

TRANSKRYPCJA NAGRAŃ POZIOM PODSTAWOWY

Zadanie 1.

When you come to Great Britain you will find that people here may behave in a different way than people in your country. We asked some students to give you advice to help prepare you for life in the UK.

Speaker 1

You will see lines of people at bus stops, in shops and many other places. It's because British people always form a line when they wait for something. Always look for the end of the line. If you can't, ask someone where the end of the line is. Jumping to the front of the line is not acceptable.

Speaker 2

People in Britain always ask permission for everything. For example, they may ask a shopkeeper "Can I buy this, please?" instead of saying "I want to buy this." Another favourite word is 'sorry'. For example, if you stand on someone's foot, you may be surprised to hear them apologise to you. They also say 'please' and 'thank you' very often.

Speaker 3

When you are talking to a British person you shouldn't stand too close to them. Remember to allow at least half a metre between you and the person you are talking to. If you are too close, they may take a step back. This is not rude, they do it to feel more comfortable.

Speaker 4

The British generally pay attention to perfect table manners. So, remember to eat most food with a knife and fork. If you are a guest, it is polite to wait for the host to start eating or tell you that you should do so. It is impolite to have your elbows on the table while you are eating.

Speaker 5

When introduced to a new person, it is usual to shake hands. When you are sitting and somebody enters the room, you should stand up to welcome your guest. British people tend to be quite formal when meeting somebody so they don't usually kiss others, unless they are close friends or family members and then they usually kiss on the cheek.

adapted from Student Handbook, Excel English Language School LTD

Zadanie 2.

On behalf of Cardiff University and the National Library of Wales we would like to inform you about a unique project. Recently we have put a large collection of Welsh ballads online. We're also planning to add a few thousand English and Scottish ballads over the next few months so that the complete set is available next year. So far, on the web there are 9,000 pages containing 4,000 ballads. They show the lives of people in 18th and 19th century Wales. In those days ballads were like 'daily newspapers' for the poor. Printed versions of ballads were sold cheaply and widely in villages and market squares. They communicated news on local matters and news from abroad. Now anyone can study the collection: scientists, students or ordinary people from all over the world. You don't need to be a member of the university and you don't need any extra software to study and enjoy the ballads. Access to the website is at no cost at all. Just log in and select a ballad. If you have any comments on the project, please, contact us about it.

adapted from www.bbc.co.uk

Zadanie 3.

Bill: Hello, listeners. Buying a car is a difficult decision for many of us and that's why I decided to invite Susan Jennings who has just made such a decision. Susan, can you tell us why you had to change your car?

Susan: I had a car accident a short time ago. Miraculously, I got out of the crashed car without a scratch. When I was told at the garage that it couldn't be repaired, I had no choice but to look for another car. Even before the accident I sometimes thought of having a brand new car but I loved my old van so much that I didn't want to part with it. Now the idea came to my mind again, but after visiting a few car dealers I realised that buying a second hand car is much cheaper.

Bill: What is the most important consideration for the buyer?

Susan: For most people the number one problem is how economical a car is, that is how much petrol it uses and how expensive the spare parts are. Of course, you need to have an idea of what you can afford before you select a car. I spent some time researching online before I went to look. Nowadays the style or colour of the car is not as important as it used to be.

Bill: And did it matter to you?

Susan: No, the style wasn't my main problem. Because I had a collision the number one concern was how well the car was designed to keep me safe. I wanted it red, but that wasn't important!

Bill: Where did you look for information on car safety?

Susan: There are different possibilities. The Government Traffic Administration does crash testing, and you can get this information from the Internet. But they only show the results of the latest models. A number of television programmes also have frequent reports on testing, but I don't have time to watch TV, so I decided to get some catalogues and brochures from car sellers where details of different models are explained. I studied them very carefully and they proved to be a great source.

Bill: I understand that you have chosen a big car. Why?

Susan: Well, it is important to decide what size of car is best for you. Factors such as having several children, a disabled family member or business related needs might suggest a larger car. If you are single like me and drive yourself, you may want a smaller car. But I need plenty of space in the car for my two dogs which don't let me leave home without them. They block my way to the car wagging their tails happily and begging me for a ride. I can't refuse them.

Bill: I see. What final advice would you give to our listeners?

Susan: Don't forget that buying a car is a big investment. It is necessary to read all the documents with the dealer before you sign them and drive home. If you have never bought a car before, take someone with you who is experienced in this area; there are a lot of things that can be confusing. It's worth knowing that on most car buys, you can bargain to get a better price than the one stated on the window sticker. And remember that the cheapest is not always the best.

Bill: Susan Jennings, thank you very much.