**EGZAMIN RESORTOWY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO**

**I . Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Od wielu lat nie ma spokoju w spornym regionie granicznym między Indiami i Chinami.
2. Pomimo obietnic, jakie złożył, Prezydent podjął decyzję, by nie ubiegać się o następną kadencję.
3. Wielu pracowników korporacji zastanawia się, czy powinni zrezygnować z pracy, oddać samochód firmowy i poświęcić się pracy charytatywnej.
4. Co byś zrobił, gdybyś został oskarżony o defraudację i postawiony przed sądem?
5. W następstwie wypadku inżynierowie musieli wykonać wiele testów bezpieczeństwa zanim maszyna mogła być znowu użyta.
6. W czasie debaty kandydat został zapytany czy będzie kontynuował starania o przyjęcie państwa do Unii Europejskiej w przypadku gdyby Rosja zagroziła sankcjami.
7. Podaje się, że pomimo długich negocjacji strony nie uzgodniły wspólnych zasad postępowania odnośnie zniesienia sankcji i ponownego nawiązania stosunków dyplomatycznych, zerwanych w wyniku sporu o uchodźców.
8. Gdyby premier nie poparł tego ruchu w swoim pierwszym przemówieniu, nigdy nie udałoby nam się odbudować naszej pozycji na arenie międzynarodowej.
9. Chociaż obecnie wiele krajów i organizacji pozarządowych aktywnie działa na rzecz ochrony środowiska, brakuje jednak świadomości, jak poważna stała się nasza sytuacja ekologiczna.
10. Nigdy wcześniej strony konfliktu nie przeszły do jawnie wrogich działań i nie doszło do otwarcia ognia.

**II. Choose one of the following topics and write an essay of one standard page.**

1. Should the European Union energy policy change in the current international climate? Discuss both political and environmental aspects of the best solutions for the energy supply question in Europe.
2. What in your opinion is the reason why the Scandinavian countries always seem to occupy top places in the global rankings of national happiness?
3. At the time of sky-rocketing petrol prices, how do we encourage inhabitants of big Polish cities to use public transport rather than cars?

**III. To complete the numbered gaps choose one answer from A to D each time. Please write the answers on the answer-sheet.**

*Buy Nothing Movement*

Social media, magazines and shop windows bombard people daily with things to buy, and British consumers are buying more clothes and shoes (1)\_\_\_\_\_ ever before. Online shopping means it is easy for customers to buy without thinking, while major brands offer such cheap clothes that they can be treated like (2)\_\_\_\_\_ items – worn two or three times and then thrown away.

In Britain, the average person spends more than £1,000 on new clothes a year, (3)\_\_\_\_\_ is around four per cent of their income. That might not sound like much, but that figure hides two (4)\_\_\_\_\_ more worrying trends for society and for the environment. First, a lot of that consumer spending is via credit cards. British people currently owe approximately £670 per adult to credit card companies. Also, not only (5)\_\_\_\_\_ people spending money they don't have, they're using (6)\_\_\_\_\_ to buy things they don't need. Britain throws away 300,000 tons of clothing a year, most of which goes into landfill sites.

People might not realise they are part of the clothing problem (7)\_\_\_\_\_ they donate their unwanted clothes to charities. But charity shops can't sell all of them. 'Fast fashion' goes (8)\_\_\_\_\_ fashion as quickly as it came in and is often too poor quality to recycle; people don't want to buy it second-hand. Huge quantities end up being thrown away, and a lot of clothes that charities can't sell are sent abroad, causing even more (9)\_\_\_\_\_ and environmental problems.

(10)\_\_\_\_\_, a different trend is springing up in opposition (11)\_\_\_\_\_ consumerism – the 'buy nothing' trend. The idea originated in Canada in the early 1990s and then moved to the US, where it became a rejection of the overspending and overconsumption of Black Friday and Cyber Monday during Thanksgiving weekend. On Buy Nothing Day people organise various types of protests and cut up their credit cards. (12)\_\_\_\_\_ the year, Buy Nothing groups organise the exchange and repair of items they already own.

The trend has now reached influencers on social media who usually share posts of clothing and make-up that they recommend for people to buy. Some YouTube stars now encourage their viewers not to buy (13)\_\_\_\_\_ at all for periods as long as a year. Two friends in Canada spent a year working towards buying only food. For the first three months they (14)\_\_\_\_\_ how to live without buying electrical goods, clothes or things for the house. In the next stage, they (15)\_\_\_\_\_ services, for example haircuts, eating out at restaurants or buying petrol for their cars. In one year, they'd saved $55,000.

The changes they made meant two (16)\_\_\_\_\_ cars on the roads, a reduction in plastic and paper packaging and a positive impact on the environment from all the energy saved. If everyone followed a similar plan, the results (17)\_\_\_\_\_ impressive. But even if you can't manage a full year without (18)\_\_\_\_\_ shopping, you can (19)\_\_\_\_\_ in the anti-consumerist movement by refusing to buy things you don't need. Buy Nothing groups send a clear message to companies that people are no longer (20)\_\_\_\_\_ to accept the environmental and human cost of overconsumption.

1. A how B than C then D when
2. A discarded B dispossessed C disposable D unusable
3. A which B what C this D it
4. A lot B little C many D far
5. A are B the C some D that
6. A them B it C that D their
7. A so that B despite C because D although
8. A out from B out of C off D away from
9. A economic B economics C economical D economy
10. A Although B Indeed C However D Since
11. A to B for C towards D the
12. A Though B Trough C Throughout D Thorough
13. A everything B anything C nothing D something
14. A learned B have learnt C have been learning D are learning
15. A gave up B gave in C gave away D gave back
16. A less B fewer C fewer D lesser
17. A would be B were C were to be D will be
18. A to go B go C being gone D going
19. A take a role B take a step C take part D take a part
20. A paying B desiring C willing D wanting