2

Czytanie Wybór wielokrotny

1 The words/phrases in the list are from the text below. What type of dwelling do they describe? Does anyone live there? Read through to find out.

- manor-house • simple building • buried deep in a wood
- inconvenient site • iron gates • granite pillars
- grass-grown track • damp • green decaying walls • portal
- broad gravel-walk • narrow windows • narrow front door

2 Do the reading task. Justify your answers. Then explain the words in bold.

Matura Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych możliwości odpowiedzi (1–5) wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B, C lub D.



Jane Eyre

by Charlotte Brontë

The manor-house of Ferndean was a simple building of **considerable age**, medium size, and buried deep in a wood. I had heard of it before. Mr Rochester often spoke of it, and sometimes went there. His father had **purchased** the estate for use as a hunting ground. He would have let the house, but could find no **tenant** because of its poor and inconvenient site. Ferndean then remained uninhabited and **unfurnished**, with the exception of some two or three rooms fitted up for the accommodation of Mr Rochester when he went there in the season to shoot.

To this house I came one dark evening marked by the characteristics of sad sky, cold gale, and continued rain. The last mile I performed on foot, having **dismissed** the chaise and driver with the double payment I had promised. Even when within a very short distance of the manor-house, you could see nothing of it, so thick and dark grew the timber of the **gloomy** wood about it. Iron gates between granite pillars showed me where to enter, and passing through them, I found myself at once in the **twilight** of close-ranked trees. There was a grass-grown track descending the forest aisle between wild shrubs and under branched arches. I followed it, expecting soon to reach the dwelling; but it stretched on and on, it would far and farther: no sign of **habitation** or grounds was visible.

I thought I had taken a wrong direction and lost my way. The darkness of dusk **gathered** over me. I looked round in search of another road. There was none: all was a tangle of trees, overshadowing leaves and dense summer vegetation – no opening anywhere.

I **proceeded**: at last my way opened, the trees thinned a little; presently I **beheld** a railing, then the house – scarce, by this dim light, distinguishable from the trees; so damp and green were its decaying walls. Entering a **portal**, **fastened** only by a latch*, I stood within a space of **enclosed** ground, from which the wood swept away in a semicircle. There were no flowers, no garden-beds; only a broad gravel-walk bordering a stretch of grass, and this set in the heavy **frame** of the forest. The house presented two pointed gables* in its front; the windows were latticed* and narrow: the front door was narrow too, one step led up to it. The whole looked, as the host of the Rochester Arms had said, "quite a **desolate** spot". It was as still as a church on a week-day: the **pattering** rain on the forest leaves was the only sound.

"Can there be life here?" I asked.

Yes, life of some kind there was; for I heard a movement ... that narrow front door was unclosing, and some shape was about to issue from the house.

It opened slowly: a figure came out into the twilight and stood on the step; a man without a hat: he stretched forth his hand as if to feel whether it rained. **Dusk** as it was, I had recognised him – it was my master, Edward Fairfax Rochester, and no other.

* **latch:** catch for fastening a door or gate.
* **gables:** the triangular top end of the wall of a building where it meets the sloping parts of a roof
* **latticed:** made from small pieces of glass which are held in place by metal strips

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1 According to the writer, Ferndean manor was
A quite old.
B very big.
C a small house.
D a new house.

2 The writer had heard that the house
A was usually empty.
B never had any occupants.
C had a good location.
D was sometimes rented out to tenants.

3 When the writer approached Ferndean, it was
A easy to find.
B surrounded by fields.
C hidden from view.
D by a wide roadside.

4 The house gave the impression of being
A well-kept.
B luxurious.
C haunted.
D isolated.

5 When the front door opened, the writer saw
A a dark shadow.
B someone she knew.
C a frightening figure.
D an old teacher of hers.

3 Fill in: *remained, double, dim, slowly, hunting, cold, take, dense.*

1 ..... ground
2 ..... uninhabited
3 ..... gale
4 ..... payment
5 ..... the wrong direction
6 ..... light
7 ..... vegetation
8 opened.....

4 *Miss* or *lose*? Complete the phrases.

1 ..... my way
2 ..... breakfast
3 ..... a contest
4 ..... money
5 ..... a bus
6 ..... patience
7 ..... the opportunity
8 ..... a payment

5 Use words/phrases from the previous exercises to describe the manor-house of Ferndean.

6 **Think!** Compare the house in the text to your house. In five minutes write a few sentences. Read them to the class.

Słuchanie Dobieranie

7 Do the listening task.

Matura Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedzi pięciu osób na temat problemów związanych z wynajmowaniem mieszkania. Przyporządkuj poszczególnym osobom nagłówki, wpisując odpowiednie litery (A–F) w kratki. Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

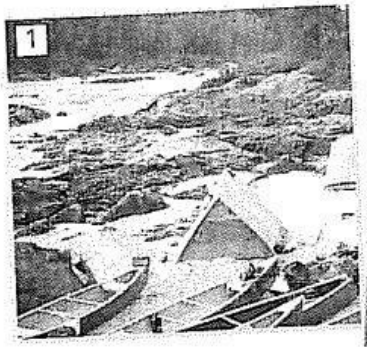
A INVADED PRIVACY
B BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS
C WAYS TO SAVE MONEY
D UNSATISFACTORY SERVICE
E CASH FLOW PROBLEMS
F LEAVING A MESS BEHIND

Speaker 1	
Speaker 2	
Speaker 3	
Speaker 4	
Speaker 5	

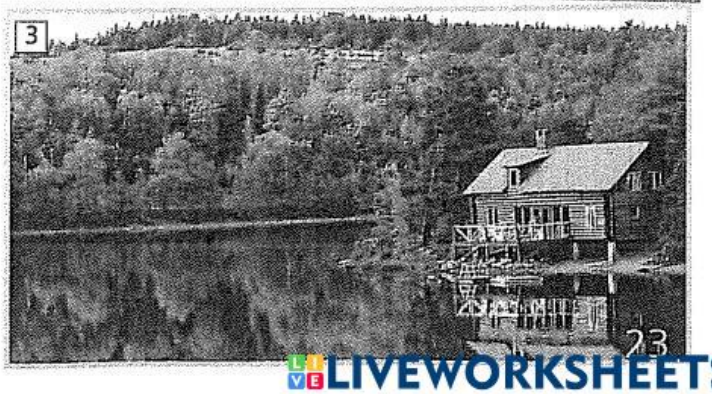
Mówienie Wypowiedź na podstawie materiału stymulującego

8 Read the rubric and do the task.

Matura Przyjrzyj się zdjęciom nr 1, 2 i 3. Zamierzasz wyjechać na wakacje z przyjaciółmi. Musicie wybrać miejsce zakwaterowania.
- Wybierz jedno z miejsc przedstawionych poniżej i uzasadnij swój wybór.
- Wyjaśnij, dlaczego odrzuciłeś/-aś pozostałe propozycje.







LIVEWORKSHEETS

MODULE 3 School

Vocabulary School subjects

1 Match the sentences to the subjects. Which are arts? Which are sciences?



1 ☐	art
2 ☐	chemistry
3 ☐	drama
4 ☐	citizenship
5 ☐	history
6 ☐	PSHE
7 ☐	Italian
8 ☐	maths
9 ☐	business studies
10 ☐	English literature

a Who can tell me what 24 divided by 6 equals?
b In this class, we'll learn about rights, laws and democracy in our country.
c .Try and use brighter colours next time.
d Water contains hydrogen and oxygen.
e Does everyone know what the CEO of a company does?
f *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* is a classic tale written by Robert Louis Stevenson.
g This subject brings together personal, social and health education.
h 'Ciao' can be used for both 'hello' and 'goodbye'.
i We're going to rehearse a scene from *Romeo & Juliet*.
j How many times was Mieszko the Old king?

Note: school subjects that look plural are actually singular and take a singular verb e.g. *physics is.*

Marks & requirements

Useful phrases

2 Complete the sentences with the correct verb. *attract, learn, expelled, submit, hand, skip, cheating.*

1 We have to ..... in our assignments today.
2 He was caught ..... in a test and was ..... from school.
3 You should raise your hand if you want to ..... the teacher's attention.
4 We have to ..... our essays by email for our IT class.
5 We have to ..... this poem by heart for our English class on Thursday.
6 If we ..... a lesson at school we get detention.

Collocations

3 Fill in the gaps with: *mock, past, sciences, assembly, entrance, call.*

1 Kelly loves biology and chemistry so she plans to study life ..... at university.
2 Our teacher takes roll ..... every day at the beginning of class.
3 In order to get onto the course, you have to pass a(n) ..... exam.
4 Our ..... exams are to practise for our final exams.
5 We have a school ..... in the auditorium every Wednesday morning.
6 Look at some ..... papers to see the types of question that usually come up in the exam.

School life

Phrasal verbs

4 Choose the correct particle.

1 You'll fall **over/behind** with your work if you take any more days off school.
2 After being off school for a month, she had to do extra work to catch **up/out** with her classmates.
3 I need to look **off/over** my class notes before our test on Monday.
4 If you don't study, how do you expect to keep **out/up** with the class?
5 If you don't know what a word means, look it **up/over** in the dictionary.
6 Sue's parents told her **out/off** when they read her teachers' poor comments on her report card.

Verb phrases

5 Match the words *an essay, an exam, class, late, online, school* to the correct groups.

1 study for, fail, retake .....
2 go to, attend, skip .....
3 be, turn up, arrive .....
4 do research, look sth up, find information .....
5 write, hand in, mark .....
6 drop out of, leave, start .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Education system

6 Fill in the gaps in the blog posts with the words:

(A) • higher • secondary • national • form • primary

(B) • junior • postgraduate • pre-school • technical • undergraduate

(A)

I've just finished my A-level exams. Now, the summer holidays begin! You know, here in England, we sit our first **1)** ..... exams at the end of **2)** ..... school. That means I started doing exams seven years ago! Also, before we finish **3)** ..... school at sixteen, we take our GCSEs. Many students find jobs after that, but most students stay on at sixth **4)** ..... college. Another two years of hard work brings us to where I am now. But, do you know what? If I've passed my A-levels, I'll start my **5)** ..... education at university - where three more years of examinations will be waiting!

Kirsty, 18 years, Nottingham

(B)

Interesting post, Kirsty! I'll tell you what happens in Poland. Here, children can do three years of **1)** ..... education, but only the last year of nursery school is compulsory. Then, pupils attend six years of primary school before beginning **2)** ..... secondary school. At 16, we sit exams to see if we'll go to a senior secondary school, a vocational school or a **3)** ..... school. We sit the Matura exams at 18 if we want to enter university. At university, most **4)** ..... degrees last for four years, although many also do a **5)** ..... course afterwards.

Paula, 19 years, Łódź

7 Choose the right word.

1 Long-distance/First-class/One-to-one tuition learning is very popular in remote areas of large countries.
2 Students must pay a **regulation/registration/bursary** fee of €100 when they start their course.
3 Stella's just completed her Bachelor of Arts **certificate/diploma/degree** with **honours/marks/points** and is thinking about doing a Master's.
4 The survey showed that 80% of adults who did not go on to **higher/upper/advanced** education wish they had.
5 If I get the job in France, I'll probably do a **first/junior/refresher** course in French.
6 We'll be **awarded/appointed/assigned** our degrees at a graduation ceremony.

8 Fill in:

(A) • scholarship • tuition fees • internship • loans • debt

1 ..... programmes are the ideal way to find out what it's really like working for a company.
2 British universities can charge ..... of up to £9,000 per year.
3 Many university students have to take out ..... in order to finance their studies.
4 Sam was told that a full sports ..... would cover all his university and living expenses.
5 Most university students get part-time jobs in order to avoid getting into ..... .

(B) • terms • breaks • timetable

1 Only seniors at my school are allowed outside school grounds during lunch ..... .
2 The school year in the UK is generally divided into three ..... .
3 I've just been given my ..... – I can't believe I've got a double maths period on Friday afternoon!

Higher education

9 Complete the instructions on a university's website with: *tuition, lump, application, entitled, student, local, required, submitted.*

Financial Support Services

How to apply for financial support

- Contact your **1)** ..... education authority (LEA) for a(n) **2)** ..... form. You can also apply online at www.financial_support.org.
- Complete the application and return it to your LEA by post. Make sure you provide all the **3)** ..... details. Applications are to be **4)** ..... by 31st August.
- The application form also asks whether you want to take out a **5)** ..... loan.

Payment

- Your LEA will say if you are **6)** ..... to financial support. If you are not awarded the full amount of your **7)** ..... fees, they will inform you how much you have to contribute.
- Contributions can either be paid as a(n) **8)** ..... sum, or you can usually arrange to pay in instalments.

See Vocabulary Bank on p. 168

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3

Czytanie Dobieranie

1 Why do so many students study abroad these days? Would you like to study abroad? Why?

2 What do the initials E.R.A.S.M.U.S stand for? How is this related to Desiderius Erasmus and the EU? Read through to check.

3 Do the reading task. Justify your answers.

Matura Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Dobierz brakujące zdania (A–E), tak aby otrzymać spójną i logiczną całość. W każdą lukę (1–4) wpisz literę, którą oznaczone jest brakujące zdanie. Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do tekstu.



E.R.A.S.M.U.S.

Today, many teenagers can't wait for the opportunity to pack their bags and head off on an adventure to a **foreign** country. Fortunately, a highly successful European education and training programme launched in 1987 has so far enabled over two million university students to spend time studying and working abroad. The **scheme** is named after the Dutch philosopher Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam (1466-1536), who travelled and studied in various European cities including Paris and Cambridge. Called 'Erasmus', it is the EU's flagship education programme. Erasmus is both an **appropriate** and clever name as the letters stand for *European Region Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students*. [1] It not only encourages students to travel abroad and supports them while they are there but it also promotes and funds co-operation between universities and their **staff** across Europe. Erasmus is one of the most successful programmes ever put in place by the European Community. The vast majority of universities from all the European countries take part in the programme. [2] Current figures show that over 200,000 students and 25,000 staff members make the move each year and this number is constantly growing. Students who decide to sign up for the scheme either study at a university abroad or do an **internship** in a foreign company for three months to a year; this time spent away from home is recognised and **validated** by their own university, provided that certain agreed terms are respected. An important aspect of the programme is that students do not have to pay any fees to the foreign university and there are also a number of **grants** available for the less financially privileged **scholars**. [3]

For many young students, the Erasmus experience is their first time living abroad and for some it's their first time away from home. It is undoubtedly an important period in their lives and can have a determining effect on their future. [4] In fact, studies show that time spent abroad not only enriches students' language skills and academic careers but also their intercultural skills, their self-confidence and their **self-reliance**. Therefore, having an Erasmus exchange on your CV increases a student's chances of employment in the future. What's more, students who have spent time abroad seem to be more open about their future **options** and more prepared to embrace other cultures. Some respected **academics** have even suggested that former Erasmus students will be the **backbone** of a future pan-European identity.

A Most students find that they are eligible for a bank loan to pay for their studies abroad.
B Its principal aim is to foster understanding and innovation across the continent through student and staff exchange programmes.
C In all, more than 4,000 third level institutions in 33 countries participate.
D More specifically, it can be especially helpful when you want to get a job.
E Some participants can also benefit from low rent or even free accommodation.

4 Read the text again and answer the questions.

1 Why do you think the Erasmus programme is named after the Dutch philosopher?
2 What is the aim of the Erasmus programme?
3 Who is the programme designed for?
4 What financial help exists for poorer students?
5 According to the text, how does the programme enrich a student's life?
6 What is the author's purpose?

LIVEWORKSHEETS