

Matura Practice Unit 4

 Usłyszysz trzy dialogi na temat rozmowy o pracę. Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź, zgodną z treścią nagrania.

Dialog 1.

- 1 Who are the two people?
 - A Employees in a museum.
 - B An interviewer and a job applicant.
 - C Two friends talking about work.
- 2 In the situation with the lost child, the boy says that
 - A he would go to find a security guard.
 - B he would look for the child's parents.
 - C he would wait with the child where he found him or her.

Dialog 2.

- 3 What does the boy say about the unanswered question?
 - A He is worried it will affect his chances of getting the job.
 - B He later realised what he should have said.
 - C He still wouldn't know how to answer it.
- 4 What does the boy say about the other candidates?
 - A Only one of them wanted to talk to him.
 - B He was too nervous to talk to them.
 - C The girl refused to tell him her name.

Dialog 3.

- 5 What does the girl say about doing the job?
 - A She wants to study and work at the same time.
 - B She is worried about the long hours needed.
 - C She is mainly there for financial reasons.
 - D She has never had experience of working before.
- 6 What do the two people have in common?
 - A They hope to be working there for a long time.
 - B They want to take advantage of part-time courses.
 - C They aim to climb the career ladder.
 - D They believe that the museum will be a good place to work.
- 7 Why does the girl look shocked?
 - A She doesn't realise the boy can speak French.
 - B She thinks the boy lacks some basic knowledge.
 - C She is surprised that the boy wants to work abroad.
 - D She can't believe that the boy is planning so far ahead.
- 8 What does the girl do at the end of the conversation?
 - A She makes a joke about the boy.
 - B She criticises the boy's abilities.
 - C She gives the boy some career's advice.
 - D She follows the boy's directions.

 Przeczytaj tekst. W każdą lukę wstaw literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie A–E. Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo.

- A To make things worse, she hadn't actually been accepted for the job.

B To ensure this happens, they introduce more and more tests, using as much new technology as possible.

C It is designed by psychologists to reduce the chance of making mistakes.

D Of course, unlike experience and qualifications, these are difficult to check.

E These may require applicants to return twice or even more times.

In the past, applying for a job meant filling in an application form, submitting a simple CV, and spending half an hour answering interview questions. However, over the years, the process has become longer and longer.

To start with, an application needs a personal statement. This is a chance for applicants to state their best qualities. ¹ ____ Therefore, many people simply cut and paste example statements from the Internet. It doesn't matter. The interviewer probably won't read them anyway. Interviewees may also be asked to submit examples of their work or carry out a task set by their potential future employers. One woman found out that the work she had submitted during the application process was actually being used by the company. ² ____ Other employers may ask applicants to make a video presentation of themselves, not instead of the interview, but in addition to it. Applying for a job is a full-time job in itself.

After all that comes the interview itself. Team building tasks, role-plays, one-on-one interviews and interviews by a panel of judges are now all commonplace. ³ ____ One recruitment specialist compared it to dating. The final selection could be seen as a marriage, and the various interviews and tasks as dates. Only by going through the process can both sides be sure they are making the right decision.

Why has this happened? A lot of recruitment is now done by external agencies. They have to stand out from the competition in order to be hired. ⁴ ____ And, as in the story of *The King's New Clothes*, the companies hiring them are too scared to question something they don't understand. After all, nobody wants to be thought of as a fool.

Amazingly, we can't be sure if these lengthy, complicated application processes even work. One survey found that only thirty-three percent of American companies bothered to analyse whether their recruitment had been a success or not.

 Uzupełnij drugie zdanie tak, aby oddać sens zdania wyjściowego. Użyj podanego wyrazu. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów.

- 1 When you are a young adult, you should start saving for your retirement. **EARLY**
You should start saving for retirement _____.
- 2 There's a possibility that the singer was too ill to perform. **MIGHT**
The singer _____ too ill to perform.
- 3 Jan wants to talk to Sara, and Sara wants to talk to Jan. **EACH**
Jan and Sara want to _____.
- 4 I'm sorry, it won't be possible for me to come to the meeting. **ABLE**
I'm sorry, _____ to come to the meeting.
- 5 The earliest I will get married is when I'm thirty. **UNTIL**
I _____ I'm thirty.
- 6 Mum started working there in 1998, and she's still there today. **BEEN**
Mum _____ 1998.

 Z opcji A-C wybierz brakującą wypowiedź.

- 1 X: Shall we get this CD for Sam?
Y: I'm not sure. _____
A It isn't really his thing.
B He doesn't seem to be enjoying it.
C I don't think it's his.
- 2 X: Aren't you worried about Bella?
Y: Not really. _____
A She's not really into it.
B It's clear there's a problem.
C She seems to be fine.
- 3 X: Excuse me. I'm sorry to bother you, but I'm having problems with my computer.
Y: _____
A Just let me know if you need anything else.
B I'll do my best to help you.
C Thanks for your time.
- 4 X: I can't go with you. I haven't got a passport.
Y: _____ We aren't going abroad.
A You won't need one.
B You won't have to.
C You won't be able to.
- 5 X: Why isn't anyone dancing?
Y: _____
A I guess they don't like the music.
B They seem to be having fun.
C I'm not sure they are.

 Uzupełnij obydwa zdania z każdej pary tym samym wyrazem.

- 1 a I can't hear the music. Can you ___ the volume up?
b When do you ___ eighteen?
- 2 a Do you think it will be easier to ___ friends if I go to university in a different town?
b The band often ___ the headlines for the wrong reasons!
- 3 a I'm really stressed – I'm going to be ___ charge of twenty people at work next week.
b Sorry, I don't know. I give ___. What's the answer?
- 4 a When we opened the door, we ___ smell gas.
b I suppose he ___ have left his phone at home.
- 5 a Can I have a ___?
b Amber doesn't ___ very happy, does she?

 **Przeczytaj polecenie i wykonaj zadanie.**

Zobaczyłeś/Zobaczyłaś ogłoszenie organizacji, która w ramach roku przerwy przed pójściem na studia pośredniczy w wyjazdach wolontariackich. Napisz **list formalny**, w którym wyjaśnisz, dlaczego jesteś zainteresowany/ a udziałem w programie, przedstawisz siebie, swoje zainteresowania i umiejętności oraz poprosisz o informacje dotyczące krajów, do których można wyjechać, charakteru pracy, kosztów pobytu oraz zakwaterowania.

Długość tekstu powinna wynosić od 200 do 250 słów.