



LISTENING	TRANSLATION	VOCABULARY	READING	"C" TEST	

LISTENING

15 PKT

- In her current opinion on revenge Kathryn's seems to be ...
A/ closer to men
B/ closer to women
C/ critical of both sexes' opinions
D/ more hesitant than before
- How many physical forms of revenge are specifically mentioned in the text?
A/ five B/ six C/ seven D/ eight
- The text suggests Lady Graham-Moon sought revenge after...
A/ discovering her husband's infidelity
B/ running out of patience
C/ learning of her husband's intentions
D/ suffering deep humiliation
- As regards taking revenge, the text suggests that most people today ...
A/ virtually never seek it
B/ seek it far too often
C/ feel ashamed afterwards
D/ are petty offenders
- The text shows a strong direct link between revenge and ...
A/ a respect for justice
B/ a need for restraint
C/ the notion of honour
D/ religious faith
- Restraint makes people ...
A/ forsake revenge altogether
B/ abandon the notion of honour
C/ act with greater sophistication
D/ more willing to suffer injustice
- The process described here is primarily a change ...
A/ of human nature
B/ in the understanding of law
C/ in relations between genders
D/ of society's collective psyche

8. The code was...

A/ purely arbitrary

B/ an acronym

C/ easy to decipher

D/ counterproductive

9. The dog's new name...

A/ was largely accidental

B/ was a matter of a lively dispute

C/ was carefully thought out

D/ corresponded to its appearance

10. The incident described in the text may have involved...

A/ the owner's child aged two or younger

B/ the owners' children

C/ a neighbour's child injuring the dog

D/ a neighbour's child injured by the dog

11. If help was to be sought after the incident, it might have been from a...

A/ vet

B/ doctor

C/ dentist

D/ lawyer

12. Which of these was the main factor in selecting the dog?

A/ its appearance

B/ pity

C/ its behaviour

D/ its temper

13. Which of the things paid for by the couple was felt to be expensive?

A/ the fence

B/ the dog's pedigree

C/ the dog

D/ the house

14. The dog must have been bought ...

A/ in the 1990s

B/ around 2000

C/ in 2002

D/ in 2003

15. We haven't been told how long Mark and Li-fen have...

A/ known the narrator

B/ owned the house

C/ been married

D/ owned the dog

1. Rodzice odchodzili od zmysłów z niepokoju, kiedy robiono te badania. Ich reakcje, gdy im powiedziano, że wszystko jest w porządku, były od łez po hałaśliwe wybuchy radości.

_____ with worry while the tests _____

Their reactions on _____ varied from _____

2. Jedno z najmniej trudnych pytań w dziale Geografia tego testu wymagało, żeby kandydat wiedział, które z angielskich hrabstw nie kończą się na -ire.

One _____ section of the test _____

the candidate _____

_____ -ire.

3. Nigdy z żoną nie rozważaliśmy {=CONSIDER} posyłania dzieci do szkół prywatnych, co jeszcze dziesięć lat temu było szalenie modne wśród znajomych.

_____ as ten _____ rage among our friends.

4. Nasz pies miał zwyczaj ciągle szczekać w samochodzie – każdego przyprawiał o ból głowy. Dopiero urządzenie ultradźwiękowe BarkOff położyło temu kres. Szkoda, że nie usłyszeliśmy o nim wcześniej.

Our dog _____ in the car – he _____

_____ device BarkOff

_____ end to that. I _____

5. Uważał, że przyznanie się {=ADMIT} do lęku wysokości może zablokować perspektywę zatrudnienia jako inżyniera budowlanego.

_____ scared _____

6. Tym razem pojedziemy samochodem Britt, żebym nie musiał wznosić toastu na cześć gospodyni wodą sodową. Jeśli Britt będzie musiała wcześniej wracać, są taksówki.

This time, _____

7. Miejmy nadzieję, że kiedy w czerwcu skończy 20 lat, już będzie zdecydowana w jedną czy w drugą stronę. Wiem, że w tak młodym wieku nie łatwo decydować.

_____ next June,
she _____ mind one _____
I know _____ decisions _____ by.

8. Nie zapominajmy, że przeciętny wybuch (=eruption) wulkanu wyrzuca (=BELCH)z siebie dużo więcej dwutlenku węgla niż wszystkie samochody świata razem wzięte przez rok.

~~together~~

_____ forth
_____ in the world _____

9. O ile wielu analityków przewiduje (=FORECAST) niewielkie ożywienie, nie jest to absolutnie nic pewnego. Jeżeli bezrobocie będzie większe od przewidywanego, emigracja młodych ludzi może znów wzrosnąć.

While _____ recovery, this is by
_____ conclusion. If unemployment _____
_____ again.

10. Państwo Pattison są namiętymi czytelnikami, więc będzie pan w lepszym towarzystwie niż z nami. Czy są religijni czy nie i jakiego są wyznania (denomination), ~~tego~~ nie jestem w stanie powiedzieć.

_____ avid _____ so you _____
_____ say.

11. Jeśli nie ma więcej toastów, teraz wszyscy goście wpiszą się do księgi po to, żeby młoda para zapamiętała swój wielki dzień.

If _____
sign the book _____ big day.

12. Wybieraliśmy {=PICK} paru uczestników i kazaliśmy im zgadywać, jaką cenę wywoławczą ma każdy z przedmiotów. Niewielu trafiło.

_____ contestants and _____
_____ close.

13. Po śmierci papieża Jana Pawła II, prezydent Bush polecił, żeby flagi amerykańskie na państwowych budynkach opuścić do połowy masztu – symboliczny gest kraju w żałobie.

_____ that U.S.
_____ flown at half-staff — _____
a nation _____

14. Uratowani z tsunami opisywali {=REPORT} swoje przerażenie wielką falą, to oczywiste, ale w ani jednym przypadku, jaki pamiętam, nie wspominali {=MENTION} obrabowania przez innych uratowanych.

The survivors of _____ wave, of course, but
_____ instance that _____

15. Dla wizualizacji sytuacji wpinano {=PIN} małe chorągiewki w wielką mapę na stole. Oficerowie używali blaszanych chorągiewek, bo materiałowe denerwująco się zwijały, utrudniając identyfikację.

To visualise _____ map.
The officers used _____ annoyingly furl down,

VOCABULARY

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1. In a typical lottery six or seven numbers are **n** selected from 40 or 50 without replacement.
2. In a year, February has 29 days.
3. The of those nuts were almost impossible to crack.
4. She confirmed it was her sketch, but **i** enough, did not include it in the collection.
5. Her first child was born by caesarean .
6. Ten members voted for the change, five were against it and two **s**.
7. Most of the money goes not to the creation of new cycle lanes but to the **k** of the existing ones.
8. In the rooms facing the lagoon, you pay for the **a** view on the sea.
9. Finkel was accused of **g** after a chapter in his textbook was found to have been copied from an earlier book by another author.
10. After the coffee break, the conference **u** with a presentation from Sweden.
11. There was a slight breeze and the flags were **u**.
12. In most legal systems in Europe the period of **n** of a person ends on the 18th birthday.
13. I stood in total darkness, **p** for the door knob.
14. This chalice is a fine **c** of the skill of Venetian craftsmen.
15. Within an hour the wooden lighthouse was totally **n** by the flames.
16. Initially, my son felt **t** by the presence of professional artists. But throughout the performance his courage returned.
17. Breaking the law to save all those lives was more than **s**.
18. After the departure of her children to Canada, Margaret is feeling sad and **n**.
19. This variety is a result of **o** of ancient Chinese roses and European ones.
20. His eyes were hollow and the face was **v** of any emotion.
21. We had an argument last night – so bitter that in the **k** each of us is feeling ashamed.
22. To be able to wear her pearl earrings, she had her **l** pierced.
23. We are considering suing her for spreading **s** about our family.
24. In ancient icons the around the heads of saints were painted with gold.
25. Fossil fuels or **r**, such as coal or oil, are the most important sources of energy.
26. Experts agree that highly processed foods like french fries or sodas have no **t** value.
27. The system in current use is **d** beyond the possibility of modernisation.
28. The fan fell on the grass and was nearly **m** on by police horses.
29. A typical news **t** should have a title, the story itself and a photo.
30. He was fined for not **l** his ticket on the tram.

Choose the single best option:

Hendershott explains that up until recent times sociologists were concerned about the questions of social order and the common good. Up until the 1960s this involved maintaining that social stability is founded on moral order. "Integral to this concept of moral order is a shared concept of deviance, and a willingness to identify the boundaries of appropriate behavior," she observes. Deviance as a concept helps to define the framework within which a group can develop a sense of its own cultural identity and social order. This is not a rigid process, the book adds. In fact, challenges to existing norms can be positive, as when people stand up to socially accepted racism.

Now, however, deviance is being redefined. Starting about 20 years ago, Hendershott observes, courses on deviance were deleted from the academic programs of many sociology faculties, and most current sociology textbooks reject the idea of defining any behavior as being deviant. Changes in academy have in turn influenced the media and popular views. An example of this is how drug addiction is judged. It is now common to consider addiction as "a condition in which substance abusers are gripped by a disease they have acquired through no fault of their own," Hendershott comments.

1. Sociologists seem to have...

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A/ lost interest in the common good | B/ become less judgmental |
| C/ become less responsible | D/ lost self-assurance |

2. We may assume that half a century ago...

- A/ scholars had more influence on the general public
- B/ scholars were ready to bring about social change
- C/ there was little discrepancy between public opinion and sociology
- D/ sociologists were denouncing a culture of exclusion

3. Today's sociologists ...

- A/ have widened their scope of study
- B/ have restricted their scope of study
- C/ are increasingly focused on what is typical
- D/ have changed the outlook on their subjects

4. Which of these statements finds support in the text?

- A/ Social rebels can be right.
- B/ Scholars should shape public opinion.
- C/ Social sciences contribute to moral progress.
- D/ Scholars promote greater responsibility.

5. Which of these concepts are shown as opposing each other?

- A/ moral improvement and rebellion
- B/ public opinion and injustice
- C/ addiction and moral responsibility
- D/ well-established community and exclusion

And as our minorities keep telling us, it is not easy being a minority, since in democracies it is the majority that sets the rules. Despite all the celebrations of diversity, people around the world overwhelmingly prefer the familiar. We are a world of stick-in-the-muds. In the late 20th century, the desire for the familiar was overcome by the desire to escape poverty, hopelessness and tyranny. Tens of millions left their languages, cultures, families and communities to seek money, hope and safety.

It may seem unlikely at the moment, but the era when the world went to the West to escape their problems is coming to an end. With prosperity, democracy and declining birth rates spreading around the globe, the desire for the familiar will bring the age of mass migration to a halt.

We have been here before: Europe stopped unloading its demographic surplus on the New World—the 19th century's so-called golden age for migration—when it could start offering hope to all its citizens. As China hurtles towards becoming the world's largest economy, the economic incentive to emigrate is shrinking. There is still mass poverty, but no one will escape it by paying a people-trafficker to take them to the other side of the world to pick cockles illegally in an alien culture where they don't speak the language, if they can just take the bus to Shanghai instead. Asia, with its rapidly developing economies, powerful culture and traditional family values, is likely to stop being a major exporter of people in the near future. With their economic and population growth going in opposite directions, Africa and the Islamic world will be a source of push-migration for a long time to come, but they will be the exceptions, and not for ever.

The West too is likely to harden its attitude to multiculturalism even further than it already has. As it begins to lose its dominance to China and India, it will lose the guilt that provided the psychological drive for diversity. Instead, Westerners are likely to rediscover their historic and cultural identities they have been so busy trying to forget, as is currently happening in the UK.

6. The spread of multiculturalism ...

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A/ ran against human nature | B/ facilitated economic growth |
| C/ favoured Western Europe | D/ was founding free societies |

7. Economic development...

- A/ goes together with population growth
- B/ need not depend on the demographics
- C/ requires democratization
- D/ must be based on healthy families.

8. For a big nation, imbalance in economic growth can...

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A/ be a burden on its economy | B/ be the source of guilt |
| C/ produce internal migrations | D/ be a major asset |

9. The most important single factor behind migrations is...

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| A/ poverty | B/ lack of freedom |
| C/ demographics | D/ multiculturalism |

10. Some West Europeans still feel uneasy about...

- A/ poverty in Third World countries
- B/ discrimination against ethnic minorities
- C/ cultural Eurocentrism
- D/ the 19th century domination of the Third World

11. But who, then, is to blame? Few apologists for the current system have had the nerve to accuse the children themselves, _____ the gods of perpetual reform. A very popular

- explanation among the education establishment is the lack of resources — antiquated buildings, outmoded technology, too many students per class, and the like.
- A/ but many other scapegoats have been offered up to
B/ as most parents seem ready for more sacrifice for
C/ because of their current imaging as victims of
D/ because in children-centred paedagogy they are like
12. Low pay has been a common complaint in recent years, but teachers were not paid very much during the 19th century, and they did more than all right by their charges. Moreover, private school teachers today make _____, and their students do just fine. The argument that low pay ensures that only relatively stupid people will take up teaching is really quite insulting to a noble profession.
- A/ no fuss about their negotiated salaries
B/ miracles happen at surprisingly low cost
C/ up gallantly for all the deficiencies
D/ less than their public school counterparts
13. A glance at the job pages of the liberal newspaper, the *Guardian*, is sufficient to demonstrate that public money is now expended on a large scale to create _____ that actively retards genuine productivity. Every week there are ads for hundreds of highly paid “facilitators” and “co-ordinators,” whose job titles convey no actual tasks to perform beyond collecting a salary.
- A/ an acute shortage in the sphere of creativity
B/ a new caste of bureaucratic origin
C/ employment not merely of low productivity but
D/ an impression of a tricky administration upgrade
14. Those who drive with even a little alcohol in their system are now mercilessly crucified if caught -- and regarded as leprous idiots by most right-thinking people. All well and good. Drinking and driving definitely don't mix. _____ public safety, then how come the cell phone-addled get a pass? It is still perfectly legal to drive while half your mind is someplace else -- so long as it's not because you've had a beer or two.
- A/ Alas, not everyone today cares about
B/ But, if the standard for jihad is
C/ Yet, nothing wrong, I'm sure, about concern for
D/ Suppose the powers that be are targeting
15. If there had been Katrina-like catastrophes not confined to a single location on the coastline of America, but running down the entire perimeter of the continent, from Eastport to Vancouver, we'd have been left substantially helpless. Note: "substantially" helpless — _____ the individual exception, the man who escaped from Auschwitz, the sole survivor of a shipwreck.
- A/ the cautionary word that provides for
B/ for, no prophet of doom can predict
C/ not to mention the comfort of
D/ never concealing the existence of