

Przykładowy zestaw egzaminacyjny

Exercise 1 (p. 316)

Recording 1

'Method acting' is a modern acting method in which an actor creates in themselves the thoughts and emotions of a character in order to make their performance more genuine. In the film *Marathon Man* the actor Dustin Hoffman, a follower of method acting, had a part in which he was often required to appear distressed and tired. One morning, Laurence Olivier, Hoffman's co-star, asked him why he looked so unwell. "I've been awake for three days and nights preparing for this scene," Hoffman explained. "Why don't you try acting, dear boy?" replied Olivier. "It's much easier." This story is very well-known in the film industry – proving that the new generation of actors do not always know best.

Recording 2

Generally, professional photographers like to be able to change the lens on their camera so as to take the best possible photograph according to various conditions. There are two types of interchangeable-lens cameras. DSLR cameras (standing for Digital Single Lens Reflex) contain a reflex mirror which diverts the light from the lens into a viewfinder so you can see exactly what the camera sees. Unfortunately, though, due to the large mirror in their mechanism, DSLR cameras can be quite bulky and awkward. The other option is mirror-less digital cameras which are generally more compact than DSLR cameras. However, the mirror in DSLR cameras allows the image to focus more quickly, making this camera far better for capturing moving images. Serious photographers who are willing to pay the considerable cost of either should think about portability and the type of shots they want to take before choosing an interchangeable-lens camera.

Recording 3

In 2005, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation gave \$450 million to 43 public health projects. Some years later, Bill Gates admitted that he may have made an error. "We were naïve when we began," he said, referring to his prediction that a major breakthrough in the field of public health would occur due to his donations. So, these days, instead of making a small number of multimillion-dollar grants, the Foundation gives hundreds of smaller grants worth around \$100,000 each to smaller institutions, especially in the developing world. Instead of focusing on the next groundbreaking discovery that might never occur, these grants aim to fund local projects that have a better chance of helping people in the near future.

Exercise 2 (p. 316)

Speaker 1: It's the household chores that cause the most friction in our family. We're a big family, so it's hard to keep the house tidy, but if everyone did a little, it'd be fine. Unfortunately, though, some people are forced to do a lot because others don't do their share. My older brother, for example, thinks that now that he has a full-time job, he shouldn't have to do anything – even the washing-up after dinner. I know chatting about it won't help – no one would listen, so I've decided to put a rota on the fridge and see what happens. Who knows – it might just work.

Speaker 2: These days, a whole fortnight can pass without any contact from my son. It's not because we've fallen out – I think he just feels it isn't necessary to call us every day – especially if he doesn't have anything of note to tell us. My husband gets very irritated by this – but I usually side with my son. I've always encouraged him to live his own life and be self-sufficient – just as long as I know he's eating well and is happy and healthy.

Speaker 3: My mother-in-law used to interfere far too much in the upbringing of my son. She would often complain about aspects of our parenting – what to feed him and when to put him to bed, for example – and she would always insist that we follow her instructions. It became so bad that my wife and I would dread our visits to their home. In the end, though, we did what we always do when we have a family problem; we sat around a table and simply chatted about our feelings. We managed to resolve the issue and now things are far more comfortable.

Speaker 4: My wife's sister, Rita, lives abroad. She's always been a bit of a free spirit and rarely keeps in touch with the family. In fact, we usually only see her once a year when she visits and stays for around a week. I don't really mind her staying – even though she doesn't help with the housework and has an awful tendency to talk really loudly during meals. What annoys me is that she never gives us notice – she just turns up at our doorstep! I think it's really inconsiderate of her. What if we're busy that week? Would a phone call before she arrives be so difficult?

Exercise 3 (p. 316)

Presenter: The technology we carry around in our pockets today, like smartphones and MP3 players, can do more than a computer the size of a large room could do 20 years ago. However, the more we use these devices the more often they need to be charged, usually by connecting them to plug sockets. In the future, though, we may not need mains power to keep our devices running. I'm joined now by our technology reporter, Daniel Stapleford, who will tell us more.

Reporter: Thanks, Jim. Well, scientists are currently working on ways to convert the energy generated by our bodies as we move around into electricity that we can use to power our portable devices. This would mean we would always have a power source close at hand to charge our devices – plus, in an age when our fossil fuels resources are quickly diminishing, it would be a very environmentally-friendly way to produce power. I predict that such devices would be hugely popular and that the companies that produce them would make a lot of profit – assuming they will be reasonably priced.

Presenter: So, how would they work?

Reporter: Basically, it would involve wearing some kind of electricity generator. For instance, some American scientists have developed a backpack that can convert the movement of it bouncing up and down into stored power. At the moment, this device is quite bulky and not yet ready to be put on the market. However, these scientists are currently working on ways to make it smaller and lighter so that it could be worn throughout the day. Another invention, created in Canada, is a brace that fits over the knees which generates power as the wearer moves their legs. It can create enough electricity for a 30-minute mobile phone call from a minute of jogging.

Presenter: And is this brace something you could wear comfortably?

Reporter: Again, it's a rather large piece of equipment, but for now, the main focus is not comfort. This knee-brace helps continually power electronic prosthetic limbs worn by people who are missing a leg.

Presenter: I see. Well, all this gives a whole new meaning to 'people power'. But Daniel, one concern I would have is that these devices depend on people moving. Do you think that our increasingly sedentary lifestyles will make these devices obsolete?

Reporter: You've got a point, Jim, but I don't think that body-powered generators will require wearers to run a marathon every day. Even by just walking around the house we would produce enough energy for these generators to store a considerable amount of power.

Presenter: Daniel, it's been fascinating talking to you. Thanks for coming in.