TRANSLATION & USE OF ENGLISH

30 PKT

		zo ważną siłą dla rozwoju mia co rozrastał się w miasto o lud	
tysięcy.			
After the			a major force for
	of towns. At a tr	ain	of wilderness
	city wi	th	and 15,000
miejscowych przew jeszcze nie wchodz wybraliśmy trasę p	vodników, Franza i Brunc ił zimą – co mogło być pr ółnocną.	łączył na tę wspinaczkę. On ju ona, którzy go zapewnili {=AS rawdą lub nie. Wbrew radom p	SSURE}, że na tę górę nikt przewodników,
Franz and Bruno,w	/ho		
in winter - a fact			
Contrary			
		lzą gorączkową kampanię na r kom. To w najmniejszym sto j	
Right now,		feverishly	for
o	ver		
surprising.			
4. Wątpię, czy wiedz Pokusa była zbyt d		doniłaby p. Archera do zrezyg	gnowania z zakupu.
	_ knowing	of the painting	
	from t	he	big.
wszystkiego, co mo	ożliwe, dla chorego krewr	są motywowane lękiem przed niaka; często także obawą, żeb siadów czy członków rodziny.	y takie "zaniedbanie" nie
	un	necessarily are motivated by a	a dread
done	possible for	as we	ell as often by fear of such
		by friends, ne	ighbours, or family
memhers			

6. W listopadzie jedną z jego czynności jako Sędziego życiu dla otrzymujących renty inwalidzkie po to, by dwanaście miesięcy.	
In November one of his duties as	signing the so-called life
for receivers	so that the payments
	_ twelve months.
7. Impreza była początkowo planowana na setkę uczes wyniosła trochę więcej niż dwa razy tyle, poczuliśm wykładowej.	
The event	Since last
month's	number,
we felt	
8. Przy rosnącej histerii tłumu, więźnia zmuszono, aby w geście modlitwy.	wzniósł swoje skute dłonie do czoła, jak gdyby
During the	crowd, the
onto	
9. W początkowej fazie pracy, zatrudniono ponad 30 n tabliczek. Teraz dopracowuje się końcowe szczegóły redakcją profesora Gregga z British Museum.	
In the initial	
interpretation	n of the tablets. Now the final details
before	
	the British Museum.
10. Co chciałbym podkreślić, to to, że słowa 'niemieck (=HIGHLIGHT} w sposób bardziej konsekwentny w	
	the words 'German' and
'Germans'	
throughout	

It's the time	man	У
	off for	possibly
away from home.		
		prawo wszystkich par i jednostek do swobodnego i posiadania dzieci i do posiadania środków to
One of the		and
individuals to	freely	and timing of their
	mear	ns
	ek lubiłem {=ENJOY} spędz bym nie mieszkać w Marsyli	zać wakacje nad Morzem Śródziemnym. Ale teraz i.
As		
		EST}, żeby przepisy antysmogowe zostały adal mielibyśmy całe dzielnice z piecami na
		that the anti-smog
	resolutely,	we
		órce minie pełne pięć lat pracy w lokalnej stacji o zaczynała pełnić {=ASSUME} funkcje
It's hard		
		years.
C.		year
journalistic duties.		

VOCABULARY

30 PKT

1. Has it ever c to you that Dan is not taking us seriously?
2. Every transaction is recorded on the net, so the bank can keep full $\underline{}$ a $\underline{}$ of your business activity.
3. One of the surest ways of contracting germs is by grabbing a n on an escalator, which is touched by thousands of passengers every day.
4. His refusal to work with Sammy Smith speaks u of his racist worldview.
5. I first saw her in the dairy $_$ $_$ $_$ of the local supermarket, as she was comparing prices of cottage cheese.
6. This epic poem is written in n _ verse, i. e. with regular metrics but no rhymes.
7. Rather than engage in gossip and idle t, it is better to remain silent.
8. He thinks soap operas are trash. Well, he is d of pop culture as such.
9. Her dad had a b body of a former rugby player, which would easily overcome her childish fear of unknown monsters lurking in the darkness.
10. Blurring the distinctions between religious and u institutions is bad for religion and the state.
11. A r test performed with a breathalyzer showed the driver to be under no influence of alcohol.
12. A good teacher knows how to discipline r pupils without expelling them.
13. This amount of rattlesnake n could kill a rabbit but not a cow.
14. The bulletin is to be circulated among practicing opticians to keep them r of the most recent developments in the field.
15. A narrow a line was constructed to carry beets to the sugar factory in Palms.
16. A prominent w with a scar that ends beneath his chin gives his face a look of manliness, perhaps slightly aggressive.
17. Bob found a r spirit in Mark Jones and the boys soon became inseparable.
18. An important role of public archives is to record the documents of social life and preserve them for s
19. As a c against the spread of diseases, all animals brought into the country have to undergo a quarantine.
20. He was a n by nature, guarding his privacy. On tours he never shared a room with other team musicians.
21. The documentary depicts the t of Christians butchered for their faith by Islamist terrorists.
22. Computer technology is developing so rapidly that hardware installed 10 years ago is now regarded •
23. I had no time too the text before it was sent for printing. This is why there are some spelling errors in it.
24. Seeing the lying body, I turned the wheel abruptly and the car r to the right, almost tipping over. Luckily, I missed the man by inches.
25. I needed a pair of garden shears for hedges and shrubs.
26. The boss expressed his dissatisfaction in no e terms. We could do nothing about it.
27. Wild boars, like pigs, arei; they eat both meat and plant food.
28. A l _ is a young child who has just learnt to walk and still walks unsteadily.
29. My daughter doesn't like fish soup, but e she's a dream to cook for.
30. The boys tried to rebel at first but were forced into m by their disciplinarian head teacher.

EVERYONE loves a bargain. But retailers know that people will sometimes turn their noses up at a cheap version of a more expensive item, even if the two are essentially the same. That suggests something is at work in the mind of the consumer beyond simple appreciation of a product's intrinsic qualities.

The something in question is expectation, according to research published this week in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* by Antonio Rangel of the California Institute of Technology. Dr Rangel and his colleagues found that if people are told a wine is expensive while they are drinking it, they really do think it tastes nicer than a cheap one, rather than merely saying that they do.

Dr Rangel came to this conclusion by scanning the brains of 20 volunteers while giving them sips of wine. He used a trick called functional magnetic-resonance imaging, which can detect changes in the blood flow in parts of the brain that correspond to increased mental activity. He looked in particular at the activity of the medial orbitofrontal cortex. This is an area of the brain that previous experiments have shown is responsible for registering pleasant experiences. Dr Rangel gave his volunteers sips of what he said were five different wines made from cabernet sauvignon grapes, priced at between \$5 and \$90 a bottle. He told each of them the price of the wine in question as he did so. Except, of course, that he was fibbing. He actually used only three wines. He served up two of them twice at different prices.

What is truth?

The scanner showed that the activity of the medial orbitofrontal cortices of the volunteers increased in line with the stated price of the wine. For example, when one of the wines was said to cost \$10 a bottle it was rated less than half as good as when people were told it cost \$90 a bottle, its true retail price. Moreover, when the team carried out a follow-up blind tasting without price information they got different results. The volunteers reported differences between the three "real" wines but not between the same wines when served twice.

Nor was the effect confined to everyday drinkers. When Dr Rangel repeated the experiment on members of the Stanford University wine club he got similar results. All of which raises the question of what is going on.

There are at least two possibilities. The point of learning is to improve an individual's chances of surviving and reproducing: if the experience and opinions of others can be harnessed to that end, so much the better. Dr Rangel suspects that what he has found is a mechanism for learning quickly what has helped others in the past, and thus for allowing choices about what is nice and what is nasty to be made speedily and efficiently. In modern society, price is probably a good proxy for such collective wisdom.

However, goods can be desirable for a reason other than survival value. Many of the things for which high price is an enhancement are purchased in order to show off, as any male confronted with the wine list in a fancy restaurant knows. Indeed, conspicuous consumption and waste are an important part of social display. Deployed properly, they bring the rewards of status and better mating opportunities. For this to work, though, it helps if the displaying individual really believes that what he is buying is not only more expensive than the alternative, but better, too. Truly enjoying something simply because it is exclusive thus makes evolutionary sense.

Besides its role in giving cachet to wine, this may be the explanation for the sort of modern art that leaves the man in the street cold. Art collecting is a high-status activity *par excellence*. Many lowlier mortals regard it as pretentious. If Dr Rangel is right, though, pretence may not be the true explanation. The collector who has paid millions for a plain-coloured canvas or a pickled sheep probably really does think it is beautiful.

1. The experiment showed the perception of differences in wine quality as...

A/ something depending on the price B/ an objective fact

C/ something predominantly haphazard D/ almost impossible to establish

2. The text suggests the real feeling of pleasure and pretending the feeling of pleasure...

A/ can be hard to discern in experts B/ largely depend on external information

C/ can be experimentally discerned D/ are impossible to discern objectively

3. Knowing that the price is high...

A/ favours liking the product better B/ is more important than the real feeling

C/ is important for some category of people D/ switches the pleasure mechanism off

4. As suggested by the text, the training of tastes ...

A/ is crucial for the art market B/ is not particularly effective

C/ is primarily bogus D/ can work for wines but not for art

5. Buying expensive things...

A/ can be useful for amassing wealth

B/ is a precondition for finding a sex partner

C/ may lead to an obsession with sex

D/ makes sense in a heterosexual society

6. Knowing the price of an object ...

A/ can enhance the learning process B/ is no substitue for learning

C/ eliminates the need for aesthetic pleasure D/ is a kind of aesthetic prop

7. The value of a price is that it...

A/ makes you independent of other people' views

B/ helps the pleasure mechanism in your brain

C/ has a status-enhancing value

D/ conveys other people's experience

8. The text suggests that wealth...

A/ helps men and women find sex partners

B/ helps men find sex partners

C/ has less importance for women than for men

D/ has more importance for men than for women

9. It is likely that successful marketing ...

A/ may enhance people's self-respect

B/ is largely based on status research

C/ ought to consider snobbery

D/ may shape people's tastes

10. Collectors of modern art....

A/ have some psychic peculiarities B/ are shaped by the art community

C/ are partially shaped by their hobby D/ tend to ignore market pressure

READING & WRITING

30 PKT

Wpisz brakujące litery w miejsce kresek. Wykreślone zostały zawsze drugie części wyrazów – ani jedno słowo nie zostało wykreślone w całości. Zacznij od przeczytania całego tekstu.

family. When the Depression hit, my grandfather's small jewelry store in New Hampshire went bust and, like millions of Americans, the three Smiths scrapped for cash. While attending the University of New Hampshire, his boyhood house burned to the ground, and soon after his parents were divorced, which in the late 30s was a local scandal. My mother always said that Dad was ea to ha_ a la_ family bec of his
backg Tho prov f_ five children – bo_ from 1942 to 1955 –
was diff, he was o of happ people I have ever known. He had f
friends, as fr my mother's t brot, prefe to sp a free
ti with his wife and sons.
O_ of my earl memo, 1959 or so, is Dad deci to qu _ his pack-
a-day ha of Camel stra He $$ s in the d, smo o cigarette
after ano un he fe naus , and th was the e o_ it. Cold
tur I ne he him sw, a trait pas do to my two oldest
brothers; he pref euphe like "Ho mack!" or "Nu!"
Wh he w at wo one d, my brothers and I conv Mom to get a
pu, and on ho our new mu Scuttle prom took a le, soi
a check that h_ arr in the ma He low his gla , took a lo
aro and simply sa, "Oh, m"
I don't want to gi_ $_$ the impre_ $_$ $_$ $_$ that my father was infal_ $_$ $_$ $_$, ev_ $_$
thoa_a youn that is whI tho He was foo_ mart,
Manhattans and Schmidt's be, and on ra occa, ma after a hol
pa at Uncle Joe's, the $$ ri ho could be t adven for my mother's
$ta___$ and she wo $___$ tell $h__$ to please $sl__$ do $__$. Mom wo $___$ then of $___$ to
$ta__ov__the \ wh___$, but $no__of \ us \ endo____the \ id__$, $si___she \ was \ the$
protot "Sun dri"
Perhaps my most las mem of Dad was during a 1964 tr to Jones Beach.
I had never seen wa so hu, and at one po got cau in the unde
and was do_ $_$ for the count. Suddenly, my father r_ $_$ in_ $_$ the su_ $_$, sco_ $_$ $_$ $_$ me
up in his ar and pus my ch until all the wa was expe from my
lu
I was petrified, not only at the close call but for such reckless behavior. Once the trauma had abated, he took me aside and said, "Pal, that could happen to anyone. Take it as a lesson and

be more careful."

Adapted from Father's Day Tribute by Russ Smith