

# TRANSKRYPCJA TEKSTÓW DO SŁUCHANIA

## ARKUSZ I

### Zadanie 1.

**Interviewer:** We are talking to Miriam Gordon-Stewart, a soprano who has been a finalist in the Australian Singers Competition. Miriam, at what age did you ‘discover’ your talent for singing?

**Miriam:** I began when I was four and developed a love of performing with my local church and school choirs. It was hard to ignore the fact that I had a large voice and I was encouraged to take singing lessons. I did it when I was 14.

**Interviewer:** Have you always been interested in the classical style?

**Miriam:** Well, I was born in Perth, in the western part of Australia. I come from a musical family, with two older brothers who play the piano and jazz double bass. At university, I sang jazz, and even formed a trio, which was great fun. But I knew that my true love was classical singing. That came naturally to me.

**Interviewer:** What has the Australian Singers Competition meant to you?

**Miriam:** The Australian Singers Competition Opera Awards is probably the most famous event in Australia, bringing together the country’s 6 or 7 best singers for its final. I didn’t win but I think it is an excellent way to become well-known in the classical music business.

**Interviewer:** Tell us something about your short stay in England.

**Miriam:** I had the opportunity to hear three concerts given by amazing singers. I gave two lunchtime recitals and sang at an evening concert at Overseas House. Also, I have been able to visit old friends and make new ones.

**Interviewer:** Will you be coming back for more?

**Miriam:** Most definitely. I also have links in Germany and would love to work in Europe or in the USA.

**Interviewer:** What will you miss most about being in England?

**Miriam:** The English spring. It’s very different to Australia – beautiful and full of joy. Also, I’m not quite sure why the English complain about transport. It’s been fine for me so far.

*(adapted from Overseas, 2003)*

## **Zadanie 2.**

### **2.1. News item one**

One of the scientists of the Microsoft Education Group says that textbooks may be history. Computers will allow your grandchildren to 'study anytime, anyplace'. Children will do homework just by talking to a wristwatch-size instrument that understands the human voice.

### **2.2. News item two**

Scientists are inventing all sorts of things to make life easier. According to Professor Eric Smith, by 2050 a robot will clean a child's room. His team has already designed robots that vacuum and mow. They wash carpets and polish furniture. You just sit and don't have to do anything.

### **2.3. News item three**

Our planet is rapidly losing wildlife and wild places. As people destroy precious forests, elephants, rhinos, and tigers disappear. Many smaller species are also in danger. G. Hemley of the World Wildlife Fund says there is still hope for many of them if special laws are introduced. If humans take action, many species can come back in the nearest future.

### **2.4. News item four**

In a few years, video-game players will use the Internet to connect with other players around the world. But they won't be playing on TV screens. Instead, life-size figures from the game will appear in the playroom as holograms, kind of 3-D pictures. Imagine fighting a life-size dragon. It sounds exciting, doesn't it??

### **2.5. News item five**

The U.S. government predicts that in the future, more people will live to a 100 or more. Scientists will be able to replace body parts that don't work well. There will be new medicines to prevent deadly infections like AIDS. We probably won't look or feel very old. Cynthia Kenyon, a scientist who studies ageing, believes it will be possible for people to live twice as long and still look and feel half their age.

*(adapted from Time for Kids and Weekly Reader, 2000)*

### **Zadanie 3.**

When I first arrived in Kraków about three years ago I wanted to know the truth about Eastern Europe. I also got sick of living in London. This may surprise some people, but it's true!

On arrival I remember feeling very excited about the prospect of finding new friends, of learning about a new country, and at the same time getting some teaching experience. Of course, I wanted to do this in about nine months, because I fully intended to go back to England the following summer. I had come as one of a group of around thirty young lecturers who were going to work in different university departments throughout the country, and none of us really knew what to expect.

After a couple of days in Warsaw, we all went off to different cities. And when we met again after the first semester some of my friends had many complaints. They were asked to teach business English instead of economics, some departments were disorganised and accommodation was a real problem.

Those who managed to survive the culture shock of the first few months soon began to get a more balanced picture of the country. Many of us decided that, compared to the English especially, the Poles are more friendly and sociable people.

In my experience, there are two main types of long-stay foreigners in this country. First, there are business people who are simply abroad for work, but often live as if they were still at home. They keep doing the same things. The second group are those who love learning new things about other countries. I would count most of my non-Polish friends in this group. Sometimes we meet in a pub to discuss our different experiences of living in Poland, and try to get explanations from Polish friends when we don't understand something. Recent topics of discussion? 'Why do Polish people love animal jokes so much and why are they only funny for Polish people?'

Of course, my friends are not the ones who I first came to Poland with three years ago. They have all moved back to the UK or gone elsewhere. So I am the only one left to answer the most common question that the Polish people ask foreigners. The question is 'how is your Polish?'

*(adapted from Yes!, 1996)*

## ARKUSZ II

### Zadanie 9.

#### 9.1.

I live in a sea-side town – Weymouth in Dorset. At the moment it takes me 30 minutes to get to work rather than the normal 5. There is no doubt that a huge number of local residents get extremely fed up with having so many people invading their home town but, at the same time, the sensible ones realise that it is a necessary evil in order for the town to survive.

#### 9.2.

Think of the traditional package holiday to Spain, and you have the worst possible example of tourism. Brits can enjoy an English breakfast, and survive in a British enclave in Spain with no exposure to the local culture. On the other hand, people who join such holidays may not be looking for a cultural experience, but may simply enjoy the atmosphere in a decent climate. Who can blame them for that?

#### 9.3.

Can you imagine the world without tourism? Knowledge of other countries would be accessed mainly through the unreal world of books, radios, television and the Internet. Without physical interaction, it would be difficult to achieve world peace and promote understanding of environmental issues, security threats and poverty. Tourism is a way in which people from different countries can understand cultures, religions, and recognise existing problems.

#### 9.4.

While mass tourism does not have any really negative effects on developed countries, it can have a harmful effect on underdeveloped areas of the world. In those communities, some local people may be employed in the tourism industry, but most will be exploited and paid a substandard wage. When I travel I go out of my way not to buy package holidays. I know then that the money I spend goes to the people themselves and not to the few that run the resort. Try it, your vacation will then be a real and honest experience.

#### 9.5.

Tourism creates a lot of local jobs, inputs foreign cash and encourages development in places where maybe all they have is natural beauty and history to sell. It is true that uncontrolled development can cause environmental and social problems, but please leave that to the locals to worry about. There is something patronising in the attitude that we should not go to visit remote parts of the world and bring them our money in order to protect them.

#### 9.6.

Yes, tourism does change the culture, not always for the better, but not always for the worse either. There are those that say that Barbados has been spoiled by becoming more *commercial*. However, the quality of life of the average Barbadian has improved through the direct and indirect benefits of tourism. No, it's not the same beautiful island it was 20 or 30 years ago, but the standard of living is higher for the average guy in the street.

#### 9.7.

Tourism is the natural expression of our wanderlust. It is this heroic pioneering spirit in us that took us to the moon and back. How dreary we would be if we never ventured away from home. Humanity was created to associate in love and harmony. Tourism is an excellent way of facilitating that process.

*(adapted from Mass Tourism, BBC News Talking Point, August 2001)*

## Zadanie 10.

I love shops. It's not that I buy an enormous amount, you understand. I just like being in them, admiring the thought and skill that goes into the merchandise, shaking my head at lowering standards of service, and I like the hum of a bargain and the things you overhear.

My first ever job was at Leon Jaeggi and Sons catering equipment of Shaftesbury Avenue. My second job was at Madeleine's of St Johns Wood where on Saturdays I would timidly display confections of French lace.

My last job was in a bookshop in Covent Garden where I would continually answer tourists' enquiries which became more and more random, as in: 'Freddie Mercury buried near here, d'you know?' (He is actually buried in Paris.)

One thing I noticed in these very different environments was that on average only one in five people who walked through the door actually bought something. Of course this was occasionally because we didn't have what they wanted but more often than not because it was being in the shop that was interesting to the customers. They didn't want to take anything home.

This is a feeling I know well because I myself like to linger in this way. If you feel low in resources, why not immerse yourself in a department store's plenty for 10 minutes and recharge your batteries. Standing in a glossy atrium can be very calming.

Shops are a good place to wander around if you are at a crossroads in life. They can give you ideas about a possible future. When I was a child, I looked to them for hints about normality. Patio furniture? Gravy boats? Electric blankets? I did not even know anyone who owned anything like that.

Of course, escapism also has a part to play in the non-buying shopping experience. Walking into a shop is an easy way of taking a little holiday from your day and your life. The more glamorous the shop, the more extreme the exchange.

If you hang about long enough in Stella McCartney's elegant London town-house store, you can dream that the designer and her delightful friends might just welcome you onto the sofas in the drawing room or onto the terrace.

At the end of my next novel *Only Human*, the heroine *Marjorie Hemming* dreams of one day opening a shop of her own. 'There'll be something for everyone. Somewhere people can come to. They won't have to buy anything if they don't want, and everything will be dirt cheap anyway so it won't make much difference and there'll be tons of comfy chairs everywhere to sit on and you know we'll just provide the things that people really need in order to ... keep going.'

'There'll be cups of tea and everything, and nothing will cost much, but it will be a proper shop. We'll have newspapers and nice music and friendly staff with loads of experience who love a chat.'

If such a place should ever come into being, please let the first customer be me.

*(adapted from Susie Boyt, Consumer Culture, The Financial Times, 2003)*