



ZADANIE 1

1.

When I became a teacher, students didn't wear uniforms to school no longer. There were dress codes without uniforms. At the beginning, the clothes were basically short and simple: proper footwear, modesty and then appropriate language on T-shirts started to be used. After some time, these clothes became a motivator for some teachers to criticize their students for their choice of prints on clothing. On my lessons, however, I really approve of people having different dress codes. What I disapprove are some sentences or words on different items. I can't stand rude language on clothes, which is not very common, though. Usually, some other teachers just comment on what is on their students' T-shirts, but it goes without any effect. If you ask me, I just suggest that the student should turn the unwanted part of the clothing inside out. It normally works.

2.

I don't really have a problem with dress codes at all. In the end, they help keep the community together. However, there are always some students who think it's okay to show up in their skimpy clothes which reveal too much body to others to see. What I mean is that there are laws about immoral experiencing for a reason. On the other hand, I don't think those dress codes should be gender based in any way, and I don't think they should require a uniform. I also don't think that wearing original clothing should be an issue. If you want to wear warm pyjamas or a pink tracksuit, you should be allowed to do it, but make sure you'll cover all the necessary body parts.

3.

To my mind, quite a few school dress codes discriminate people by narrowing their fashion choices. As a result, students are not free to express themselves. When you put on your favourite dress or tracksuit, you're blamed for breaking the rules because of wearing an unsuitable outfit. The question is – why does it happen? Who sets such rules? It's not fair to put such limits on young people who should have a choice in that matter, which, by the way, is guaranteed to us by the constitution.

4.

As a matter of fact, the reason why schools used to have uniforms is that formal education existed only for the sons of the wealthy in the form of a military-type school. In a natural way, students had to wear uniforms. They were normally all-boys boarding schools for the wealthy. Private tutors were generally available only for girls. When the concept of public education for all children became reality, they wanted to copy these elite private schools and introduced uniforms there as well. I don't think this kind of uniforms are necessary today. Times have changed. Students just need to wear socially acceptable clothing to school.

5.

Nowadays, self-expression is something that matters a lot in life, especially in the life of a teenager. We've got such a great variety of clothes and accessories and it's just a matter of your level of creativity in what way you're going to take advantage of fashion trends. I don't really get it when people, for example some elderly teachers, are not that flexible and can't adapt to the reality of the contemporary world. I think these are not only students who should develop themselves and collect new experience. My advice for such people is to start experimenting and be brave to risk with new styles of clothes to give a positive example to others, for example to their students.

ZADANIE 2

Tekst 1.

My name is William Robinson. I was born on the 7th of May 1921, which makes me a hundred and two. A hundred and two is only a number and you really live for the day. I was born in Reading and I've lived here all my life apart from the war and the time I was at college. I believe you feel your oldest really anywhere from seventy on. I think I've done all that I wanted to do. I've been retired now for thirty-eight years. I'm glad I can keep robbing the government with my pension. It's just that you keep going. A glass of whiskey only occasionally helps. I have a pile of fond memories. I sometimes sit down in my chair and think of my past. I try to remember the stories of all the people I have in my mind. What's the key to finding purpose and joy in life? It's probably your daily routine, positive attitude. Well, I don't really know. What's important in life? Well, a tough question... To be kind and humble. Life is about other people. Kindness is more powerful than lack of interest in somebody or something. It doesn't cost you much to be kind. You can turn a terrible day someone is going through into a happy one.

Tekst 2.

INTERVIEWER: I have here with me doctor Peter Adams. Thanks for joining us.

DR ADAMS: Thank you for inviting me.

INTERVIEWER: Can you describe how bad the malaria spread is at the moment and what do you think it'll take to eliminate it?

DR ADAMS: It's a very important question. Many people are actually examining it. Malaria is found in many countries around the world, and it is still the leading cause of death in sub-Saharan Africa. The World Health Organization says that the efforts to get rid of the disease haven't been successful for some time. No doubt Africa is the continent that suffers the most. On the African continent, up to eighty-five percent of malaria deaths involve children under five. It's a devastating disease for the young populations, the ones who are most able to be affected. They simply lose their promising young people.

INTERVIEWER: How can this be prevented?

DR ADAMS: Well, it must be said that the progress has been remarkable over the last 15 years. If people get infected, the treatment and medication today is much better compared to late 1990s when the medicine wasn't working well. It'll probably take a long time to fully control the disease. Also, there's been a lot of excitement recently about a potential vaccine against malaria. It would certainly be a valuable addition to all the tools that we already use to prevent and treat malaria. Some research is being done, some of it is quite promising, but it's far from being complete.

INTERVIEWER: Can anything be done to stop the disease effectively?

DR ADAMS: Considerable progress has been made here at the World Health Assembly. One of the most important things a committee has done so far is approve a strategy for malaria. This strategy aims to make the disease disappear in at least 35 countries by 2030.

INTERVIEWER: Why is this strategy so important and what does it call for?

DR ADAMS: As I said before, there have been the first ever achievements in the last 15 years in the fight against malaria. All we need is to complete the unfinished agenda by building on the steps so far. We've reduced mortality globally by nearly 50 per cent. We've reduced malaria cases by over 30 percent. These are impressive achievements. Yet we have 600,000 deaths every year. We still have 60 million cases that go undiagnosed and untreated.

INTERVIEWER: Do you believe the strategy is really going to bring success?

DR ADAMS: You see, we're going to combine the success so far with the massive work that remains to be done. We've developed a strategy that I hope will take us all the way from where we're now to at least a 90% reduction in the number of deaths from malaria. This could actually happen.

INTERVIEWER: What are some of the difficulties or challenges to moving forward with this new malaria strategy?

DR ADAMS: First of all – financing. All of this requires a lot of resources. We've done extremely well over the last decade but we're still a long way from where we should be. We need more money. We need to use domestic resources in the countries affected by malaria. Also, we face serious biological challenges. Namely, the disease is becoming resistant to drugs. It's normal. We need to keep investing in research to come up with the next generations of drugs to be able to help people. The same happens with the mosquitoes. They're becoming resistant to the insecticides that are currently used. New active compounds must be developed that could potentially replace the existing ones.

INTERVIEWER: Thank you and the best of luck.

DR ADAMS: Thank you. We'll certainly need it.

ZADANIE 3

GUEST: Good morning.

RECEPTIONIST: Good morning, sir, how can I help you?

GUEST: I'm calling from room 304. I arrived about an hour ago, and I've got a few complaints about the room, the things I can't handle myself.

RECEPTIONIST: What seems to be wrong, sir?

GUEST: I've got a bit of a problem with the remote control in my room. The truth is it doesn't work at all. Walking over to the TV every time I want to change channels or adjust the volume is pretty tiring. Besides, quite a few functions can't be used by pressing buttons on the TV set. I wonder if you could send someone to fix it.

RECEPTIONIST: I'm sorry to hear that. I'll ask someone to look at it as soon as possible. For sure, it must be the battery.

GUEST: Also, there's a problem with the internet. It keeps dropping. There's something wrong with the connection. I need you to mend it urgently due to my online meeting in a few hours.

RECEPTIONIST: Certainly, sir. Our service men will fix it as well in no time.

GUEST: Finally, I can't find the remote control for the air-conditioning. Where is it?

RECEPTIONIST: Oh, there isn't any special device for that. The dial for the air-conditioning is right under the light switch. You set the temperature manually. If you turn the dial completely to the left, you'll switch it off.

GUEST: Oh, I see. I couldn't figure this one out. One more question. Where's the nearest cash machine?

RECEPTIONIST: It's not far from the hotel. You just go out of the hotel and cross the street. It's on the other side of the street, near the Superdrug pharmacy, just in front of your eyes when you leave the entrance of the hotel.

GUEST: Thanks a lot. I'm waiting for the service people then.