Słuchanie		Czytanie		Zadania leksykalne i gramatyczne			Pisanie	Razem	Kody
1.1 (8)	1.2 (10)	2.1 (12)	2.2 (13)	3.1 (10)	3.2 (12)	3.3 (10)	4 (15)	(90)	
									Lektor 1
									Lektor 2

<div align="center">

Politechnika Warszawska
Studium Języków Obcych
Egzamin pisemny z języka angielskiego
Poziom C1

</div>

Nazwisko i imię _____ **podpis** _____
(Full name in capital letters)   *(signature)*

Nr indeksu _____ **Wydział** _____ **Semestr** _____ **Data** *14.01.2016*
(WUT ID number)   *(Faculty)*   *(Semester)*

1 Listening
1.1 You will hear part of a talk about the Pixar Animated Film Studio. For questions **1-8,** fill the gaps with the missing information. You will hear the recording twice. Now you have **45 seconds** to read the questions. Write only the words you hear. **(8 marks)**

<div align="center">

THE PIXAR ANIMATED FILM STUDIO

</div>

"Renderfarm" is the name of a	**1**	at the Pixar film studios in San Francisco.

Pixar's rivals have found the film studio's success	**2**

Pixar studios have been awarded	**3** Oscars since 1995.

The qualities needed to produce good animated films are childishness and a lot of	**4**

Pixar has found that it is not worthwhile trying to make animated characters which are	**5**

It seems that Pixar has found a	**6** for their films.

The most surprising thing in *The Incredibles* is the	**7**

Occasionally, the	**8** in the films are not understood by younger audiences.

1.2   You will hear five people talking about a computer game they played recently. While you listen you must complete both tasks. You will hear the recording twice. Now you have **45 seconds** to read the questions. **(12 marks)**

TASK 1	TASK 2

TASK 1

For questions **9-13**, choose from the list **A-H** what each person says is the best feature of their game.

A   It's fast moving.

B   It's easy for beginners.

C   It has well-known characters.

D   It has good puzzles.

E   It's designed by expert.

F   It has realistic graphics.

G   It has an unusual setting.

H   It has a strong plot.

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TASK 2

For questions **14-18**, choose from the list **A-H** each person's main criticism of their game.

A It's too similar to its predecessors.

B The graphics are disappointing.

C The audio is poor quality.

D There are technical problems.

E It becomes too complex.

F It involves a further payment.

G The characters don't speak.

H It gets boring after a while.

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| 18 |

2   Reading

2.1   You are going to read an extract from a magazine article. **Six** paragraphs have been **removed** from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs **(A-G)** the one which fits each gap **(19-24)**. There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. **(12 marks)**

Conserving Jaguars

An interesting plan to help jaguars survive is being developed in Latin America. Mel White reports for National Geographic.

At dusk one evening, deep in a Costa Rican forest, a young male jaguar rises from his sleep, stretches, and silently but determinedly leaves forever the place where he was born.

| 19 |

But the wanderer chooses the wrong direction. In just a few miles he reaches the edge of the forest; beyond lies a coffee plantation. Pushed by instinct and necessity, he keeps moving, staying in the trees along fences and streams. Soon, though, shelter consists only of scattered patches of shrubs, and a few trees, where he can find nothing to eat. He's now in a land of cattle ranches, and one night his hunger and the smell of a newborn calf overcome his reluctance to cross open areas. Creeping close before a final rush, he kills the calf.

| 20 |

The story has been played out thousands of times throughout the jaguar's homeland, stretching from Mexico (and formerly the United States) to Argentina. In recent decades it's happened with even greater frequency, as ranching, farming, and development have eaten up half of the big cat's prime habitat, and as humans have destroyed its natural prey in many areas of remaining forest.

| 21 |

Rabinowitz is the world's leading jaguar expert, and he has begun to realise his dream of creating a vast network of interconnected corridors and refuges extending from the U.S.- Mexico border into South America. It is known as Paseo del Jaguar - Path of the Jaguar.

22

Rabinowitz hopes to convince national governments throughout the jaguar's range to support this conservation programme through enlightened land-use planning, such as choosing non-critical areas for major developments and road construction.

23

Talking to governments and bringing Paseo del Jaguar into existence will take many years. Rabinowitz is currently focusing on Mexico and Central America, where officials in all eight countries have approved the project. Costa Rica has already incorporated protection of the corridor into laws regulating development.

24

Today even mobile-phone-carrying government ministers sitting in urban offices feel what Robinowitz calls "a powerful cultural thread binding them to their ancestors. Nobody can say that the jaguar is not part of their own heritage. What better unifying symbol can there be than the jaguar?"

A	Alan Rabinowitz wants this situation to stop and is doing something about it. He imagines that the young jaguar, when he leaves his birthplace, will pass unseen by humans through a near-continuous corridor of sheltering vegetation. Within a couple of days he'll find a small tract of forest harbouring enough prey for him to stop and rest a day or two before resuming his trek. Eventually he will reach a national park of wildlife reserve, room to roam, plenty of prey, females looking for a mate.
B	Later he will tackle South America, where landscapes are more diverse and challenging. Robinowitz is encouraged though, by his audiences' emotional response when he talks about jaguars - a response based on the animal's enduring aura of beauty, strength, and mystery. Indigenous peoples around Mexico's central plateau, and the Maya, farther south, incorporated the jaguar into their art and mythology.
C	Environmentalists consider such a scheme the best hope for keeping this great New World cat from joining the lions and tigers on the endangered species list.
D	The jaguar is the only, wide-ranging carnivore in the world with no subspecies. Simply put, this means that for millennia jaguars have been mingling their genes throughout the entire range, so that individuals in northern Mexico are identical to those in southern Brazil.
E	There's shelter here, and plenty of food. He has sensed, too, the presence of females with which he might mate. But there's also a mature male jaguar that claims the forest - and the females. The older cat will tolerate no rivals. The breeze-blown scent of the young male's mother, so comforting to him when he was a cub, no longer binds him to his home.
F	"We are not going to ask them to throw people off their land or to make new national parks," he said. The habitat matrix could encompass woodlands used for a variety of human activities from timber harvest to citrus plantations. Studies have shown that areas smaller than one and a half square miles can serve as temporary one, one- or two-day homes - stepping-stones - for wandering jaguars.
G	The next day the rancher finds the remains and the telltale tracks of a jaguar. He calls some of his neighbours and gathers a pack of dogs. The hunters find the young male and take their revenge.

2.2 For questions **25-37**, read the article and choose in which paragraph (**A-E**) the following are mentioned. The paragraphs may be chosen more than once. **(13 marks)**

BUT WILL IT SAVE THE PLANET?

A Fair trade

Farmers in developing countries are some of the most vulnerable people on earth, prey to world commodity markets, middle men and the weather. So-called 'fair-trade' arrangements guarantee co-operative groups a price above the world market and a bonus on top. The growing fair-trade market has distributed hundreds of millions of pounds to more than 50 million people worldwide. But critics say that fair trade will never lift a country out of poverty; indeed, it may keep it there, because the money generated from sales goes almost in its entirety to rich countries which promote the products. As a simple guide, only about 5% of the sale price of a fair-trade chocolate bar may actually go to the poor country.

B Organic food

For food to be organic it must be free of added chemicals, both in the growing of the food and in the killing of the pests that might damage the crop. In a world where manufactured chemicals have never been properly tested for safety, this is a very big selling point. Parents are thus prepared to pay a premium for organic food, especially when chemicals suspected of causing a variety of problems have been found, albeit in tiny quantities, in most children's blood. The problem is that many farmers have not switched to organic in sufficient numbers to satisfy this growing market. As a result, supermarkets are often forced to fly vegetables they can label 'organic' halfway round the world, at a great cost to the planet in extra greenhouse gases. Environmentalists are now urging shoppers to buy locally produced vegetables, even if they are not organic and have been sprayed with pesticides.

C Recycling

A great shift has taken place in the way we think about rubbish. Where once we were happy to bury it in landfills or dump it at sea, we are now being urged by national and local governments to recycle it and think of waste as a resource. The wheelie-bin culture is being replaced by a series of kerbside collections for paper, metals, plastic, bottles, clothes and compost. The idea is to cut landfill as well as saving the planet. It is, however, having some unexpected consequences.

Most of Britain's plastic and paper is now being sent for recycling in China or India, which creates more greenhouse gases just to get it there, plus workers then have to separate it. Meanwhile, some paper and bottles carefully sorted out by householders end up being dumped in landfills after all, because the demand for recycled materials constantly fluctuates.

D Being carbon neutral

lf you want to make yourself feel better about the planet, there are lots of ways for you to ease your conscience by becoming 'carbon neutral'. One of the most appealing methods is to pay for someone to plant trees, preferably creating or regenerating new forests. The theory is that trees grow by absorbing carbon dioxide and giving out oxygen, storing the carbon in their trunks. But woods and forests create their own mini-climate, which collects and stores water and creates rainclouds. Added to this, there is the potential problem that planting trees often releases carbon stored in the soil - and what happens if the forests catch fire, or are chopped down and harvested for timber? Another and perhaps better solution might be to invest in small-scale hydro-electric schemes, so that people who live in the Himalayas, for example and currently do not have electricity, can develop a 21st century lifestyle without polluting the planet.

E Eco-tourism

The idea of 'green' tourism is to persuade local people not to chop down forests, shoot elephants or wipe out tigers, but to preserve them so rich tourists visit and peer at the wildlife through binoculars. Unfortunately, the best money is made from reintroducing animals for trophy hunting by the very rich - an idea which does not always meet with approval and has caused much debate. While tourists may help sustain some national parks, they often create as many problems as they solve. One is that they tend to demand all mod cons in their hotels, such as a great deal of water for showers; a luxury sometimes not available for locals. Eco-tourism, when properly managed, can offer the locals and the animals a brighter future. Sometimes, though, the only winners are a few business people who own hotels.

Which paragraph mentions:

25. a controversial pastime that raises considerable money

26. an action which creates a different weather pattern

27/28. an undesirable result of unnecessary global transportation

29. inadequate research into harmful substances

30. a continual change in what is required or needed

31. people at the greatest risk from factors beyond their control

32. a far-reaching change in official attitude

33/34. a benefit for those the scheme was not originally intended for

35. the bringing of a source of energy to remote areas

36. a failure to adapt in order to meet increasing demands

37. using plants as building material

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26	

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37	

3 Use of English

3.1   Complete the following extract from an article about the jargon jungle by writing the missing words in the spaces provided **38-47**. Use only one word in each space. The first answer has been given as an example **(0)**.   (**10 marks**)

The jargon jungle

According (0) … a recent survey, one in five of the office workers in Britain no longer understands (**38**) … their colleagues are talking about. They complain of being left floundering at meetings, (**39**) … corporate buzz words are rife these days. Secretarial recruitment firm Office Angels administered the survey to over 1,000 office staff, 65 per cent of (**40**) … said they were having to cope with complicated management jargon derived from corporate gurus, American slang and the internet.

(**41**) … some employees thought this type of language was simply distracting and irritating, others went so far as to dismiss the speakers (**42**) … used this language as pretentious and even untrustworthy. (**43**) … that puzzled listeners can find the courage to seek clarification, they may discover the speaker's meaning. Most do not ask, (**44**) …, for fear of revealing their ignorance.

A spokesperson for Office Angels said that, (**45**) … companies and organisations develop their own jargon, it can either help to bring individuals together (**46**) … it can exclude and confuse people, as (**47**) … as masking inexperience and lack of expertise.

0	*to*

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3.2 For questions **48-59**, select the most appropriate word **A, B, C or D** to complete each gap. Put your answers in the boxes provided. There is an example **(0).** **(12 marks)**

Ireland

A damp island on the fringes of the north Atlantic, Ireland, has always been (**0**)___ by the elements. How its wild inhabitants got there is a subject of (**48**) ___ debate. Why, for example, does the island have species, such as spotted slugs, that are (**49**) ___ from Britain but found in northern Spain and Portugal?

The (**50**) ___ that the island's wildlife is not merely a subset of that of the British Isles is intriguing, and, when added to the cultural landscape and weather-beaten coasts, makes it a uniquely attractive (**51**) ___. Memorable experiences are at the visitor's (**52**) ___. For instance, commuters on Dublin's urban rail system regularly catch a (**53**) ___ of seals, porpoises and bottlenose dolphins.

While Ireland is small, there are endless nooks and crannies waiting to be explored, and many surprises (**54**) ___ in wait. Here, for example, is my (**55**) ___ of the top wildlife hotspots. Vast (**56**) ___ of uninhabited bog define the Donegal uplands. Remote and forbidding, this is a landscape of resilience in the (**57**) ___ of isolation. At its heart is Glenveagh National Park, where nearly ten years ago the skies began to resound once again to the (**58**) ___ of golden eagles. The species was (**59**) ___ to the Park from Scotland after not having been in the area for more than a century.

0	**A** involved	**B** shaped		**0**	**B**
	C modelled	**D** painted			
48	**A** living	**B** alive		**48**	
	C lively	**D** live			
49	**A** vacant	**B** absent		**49**	
	C removed	**D** away			
50	**A** fact	**B** issue		**50**	
	C thing	**D** topic			
51	**A** objective	**B** destination		**51**	
	C target	**D** venue			
52	**A** kneecaps	**B** eyebrows		**52**	
	C toenails	**D** fingertips			
53	**A** glance	**B** sight		**53**	
	C glimpse	**D** view			
54	**A** lie	**B** stay		**54**	
	C get	**D** stand			
55	**A** lot	**B** pick		**55**	
	C turn	**D** take			
56	**A** extensions	**B** grounds		**56**	
	C expanses	**D** exteriors			
57	**A** wake	**B** face		**57**	
	C field	**D** case			
58	**A** cries	**B** cheers		**58**	
	C clucks	**D** chatter			
59	**A** revitalised	**B** revived		**59**	
	C rediscovered	**D** reintroduced			

3.3   Rewrite the following sentences using the words given so that they have a similar meaning. You must use between **3 and 6** words including the word given. Write the missing words in the boxes provided. You must not change the word given. There is an example at the beginning **(0).**   **(10 marks)**

0. Your house needs to be cleaned.
have
You ………………………… cleaned.

> *need to have your house*

60. Jemma found the lecture lacking in originality and not at all interesting.
of
Instead ……………….. the lecture, Jemma
found it lacking in originality.

61. First they took the substance off the heat, then they mixed it with water.
taken
……………….. the heat, they mixed
the substance with water.

62. Barbara likes people to think that she is a leading specialist in radiotherapy.
of
Barbara likes ……………….. a leading
specialist in radiotherapy.

63. Lots more people have been buying new cars this year.
sharp
There ……………….. the number of people
buying new cars.

64. This cookbook is really a lot more imaginative than the others on the market.
by
This cookbook is ……………….. on
the market.

4 Writing (15 marks)

Choose **one** of the tasks and write **200-250** words:

Task 1
Your school magazine is publishing a series of articles about young people who have chosen to do part-time jobs before going to university. Read the email sent around to all former students and the notes you made on your own experience of doing such part-time work. Using the information appropriately, write your article for the school magazine.

> Hi all!
> We'd like to help our younger students decide whether to do a part-time job before they go to university. Write us an article telling us about your experiences. We'd like our students to be able to judge whether it's worth it or not, what the possible benefits are (apart from the money!) and what kind of things to be wary of.
> Thanks for your contribution!

Boring – could have done more.
Time management skills – definite plus.
Adult work experience – can't be bad.
Part-time workers not valued
Missed out on social time with friends.

Write your **article**.

Task 2
A magazine is planning to publish a series of reviews of films that have made a lasting impression on people, and has asked readers to send in reviews of films they want to be included in the series. Write a review of a film you have seen that made a lasting impression on you, saying what it was about and why it impressed you so much. You should also explain why you think it should be included in the series.

Write your **review**.

Task 3
Your language group has been discussing the value of travelling to other countries, and whether watching travel programmes on television is more useful. Your teacher has asked you to write an essay based on your discussion, called *Travel – it's an overrated pastime*. Your essay should consider the benefits and disadvantages of foreign travel.

Write your **essay**.

Brudnopis

Task No ……

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T ..../4
O ..../3
A ..../4
R ..../4

S1 ..../15

How many words have you written? _____ words

The detailed sources of all materials are specified in the answer key

T ..../4
O ..../3
A ..../4
R ..../4

S2 ..../15