share her surprise at people's opinions.
 - C criticise the friends who have lied to her.

Tekst 1.

Hi Meg,

How are you? I'm writing to tell you about my English class. We're reading a book in which the main characters lie all the time, and our teacher has asked us to conduct a survey to find out if people think lying is OK. And guess what? We questioned 250 people we know and 92% said yes! And with white lies (you know, when you lie because you don't want to hurt somebody's feelings), it was 99%. That means that even my friends could be lying to me! Can you believe it? I always feel bad when I don't tell somebody the whole truth. Does that make me strange? What do you think?

xoxo

Ally

Tekst 2.



The documentary *They Never Left?* takes a look at the conspiracy theories that claim that the moon landings were a hoax. It starts with that picture of the American flag on the moon where the flag is waving as if there was a wind there. Then there is the fact that a spaceship can't land without making a crater (and in the pictures, there's no crater) and so on. It only recycles the same old arguments, without presenting any counterarguments. Most of the film is just pictures taken by the astronauts with a voice-over repeating, 'this landing was impossible back then, we weren't technologically able'. I think it's impossible to believe the story put forward by the programme.

- 2 This text is about
- A technical problems which made the moon landings impossible.
 - B a new conspiracy theory about the landings on the moon.
 - C a badly made film about conspiracy theories.

Tekst 3.

A 2500-YEAR-OLD LIE IS FINALLY UNCOVERED

Around 524 BC fifty thousand Persian soldiers entered Egypt, marched into the desert and disappeared. Persian king Darius I, who conquered Egypt soon afterwards, said they'd died in a sandstorm. Later, the story was written down by a Greek historian Herodotus and repeated over the next 2,500 years. Many archeologists have searched the desert, but found nothing. And now an Egyptologist Olaf Kaper claims that the sandstorm was a lie to cover the embarrassing fact that the Persians had lost a battle with the Egyptians. He has found Egyptian documents from that time which contain enough information to prove it.

- 3 The Persian king told the story about a sandstorm because
- A that was what the historian Herodotus had told him.
 - B he was ashamed that Egyptians had beaten the Persians.
 - C he read information about it in Egyptian documents at the time.

2) Describe the picture and answer the three questions.

EXAM TASK ⌚ 3 minuty



- 1 What kind of news do you think these men are reading? Give reasons for your answer.
- 2 What is your favourite source of news? Why?
- 3 Describe a situation when you heard an interesting news story.

3) Read the writing task in exercise 4 below. Match the arguments with the two aspects of the task: the point of view of the audience and the theatre.

- a cameras and film crews distract the actors and the audience
 - b can meet actors face to face
 - c a great way to make theatre more popular
 - d high prices of theatre tickets
 - e reach a wider audience
 - f seeing famous actors on stage – an unforgettable experience
 - g watch performances from all over the world
 - h helps theatres to make money and find sponsors
- the point of view of the audience: _____
- the point of view of the theatre: _____

4) Read the instructions and do the writing task.

EXAM TASK Transmisje przedstawień największych teatrów światowych można dziś oglądać na żywo w Internecie (*internet streaming*) lub w kinie. Czy to dobry pomysł? Napisz **rozprawkę** (200–250 słów) przedstawiającą Twoją opinię na ten temat, rozważając go z punktu widzenia widza i teatru.