

Topic: Reading step by step.

ZAD. 1



Tip

Pamiętaj, że zdanie, które uzupełnia lukę, musi logicznie pasować do zdania przed luką i po niej. Zwróć uwagę na spójniki, które łączą następujące po sobie zdania. Po wstawieniu zdania przeczytaj cały tekst, aby upewnić się, czy jest on spójny i logiczny oraz poprawny gramatycznie.

2 In your notebook, match the sentences 1–5 with the sentences a–e. Explain which words, phrases or ideas show that the two are connected.

- 1 I don't usually wear much make-up.
 - 2 The lesson was about the history of make-up, and I found it quite interesting.
 - 3 I remember getting my first make-up set when I was a teenager.
 - 4 Some experts say that wearing even light make-up damages your skin.
 - 5 Last time I was going out. I put too much perfume on and you could smell me a mile off.
- a It was full of fascinating facts about lipstick and eye shadows.
 - b Therefore, I never wear any.
 - c I haven't repeated that mistake ever again.
 - d However, it changes when I go to a party.
 - e It was a gift from my grandmother which I have kept since then.

ZAD. 2



Tip

Zwróć uwagę na związki logiczne między zdaniami w tekście. Czasami drugie zdanie uzupełnia o dodatkowe szczegóły informację wymienioną w zdaniu poprzedzającym lub zawiera przykłady ilustrujące wcześniej wspomniane treści.

3 In your notebook, complete gaps 1–3 with sentences a–c.

- 1 I hate wearing make-up. So, what's the point?
 - 2 Lots of my family were at the party. We had a really interesting conversation.
 - 3 I can't imagine leaving home without any make-up on. I guess, I'd just feel ugly.
- a I would think that everyone was looking at me.
 - b It simply irritates my skin.
 - c I met some cousins who I didn't know existed.

ZAD. 3

- 4) **TEST IT!** Przeczytaj poniższy tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Wstaw zdania oznaczone literami (A–E) w luki (1–4), tak aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie.

The history of make-up is probably as old as that of humankind. People, both men and women, have been applying make-up for thousands of years. ¹ ___ What we learn from historians is that at first, make-up was used for religious ceremonies, in wars or to show that you were part of a certain tribe.

One of the first civilisations to put make-up on were the Egyptians. They used mixtures of natural substances and animal or vegetable fat to create cosmetics for women and men. ² ___ For example, kohl, a black paint, was used to make the eyes appear larger, while red ochre was applied to the lips to make them look fuller. Other popular lipstick colours were red, orange, magenta, and blue-black. ³ ___ What's more, they used more sophisticated tools to put the make-up on and stored their make-up sets in beautifully decorated boxes made of ivory and precious stones.

⁴ ___ They practised painting their nails and used to wear perfume. For their nail care, this ancient society took advantage of henna and painted their nails in any shade of yellow, orange or brown. As for perfume, Egyptians loved wearing fragrances which smelt of flowers such as lilies and irises. Anything to be attractive!

How much has changed since then? Very little it seems. We still wear similar make-up or perfume, still for similar reasons. There are those who can afford to buy top brands, and those who can't.

- A It also seems that the rich people wore more make-up than the poor.
- B There have been periods in history when it was in fashion, and others when it was less welcome.
- C Apart from facial improvements, Egyptians cared about the other parts of their bodies too.
- D However, only women used to comb their hair or decorate it in any way.
- E Both used to wear heavy eye make-up, lipstick and cheek rouge to improve their looks and to imitate gods.