

EGZAMIN RESORTOWY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

7 kwietnia 2008

1. *Summarize the article below. Use your own words. Do not quote from the article.*

Welcome to the Olympics

Resenting criticism of its handling of unrest in Tibet, China wages a gruesome propaganda offensive

IT HAS become a public-relations quagmire and China is struggling to escape. Senior Western diplomats have been summoned to the Chinese foreign ministry to watch gory videos of atrocities allegedly committed by Tibetan rioters. Select foreign journalists have been invited to Tibet to see the damage. Officials are suddenly less certain that this summer's Olympic games in Beijing will be the diplomatic triumph they had craved.

Thousands of troops are keeping a tight grip on Lhasa, which was swept by ethnic violence by Tibetans against Han Chinese on March 14th and 15th. But other areas of Tibet and ethnic-Tibetan regions close to it remain volatile. On March 24th police opened fire during a clash between Tibetan protesters and police in Garze prefecture of Sichuan province, which adjoins Tibet. China said one policeman was killed and several others injured by protesters armed with knives and stones. It said the police fired warning shots to disperse them. Tibetan activists in India said the shooting itself killed one person and critically wounded another. Reuters reported that hundreds of people joined a sit-in protest in Xinghai county in Qinghai province on March 25th after anti-riot police stopped them from staging a march.

The unrest is being fuelled by the Olympics. Many Tibetans see the games as a chance to highlight their grievances and put pressure on the authorities to relax religious and political controls. As China pours more security forces into the region, foreign human-rights activists and Tibetans living outside China are stepping up their protests. An international relay of the Olympic flame provides a ready target. A flame-lighting ceremony in Olympia, Greece, on March 24th was briefly disrupted by a protest by three members of a French press-freedom lobby, Reporters Without

Borders. A Tibetan woman lay on the ground blocking the torch-relay route.

China's main worry is about torch-carrying events in Tibet and neighbouring areas in May and June. Mr Li, the spokesman, says foreign journalists will be invited to cover these and that plans remain unchanged despite the recent unrest. He says there is "no market" in China for calls to disrupt them. Few, however, expect a rapid easing of the tight security measures in Lhasa. The authorities say that more than 280 people in the city have handed themselves over to the police since the rioting there and another 380 in Aba prefecture in Sichuan, the scene of several days of unrest after the violence in Lhasa. But the police are still hunting for suspects.

It is highly unlikely that Tibet will be open to more than occasional, tightly controlled, groups of foreign correspondents in the months ahead. On March 26th a group of two dozen reporters (selected by officials) was allowed to visit Lhasa, the first such tour since the rioting. They were closely shepherded at all times. Even so, their visit to the Jokhang temple, the city's holiest shrine, was disrupted by a group of monks screaming that there was no religious freedom in Tibet and that the Dalai Lama, the exiled spiritual leader, was not to blame for the recent violence. Despite promises to make China more open to journalists in the build-up to the games, the authorities are turning foreign reporters away from other protest-hit areas.

Western diplomats say that, since the Lhasa riots, foreign ambassadors based in Beijing have been called by China's foreign ministry at all hours to attend briefings intended to convey the brutality of rioters. One group was made to watch a lengthy video, which showed the leg of a policeman with a large piece of flesh gouged out of it and the charred remains of five people, including an eight-month-old boy, killed when a motorcycle shop was set on fire. Some foreign journalists in Beijing were invited to a press conference by the Ministry of Public Security, at which a spokeswoman's voice faltered with apparent emotion as she described these deaths. She left without taking questions.

There is little sign that Chinese officials are considering any imaginative solutions to Tibet's malaise. In a telephone conversation with President George Bush on March 26th, China's president, Hu Jintao, said

China was willing to “continue contacts” with the Dalai Lama. But he repeated the usual precondition, that he forgoes demands for independence (he has, in fact) and added another, that he stops “activities to fan and mastermind violent activities” and efforts to “sabotage” the Olympics. The Dalai Lama has denied any involvement. The last round of informal contacts between his representatives and China was held last July.

Meng Jianzhu, China's most senior police official, also toured Lhasa on March 23rd and 24th. His words were not encouraging. Monasteries, he said, should step up “patriotic education”—ie, a much resented government-led campaign that requires monks to state their rejection of the Dalai Lama, who is hugely revered in Tibet.

Chinese officials have also been angered by Britain's prime minister, Gordon Brown. On March 19th, after the rioting in Lhasa, he announced he would meet the Dalai Lama when he tours Britain in May. China believes that the Dalai Lama's meetings with Western leaders, including Germany's chancellor, Angela Merkel, in September and President George Bush in October, helped to inspire anti-Chinese dissidents in Tibet. One Chinese official says demands by Britain and other Western countries for direct talks between China and the Dalai Lama himself would be hard to meet because of the depth of Chinese public antagonism (inspired by official propaganda) towards the Dalai Lama in the wake of Lhasa's racial attacks.

There is relief in Beijing that no Western government has yet called for a boycott of the opening ceremony of the games, let alone of the event itself. But officials are acutely aware that Tibet grips public attention in the West far more than China's connections with Sudan—hitherto the main stalking horse of critics of Beijing's Olympics. A Western diplomat says China would have to start “mowing people down in the streets” to precipitate government-led boycotts of the games. This discounts the dozens who exiled Tibetans say have already died in the crackdown. And the coming months will provide much opportunity for miscalculation by China in its handling of Tibetan unrest.

2. *Translate the following text into Polish.*

Mr Obama never has any trouble summoning up applause, but he gets his most heartfelt response when he turns to foreign policy. He reminds his supporters that he opposed the Iraq war from the start. And he pledges that he will begin to withdraw American troops from Iraq as soon as he becomes president. Hillary Clinton, his rival in the nail-biting fight for the Democratic nomination, lacks Mr Obama's silver tongue, and is handicapped by having voted to authorise the invasion of Iraq in 2002. But she, too, can work the crowd into a frenzy when she talks about foreign policy. John McCain, the Republican nominee, argues that withdrawing from Iraq would spell disaster for the Middle East and humiliation for America.

3. *Choose one of the following topics and write an essay of about 280 words.*

a) Among internal disagreements about America's foreign policy, the US president is stepping down with surprisingly little success abroad. Most of Mr Bush's "axis of evil" is still in place. North Korea has a nuclear bomb. Iran is still bent on acquiring nuclear capabilities and is expanding its regional influence. Hamas and Hizbullah are thriving. The Taliban is reviving in Afghanistan. Following the assassination of Benazir Bhutto and an election that brought a resounding vote of no confidence in the president, Pervez Musharraf, Pakistan remains strife-ridden. Al-Qaeda is still a coiled cobra.

Is the European Union doing enough to counteract the above mentioned threats? Can Europe be an equal partner to America abroad in terms of political and military power?

b) Do you think there is a chance for the Polish parliamentary structure to evolve into a two-party system? If so, how would it differ from the English or American bi-polarity? Would it be a good representation of the Polish national character?

c) What is your opinion on Genetically Modified Organisms – would you buy GMO food if it was available? Why? Why not?

4. Complete the numbered gaps with one word each time.

Women who are harassed by public can sue the boss

Women subjected to sexual humiliation or harassment by the public in course of their jobs won the right to claim against their employers in a massive extension of the law yesterday. The High Court ruling makes clear that harassment laws must go beyond protecting women (1)_____ abusive colleagues and extend to the behaviour of customers, clients and members of the public. Women and men would (2)_____ protected from harassment in any job where they meet the public — from pubs and hotels to hospitals and airports. Ministers now (3)_____ seven days to overhaul the equality laws to strengthen women's rights after the ruling that the Government (4)_____ failed to meet its obligations (5)_____ EU law. The decision, in a challenge brought by the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC), could prompt an avalanche of tribunal claims over harassment unless employers act quickly. (6)_____ main target is the hotel and restaurant trade, (7)_____ employs 670,000 women and where the EOC says that harassment is "rife". But workers, mainly women but (8)_____ men, would equally be protected in their jobs as hospital or transport staff. Mr Justice Burton ruled that the Government's regulations (9)_____ women's rights during maternity (10)_____ were unclear and that women risked losing the full protection against pregnancy discrimination that they now have. Jenny Watson, chairman of the EOC, said: "This decision is a welcome result for the thousands of vulnerable women (11)_____ suffer pregnancy discrimination and sexual harassment every year." Between 2001-05, the EOC says there were 260 successful employment tribunal cases involving sexual harassment — an (12)_____ of one a week. The equality watchdog took the Government (13)_____ court, accusing it (14)_____ failing to implement the EU's 2002 equal treatment directive to increase protection for women workers. It complained that regulations amending the Sex Discrimination Act, which (15)_____ effect in October 2005, fell short of the directive's intention — to ensure that women in the workplace (16)_____ not subjected to "any unwanted conduct related to their sex which violates their dignity or creates an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment". An example was that the current law excluded harassment by an employer's clients or customers, (17)_____ if the employer knew about it but took (18)_____ action. But Mr Justice Burton ruled that a woman is protected against harassment, and an employer liable (19)_____ it, if the employer knows of continuing or regular objectionable conduct and fails to act. Mr Justice Burton also ruled that women must be protected by sex discrimination laws if denied certain benefits during maternity leave, (20)_____ as being consulted about organisational changes. Ms Rose argued that the regulations left pregnant women in a worse position than the old law.

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- 2) be / get
- 3) have
- 4) has
- 5) under
- 6) The
- 7) Which
- 8) Also
- 9) On / concerning / regarding
- 10) Leave
- 11) Who / that
- 12) Average
- 13) To
- 14) Of
- 15) Took
- 16) Were
- 17) Even
- 18) No
- 19) For
- 20) such