**Państwo i społeczeństwo**

**SŁOWNICTWO**

**1 Uzupełnij zdania słowami z ramki. Jeśli to potrzebne, zastosuj wielkie litery. Podano cztery dodatkowe słowa.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| union | servant | parliament | market | detective |
| ~~anthem~~ | state | conflict | minister | party |

*0 Let’s sing the national* **anthem**.

1. I think you’d make a very good Member of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. During the war, you could buy meat on the black \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. All workers should be allowed to join a trade \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ended and peace returned to Europe.
5. The police can’t help me so I’m going to use a private \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2 Wybierz słowa, które poprawnie uzupełniają zdania.**

The man was 0 ***arrested / sentenced / fined*** by the police after a long investigation. In court, the twelve members of the 1 ***accused / judge / jury*** listened carefully to lawyers for the defence and the 2 ***prosecution / accused / suspect*** as well as from the 3 ***witness / alibi / victim*** of the crime. They quickly decided that he was 4 ***accused / guilty / innocent*** and the 5 ***police / lawyer / judge*** sentenced him to five years in prison.

**3 Połącz początki z właściwymi zakończeniami. Podano cztery dodatkowe zakończenia.**

*0 We went on a school trip to Washington to see the House of* **E**

1. Our country needs to borrow money from the International Monetary \_\_\_\_\_
2. We are safer now that we are in the North Atlantic Treaty \_\_\_\_\_
3. I want to be elected to the United States \_\_\_\_\_
4. My ambition is to be chosen to be Prime \_\_\_\_\_
5. I would hate to be a member of the Royal \_\_\_\_\_

A Congress B Fund C Minister D Service E Representatives

F Party G Union H President I Organisation J Family

**ŚRODKI JĘZYKOWE**

**5 Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi (A–C) wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i poprawny tekst.**

There are lots of problems with 0 \_\_\_\_\_ economy. Firstly, there isn’t enough 1 \_\_\_\_\_ in new machinery so we are less efficient than other countries. That’s because small businesses are finding it harder to get 2 \_\_\_\_\_ from the banks. Secondly, most people are worse off. The 3 \_\_\_\_\_ of inflation is low but wages are going 4 \_\_\_\_\_. The only people 5 \_\_\_\_\_ are doing well are the very rich because their taxes have been reduced.

*0 A a B the C an*

1. A investment B finance C income
2. A income B credit C currency
3. A cost B growth C rate
4. A reduced B down C low
5. A what B which C who

**CZYTANIE**

**6 Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto pięć zdań. Wpisz w luki (1–5) litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące zdania (A–G), tak aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst. Uwaga: dwa zdania zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.**

1. He had just led the country to victory.
2. Everyone had work.
3. No-one believed that it would happen.
4. Rich and poor alike were given the same weekly allowance.
5. It soon became clear that the decision was wrong.
6. It soon became clear that he wouldn’t make a good war leader.
7. Their policies were also popular.

**AN ELECTION TO REMEMBER**

There have been many amazing elections in history. Barack Obama became the first African-American president of the USA in 2008. In 1979, Margaret Thatcher became Britain’s first female Prime Minister and, in 1990, Lech Wałęsa became Poland’s president. However, the 1945 election in Britain must still be one of the most surprising.

In 1939, before the Second World War started, Britain had a Conservative government. The leader was Neville Chamberlain. 1 \_\_\_\_\_ He was replaced by Winston Churchill. Churchill led a coalition government. Politicians from all parties worked together. They forgot their differences for the sake of the country.

Despite the war, many people’s lives improved. 2 \_\_\_\_\_ The unemployment of the 1930’s was forgotten as people either joined the armed forces or worked in factories or other essential industries. The government also decided that complete equality would make the population feel more as if they were all working together for a common cause. Early in the war, food was rationed. 3 \_\_\_\_\_ The well-off couldn’t use their wealth to buy more. Many poor people actually ate better than they had before the war.

When the war in Europe finished, Churchill decided to call an election. At the time, he was one of the most popular leaders in British history. 4 \_\_\_\_\_The Conservatives were sure that this popularity would guarantee them victory. However, it wasn’t enough. People loved him but disliked his party. They also looked to him as a person to turn to in an emergency. Now that the emergency had passed, he was no longer needed. In addition, some of the most popular politicians in the wartime government had been from the Labour party. 5 \_\_\_\_\_ They promised to completely change British society. Now that people had tasted equality, they wanted to keep it. So, a Labour government was elected. It brought in a free National Health Service, welfare benefits, free education and it nationalized some of Britain’s key industries.

The feeling of optimism didn’t last. In 1951, the Conservatives won again and Churchill returned to Number 10 Downing Street.

**SŁUCHANIE**

**7 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie pięć wypowiedzi na tematy społeczne. Do każdej wypowiedzi (1–5) dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie (A–F). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Speaker: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. The speaker is a recent immigrant.
2. You can hear this in court.
3. The speaker is complaining about government policy.
4. The speaker is a politician who wants to be elected.
5. The speaker thinks that sentences for criminals are too harsh.
6. The speaker is reassuring the public.