EGZAMIN RESORTOWY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO MAJ 2023

**I Translate the following text into English.**

Część sytuacji związanych z pracą, w których czujemy się ofiarą, to tak naprawdę sytuacje, w których piłeczka jest po naszej stronie. Obszar naszego wpływu jest często całkiem pokaźny. Tylko nie potrafimy tego wykorzystać. Praca jest dla wielu z nas obszarem, o którym myślimy w kategoriach pułapki – nic nie mogę zrobić, bo na nic nie mam wpływu. Często towarzyszy temu frustracja. Czy to rzeczywisty obraz sytuacji?

Nie. Duże znaczenie ma tu także sposób narracji. Bo możesz być w roli podwładnego, który jest niewolnikiem pracodawcy, albo wejść w rolę osoby, która sprzedaje swój czas i swoje kompetencje, a twój pracodawca jest twoim klientem. Brzmi zupełnie inaczej, prawda?

Zdecydowanie.

Jeżeli człowiek dostrzega, że w danym obszarze coś mu nie pasuje, to oznacza, że jest w stanie zatrzymać się na chwilę i pomyśleć, co z danym dyskomfortem chce i co może zrobić.   
Nawet jeżeli ktoś powie: „Nie znoszę swojej pracy”, to też już jakiś punkt wyjścia, ale rzeczywiście zadanie polega na tym, by dokopać się do sedna. Co konkretnie nam nie odpowiada? Trzeba zawęzić optykę. Może to kwestia sposobu komunikacji szefa, może kwestia niedopasowanych zadań? Im wcześniej to odkryjemy, tym lepiej.

**II Choose one of the following topics and write an essay of one standard page.**

1. Discuss the influence of media in international relations. Give an example of how media outlets have influenced or could influence one or more foreign policy decisions, bearing in mind the challenges of disinformation and fake news in a globalized information landscape.
2. Polish society welcomed a large number of newcomers from Ukraine over a year ago. In your opinion, are we successful in integrating them into our society? Have educational and social institutions managed to meet the challenge? Are the visitors doing a good job assimilating?
3. “Sustainability” has been a long-standing buzzword – we talk about a sustainable economic growth, agriculture, energy, consumption, etc. How do you understand the word? How does one live a sustainable life?

**III To complete the numbered gaps choose one answer from A to D each time. Please write the answers on the answer-sheet.**

**Are we living in a walk-on-by society?**

Today how many of us seeing a group of 11- or 12-year-olds picking on a younger child would actually intervene? Yet if we don’t, who will?

Intervening would be an example of ‘active citizenship’, in (1)\_\_\_\_ citizens should become guardians of their own communities. (2)\_\_\_\_ of asking for more and more policemen on the streets, we should take minor law and (3)\_\_\_\_ into our own hands.

Frankly this strikes me as unrealistic to the point of madness. In a highly disciplined society – Japan, for instance – you (4)\_\_\_\_ well get away with rebuking someone for (5)\_\_\_\_ behaviour. But this is (6)\_\_\_\_ the Japanese have a very highly developed sense of respect for authority.

We all have at the back of our minds the notion that we are (7)\_\_\_\_ to make a “citizen´s arrest”. But I have never met anyone mad (8)\_\_\_\_ to try a citizen´s arrest – and with good reason. If you get your facts wrong and (9)\_\_\_\_ to a hasty conclusion that the man lying on the ground is the victim when he actually started the fight, and, (10)\_\_\_\_ a result, you seize the wrong man, then you could be guilty of 'false arrest' and be (11)\_\_\_\_ to damages.

Given that criminals are very ready to (12)\_\_\_\_ their 'rights', even against their victims, only a criminal lawyer or an off-duty policeman could arrest someone without fear of (13)\_\_\_\_ into serious trouble.

(14)\_\_\_\_, there are times when we have to do something. What if you hear a woman scream in a side street and it sounds like a scream of terror? What (15)\_\_\_\_ can you do but try to help? The French actually have a stern and strictly (16)\_\_\_\_ law that makes it a criminal offence if you fail to assist someone in danger or distress.

Our trouble is that we are an undisciplined society and we (17)\_\_\_\_ use the law to try to regulate fairly minor offensive behaviour. The result is that many people feel that to be active citizens is to go (18)\_\_\_\_ with an increasing busybodiness that is actually deeply unpopular. Do not most of us feel that the police are already too keen to (19)\_\_\_\_ car owners, so that if we help them we feel (20)\_\_\_\_ like 'active citizens' than collaborators. The paradox is that it is in societies which by our standards are not so organised that people are much more willing to intervene.

**(**1) A it B that C where D which

(2) A In spite B Instead C Despite D Because

(3) A crime B discipline C order D business

(4) A might B would C should D as

(5) A inhuman B dissocial C unsociable D antisocial

(6) A despite B because C why D so

(7) A legalised B titled C entitled D enabled

(8) A sufficient B enough C so D a lot

(9) A run B jump C walk D dive

(10) A in B for C like D as

(11) A responsible B liable C accountable D accused

(12) A stress B insert C assert D insist

(13) A getting B falling C wandering D looking

(14) A Despite B However C Although D Unless

(15) A other B else C different D things

(16) A enforced B stipulated C disciplined D forced

(17) A increased B increasing C increase D increasingly

(18) A in for B for C along D on

(19) A persecute B prosecute C enforce D judge

(20) A lot B little C very D less