

## Transkrypcja tekstów do sluchania – Arkusz II

### Zadanie 8.

**Speaker A:** "I took bikes apart to see how they worked. Then I put them back together. After World War II you had to scrounge for parts to build things. I built a sophisticated go-cart. It wasn't motorized. I used it to go down hills. It was very dangerous and I once almost had an accident."

**Speaker B:** "I had two hobbies: radio and electronics. I learned quite a lot as an amateur radio operator. I never took an exam to become licensed. I also had a chemistry lab. I made a rocket, but the rocket exploded and I was sent to the hospital. I sustained injuries to my leg and one eye."

**Speaker C:** "My childhood was not filled with erector sets. I did not build things. My father did that. I played with Barbies and I loved math. In middle school they had an advanced math program and my friends were in it. I tested for it and my results were on the borderline so I had to argue for entry and was allowed in."

**Speaker D:** "I took everything apart and put it back together when I was a kid to see how it worked. And later I built rockets and loved explosives made from firecrackers. My dad ran a tractor company that sold earth moving equipment. About 400 people worked there. So I didn't need to take any jobs, I just had time for myself."

**Speaker E:** "I used to get up at 5 a.m. for my paper route. I would mow grass, shovel snow, sell corn. I had a chemistry set and an erector set. I built a tree house. In 1962 my school dream was to move to Silicon Valley. Soon I passed all the exams and when I arrived here I made my dream come true."

**Speaker F:** "I read a lot of science fiction. That told you how to make things. I had a lot of operations when I was growing up so reading was important during recovery. But my mother thought sci-fi was junk. So she made a deal with me. I had to read one classic for each science-fiction."

(Based on *American City Business Journals* 1999.)

### Zadanie 9.

My guardian sent me to the Muir reform academy, because I was particularly naughty, unruly, and had been expelled from my last 3 schools.

Crying shouting and bad behaviour did no good, and with a fluttering heart, letter from guardian in hand, I alighted from the school train. Miss Prim met me herself, and took me to school. I arrived the night before, and we boys were allowed to go to the pub.

After breakfast next morning, I stood in line with the rest of my fellow pupils. We were a very mixed class, Edward, Steve and myself for the boys, and Sorrel, Tessa and Hope, an American pupil, for the girls. Hope and I were the only completely new pupils however any hope of favours on this account was quickly dispelled.

Entering the classroom, it was less than a minute before I was in detention. I'd not learned the school hymn, though in fact I knew it better than I thought, and was able to join in almost as well as anyone else, with the exception of Hope, who put all the experienced pupils to shame. At kit inspection, I escaped, except for a smack on the hands because my nails were bitten. Others weren't so lucky though.

The first test of the morning soon followed. It was a spelling test, not my best subject. However I did OK, getting 32 out of 48. Hope again came top, which proved to be the start of an American triumph that was almost as predictable as the Olympics. It was then that I learned the first of my Muir traditions. Steve came bottom, and soon found himself over the punishment stool, receiving 6 of the best with a paddle.

After the classes had finished for the day, we were allowed a cup of tea. More cake was offered, but I think I would have recycled it. I was shaking by this time, and only just was able to grip the condemned boy's last cigarette. ...

*My First Day At School* by Frank Peters [www.tawse.com](http://www.tawse.com)

### Zadanie 10.

**Newshost:** Hello and welcome to this BBC News interactive forum, I'm Sue Higham. Tony Blair calls it the biggest long-term problem facing the world. The British Government's chief scientist calls it a bigger threat to the planet than terrorism. They are both talking about climate change and global warming.

The world's heating up we're told with potentially devastating results; more storms, more droughts, whole countries drowned by rising sea levels, whole species threatened with extinction and threats to the health and livelihoods of millions of people.

Scientists overwhelmingly agree that man is to blame because of the greenhouse gases we've been pumping into the atmosphere from power stations and factories and from cars and planes and trains. So what can we do to tackle global warming? Well, joining us today to answer your question is Sir John Houghton, the former head of the Met Office – the UK's national forecaster.

Sir John, let's start with a general question sent to us by Paul Stoker: How much of the current "global warming" is due to human activity and how much is due to natural climate change as has been seen in the past e.g. during the ice ages?

**Sir John Houghton:** Well we have of course a mixture of the two because climate is a very variable thing – we've had floods, we've had droughts, we have storms – for natural reasons and also because of the trends we now see, we're getting more of these and they're becoming more intense because of human activities.

**Newshost:** Jerome O'Leary asks: How do you convince both western and emerging economy countries to curtail economic growth, because growth is unsustainable within the earth's ecosystem, and how do you persuade them to accept an economic plan which would be sustainable?

**Sir John Houghton:** I'm not convinced we have to reduce economic growth. There is no question that the use of energy is essential for economic growth and poverty alleviation. The challenge is not to use fossil fuels inefficiently. We need to use fossil fuels far more efficiently. We need to try and capture carbon dioxide – the pollutant that is emitted from burning fossil fuels. We need to use more renewable energy technologies and we need to use our energy more. So I would not argue for curtailing economic growth. We have to devise a way to have clean production and clean use of energy.

**Newshost:** Now this is an international political problem. We've had an e-mail from Ibrahim Faizal, who says: For us, in the Maldives, Global Warming is the biggest threat so far. The Maldives is a very low lying country and any significant rise in the sea level will obliterate it. A rise of 4 feet will make the Maldives disappear. We do not contribute to any Global warming yet it's us and other small island nations that have to suffer the consequences of the actions of the so called developed nations. Sir John, this is a global political problem that's actually very difficult to handle, isn't it?

**Sir John Houghton:**

It's difficult to tackle because of course the disparity between the developed world and the developing world in terms of emissions is enormous – there's a factor of something like 20 between the average American and what he emits and what the average person in India or Africa emits. ...

Abridged from [www.bbc.co.uk/globalwarning](http://www.bbc.co.uk/globalwarning).