



KLUCZ

Numer zadania	Odpowiedzi	Maksymalna liczba punktów	Moje punkty
1.1.	D	5	
1.2.	E		
1.3.	B		
1.4.	F		
1.5.	C		
2.1	C	6	
2.2.	B		
2.3.	C		
2.4.	B		
2.5.	A		
2.6.	C		
3.1.	remote control	4	
3.2.	online meeting		
3.3.	dial		
3.4.	cash machine		
4.1.	I	5	
4.2.	F		
4.3.	J		
4.4.	G		
4.5.	B		
5.1.	D	6	
5.2.	C		
5.3.	B, D		
5.4.	nie wiadomo		
5.5.	4-tygodniowa		
5.6.	olej kokosowy		
6.1.	C	4	
6.2.	D		
6.3.	C		
6.4.	A		

7.1.	F	5	
7.2.	E		
7.3.	A		
7.4.	B		
7.5.	D		
8.1.	C	3	
8.2.	B		
8.3.	C		
9.1.	B	3	
9.2.	A		
9.3.	A		
10.1.	up	4	
10.2.	which		
10.3.	by		
10.4.	like		
11.1.	off	3	
11.2.	only		
11.3.	mean		
12.	Wypowiedź pisemna	12	
łątzna liczba punktów		60	

PRZYKŁADOWA WYPOWIEDŹ PISEMNA NA 130 WYRAZÓW

In April, I visited my family in Ireland. They live in a town called Kingscourt. There's a gothic church in the town with beautiful stained-glass windows. They rent a small house with a large living room and a beautiful kitchen.

We talked about different members of our family, what they do and where they live. Also, we visited a very interesting museum devoted to prehistoric people.

On Easter Sunday, we sat around a large table, prayed and had plenty to eat and drink. Irish people eat a lot of eggs just like in Poland. They don't paint eggs, though.

On our way to the airport, we got stuck in a traffic jam. I suggested taking a different route and it worked, though we barely made it on time for the check-in. It really was a stressful situation.

ZADANIE 1**1.**

When I became a teacher, students had stopped wearing uniforms to school. There were dress codes without uniforms. Initially, they were basically short and simple: proper footwear, modesty and appropriate language when printing on T-shirts started to be used. Later they became excuses to harass students that teachers did not like. In my lesson, I don't really try to enforce dress codes; maybe except for inappropriate language. I can't stand foul language printed on clothing, which is not very common, though. Usually, some other teachers are eager to tell students that the language on their clothing is inappropriate. If they don't, I just suggest that the student turn the offending top inside out. It normally works.

2.

I don't really have a problem at all with dress codes. In the end, they help keep the community together. Obviously, there's always going to be some silly student who thinks it's okay to show up in their underwear or expose their whole bellies with belly button rings. What I mean is that there are laws about indecent exposure for a reason. On the other hand, I don't think those 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, as long as everything is covered.

3.

Believe me, quite a few school dress codes are sexist and prejudiced against girls. They have endless rules aimed at forcing girls to "appear less sexy" so that "the boys don't get distracted." Sexiness of schoolgirls is seen as completely controllable just by narrowing their fashion choices. As a result, any time sexual appeal or attractiveness is exposed, inappropriate clothing is blamed for that, and rules are made stricter and stricter for female students. Some girls have pretty large breasts already at the age of 14. There's nothing they can do about it. There is very little a girl with ample breast can do to hide it, and she will be viewed as "overtly sexy." No matter how modest clothing she's wearing, her sexiness will come out, even if she dresses and even acts to minimize it.

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 emulate 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 decent clothing to school.

5.

I don't usually enforce any dress code unless I'm specifically asked to. What I don't understand though, are teachers claiming that dress code is essential for the sake of their or their male students' focus. If you, as a teacher, don't know where to look when talking to a female student, let me tell you. Her eyes are right there, in her head. If you have a problem with her dress, then it's your problem. If teenage boys have a problem paying attention to girls, then they need to address it. If there's anything wrong with it at all. Do you think they will never see bare legs or cleavage in the so called 'real world?' We just need to be more realistic sometimes.

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 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, tough question... To be kind and humble. You see life is about other people. Kindness is more powerful than indifference. 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.

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

DR ADAMS: It's a very good question. Many people are actually probing into 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 efforts to eradicate the disease have stalled; it hasn't improved 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 are children under five. It's a devastating disease for the young populations, the most vulnerable populations. 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, treatment and medication today is much better compared to late 1990s when medicines weren't working really. 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. A vaccine would certainly be a valuable addition to all the tools that we already use to prevent and treat malaria. Research is being done, some of it quite promising, but it's far from 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 eliminate the disease 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 unprecedented achievements in the last 15 years in the fight against malaria. All we need is to complete the unfinished agenda by building on the gains 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 obstacles 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 parasite 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, things I can't handle myself.

RECEPTIONIST: What is it, 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 have someone to look at it shortly. It'll probably be the battery.

GUEST: Also, there's a problem with the internet. It keeps dropping. There's something wrong with the connection. I need this fixed urgently. I have an online meeting in a few hours.

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

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

RECEPTIONIST: Oh, there isn't any remote 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.

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