

ARKUSZ IV

TRANSKRYPCJA TEKSTÓW

Zadanie 9

Zapoznaj się ze zdaniami podanymi poniżej. Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę między studentem a administratorem osiedla studenckiego. Na podstawie usłyszanych informacji zdecyduj, które zdanie jest prawdziwe (TRUE), a które fałszywe (FALSE). Zaznacz wskazanym znakiem /X/ odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli.

Admin.: *Good morning, what can I do for you?*

Student: *Good morning, who can I talk to about making a complaint against my landlord?*

Admin.: *That would be me. What seems to be the problem?*

Student: *Well, I'm sharing the house with four of my friends in the Heights, we signed a rent agreement, we pay our rent on time, but the landlord doesn't make any effort to answer our complaints.*

Admin.: *What kind of problem are you having with the house?*

Student: *Well, a great variety of problems – the sink leaks, the bathtub doesn't drain, the litter-bin is not emptied regularly, and the lawn hasn't been mowed in five weeks! In addition, our neighbours are complaining about the rats so if we continue to live in this mess, it won't take long until rats attack our house too.*

Admin.: *And have you got in touch with the landlord?*

Student: *Well, eventually I did but it was really much harder than I expected. I called and called, left tons of messages but the man seemed to intentionally avoid any contact. Then one day I bumped into him in the street and told him we needed the plumbing fixed, and that the lawn had to be mowed. He promised to take care of everything but nothing has changed.*

Admin.: *What's his name?*

Student: *John Richardson.*

Admin.: *John Richardson? Yes, I remember, we received a few complaints about him two months ago. Let's see your rent agreement. Ok, good. According to this document the landlord is obliged to maintain the house in good working order, and to make it a safe, sanitary dwelling.*

Student: *Well, he's not doing any of that right now.*

Admin.: *Here's what you should do. Make a written list of what's broken, send it to your landlord. According to your rent agreement, he has fourteen days to fix the problems. After this period, you are no longer obligated to pay rent if the things you specify are not fixed. Also, it would be worthwhile mentioning that you've spoken with our office. That should get his attention.*

(Adapted from 'Young people talk')

Zadanie 10

Zapoznaj się z zadaniami podanymi poniżej. Usłyszysz dwukrotnie fragment dyskusji na temat młodocianych gangów. Z podanych możliwości wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią usłyszanej wypowiedzi. Zakreśl literę A, B, C lub D.

Alice: *It is no secret that gangs and their anti-social activities are on the increase in communities nationwide. Mr Caldero, why do so many young people become gang members?*

Mr Calderon: *Well, I have my own opinion on this topic. Young people who decide to join a gang often come from poor areas in which there's a general feeling of hopelessness. People tend to believe, then, that what attracts youths to gangs is financial gain and material security, a chance to let all the bad feelings out, or that it's easier to buy drugs and guns when you are a gang member. All these factors certainly play some role, it is not, however, what I believe the majority of youngsters consider especially attractive in gangs. In my opinion, first of all a gang is perceived by young people as a substitute family, and its main "lure" consists in the fact that such a 'family' makes them feel they're full members and often it becomes the source of approval and respect they lack at home and in the community.*

Alice: *And what about the requirements for gang membership?*

Mr Calderon: *Regardless of their age and family background, members must proceed through some developmental stages in the evolutionary process: from the wannabe who is required to prove his worthiness by doing some minor illegal act, to the affiliate who does more dangerous things, and finally to the hard-core who participates in really serious crimes. The boss of a gang usually orders his members to act according to their status in it.*

Alice: *What is the extent of gangs' activity in schools and how can it be reduced?*

Mr Calderon: *It's hard to ascertain because school administrators are not usually quick to admit the existence of gangs in their schools. Fortunately, students are more eager to do it and thanks to them it was possible to start collecting gang data. In 1991, the U.S. Department of Justice conducted a nationwide survey of students to find out certain facts about school violence. This study reported that almost 15 percent of the students stated that gangs were active in their schools. Moreover, 16 percent indicated that they had seen gang members engaging in threatening acts in the school area. Similarly, the California Student Survey revealed that an average of 17 percent of students from grades 7 to 11 were involved in gangs at home at one time or another during their life. Maintaining a safe and secure school where gang activity is prevalent requires special tactics. It seems that neither punishing members of gangs with stricter sentences nor appealing to parents for taking greater care of their kids brings the desired results. Schools should, therefore, turn for help to law enforcement, families, churches, and social agencies. I firmly believe that only by acting together will it be possible to solve the school gangs problem.*

Zadanie 11

Zapoznaj się z poniższymi zdaniem, które stanowią streszczenie sześciu porad o tym jak być dobrym pacjentem. Porady te usłyszysz dwukrotnie. Dopasuj jedno ze zdań oznaczonych A – G do każdej z porad. Wpisz odpowiednią literę w kratki 10.1 – 10.6. Jedno ze zdań nie pasuje do żadnej porady.

Advice 1:

It's in your interest to tell your doctor everything, however embarrassing or difficult. 'Honesty between patient and doctor means you can stop playing games with each other. Don't be afraid to voice all your fears and concerns.

Advice 2:

Having a cold or a bout of constipation can be unpleasant but, be honest, couldn't you just pop along to the chemist and ask the pharmacist to recommend a good pill or syrup? Some of your health troubles really don't require medical intervention.

Advice 3:

Your doctor may be a medical expert, but you are the expert on you! If you don't understand your doctor's comment or explanation, say 'Sorry, could you translate that for me?'. A good doctor would want you to understand him rather than leave you absolutely confused.

Advice 4:

Don't chatter on as if you're at the hairdresser's. Remember: your doctor's time is valuable – he must devote it to other patients too, so limit you talk to briefly explaining what your health problem is instead of describing your work or family relationships.

Advice 5:

When you start to feel ill, don't draw conclusions hastily. Sometimes patients are trying to predict what illness they may be suffering from and they might unnecessarily start to panic. Try to interact positively and wait patiently for your doctor's diagnosis.

Advice 6:

Participate rather than passively listen. A good general practitioner should want to deal with you as an equal, as someone who is prepared to take responsibility for your own health. It has to be a two way relationship. The days of Doctor Knows Best are gone.

ARKUSZ IV
MODEL ODPOWIEDZI I SCHEMAT OCENIANIA

Zadanie 9

9.1. F

9.2. T

9.3. F

9.4. T

9.5. F

Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź przyznajemy 1 punkt.
Maksimum 5 punktów.

Zadanie 10

10.1. C

10.2. B

10.3. D

10.4. B

Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź przyznajemy 1 punkt.
Maksimum 4 punkty.

Zadanie 11

11.1. F

11.2. D

11.3. A

11.4. B

11.5. G

11.6. C

Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź przyznajemy 1 punkt.
Maksimum 6 punktów.

Za poprawne wykonanie wszystkich zadań w arkuszu IV można uzyskać 15 punktów.