

Spis treści

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|---|
| Przedmowa | 5 |
| Uwagi dla korzystających z repetytorium. | 6 |

1. ABOUT SCHOOL

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| 1.1. Marks - a school weapon. | 7 |
| 1.2. Exams. | 9 |
| 1.3. The dark side of school. | 11 |
| 1.4. Schools for the élite. | 13 |

2. YOUNG PEOPLE TODAY

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|----|
| 2.1. Youths in America. | 15 |
| 2.2. Generation gap. | 17 |
| 2.3. Young people and independence. | 19 |
| 2.4. Juvenile delinquency. | 20 |
| 2.5. What to do on Saturday night? | 22 |

3. HUMAN NATURE

| | |
|---------------------------------------------|----|
| 3.1. Living under stress | 24 |
| 3.2. The magic of laughter. | 26 |
| 3.3. Snobbery. | 27 |
| 3.4. Shyness | 29 |
| 3.5. The art of positive thinking | 30 |
| 3.6. Too busy. | 32 |
| 3.7. Dieting. | 34 |

4. FACTS AND OPINIONS ABOUT BRITAIN

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|----|
| 4.1. The British character. | 36 |
| 4.2. An Englishman's everyday life | 38 |
| 4.3. The British Queen. | 40 |
| 4.4. Religion in Britain. | 42 |
| 4.5. The British and tradition | 43 |
| 4.6. Sport in Britain | 45 |

5. AMERICA AND ITS PEOPLE

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 5.1. Americans - myths, stereotypes and paradoxes | 47 |
| 5.2. America - the ethnic melting pot. | 50 |
| 5.3. American presidents | 52 |
| 5.4. God bless America | 56 |
| 5.5. American holidays | 58 |
| 5.6. Americans and leisure | 59 |

6. FAMOUS BRITISH AND AMERICAN CITIES

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 6.1. London | 61 |
| 6.2. Edinburgh - the capital of Scotland. | 64 |
| 6.3. Cardiff - the Welsh capital | 65 |
| 6.4. Washington, D.C | 66 |
| 6.5. New York. | 67 |
| 6.6. San Francisco and Los Angeles - the cities of dreams | 68 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 7. LITERATURE | |
| 7.1. The British classics | 70 |
| 7.2. Modern British writers. | 72 |
| 7.3. American writers. | 73 |
| 7.4. A book review. | 76 |
| 8. THE WORLD OF MUSIC | |
| 8.1. Music of the young | 78 |
| 8.2. The Beatles. | 80 |
| 8.3. Music in America. | 81 |
| 8.4. Elvis Presley. | 83 |
| 9. SCIENCE | |
| 9.1. American scientists and inventors. | 86 |
| 9.2. The Internet. | 88 |
| 9.3. Computers in Poland. | 89 |
| 10. TRAVEL | |
| 10.1. Travelling in the United States | 91 |
| 10.2. Driving in Britain. | 93 |
| 10.3. Riskily and speedily. | 94 |
| 10.4. Before setting off on a journey by car. | 95 |
| 10.5. On the road. | 97 |
| 11. SOCIAL PROBLEMS | |
| 11.1. Alcoholism | 99 |
| 11.2. Unemployment. | 100 |
| 11.3. The handicapped | 102 |
| 12. POLITICS | |
| 12.1. Democracy in Poland | 104 |
| 12.2. The European Union and Poland | 107 |
| 12.3. NATO. | 108 |
| 13. ADDITIONAL TOPICS | |
| 13.1. Nuclear power. | 110 |
| 13.2. Animal rights. | 112 |
| 13.3. Compulsory military service - for and against. | 114 |
| 13.4. Transplants. | 116 |
| 13.5. Sects. | 117 |
| 14. ĆWICZENIA NA ROZUMIENIE TEKSTU SŁUCHANEGO | |
| 14.1. Ćwiczenia. | 119 |
| 14.2. Klucz do ćwiczeń. | 127 |

Uwagi dla korzystających z repetytorium

Opracowanie bloku tematycznego proponujemy zacząć od zapoznania się z tekstem rozpoczynającym dany blok. Tekst ten jest tylko przykładem, jak może wyglądać wypowiedź, wypracowanie lub dialog na dany temat. Nie ma on absolutnie ograniczać uczącego się, lecz ma stanowić impuls do tworzenia swoich własnych tekstów. Pomocą w tym tworzeniu będzie słownictwo zamieszczone pod tekstem.

Vocabulary A

jest zbiorem słów i zwrotów zawartych w tekście oraz pomaga w jego zrozumieniu.

Vocabulary B

poszerza dany blok tematyczny, pomaga przy wypowiadaniu się na dany temat. Za pomocą tego słownictwa podanego nie w kolejności alfabetycznej, ale na zasadzie skojarzeń, uczący się może formułować swoje własne wypowiedzi.

Speaking

Pod tekstem znajdują się pytania, które w niewielkim stopniu dotyczą tekstu, są natomiast pomocą w wypowiadaniu się na dany temat, ujmują różne jego aspekty oraz kierują uwagę uczącego się na ewentualne tematy egzaminacyjne.

Pytania te są zbiorem najczęściej występujących w ostatnich latach zagadnień egzaminacyjnych. Pomagają one w przygotowaniu do egzaminu maturalnego z języka angielskiego, jak i innego typu egzaminów.

Speaking practice

Reakcje językowe są jedną z ważniejszych części egzaminu z języka obcego. Zebrane tu reakcje są dosyć reprezentatywne dla zamieszczonych w książce bloków tematycznych. Uczeń może tworzyć podobne, wykorzystując w nich przypomniane lub poznane w trakcie pracy z tekstem słownictwo.



Teksty oznaczone powyższym znakiem znajdziesz pod numerem na nim podanym na płycie CD, dołączonej do książki.

Exercise

Niniejsze wydanie książki „ENGLISH 2. Repetytorium tematyczno-leksykalne” uzupełniono o zestaw ćwiczeń na rozumienie ze słuchu. Po wysłuchaniu jednego z 14 tekstów możesz przystąpić do rozwiązywania zadań, a następnie sprawdzić wyniki w kluczu umieszczonym na końcu książki.

Tematy zebrane w niniejszym repetytorium są najczęściej spotykanymi tematami maturalnymi. Słownictwo, które zawierają, pozwoli efektywnie przygotować się do egzaminów.

Sposób podania oszczędza Wasz czas, który przed egzaminem jest szczególnie cenny.

ENGLISH. Repetytorium tematyczno-leksykalne – część 1, 2 i 3 – to podręczniki niezastąpione przy powtórkach. Praca z nimi przyczyni się z pewnością do Twojego sukcesu nie tylko na egzaminie z języka angielskiego, lecz również w przyszłym życiu zawodowym.

main artery – główna arteria

theatrical district – dzielnica teatralna

opportunity – sposobność, okazja

glass and steel constructions

– konstrukcje ze szkła i stali

picturesque – malowniczy

cosmopolitan city – kosmopolityczne miasto

mosaic – mozaika

race – rasa

varied – zróżnicowany

exciting – ekscytujący

6.6. San Francisco and Los Angeles - the cities of dreams

California, one of the most wonderful states on the West Coast, is famous for its two cities: San Francisco and Los Angeles.

In 1776, San Francisco was a small Spanish settlement which expanded rapidly with Gold Rush in the 1840s. In 1906, the city suffered a severe earthquake which destroyed nearly 30,000 buildings and killed more than 500 people. The city was then completely rebuilt and took on a new shape.

Nowadays it is regarded as one of the most beautiful American cities, often called 'the Golden City'.

San Francisco is first of all famous for its two bridges: the Oakland Bay Bridge, two kilometres of which make it the longest steel bridge in the world, and the Golden Gate Bridge, which is suspended on two huge towers and considered a marvel of technology.

Another attraction is Alcatraz Island which for many years served as a federal prison. The harsh régime and impossibility of escape made the island notorious, but the prison was closed in 1963.

San Francisco is also famous for its hundred year old cable car, the most winding road in the world known as Lombard Street, and the colourful sights of Chinatown where Oriental shops and restaurants crowd the street and the largest Chinese community outside Asia finds its home.

San Francisco is regarded to be the cultural centre of California. However, Los Angeles has overtaken its northern rival in size and significance. With a population of 3.8 million, it is considered the major city in California and the second largest metropolitan area in the United States.

Los Angeles downtown is full of luxurious and modern hotels, banks and offices towering above the city. The walls of the buildings are made of glass reflecting the sunshine.

The greatest tourist attraction, however, is Hollywood, the glamorous centre of the film industry with numerous studios and movie theatres.

Visitors are also attracted by Disneyland, a fabulous playground for children and adults.

Los Angeles, with its mild climate, unique atmosphere and interesting sights, is one of the favourite holiday destinations for all American tourists. And not only for tourists as many rich and famous people decide to settle down in the elegant Beverly Hills district, Malibu or the Santa Monica suburb known for its beautiful beach, clean air and relaxing atmosphere.

Not far away from Santa Monica is Fisherman's Village, a well-preserved complex of old buildings with a 60-foot tall lighthouse on the coast.



Shopping in Los Angeles is an experience on Venice Boulevard full of stalls and fast-food outlets, and Olivera Street where the Mexican influence is the strongest. The city also has its own Chinatown known for numerous restaurants and colourful shops.

One more place worth seeing in Los Angeles is the magnificent Memorial Coliseum, a huge stadium which hosted the Olympics in 1984.

The great variety and fine scenery of Los Angeles and San Francisco still continue to attract vast numbers of tourists from America and abroad for whom sightseeing is an exciting experience.

Speaking

1. Which American city would you most like to visit? Why?
2. What makes San Francisco and Los Angeles such attractive cities?



Vocabulary A

wonderful – cudowny

West Coast – zachodnie wybrzeże

settlement – osada

to expand – rozrosnąć się

Gold Rush – gorączka złota

earthquake – trzęsienie ziemi

rebuilt – przebudowany

new shape – nowy kształt

bridge – most

to suspend – zawiesić

tower – wieża

marvel of technology – cud techniki

prison – więzienie

harsh régime – surowy reżim, dyscyplina

impossibility of escape – niemożność ucieczki

notorious – głośny, znany

cable car – kolejka

winding – kręta

to overtake – prześcignąć

significance – znaczenie, ważność

downtown – centrum

to tower – górować

glamorous – wspaniały, fascynujący

fabulous playground

– bajeczny, fantastyczny plac zabaw

to settle down – osiedlić się

district – dzielnica

beach – plaża

lighthouse – latarnia morska

stall – stragan

magnificent – wspaniały

huge stadium – ogromny stadion

Speaking practice 6

1. Które miasto wybrałbyś, gdybyś mógł zamieszkać w Nowym Jorku, San Francisco, Los Angeles czy Waszyngtonie? Uzasadnij.
2. Które z brytyjskich miast odwiedziłbyś najchętniej? Dlaczego?
3. Zaproponuj koledze, który jedzie do Londynu, obejrzenie paru najciekawszych miejsc.
4. Zaprosz przyjaciół na wycieczkę do Kalifornii. Powiedz im, co tam warto zobaczyć.
5. Zachęć kolegów do odwiedzenia Edynburga pod koniec sierpnia.
6. Powiedz, dlaczego chciałbyś jechać na wycieczkę do Nowego Jorku.

7. What kind of revolution did Presley start?
8. What was the title of Presley's most popular carol?
9. What was Presley like?
10. What institutions did he make donations to?
11. What ruined his life and career?
12. What did he die of?
13. How old was he when he died?

10. American scientists and inventors

Exercise 1

(Tekst 9.1.)

16



Decide whether the following sentences are true or false:

| | T | F |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. American scientists won more Nobel Prizes than any other nation. | | |
| 2. The leading scientist in the 19 th century was Benjamin Franklin. | | |
| 3. Franklin conducted a series of experiments in chemistry. | | |
| 4. Thomas Alva Edison invented over a hundred practical devices. | | |
| 5. The transistor was invented in 1938. | | |
| 6. Computers have revolutionized science, industry and medicine. | | |
| 7. The laser can be used to repair damaged eyes. | | |

Exercise 2

Listen and complete a fragment of the text below:

From the very beginning, American 1) _____ has had a 2) _____ side. American scientists and inventors have always been driven by a desire 3) _____ the quality of human life and to provide 4) _____ for vast numbers of people. The 5) _____ confirm that they have 7) _____ outstripped other nations in 6) _____ this aim.

11. Travelling in the United States

Exercise 1

(Tekst 10.1.)

17



Decide whether the following sentences are true or false:

| | T | F |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Americans cannot live without a car. | | |
| 2. One in ten American families move to a new state over a three year period. | | |
| 3. A car is necessary to commute to work. | | |
| 4. A system of highways and roads is well developed in the US. | | |
| 5. There are more deaths on the roads in America than in Europe. | | |
| 6. Trains in the US are more popular than planes. | | |
| 7. A trip by train from coast to coast takes five to six days. | | |
| 8. Buses in the US are a cheap means of public transport. | | |

Exercise 2

Answer the following questions:

1. What can Americans do without?
2. Why do some American families move to a new state?
3. What distance do some Americans have to cover daily to get to work?
4. What services can be found beside the roads?
5. What is the most common offence in the US?
6. Why do Americans travel by plane?
7. What are many long-distance coaches equipped with?
8. What is the name of the most popular bus line in the US?

12. The handicapped (Tekst 11.3.)



Exercise 1

Decide whether the following sentences are true or false:

| | T | F |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. The handicapped want to be treated in a special way by society. | | |
| 2. Many disabled people would like to work. | | |
| 3. Disabled children cannot learn in schools with the healthy ones. | | |
| 4. The handicapped do not have easy lives. | | |

Exercise 2

Complete the sentences from the second part of the recording

1. Swimming is my greatest
2. Last year I spent my summer holidays at my grandmother's
in the country.
3. Bathing was there.
4. My mother couldn't
5. Even now it is very for me to talk about it.
6. I have to cope with living in a

13. The European Union and Poland

(Tekst 12.2.)

Exercise 1

Decide whether the following sentences are true or false:

| | T | F |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. The EU is the successor to the EEC. | | |
| 2. The EU aims at the religious integration of all its member states. | | |
| 3. There are no borders between the member countries. | | |
| 4. The member countries have lost their independence. | | |
| 5. There were 16 members of the EU in the 1950's. | | |
| 6. No new candidate can join the EU. | | |
| 7. Poland became a member of the EU in 2004. | | |
| 8. There is low unemployment rate in Poland. | | |