**EGZAMIN Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO**

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

Amerykański *Inflation Reduction Act* („IRA”), przewidujący miliardowe subsydia dla zielonych technologii, to powód najcięższego konfliktu handlowego między UE i USA od czasów prezydentury Donalda Trumpa. Zdaniem Komisji Europejskiej ustawa narusza reguły Światowej Organizacji Handlu, a wielkie protekcjonistyczne dotacje to bezpośrednie zagrożenie dla unijnej gospodarki.

Unia nie zdecydowała się wnieść tej kwestii pod arbitraż z kilku powodów. Na rozstrzygnięcie trzeba by czekać co najmniej rok. A ponadto spór ochłodziłby relacje transatlantyckie, których siła jest priorytetem zwłaszcza w czasie wojny w Ukrainie.

Prezydent Macron sugeruje, by Unia odpowiedziała na „IRA” własnym programem: „Europa nie może być jedynym miejscem na świecie, które nie ma prawa »Buy European«, i jedynym, gdzie system pomocy publicznej dla przemysłu działa, jakby nie było zewnętrznej konkurencji” – powiedział.

Pomysł nowego programu wspierającego wspólnymi funduszami przemysł napotkał opór i brak zgody. „Wyścigi na dotacje bywają kosztowne i nieefektywne” – przekonywał komisarz Dombrovskis. Zaś niemiecki minister finansów niedawno tłumaczył, że „nie zapobiegniemy przenoszeniu się europejskich firm do USA, konkurując na dotacje, ale tworząc naprawdę doskonałe warunki dla inwestycji”.

*(Na podstawie: https://www.polityka.pl/tygodnikpolityka/swiat/2191632,1,starcie-o-ira-tak-ciezkiego-konfliktu-handlowego-ue-z-usa-nie-bylo-od-czasu-trumpa.read*

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

1) Thirty years ago a combination of economic and political upheavals, helped along by Western governments, pushed the Soviet Union to fragment into its 15 formerly component republics. What course have the 14 newly independent nations (except Russia) taken since then, economically and politically? Discuss the general trends and give at least two examples.

2) How is the Polish society changing under the influence of the enhanced globalisation of the 21st century? Take into consideration some of the following issues: education, immigration and emigration, instant communications, working online and the contemporary employment market.

3) Bots drive our cars, talk to us on the phone, work as our secretaries. Artificial Intelligence writes poetry, corrects our spelling, soon it will start teaching our children. Do you embrace this aspect of progress, or do you feel threatened? Why?

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

However you choose to measure people’s well-being, life for the average person is getting better. By no (1)\_\_\_\_\_ does it mean that life is wonderful for everyone everywhere. But the (2)\_\_\_\_\_ majority of the world’s population really is (3)\_\_\_\_\_, year after year, (4)\_\_\_\_\_ many people say the opposite. It is all (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to a psychological process called declinism, (6)\_\_\_\_\_ is a feeling that things are declining, or getting worse.

Declinism has a number of separate causes, including something called the (7)\_\_\_\_\_ paradox. Say you live in a community where everybody (8)\_\_\_\_\_ terrible healthcare and education, but overall people just accept that life is hard. Now imagine that 20% of the people suddenly become a lot (9)\_\_\_\_\_, with comfortable lifestyles and so on. Those 20% push the average up, so (10)\_\_\_\_\_ to statistics, the population seems to be doing better. But in fact the remaining 80% feel (11)\_\_\_\_\_ than before, because they’re now aware of what they’re missing.

Yet another reason is the so-called reminiscence bump. Scientists have (12)\_\_\_\_\_ plenty of research on this subject which shows that we build up our strongest memories in our late teens and early twenties. Our memories of early (13)\_\_\_\_\_ stay with us for ever. This is why so many people are nostalgic for that time in their life.

Another (14)\_\_\_\_\_ is something called the them-and-us delusion. If you were a well-behaved child, you’re (15)\_\_\_\_\_ to remember that most other kids of your age were similarly well-behaved. But that’s probably because you didn’t notice their bad behaviour at the time. Or you’ve simply (16)\_\_\_\_\_ their negative attributes and bad conduct from your memory.

(17)\_\_\_\_\_ is also something that we might call the invisible struggle syndrome: we don’t see the problems that other people (18)\_\_\_\_\_, so we think we’re the only ones with such problems. We tend to (19)\_\_\_\_\_ other people’s success to luck and we overlook all the problems they’ve struggled with. And of course that’s a (20)\_\_\_\_\_ source of inter-generational conflict: young adults always suspect that earlier generations had it much easier!

*(Na podstawie: Language Hub, TB; Macmillan Education)*

(1) A measures B means C other D account

(2) A vast B enormous C largest D high

(3) A better in B better on C better out D better off

(4) A unless B because of C despite D even though

(5) A so as B due C in order D owning

(6) A which B whose C that D whereas

(7) A disequality B unequality C inequality D inequal

(8) A have had B are having C has D have

(9) A wealth B wealthyer C more wealthier D wealthier

(10) A according B due C in view D relative

(11) A much bad B more bad C much worse D more worse

(12) A performed B made C carried D conducted

(13) A youth age B adolescent C adulthood D adults

(14) A phenomenon B phenomen C phenomena D phenomens

(15) A similar B so as C due D likely

(16) A annulled B erased C moved D annihilated

(17) A That B There C So D Their

(18) A struggle B front C face D head for

(19) A attach B prescribe C contribute D attribute

(20) A chief B massively C major D mayor