

## SŁUCHANIE

**1 TRACK 07** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie pięć wypowiedzi na temat ochrony środowiska naturalnego. Do każdej wypowiedzi (1–5) dopasuj odpowiadające jej pytanie (A–F). Uwaga: jedno pytanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

| Speaker: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|
|          |   |   |   |   |   |

Which speaker...

- A is going to change their behaviour because of their friends?
- B has tried to persuade others to change their habits?
- C disagrees with others about how to help the planet?
- D claims that it makes financial sense for governments to be more green?
- E has decided, with one other person, to take action on the environment?
- F is happy to be green if it means they save money?

**2 TRACK 14** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę o nowych źródłach energii. Zdecyduj, które zdania (1–6) są zgodne z treścią nagrania (True – T), a które nie (False – F).

|                                                                                                            | T | F |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 The man is worried that the weather would prevent solar panels from working.                             |   |   |
| 2 The man doesn't believe that anyone would offer solar panels for nothing.                                |   |   |
| 3 The woman shows the man a brochure from the solar panel company.                                         |   |   |
| 4 The government gives people the solar panels for free.                                                   |   |   |
| 5 At first the man thinks the government's idea is a sensible one.                                         |   |   |
| 6 If the couple took the free solar panels, they would not earn any money from selling excess electricity. |   |   |

## CZYTANIE

1. Przeczytaj tekst. Zaznacz w tabeli, które ze zdań (1–5) są prawdziwe (True), a które nie (False).

|                                                                                                        | True | False |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|
| 1 Online news stories differ from those which appear in printed newspapers.                            |      |       |
| 2 Since 2002, it has been easier for British citizens to demand their human rights.                    |      |       |
| 3 Since the Afghanis won their appeal, the law in Britain has been changed.                            |      |       |
| 4 The police would have been allowed to put up the posters before the Human Rights Act was introduced. |      |       |
| 5 The writer blames people for not reading positive articles about the Human Rights Act.               |      |       |

/5

## RIGHTS WORTH PROTECTING

Whenever the government is unable to deport a foreign-born terrorist or prisoners demand better conditions in their cells, tabloid newspapers publish alarming stories, all of which blame the Human Rights Act for such a 'ridiculous' situation. Online versions of the same stories are followed by comments from angry readers many claiming that this is another reason why Britain should leave the EU and regain our independence.

In fact, the European Court of Human Rights has nothing to do with the EU and it would make no difference whether the UK left the EU or not. It dates back to the end of the Second World War and its aim was to ensure civil liberties and political democracy throughout Europe. Ironically, it was based on the strong traditions of freedom and liberty enjoyed by residents of the UK. The UK signed up to the convention on human rights in 1951 but it wasn't until 2002 that the Human Rights Act became a part of UK law. That means that people who believe their rights have been denied can now have their case heard by a British court and avoid the cost and time of going to the European court.

There have been many cases, highlighted by the media, which have angered people. One of the most famous occurred in 2006 when a group of Afghani men hijacked a plane and forced it to fly to England. The government tried to send them back to Afghanistan but the men said that this would endanger their lives. The courts agreed and they were allowed to stay. Politicians of all parties, aware of public opinion, said that they would change the law but, when the fuss died down, nothing had changed.

In fact, the newspapers often publish deliberately misleading articles, writing about cases which they know their readers will be upset by but failing to mention their final outcome. Often, the people demanding their human rights had actually lost their cases but you would need to read the newspaper articles very carefully to realise this. Even when people win their cases, it isn't always because of the Human Rights Act. In one case, police in Essex put up posters featuring the photos of convicted criminals. They hoped that seeing people who had been imprisoned would put off other potential criminals. The prisoners whose photos were shown claimed that this was against their right to privacy and the courts agreed. Despite the predictable outcry against the Human Rights Act, legal experts pointed out that this would have been against the law even before the Human Rights Act came into existence.

In fact, the Human Rights Act protects all of us and there are hundreds of cases each year which no-one could disagree with. However, the newspapers are rarely interested in such stories and they remain unknown and unappreciated by the majority of the population.

2. Przeczytaj tekst. Dobierz właściwy nagłówek (A–E) do każdego fragmentu tekstu. Wpisz odpowiednią literę w miejsca (1–4).  
Uwaga: jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego fragmentu.

- A Is it really so difficult?
- B Whose responsibility is it?
- C Who else can benefit from being green?
- D How can you put pressure on politicians?
- E Don't you want to be better off?

**HELP US SAVE THE ENVIRONMENT.**  
**HOW AND WHY?**

1\_\_

It's easy to criticise government and big businesses for not doing anything. But what do you do? Change should start with us as individuals. Then we will be in a better position to tell others what they should be doing. Start simply. Use the car less, recycle more. It isn't the government's planet. It's ours. So let's take care of it ourselves.

2

Governments often use green policies as an excuse to raise more money in taxes. However, being green isn't expensive. Cycling is cheaper than driving. Switching machines off reduces electricity bills. Recycling lowers your rubbish bills. Even large scale projects like adding solar panels to your roof can save money in the long run.

3

Recycling seems complicated and time consuming but it isn't really. When you start doing it regularly, it will become a normal part of your life. People who have done it know this. Ask them for advice and don't let others persuade you that it is too much trouble.

4

So, you've made the effort and noticed the benefits. That's good. You're halfway there. Now it's time to let your friends, family and neighbours know too. Even if they don't listen to you at first, it won't cost you anything and, in the end, they'll thank you.