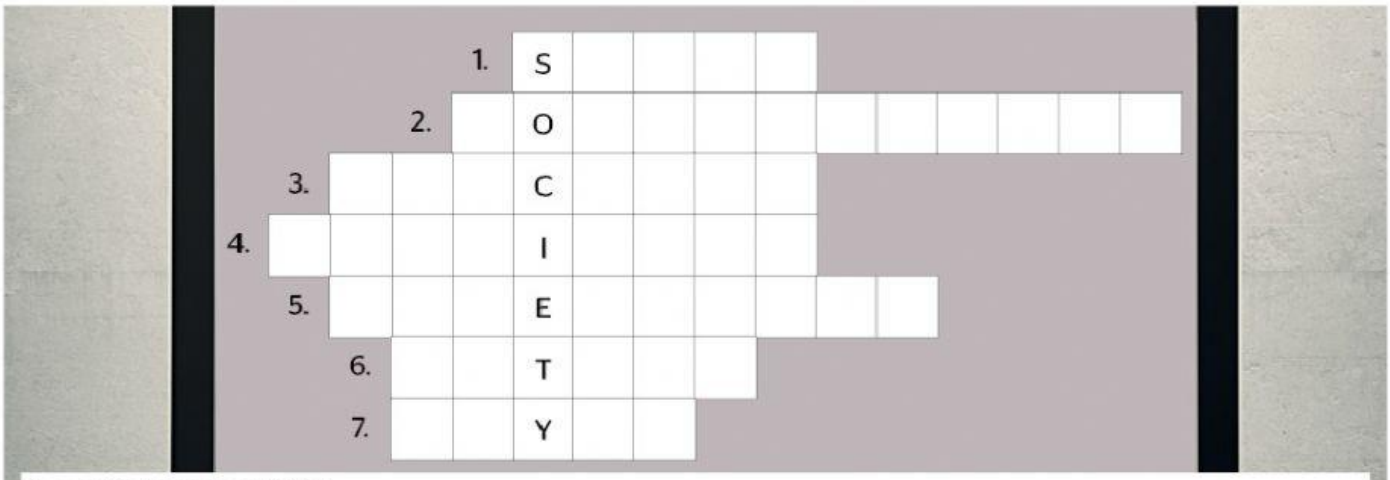
A Rozwiąż krzyżówkę.



1. a nation or a country
2. a set of laws or principles that describe the rights and duties of the citizens of a particular country
3. an occasion when citizens choose a person or group of people by voting
4. the head of state of a country that doesn't have a king or queen
5. a group of people who represent the state and are responsible for running a country
6. a nation's official song played on public occasions
7. the head of a city or a town

14 Society - Życie społeczne
Vocabulary Practice
Matura Leader

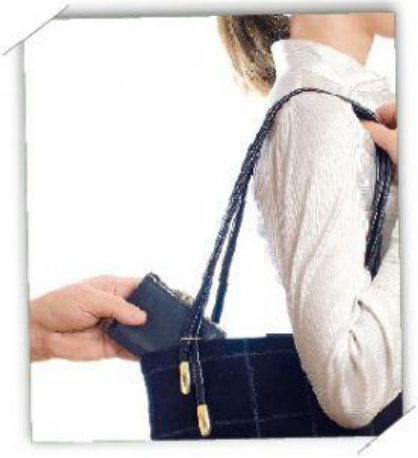
B W parach oceńcie, czy któraś z podanych definicji a lub b jest prawidłowa (wpiszcie literę A lub B). Jeśli obie są prawidłowe, wpiszcie BT (=Both), a jeśli żadna nie jest prawidłowa – wpiszcie N (=Neither).

1. Juvenile delinquency is
   a. holding somebody prisoner to demand something from their family, employer, etc.
   b. the criminal behaviour of young people.
2. A fine is
   a. a sum of money that you have to pay when you break the law.
   b. a financial penalty for breaking the law, contract or rule.
3. A robber is
   a. someone who tries to take control of an airplane.
   b. someone who uses violence to steal something from a bank or from another person.
4. A demonstration is
   a. a march or gathering in which people protest against or support something.
   b. a process in which people vote to choose the government.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

D **Przeczytaj opisy sytuacji i wpisz nazwę przestępstwa.**

1. Their house was broken into while they were away. _____
2. He threatened the actress that he would publish the photos if she didn't pay him $ 20,000. _____
3. Fortunately, the bomb that was planted in the bank didn't go off. _____
4. When Mary got up to leave the cafeteria, she realised someone had stolen her purse. _____
5. She liked the blouse so much that she put it into her bag and left the shop without paying for it. _____
6. George was walking down the street and talking on the phone when suddenly someone attacked him and stole his mobile. _____



F **Przyporządkuj podanym wyrazom lub połączeniom wyrazowym 1–10 słowa z ramki, tak by powstały prawidłowe wyrażenia (kolokacje).**

serve	go into	give	crime	commit
pay	break	election	break into	opinion

1. _____ the law
2. _____ a crime
3. _____ a sentence
4. _____ campaign
5. _____ politics
6. _____ evidence
7. _____ rate
8. _____ a house
9. _____ damages
10. _____ poll

A **Usłyszysz dwukrotnie fragment audycji radiowej na temat napadu na bank. Na podstawie uzyskanych informacji oceń, które zdania są zgodne z treścią nagrania (TRUE), a które nie (FALSE). Wpisz znak X w odpowiednie rubryki tabeli.**

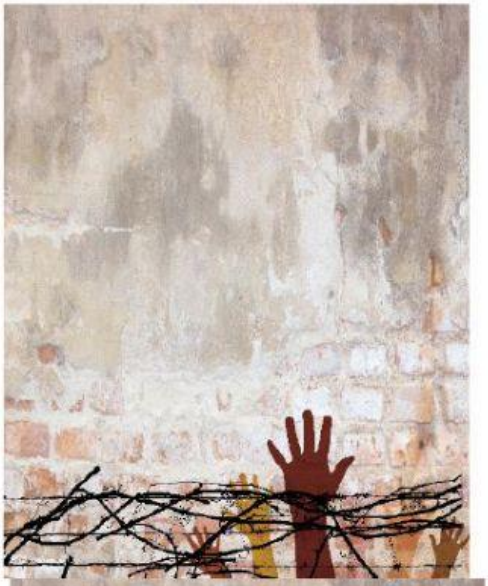
	True	False
1. The incident took place in the afternoon.		
2. The incident took place at the National Bank.		
3. The robbers were in their 30s.		
4. The security guard tried to stop the robbers.		
5. The robbers managed to run away.		

G Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednią formą słowa wyróżnionego tłustym drukiem.

1. If a government wants a healthy economy, it should deal with the problem of _____ first. **EMPLOY**
2. _____ does not occur only among people of different nationalities, but also among people of different skin colour. **RACE**
3. The _____ was attended by more than 20,000 people who were protesting against new taxes. **DEMONSTRATE**
4. Trying to find a place for the _____ to stay when it is cold does not take care of the problem they face all year round. **HOME**
5. Viewers complained about the _____ in the series that was shown during the time of day when most schoolchildren are at home. **VIOLENT**
6. He took his family and moved to Canada to escape the _____ in his country. **POOR**

B Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę dwojga nastolatków pracujących w wolontariacie ze swoim opiekunem panem Jacksonem. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

1. The speaker congratulates
   A. the police force on raising awareness of crime prevention.
   B. the organisers of the meeting on giving such a good speech.
   C. members of a neighbourhood watch scheme on reducing crime.
2. The speaker says that those intending to go away
   A. must put all valuables in a safe.
   B. should let passers-by know that they are leaving.
   C. should pack the car where others cannot see them.
3. The speaker advises people to
   A. empty their letterbox.
   B. cancel all their deliveries.
   C. mow their lawn before they leave.
4. The speaker says that an ideal hiding place for a thief is
   A. an outdoor building.
   B. a garden.
   C. a nearby shop.
5. According to the speaker, most break-ins happen
   A. during the day.
   B. at night.
   C. when people are away.



A Przeczytaj trzy teksty dotyczące praw człowieka. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią wypowiedzi. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

TEXT 1

Human Rights

Are you between 10-18 years of age and interested in human rights?

European Human Action (EHA), the organisation created to protect the freedom of European citizens, is celebrating its three-year anniversary by holding a competition that calls on young people to answer the following question:

'What can we do to improve the protection of human rights in Europe?'

Young people from all European member states are invited to answer the question in 200 words or less. All entries should be e-mailed to eha@eha.org with the words 'Essay Competition' in the subject line. They should be submitted no later than 20th November.

The three winning entries will be announced on International Human Rights Day on 10th December.

Cash prizes of €10,000, €5,000 and €3,000 will be given to three winners during a special ceremony in Stockholm, Sweden, on 31st January which marks EHA's three-year anniversary.

1. The announcement of the competition
   A. mentions the name of the person the e-mail should be sent to.
   B. states clearly in which language the essay needs to be written.
   C. gives two reasons why 31st January is important.

14 Society - Życie społeczne
Reading Compreh

TEXT 2

HUMAN RIGHTS

Search

HUMAN RIGHTS | COUNTRIES | NEWS | ABOUT US

Setting things right

Human rights in Europe would improve if nations understood each other better. This is difficult to achieve because many European countries have opposing versions of their histories. One way to break through this barrier would be for such countries to work together in writing history books from both points of view.

More student exchange programmes would also help the next generation of Europeans to appreciate other cultures. It is only when this happens that existing agreements between countries such as the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) can be correctly applied rather than ignored.

2. The writer of the text
   A. believes that language differences make it difficult for us to understand each other.
   B. is of the opinion that our interpretations of historical events are a source of conflict.
   C. thinks that Europeans need to reach an agreement when exchanging ideas.

Monday, 1 February, 2014

TEXT 3

Celebrating Human Rights!

The Stockholm Opera House was full of young Europeans yesterday during a prize-giving ceremony held by European Human Action (EHA) to celebrate its third anniversary. 14-year-old French student Francois Dubois won €10,000 after coming first in the writing competition. The student surprised everybody by stating that he would donate the prize money to EHA's homeless people's fund.

Cash prizes of €5,000 and €3,000 were also given to 10-year-old Polish Maria Kaminski and 15-year-old Italian Luigi Carusilo, who came second and third in the competition.

'When we announced the European competition asking young people to give us ideas about how to improve the protection of human rights, we didn't expect hundreds of entries from 18 different countries,' said EHA President, Donald Stein. Asked about the prize winner's generous gesture, Mr Stein said that he was so moved that he would personally double Francois's donation.

3. The newspaper article gives readers
   A. the names of three people who made a donation.
   B. the venue, date and time of the prize-giving ceremony.
   C. the ages of all the contestants who won a prize.

B Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Dopasuj do każdego akapitu (1–5) odpowiednie zdanie (A–F) będące jego podsumowaniem. Wpisz obok numerów poszczególnych akapitów odpowiednie litery. Uwaga! Jedno zdanie podane zostało dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

DEVIL'S ISLAND

1 ☐ Devil's Island is a rocky island (1,200 metres long and 400 metres wide) located in the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of French Guiana. From 1852 to 1946, the island was used by France as a maximum security prison. It was possibly the most infamous prison in history.

2 ☐ More than 80,000 prisoners, ranging from political prisoners to the toughest thieves and murderers, were transported from France to Devil's Island during those years. Many of these prisoners were never seen again and only one fourth of them ever returned to France. Few were able to survive the cruel conditions of the forced labour camps and the diseases on the island.

3 This dreadful prison had the reputation of being impossible to escape from. The only way out was by boat or through a jungle and very few ever managed to escape. To get away from the horrors of the island, desperate convicts would risk swimming in rivers full of piranhas, being attacked by deadly army ants in the jungle or even being murdered by fellow convicts they were escaping with.

4 In 1895, a French army captain, Alfred Dreyfus, was sent to Devil's Island and this drew public attention to the shocking conditions on the island. Later, in 1938, a few years before the French government finally closed the prison, Rene Belbenoit, an ex-convict, wrote *Dry Guillotine: Fifteen Years Among the Living Dead*. The book was so successful that it had to be reprinted 14 times in a period of two months. However, the most famous account of the horrors of the island and story of escape was published in 1969. *Papillon* by Henri Charriere, ex-Devil's Island convict, became a bestseller and in 1973 was made into a film.

5 Devil's Island is now used by the European Space Agency as a satellite launching base. However, its name remains linked to its horrifying past and to the stories of human endurance and courage it gave rise to.

- A. Most of those who broke out of prison died a horrible death.
- B. Prisoners were overworked and not given enough food.
- C. For more than 90 years this island was used as a prison.
- D. Its reputation lives on.
- E. Few prisoners lived to tell their stories.
- F. The truth about the horrific prison finally comes out.

14 Use of Engl

A Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczną i gramatycznie poprawną wypowiedź. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

THE CRISIS IN THE STREETS

An increasing number of people around the world are facing the threat of homelessness or are already sleeping on the streets. The reason for this increase is the global (1) _____ crisis. Besides pushing those who are already poor over the edge, the crisis has also made it very difficult for a large percentage of middle-class families to make ends (2) _____.

Once on the streets, it is extremely difficult for a person in this position to cater for his or her basic needs. These basic needs include food, warmth, hygiene and somewhere to sleep. Most homeless people head for hostels or night shelters. These serve as a temporary solution for those fortunate enough (3) _____ a place. The large demand means that there is not enough space to help everyone faced with this problem.

1. A. economy	B. economic	C. economical
2. A. meet	B. join	C. touch
3. A. finding	B. to find	C. find

The solution does, (4) _____, not lie in building more hostels. Helping the homeless should not be limited to helping them get through the day by providing them with a meal or a place to sleep at night. To deal with this problem, they need to be provided with the support, skills and opportunity to find lasting solutions.

FEANTSA, which is the only major European network that focuses exclusively on homelessness, aims to do research and make (5) _____ for changes that will genuinely make a difference.

4. A. although B. despite C. however
5. A. elections B. proposals C. sentences

B W zadaniach 1–3 spośród podanych odpowiedzi (A–C) wybierz tę, która może najlepiej zastąpić zaznaczony fragment. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

1. A 17-year-old male was **charged with** assisting the burglar.
   A. accused of
   B. sentenced to prison for
   C. arrested for
2. After spending a decade in jail, the political prisoner was **released**.
   A. allowed to leave.
   B. sentenced to death.
   C. found innocent.
3. Nigel said that you were **fined for** speeding again. Is that true?
   A. warned against
   B. arrested for
   C. made to pay money for

C Uzupełnij poniższe minidialogi (1–3), wybierając brakującą wypowiedź jednej z osób. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

1. **X:** My passport has expired. I will have to renew it.
   Y: _____
   X: That won't be necessary. I can do it myself.
   A. I can give you a lift to the embassy as I'm heading that way.
   B. I can help you submit the application online if you like.
   C. It takes up to ten days so if you want it earlier than that, you will have to pay an extra fee.

2. **X:** Guess what! Mr Darwin is standing trial for blackmail!
   Y: _____
   X: I'm not sure! It remains to be seen.
   A. Who's the investigating officer?
   B. So that's where he was getting all that money!
   C. Oh, really? Do you think he's guilty?

3. **X:** Someone broke into our house yesterday night.
   Y: _____
   X: Yes, but luckily we're insured!
   A. Did they take anything of value?
   B. Oh, no! Are you alright?
   C. Are you going to have a burglar alarm installed?