

5

Might or right

VOCABULARY politics and politicians • public affairs

1) Choose the correct word. Then write sentences using three of the words you have not chosen.

- At first, Melanie resisted the pressure from her parents, but then she **succumbed** / **brandished** and agreed to study medicine.
- It is true that the more **subterfuge** / **canvassing** there is for a candidate before an election, the more effective the campaign will be.
- Every political **constituency** / **expediency** is entitled to one representative in the parliament.
- Without any doubt, the scandal had a **deleterious** / **meretricious** effect on the politician's reputation.
- Is there a government department that has **stance** / **oversight** of the air safety?
- Her confidence was seriously **undermined** / **underlined** after she lost the election the second time in a row.

- A to obey official policy
B unexpected
C refuse to change opinions or beliefs despite pressure (2 options)
D expect a lot from
E to reach a compromise

4) Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

- It turned out that the board was just putting _____ a smokescreen to hide poor hygiene standards in the school.
- It's more and more difficult for the government to tune _____ angry voices – they will finally have to deal with people's discontent.
- Stop making such a fuss _____ your chores. Just do what you need to do!
- At the moment, I'm _____ to my ears in work, but I'll look into this matter as soon as I can.
- I get worked _____ whenever I turn on the TV to watch the news – nothing positive seems to be going on in this country!
- Sarah should definitely run _____ school president – she seems to be the perfect candidate!
- I got a lot of stick from my music teacher _____ my decision not to join the singing competition – she was very disappointed.

5) Translate the Polish parts of the text into English, using the words below. Then write 2–3 sentences to say if you agree or disagree with the speakers.

patently scapegoat impunity barefaced blood

We asked a few passers-by in their teens the following question: 'Do you trust politicians?'
Here is what some of them said:

Joanna, 17

It's hard to say, really. Sometime the news about their dishonesty (*sprawia, że gotuje mi się krew*)

¹ _____. What they say (*jest często wyraźnie nieprawdziwe*) ² _____. But on the other hand, we need to be more understanding – many politicians do their best to serve the country.

Kasia, 18

Not only politicians, but the whole world of politics is of doubtful morality. The rules are often bent (*z prawie zupełną bezkarnością*) ³ _____ and if someone has to take responsibility for some wrong decision or a failed plan, they (*zawsze znajdą kozła ofiarnego*) ⁴ _____. Sometimes I feel that politicians feed us with one (*wierutne kłamstwo*) ⁵ _____ after another.

2) Match the words in A and B to make phrases. Then use the phrases in the correct form to complete the sentences (1–6) below.

A polling underhanded hardened dark barefaced hot

B tactics air supporter lie station horse

- The whole political debate on TV last night was just so much _____. I wonder if anyone still believes in the promises politicians make.
- The _____ doesn't close before 10 p.m., which means you still have three hours to vote, you know.
- Accusing me of plagiarising Tom's work is a _____ – I didn't even look at his essay.
- Having secret agents spy on opposition leaders is just one example of the party's many _____.
- My uncle used to be a _____ of the Liberal Party, but he changed his mind after their leaders were accused of bribery.
- Why is Rogers so low in the polls now? He was the _____ in this election no more than a week ago!

3) The words in bold are in the wrong sentences. Write them in the correct places. Then match the underlined idiomatic phrases with their definitions (A–E).

- People won't think less of you if you **meet your ground**. In fact, they will admire you more for being strong-minded.
- If you want to be a member, you have to **toe the bolt line** and vote according to the party platform.
- The newly elected president promised a lot to the ethnic minorities during his campaign. Now that he's won, they are **pinning their guns** on him.
- The Minister's resignation came **like a party from the blue**, and the party is now desperately looking for his replacement.
- The deal depends heavily on whether you agree to **stand us halfway** – you have to give up on some of your demands.
- Despite the criticism, the minister **stuck to her hopes** and refused to change her mind about the issue.

1> Read the text in exercise 3. What does the text say about the following people and institutions?

- 1 Edward Snowden _____
- 2 NSA _____
- 3 San Bernardino _____
- 4 Apple _____
- 5 FBI _____

2> What is the best title for the text in exercise 3?

- A Safety above everything else
- B Whistle-blowers that keep us safe
- C Surveillance: a sticking point in safety debate?

3> Read the text again and match the paragraph (A-D) with the statements (1-6) below.

A

In 2013 shocking news hit the headlines – intelligence contractor Edward Snowden had leaked thousands of top-secret documents from the American National Security Agency to the press. These files showed how the NSA was using digital technologies to monitor every kind of electronic communication, both within the US and around the world. Data was apparently collected from not only terrorism suspects but also from law abiding citizens since its collection was classified as a preventative security measure. Snowden found it unacceptable that people were kept in the dark about being subjected to this kind of surveillance. He felt it was his duty to blow the whistle on the American government despite the fact that he suspected, and rightly so, that he would be charged with espionage.

B

Almost three years later the issue of the government's access to our data was brought up again after the so-called San Bernardino massacre. The terrorist who killed 14 people was shot and the FBI wanted to access his iPhone, hoping to investigate potential links to other terrorists but was prevented by the phone's security system. When asked to produce software that would access the encrypted information, Apple refused. In an open letter issued in February 2016, the company stated that creating such a code would mean that the security of anyone's phone could be bypassed. Adamant about protecting its customers' right to the privacy of their data, Apple went to court with the FBI over this issue.

C

These cases do not stand alone. The question of how we can keep watching over how governments control us is a tricky one. Was Snowden justified in revealing the secret data? After all, by exposing the system which allows law enforcement to identify potential threats to national security, he himself created such a threat. Obviously, the authorities were justified in holding him legally responsible, no matter how noble his intentions. But should national security take precedence over our right to privacy? While many people balk at the idea of living under close scrutiny and giving governments too much access to our data, others believe that it's better to err on the side of caution than risk another 9/11.

D

Indeed, there's a fine line between restricting civil liberties in the name of safety and living in the world of Big Brother. In the Snowden case, the global outrage wasn't caused by the idea of a government breaching the security of someone's phone or email, but the fact that no one was safe from such intrusions. In the heat of the moment, arguments flew concerning the ineffectiveness of such drastic measures as we've had to face a number of attacks since. Yet it's entirely possible that had these surveillance measures not been in place, the count would have been much higher.



Which paragraph mentions the following information?

- 1 One permitted breach may mean that security of our data will be threatened permanently.
- 2 It is better to be overly careful than face another terrorist attack.
- 3 People have the right to know if the government is spying on them.
- 4 It's quite likely that many attacks have been prevented thanks to data collection.
- 5 Such preventative measures as spying on citizens should only be introduced if the citizens accept it.
- 6 The American government had reason to bring charges against Snowden.

Vocabulary Revision ■ Student's Book pages 54–55

4> Choose the right words to complete the sentences.

- 1 Upon his inauguration, the new president granted *clemency* / *veracity* to three people.
- 2 Lately, we've been seeing a *resurgence* / *impertinence* of nationalistic sentiments in Scotland and Catalonia.
- 3 She came from a country where girls are denied higher education, but she managed to defy the *problems* / *odds* and became a highly successful businesswoman.
- 4 This politician's arrogance is so *galling* / *imposing* that his supporters are turning away from him.
- 5 She's effective, but she doesn't work alone; she's got five assistants who do her every *bidding* / *begging*.
- 6 The number of *functionally* / *skilfully* illiterate people, i.e. those lacking the literacy skills necessary for functioning in our society, is alarmingly high.
- 7 No barrier or border is ever completely *formidable* / *impenetrable* – desperate people will always find a way to get through to the other side.

5> Complete the sentences with the words below. There are two extra words.

accommodate anathema fist supplicant levelled
dictatorship vestige beyond sham fabrication

- 1 Many people view the state intervening in the affairs of a family as _____, believing that parents are the only people who have the right to decide what's good for their child.
- 2 The man accused of treason claimed that his trial was a _____ and appealed against his sentence.
- 3 The charges _____ against the minister were so serious that he had to resign from his office.
- 4 The campaign aims at getting the city council to build ramps and elevators in public places to _____ the needs of the disabled.
- 5 The leaked emails proved _____ the shadow of a doubt that the politician had been accepting bribes.
- 6 In Orwell's novel 1984, the citizens suffer under the _____ of Big Brother, who is in fact a _____ of the party that rules the nation with an iron _____, ruthlessly eliminating any attempt at rebellion.

Vocabulary challenge!

6> Translate the Polish parts of the text into English. Use words and phrases from the reading lesson in Unit 5.

*Remember, remember!
The fifth of November,
The Gunpowder treason and plot;
I know of no reason
Why the Gunpowder treason
Should ever be forgot!*

And it hasn't been! This English folk verse, familiar to every English child, is on everyone's lips every year on the fifth of November – the anniversary ¹ _____ (*słynnego spisku*) to blow up the English Parliament with king James I in it. At the beginning of the 17th century, England was torn between Catholicism and Protestantism. Catholics were not only angered by the fact that their priests were forced to leave the country, but also felt that ² _____ (*byli nierówno traktowani*) by the new Protestant king who imposed additional taxes on them. They devised a plan, called the Gunpowder Plot, ³ _____ (*żeby go obalić*). Guy Fawkes and his friends managed to sneak 36 barrels of gunpowder under the House of Lords. At the last second, they were found out, and the whole plot ended in what the king hailed ⁴ _____ (*sromotną porażką*). Guy Fawkes ⁵ _____ (*został oskarżony o zdradę*), tortured and killed but only after he gave up ⁶ _____ (*imiona swoich współspiskowców*).



However, there are people who would say that Guy Fawkes was a brave fighter for the religious liberty of the Catholics and that calling him ⁷ _____ (*oszczerzczymi przezwiskami*), such as would-be murderer, is unacceptable. Others say that the whole plot was cooked up by one of king's ministers. Because of ⁸ _____ (*ograniczonej dostępności prochu*), only those working for the government would have been able to get so much. We'll never know for sure. But the bonfire night celebrated in England every 5th of November continues to perpetuate the legend of Guy Fawkes.

Conditionals: review; mixed conditionals

- 1) Complete the sentences with the verb pairs below in the correct form. Decide which type of conditional (I, II, III or mixed) is used in each sentence.

not indicate – introduce know – lend not be – submit
close – win be – support not run – declare

- If I _____ they were dishonest, I _____ them the money they asked for.
- The list of candidates is to be closed soon. You _____ in the elections unless you _____ your candidacy soon.
- If Roland _____ a suitable candidate for the office of an MP, we _____ him in the last elections.
- If the last polls _____ that 60% of the public supported the Prime Minister, we _____ some changes into her campaign immediately. But we felt sure that she would win, you know.
- If they _____ the polling stations now, the Republicans _____ by 5%.
- Trust me – we _____ in such trouble now if we _____ the paper on time. We might not pass the course because of that.

- 2) In your notebook, rewrite the sentences using an appropriate conditional form.

- I didn't send you a postcard, because I didn't have your address.

- This camera is very old. That's why some of the pictures I took at the wedding were blurred.

- I would like to buy a new car, but I spent all my money on holidays.

- They lost the election as a result of an ineffective campaign.

- You should call your parents – they might be worried.

- I haven't left for school yet because I didn't hear the alarm clock.

- Perhaps I could work in the mayor's office, but I'm not interested in politics.

- 3) Complete the sentences with the phrases below.

Had they In case Should you But for If I were to
As long as If it weren't Unless

- _____ need any further information or assistance, please send an e-mail to our secretary.
- _____ my parents' financial and emotional support, I would have never made it through college.
- _____ become President, I would serve my country in the best way possible.
- _____ you promise to wash the car afterwards, you may take it for the weekend.
- _____ you abide by the party's rules, you can no longer be a member.

- 6 _____ you need to contact me while I'm away, please note down my mobile phone number.

- 7 _____ for his likeable personality, Dylan wouldn't have won this vote.

- 8 _____ not evacuated us on time, we would have remained stranded in the flooded hotel.

- 4) Write conditional sentences from the prompts to complete the text. Add any necessary words.

POLITICS FOR TEENAGERS

The European Youth Parliament is a unique educational programme which unites young people from all over the continent, enabling them to discuss current affairs in a parliamentary setting. ¹

Many young people / would not / make / an international career / politics / but / programme.

HOW DID IT START?

The Parliament was founded in 1987 in Fontainebleau, south of Paris. ²

If / start as / successful school project at the Lycée François-Premier / European Youth Parliament / never / establish.

But the project thrived, and since its first session in 1988, it has grown into an international programme.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

During every session, all participants are divided into committees (i.e. working groups of teenagers from various countries), whose job is to prepare resolutions on their respective topics. ³

for / committees / it / difficult / debate / most difficult issues.

The task for each group is to come up with their own suggestions for Europe's most pressing up-to-date challenges. ⁴

long / the participants / manage / come up / practical solutions / they / presented / in / parliamentary assembly / end / session.

THE IMPACT WE MAKE

Apart from the fact that young people can make their voices heard (the media report on our sessions heavily), our members also admit that being part of the project has changed their lives. ⁵

If / they / not / participate / sessions / not improve language skills / and / not feel so well-prepared / their future life as European citizens.

Grammar challenge!

- 5) Translate the sentences into English. Start with the words given.

- 1 Gdyby nie wypadek w zeszłym roku, Roman nadal grałby w pierwszej lidze.
Had _____.

- 2 Gdyby Jack przypomniał mi o urodzinach mamy, kupiłabym jej kwiaty.
Had _____.

- 3 Gdybym uważał na lekcji historii, nie musiałbym teraz pożyczać notatek.
Had _____.

- 4 Gdyby nie skandal, Thompson wygrałby wybory.
Had _____.

Grammar challenge!

6> Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. Use the words in bold.

- It wouldn't be wise of you not to accept their generous offer. **if**
It would be _____ accept their generous offer.
- How about lying down for a while? That should help with your headache. **were**
If _____ down for a while – that should help with your headache.
- Unless anything changes, the minister will be landing in 25 minutes. **no**
Provided _____, the minister will be landing in 25 minutes.
- Laura is very shy, which is why she found it difficult to adapt to the new class at first. **for**
_____ adapted to the new class sooner.
- Dickinson only managed to win because of the votes from this constituency. **it**
Had _____ won.
- There's no picnic today because of the bad weather. **otherwise**
The weather today _____ a picnic.

Articles

1> Write sentences using the prompts. Add any necessary words.

- After / police / find out / about his illegal activities / George / spend two months / prison.
- I consider myself / citizen / of / EU / and / I should have / same rights / as / people in / other European countries.
- What / be / marmite? It must be / British thing.
- It / be / shame / you cannot come / Netherlands / with us.
- After / holidays / in / South Africa / Toby / diagnose / with / malaria / and / stay / hospital / for / week.
- I / take / tea / way / British / do / with milk / sugar.
- colours / Polish flag / be / white and red.

2> Complete the quotes the quotes with **a, an, the** or **zero** article.

- _____ politics is too serious _____ matter to be left to _____ politicians. (Charles de Gaulle)
- _____ hottest place in Hell is reserved for those who remain neutral in _____ times of _____ great moral conflict. (M. Luther King)
- Let us not seek _____ Democratic answer, but _____ right answer. Let us not seek to fix _____ blame for _____ past. Let us accept our own responsibility for _____ future. (John F. Kennedy)
- Politicians are _____ same all over. They promise to build _____ bridge where there is no river. (Nikita Khrushchev)
- _____ hero is someone who understands _____ responsibility that comes with _____ freedom. (Bob Dylan)
- _____ attitude is _____ little thing that makes _____ big difference. (Winston Churchill)

3> Translate the Polish parts of the sentences into English, using the words given. Complete the remaining gaps with the correct articles (**a, an, the** or **zero** article).

- _____ (*W gruncie rzeczy*), I have never thought about joining _____ political party, and it's never been my intention to become _____ politician. **MATTER**
- Molly has been _____ (*za miastem*) for _____ while now, and she seems to appreciate _____ country living. **OUT**
- I'm leaving _____ (*za kilka dni*) for what I hope will be _____ holiday of _____ lifetime – I'm planning to go to _____ Sahara, _____ Mount Kilimanjaro and _____ Lake Tanganyika. **COUPLE**
- _____ (*I nagle*) it dawned on me that Sue will never accept _____ proposal from _____ man who doesn't show _____ commitment. **ALL**
- _____ president won't be able to keep his blunder _____ secret – _____ (*nie ma mowy*)! You can expect _____ Economist, _____ Guardian and _____ Newsweek to break _____ news on all front pages any day now. **CHANCE**
- Since the terrorist attack in _____ Trafalgar Square, London police _____ (*jest czujna*). **ALERT**

4> Complete each pair of sentences with the correct word below. Add the correct article (**a, an, the** or **zero** article).

morning church conversation elections freedom citizens

- a We were just having _____ about politics when Mike suddenly started laughing.

b I can't stop thinking about _____ we had last night – it was truly inspiring.
- a It was a tiring day – after all the museums, the tour guide took us to _____ medieval _____.

b As a Catholic, I go to _____ every Sunday and on major Christian holidays.
- a As _____ of this country, you have both rights and duties.

b During the ceremony, the president awarded medals to _____ with outstanding international achievements.
- a We were waiting for the delivery all _____, but it didn't arrive.

b Could you possibly be at my place early in _____?
- a _____ to travel without visas is one of the pillars of EU citizenship.

b Those who went on strike demanded greater political _____.

5> Write sentences using the words and phrases below.

be at school / be in the school _____

French / the French _____

music / the music _____

- 1) Use the prompts to write a paragraph about a CSR company.

TOMS – shoes with a purpose

Example / company / value / more / bottom line / be TOMS – a shoe manufacturer. Found / on / idea / give / back, company / do / great charity work / since / opening / 2006. What they do / be / donate / pair of shoes / to / child / in need / for every pair they sell. In this way / company / strive / be / caring part of / community / and help / those / who / be / in little / fortunate / circumstances.

- 2) **MP3 08** Listen and answer the questions.

- What do the leaders of non-CSR companies believe their goal is?

- How can companies help the environment? Name two activities.

- According to Laura, why has community involvement become a necessity for large corporations today?

- Why is keeping peace in the world especially relevant for companies nowadays?

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- 3) Translate the Polish parts of the sentences into English. Complete the missing letters.

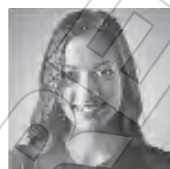
- If you (*natkniesz się na*) _ _ m _ _ _ g _ _ n _ _ any difficulties, feel free to ask for help.
- Mandy has had some (*problemy z samooceną*) _ _ l _ _ s _ _ e _ _ s _ _ e _ _ ever since I remember, and losing a job surely hasn't helped.
- Housing for the poor is now a (*palący problem*) _ r _ _ s _ _ g _ _ s _ _ for the local authorities.
- Which factors contributed to the (*zauważalny wzrost*) m _ _ k _ _ d _ _ u _ _ _ _ g _ _ in support for the Mayor?
- Instead of (*chwalić się*) p _ _ t _ _ g _ _ yourself _ _ the _ _ c _ _ for passing the course, you'd better start thinking about the exams.
- As a child, I used to wear (*ubrania z drugiej ręki*) _ _ n _ _ _ _ _ o _ _ n _ _ , which helped my family save some money.

- 4) Complete the two texts with the words below.

viable unimaginable dearth dovetail
deleterious lifeline



A I grew up in a small town south of Boston, where there was a ¹ _____ of employment opportunities. There was a factory, which was always seeking shop-floor workers, but finding a job elsewhere was an ² _____ challenge. So, I decided to try my luck and left the town after graduation. Looking back, the decision proved to be the biggest mistake I've made and has had ³ _____ effects on my life. If I could go back in time, I would have stayed in my hometown.



B My start-up company was having problems with cash flow. We needed an investor – someone who would give us some money in exchange for ownership. And there he was – a local businessman, the owner of a ⁴ _____ transport business, who wanted his company to become more socially responsible by helping young people in their business enterprises. So his investment was literally a ⁵ _____. Unfortunately, it soon turned out it was almost impossible to ⁶ _____ the investor's expectations with the company business plans and we were forced to close down.

- 5) Write four sentences about a crowdfunding campaign you've heard or read about.



SPEAKING

discussing community engagement opportunities • success and failure stories

1) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words below.

damp impress order do surpass

- I suppose congratulations are in _____.
- Don't let it _____ your spirits.
- You've really _____ yourselves.
- A big well _____ to all of you.
- I'm truly _____.

2) Write phrases from the prompts that show you sympathise with someone's bad situation.

- better / luck / time _____
- look / bright _____
- not let / get / down _____
- think / upside _____
- not break / heart / over _____
- what / do / do _____
- what / pity _____

3) Complete the sentences with the missing words.

- One of the _____-term be _____ f _____ s of such a project could be safer neighbourhoods.
- We've heard many ideas, but sh _____ we op _____ for this one, local people will be able to decide about their surroundings without having to go through too much red tape.
- The _____ le _____ n _____ a _____ ion of this i _____ i _____ at _____ is likely to result in people feeling more responsible for their country.
- What d _____ s _____ rv _____ s a particular m _____ ri _____ is the idea to restore the original look of the place.
- To c _____ p _____ it all, this project b _____ ts the others as it is cheaper.

4) Read the instructions and do the speaking task in pairs.

EXAM TASK ⌚ 4 minuty

Nie udało ci się wygrać wyborów do Samorządu Uczniowskiego i rozmawiasz o tym z koleżanką/kolegą z Irlandii. W rozmowie porusz następujące kwestie:

twoja kampania wyborcza

obietnice wyborcze

kontrkandydaci

przebieg wyborów

Rozmowę rozpoczyna zdający.



WRITING

a formal letter

5

1) Match the words to create phrases. Then use three of the phrases to complete the sentences (1–3) below. Choose two more phrases and write sentences of your own to illustrate their meaning.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 take | a tenet |
| 2 voter | b one's mind |
| 3 stand up | c of one's right |
| 4 speak | d news |
| 5 mixed | e on trust |
| 6 be stripped | f for what's right |
| 7 light a fire | g turnout |
| 8 fake | h feelings |
| 9 central | i under sb |

- It is difficult not to have _____ about holding referendums: on the one hand, they are rather costly, but on the other, they mean citizens get a voice on the issues that concern them.
- The negative response to the legislative changes proposed by the government _____ the opposition who quickly started working on their own proposal.
- One of the _____ of Christianity is the belief in the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

- _____
- _____

2) Complete the sentences with correct forms of the words below.

bear erroneous hear valid lay compel aggrieve transparent hackney patent

- I am _____ to make my voice _____ since the matter concerns also me personally.
- I would like to _____ out my reasons why such a solution is simply too costly.
- My next point is a _____ one, but it remains _____.
- It seems _____ inequitable to consult the whole nation about issues which might only concern a few.
- An average person doesn't understand much about the national economy and studies _____ this out.
- The proposed alteration is a _____ ploy to make people think that they have a say in important matters.
- I feel very _____ that so many politicians would use an argument which is simply _____.

3) Read the instructions and do the writing task.

EXAM TASK Przeczytałeś/Przeczytałaś w gazecie artykuł dotyczący referendum. Autor sugeruje, że najlepszy system referendalny to taki jak w Szwajcarii, w której rząd regularnie konsultuje się z obywatelami. Autor artykułu postuluje wprowadzenie takiego systemu w Polsce. Napisz **list do gazety** (200–250 słów), w którym przedstawisz i uzasadnisz swoją opinię na temat tego pomysłu oraz wyjaśnisz, w jakich sprawach rząd powinien bądź nie powinien organizować referendum.

1) Translate the Polish parts of the sentences into English.

- The driver got fined _____ (*za zbyt szybką jazdę*).
- The man was initially accused _____ (*o napad*), but later, he was charged _____ (*o morderstwo*) as well.
- If the guard pleads guilty _____ (*do pomocy*) the robbers, he won't be sentenced _____ (*na 10 lat więzienia*).
- He's been convicted _____ (*za podpalenie*) 3 times before, the judge won't be lenient.
- Three dangerous criminals broke _____ (*z więzienia*) last night, and the police are tracking _____ (*za nimi*).
- She decided to _____ (*iść w ślady swojego ojca*) and become a police officer.

2) Complete the sentences with appropriate names of body parts.

- The dictator is known to rule the country with an iron _____.
- The accusation against the innocent woman made everyone's _____ boil.
- Despite his under _____ tactics, some people still trust him.
- It is imperative that all our members _____ the party line during this vote.
- I'm up to my _____ in work at the moment, but we could meet next week.
- Being the youngest one in the family, I used to wear a lot of _____-me-downs as a child.
- She started appearing in the media with an _____ to running for parliament.
- Obviously, one of the people who came to the reception had sticky _____ because some of the silverware is missing.

3) Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words in brackets. Add extra words where necessary. Use no more than five words.

- _____ (*it / be*) your encouragement when I felt low, I wouldn't be where I am today.
- The case seemed very straightforward to the judges when, _____ (*all / sudden*), a new witness showed up.
- When the reports finally arrived, _____ (*news / be / far / bad*) than we'd expected.
- The lawyer recommended that the _____ (*judge / careful / weigh / circumstance*) of the case.
- If he wasn't so overconfident, _____ (*he / win*) last year's elections.
- _____ (*far / benefit*) this solution is that the residents will be able to decide about some of the investments.
- After _____ (*he / track*) in a hideout in Africa, the mafia boss was extradited to Italy.

4) Complete the text with the correct forms of the words in brackets.

When a criminal is caught and convicted of a crime, there's no doubt in anyone's mind that he/she should be punished. This certainty is especially visible if the case concerns a ¹ _____ (**hard**) criminal who's committed crimes before. Yet every now and then it turns out that the convicted person was in fact innocent, and such cases usually result in a ² _____ (**surge**) of criticism that the justice system doesn't worry enough about the rights of the accused. A famous case of such a ³ _____ (**carry**) of justice was the Dreyfus Affair in December 1894, when a young French officer was sentenced to life for ⁴ _____ (**suppose**) committing treason. Two years later, an investigation ⁵ _____ (**take**) by the head of counter-espionage showed Dreyfus to be innocent. He was set free, but the question of his innocence not only divided ⁶ _____ (**politics**) but also society as a whole. Today, when most communications leave electronic footprints and DNA testing helps to check who came in contact with the victim, we're quick to believe the presented evidence. And yet our investigative tools have ⁷ _____ (**repeat**) been shown to be fallible. Almost every year convicts get cleared of charges, some after serving decades in prison and others posthumously. These cases should serve as ⁸ _____ (**caution**) tales for us and make us think about the rights of those accused.

Challenge!

5) Match the beginnings and endings of sentences.

Then decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 A sticking | 5 The slanderous |
| 2 Vestigial | 6 The inequitable |
| 3 To get the short | 7 This paper is well-known |
| 4 Despite his ignominious | for its fabrication |

A article about the minister resulted in a law suit against the journalist.

B traces of poison found in the victim's blood aren't enough to establish the cause of death as this substance is not lethal in small doses.

C distribution of funds between districts means that some schools can afford better equipment than others.

D point is the point on which everyone agrees.

E end of the stick means to get a shorter sentence than others who committed the crime with you.

F of facts, so it's my default source of news and information.

G defeat in the elections everyone was proud of the way he handled the campaign and his loss.

1) **EXAM TASK** Przeczytaj dwa teksty na temat człowieka. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

Tekst 1.

Some participants at the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights argued that a more realistic approach to human rights should be considered. Oftentimes, countries acknowledge the need to protect human rights yet nevertheless refuse to sign conventions which violate their cultural laws. Human Rights Watch reports show that laws in some Eastern countries still prevent women from marrying or working without the consent of their male guardian. They also make obtaining divorce more difficult for women than for men. But the tides are turning. In India, women have gone to courts and won the right to enter some of the temples from which they had been banned thus far. In Saudi Arabia, they have been granted the right to vote and to make independent decisions about their education, even though conservative Saudi women actually view such changes as importing western values and posing a threat to their almost "pure Islamic tradition."

Many countries also ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child with reservations and interpretations, again showing precedence of local culture over universal values. Both in the East and in the West, for instance, corporal punishment is so ingrained in the culture that governments believe it to be, as the British Parliament put it, a matter for individual parents to decide on. Even countries which actively participated in drawing up the Convention raised objections. The US, for instance, failed to ratify it. Obama's promises to remedy the situation came to nothing. That's because the convention is perceived as a threat to home-schooling. Its opponents also claim that the moral authority of family and religious institutions is sufficient to guard children's rights.

Tekst 2.

I became very curious to know where the men were. I met more than a hundred women while walking there, but not a single man.

'Where are the men?' I asked her.

'In their proper places, where they ought to be.'

'Pray let me know what you mean by *their proper places*.'

'Oh, I see my mistake, you cannot know our customs, as you were never here before. We shut our men indoors.'

'Just as we are kept in the zenana?'

'Exactly so.'

'How funny,' I burst into a laugh. Sister Sara laughed too.

'But dear Sultana, how unfair it is to shut in the harmless women and let loose the men.'

'Why? It is not safe for us to come out of the zenana, as we are naturally weak.'

'Yes, it is not safe so long as there are men about the streets, nor is it so when a wild animal enters a marketplace.'

'Of course not.'

'Suppose, some lunatics escape from the asylum and begin to do all sorts of mischief to men, horses, and other creatures; in that case what will your countrymen do?'

'They will try to capture them and put them back into their asylum.'

'Thank you! And you do not think it wise to keep sane people inside an asylum and let loose the insane?'

'Of course not!' said I laughing lightly.

'As a matter of fact, in your country this very thing is done! Men, who do or at

least are capable of doing no end of mischief, are let loose and the innocent women, shut up in the zenana! How can you trust those untrained men out of doors?'

'We have no hand or voice in the management of our social affairs. In India, man is lord and master, he has taken to himself all powers and privileges and shut up the women in the zenana.'

'Why do you allow yourselves to be shut up?'

'Because it cannot be helped as they are stronger than women.'

'A lion is stronger than a man, but it does not enable him to dominate the human race. You have neglected the duty you owe to yourselves, and you have lost your natural rights by shutting your eyes to your own interests.'

'But my dear Sister Sara, if we do everything by ourselves, what will the men do then?'

'They should not do anything, excuse me; they are fit for nothing. Only catch them and put them into the zenana.'

'But would it be very easy to catch and put them inside the four walls?' said I. 'And even if this were done, would all their business – political and commercial – also go with them into the zenana?'

Sister Sara made no reply. She only smiled sweetly. Perhaps she thought it useless to argue with one who was no better than a frog in a well.

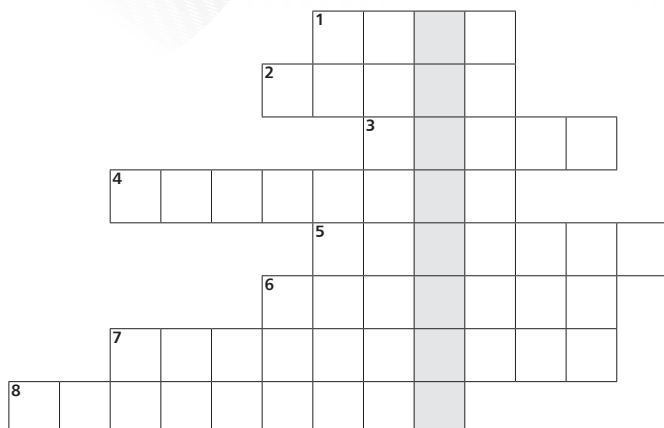
Extract from *Sultana's dream*
by Begum Rokeya

- Which of the following is true, according to the text?
 - Since 1993, human rights conventions have attempted to protect local cultural laws.
 - In India, certain religious places used to be restricted to men.
 - UN conventions on human rights recognise the need to protect local cultures.
 - Obama didn't approve the Convention because of its stance on home schooling.
- Which of the following is presented in the text as fact, and not an opinion?
 - In some countries, it's easier for a man to get a divorce than for a woman.
 - Giving women more rights and independence goes against the Islamic tradition.
 - Only parents have the right to decide about corporal punishment for their child.
 - Family values and religion are enough to make us respect children's rights.
- Based on their conversation, what can be said about these two women?
 - Neither of them likes the system they live in.
 - They come from places of contrasting social structures.
 - Sultana feels the other woman is making fun of her.
 - They're friends who often visit each other and talk about politics.
- Both of these texts
 - encourage oppressed people to fight for their rights.
 - describe how to ensure that human rights are better protected.
 - explain why some groups are discriminated against.
 - warn about potential traps in the struggle to protect human rights.

2) **Read the instructions and do the writing task.**

EXAM TASK Niektórzy politycy, na przykład członkowie parlamentu i dyplomaci, posiadają immunitet polityczny (tzw. *functional* lub *parliamentary immunity*), czyli ograniczenie odpowiedzialności karnej za swoje czyny, zwłaszcza te związane z pełnioną funkcją polityczną. Napisz **rozprawkę** (200–250 słów), w której przedstawisz dobre i złe strony posiadania takiego przywileju.

1) Complete the crossword puzzle. Then find the mystery word and choose the right meaning (a, b or c).



Hidden word:

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- 1 the curved part on the bottom of your foot (a_____)
 - 2 the bones of the head (s_____)
 - 3 extra benefits that you get at work (p_____)
 - 4 something that you strongly dislike or disagree with (a_____)
 - 5 the crime of helping your country's enemy (t_____)
 - 6 the crime of saying something about someone that is not true and might ruin their reputation (s_____)
 - 7 someone who requests something from God or from a powerful person (s_____)
 - 8 a plan of a journey (i_____)
- a a situation in which the court punishes the suspect for something they didn't do
b a decision not to punish someone
c an abuse of power

2) Find and correct one mistake in the underlined idiomatic phrases.

- 1 He has the tendency to twist facts, so whatever he says has to be taken with a pinch of sand.
- 2 If I were in your trousers, I would never agree to testify in court against him.
- 3 There were such moments during the campaign when, after several rallies a day, I couldn't say up from down when I got to the hotel.
- 4 I knew beyond a shade of a doubt that something bad had happened, I just didn't know what exactly.
- 5 The exact division of the property is the main stuck point in the negotiations.
- 6 This place hasn't been the same since Toby upped stones and moved to Vermont.

3) Complete the dialogue with the correct forms of the words below.

access trust evade prosper dictator oppression

- A Did you watch the interview with the Prime Minister last night? It was very interesting.
- B Really? I thought all interviews with politicians were the same.
- A Well, at first the Prime Minister talked about the biggest achievements of his government such as the increase in the nation's ¹_____ and wealth and making education ²_____ to citizens in poverty-stricken areas. He also mentioned the successful campaign against economic crime and tax ³_____. But then the journalist began asking lots of tough questions. She asked why he had been telling lies about his political opponents, although he had promised in the campaign to be honest. The journalist even suggested that the Prime Minister's way of ruling was reminiscent of a ⁴_____ as he often exercised power in an ⁵_____ way.
- B That must have been embarrassing for him. No wonder many of his voters now ⁶_____ him – the way he rules the country does leave a lot to be desired.

4) Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. Use the words given.

- 1 When we were on holiday, it never stopped raining. **CONTINUOUSLY**
It _____ during the holidays.
- 2 I'm sorry, but your membership has not been renewed. **TO**
I _____ your membership has not been renewed.
- 3 'You'd better weigh the circumstances before taking your decision,' said Mary. **ADVISED**
Mary _____ decision.
- 4 Gennie was about to sign the new contract, when she noticed a strange clause in it. **VERGE**
Gennie _____ the contract, when she noticed a strange clause in it.
- 5 Ian was elected party leader at the end of July, almost two months ago. **WILL**
By the end of September Ian _____ two months.
- 6 Tom lost a bet and he now owes me 50 bucks. **WOULD**
Had _____ me 50 bucks.

5) Complete the sentences using the prompts below. Use the correct form of the verbs and add any necessary words.

Be / elect Stop / greet meet / suspect
pursue / political career work / spin doctor
have / money

- 1 It's high time Jerry considered retiring. Next year he _____ for almost three decades.
- 2 If I weren't so shy, I _____.
- 3 Johnson was truly stunned _____ in the first round – he hadn't even prepared a speech.
- 4 If I had listened to you then and organised a crowdfunding campaign I _____ to start my business now.
- 5 Contrary to what he had said before, in the court the witness denied _____ on the day of the crime.
- 6 On his way to the White House, the president _____ the citizens lining along the road.