



POLONSKY
Listening
FOR MATURA

Rozumienie ze słuchu na poziomie rozszerzonym
PODRĘCZNIK I ZESTAW ZADAŃ

Roman Ociepa, Nick Rattenbury
POLONSKY

Polonsky
Iwona Polońska-Ociepa
al. Armii Krajowej 141 m. 2A
43-300 Bielsko-Biała
Poland

www.polonsky.pl

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From the authors

This is a sample of our upcoming book, *Polonsky Listening for Matura*. The material in this sample is teachable, but we include only the basic Matura Task recording for this unit. Please use it with **Tasks 11.15, 11.16 and 11.17**. In the finished book, there will be separate audio clips for these tasks.

Nick & Roman

Which dictionaries do we recommend?

A trusted dictionary may come handy while you explore the intricacies of English. Here are **online dictionaries** which you can use for free:

dictionary.cambridge.org – Cambridge Dictionary with Polish to English/English to Polish module

www.ldoceonline.com – Longman Dictionary which includes proper names

www.macmillandictionary.com – Macmillan Dictionary, a reliable monolingual dictionary

en.oxforddictionaries.com – English Oxford Living Dictionaries, one of the most comprehensive and detailed tools for learning

If you prefer traditional **bilingual printed dictionaries**, we suggest one of the following:

Longman: słownik współczesny angielsko-polski, polsko-angielski
Oxford Wordpower: słownik angielsko-polski, polsko-angielski

If you look for a good **monolingual printed dictionary**, one of these will always be a good choice:

Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary

Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

How to use this book for self-study?

1. Ideally, you should start with testing yourself using the Matura Task. Listen to it twice and note down your answers. This should take around 10 minutes. Do not check your answers at this stage.
2. Next, go through Task 11.2 to Task 11.9. This will give you an opportunity to think about the topic, learn some vocabulary from the Matura Task and practise saying some tricky words.
3. Use Task 11.10 to revise vocabulary.
4. Now you are ready to do some listening. Task 11.11 helps you focus on the general understanding of the recording. In Task 11.12 you have to note down specific words or phrases. In Task 11.13 we draw your attention to language used by the speakers.
5. Listen to each recording as many times as you want.
6. Now test yourself again using the Matura Task. Now you can check your answers. Was your second score better than the first?
7. Tasks 11.15, 11.16 and 11.17 help you focus on prepositions, articles and collocations. After each task, listen to the recording and check your answers.

8. Task 11.18 is designed to help you go deeper into the topic. We suggest exploring a website and having a look at some authentic English.
9. To wrap things up, we put a Writing task at the end of the unit (Task 11.19). Here you can practise writing an article, one of the compositions which you are expected to produce in the Matura examination.
10. If you want to consolidate essential vocabulary from this unit, go to Vocabulary Organiser and note down definitions and your own examples.

How to use this book in class?

The super quick route (45 minutes)

1. Ask your students to go through **Lesson A at home** and solve the tasks. You can either give them the key or check the answers quickly at the beginning of your Listening lesson.
2. During your Listening lesson, cover **Lesson B**: use Task 11.10 with your students to revise key vocabulary and go to proper listening tasks. After each listening discuss answers with your students.
3. Set **Lesson C** as homework. You can provide students with the key. If you want to focus solely on Listening, skip Task 11.18 and Task 11.19 as they are rather optional extensions to the topic.

The quick route (90 minutes)

1. One option is to use the flipped classroom approach and ask students to go through **Lesson A at home**. Then you can cover **Lessons B and C** in class which should take around 90 minutes.
2. Another option is to focus on vocabulary work from **Lesson A** in class and then go to **Lesson B**. Set **Lesson C** as homework and provide students with the key.
3. Skip Task 11.18 and Task 11.19 as they are rather optional extensions to the topic.

The regular route (135 minutes)

1. Material presented in **Lessons A, B and C** is enough to keep your students busy for three 45-minute lessons.
2. Depending on the level of your students, decide whether to skip Skip Task 11.18 and Task 11.19 or set them as homework as they are rather optional extensions to the topic.

The intensive route (180 minutes or more)

1. You can start with diagnosing the level of the students. The Matura Test takes around 10 minutes and then cover **Lesson A**. We do recommend this solution for stronger groups or 60-minute lessons.
2. Material presented in **Lessons B and C** is enough to keep your students busy for one intensive 60-minute lesson.
3. You can spend another 60-minute lesson using Task 11.19 as an in-class writing project.

These are only our suggestions. We do encourage you to approach this book in a flexible and creative way!



POLONSKY

Listening

FOR MATURA



page 11

11.1 Test yourself

Go to page XXX. Listen to Matura Task 11 and answer the questions.

11.2 Let's talk about the picture

Look at the picture on the left. Describe it using the words given below.

black eye • bruised • cast • concussion • crutches • dizzy • pain • painful • scratched • stitch • swollen



11.3 Let's talk about medicine and diseases

Discuss the following questions with your partner(s).

1. What are common diseases in your country? What are their symptoms?
2. What are antibiotics? When do we use them?
3. What diseases are carried by animals?
4. Which diseases are major causes of death in your country?
5. How long does it take to become a doctor in your country?
6. What medical professions other than doctors and dentists do you know?
7. What does GP stand for? What other areas of health care do doctors work in?
8. What kind of equipment do doctors use to examine and treat sick people?
9. Why are some people afraid of needles?
10. What kinds of accidents do people have at home?
11. Which countries do you consider exotic?
12. What are exotic diseases?

11.4 Let's talk about tough stuff

Discuss the following questions with your partner(s).

1. Which diseases frighten you the most?
2. How do you react when you see blood?
3. What was the most disgusting disease or death you saw in a film?



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11.5 Nouns 1

Match each word on the right with a definition on the left. Compare your answers with your partner(s).

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. a physical or mental feature which shows that you have a particular illness | condition |
| 2. a disorder that affects a human, animal, or plant | virus |
| 3. a time when a disease suddenly begins | sickness |
| 4. an illness consisting of a set of medical problems | migraine |
| 5. an illness or other medical problem that lasts a long time | outbreak |
| 6. the ability to see | symptom |
| 7. the state of being ill or vomiting | elephantiasis |
| 8. an infective agent that causes infectious illnesses | syndrome |
| 9. a very bad headache accompanied by vomiting and problems with seeing | vision |
| 10. a condition in which parts of the body become grossly enlarged | disease |

11.6 Nouns 2

Complete each sentence with one word. Compare your answers with your partner(s).

1. Malaria is spread by small flying insects called **mo** _____.
2. Organisms which live in or on other organisms and feed from them are called **pa** _____.
3. Bodily **fl** _____ are liquids such as blood that com from the human body.
4. The new swimming pool will serve the local **co** _____ for many years.
5. Although they are peaceful people, they are ready to fight for their **be** _____.
6. Grizzly bears are still considered sacred by many American Indian **tr** _____.
7. **Wo** _____ are small animals with long, slender, soft bodies and no limbs.
8. Plants or animals on which other plants or animals live are called **ho** _____.
9. When Jerry finished telling his story, everybody roared with **la** _____.
10. If you want to prevent skin diseases, good personal **hy** _____ is fundamental.

11.7 Adjectives

Complete each sentence with a word from the list below. Compare your answers with your partner(s).

far-flung • fatal • neurological • parasitic • rare • sinister • temporary • tiny • visible • widespread

1. It is Martha's dream to travel to the most _____ corners of the world.
2. Timothy is a dishonest person, so there might be a _____ motive behind his actions.
3. Alina has only a _____ residence permit and has to renew it every three years.
4. Although we were close to the stage, we didn't see who fired the _____ shot.
5. Portions in this restaurant aren't generous. On the contrary, they are really _____!
6. Dr Taylor is doing pioneering research into _____ diseases.
7. His controversial articles presented _____ corruption in government organisations.
8. Her uncles has a valuable collection of _____ books.
9. The red roof of our house is _____ from miles away.
10. Alzheimer's disease is a _____ disorder that affects mainly old people.

11.8 Word formation

Complete each sentence with a word formed from a word in bold. Compare your answers with your partner(s).

1. Hong Kong and Malaysia are newly _____ countries in Asia. **INDUSTRY**
2. After the accident, Amy had trouble controlling her hand _____. **MOVE**
3. Betty's grandfather has just published a book about his _____. **TRAVEL**
4. Alice was burnt so badly that she needed hospital _____. **TREAT**
5. Although Greg tried hard, I found his explanations extremely _____. **CONFUSE**
6. I don't like her sister because she has an _____ temper. **CONTROL**
7. There is every _____ that the union leaders will call a strike. **LIKELY**
8. Our local brewery offers a wide range of excellent _____ beers. **BOTTLE**
9. Can this drug be used in _____ with other medicines? **COMBINE**
10. The opening ceremony will be _____ live via satellite. **TRANSMIT**

11.9 Pronunciation practice

Listen to the recording and repeat these words.

1. affect
2. effect
3. elephantiasis
4. Europe
5. European
6. fatal
7. hygiene
8. migraine
9. neurological
10. parasite
11. parasitic
12. rare
13. region
14. severe
15. virus



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page 14



page 14



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11.10 Vocabulary round-up

Use the verbs given below to fill in the gaps. Supply the missing words. Then decide whether you agree (A), disagree (D) or cannot say (C). Compare your answers with your partner(s).

avoid • cause • confuse • contract • exist • experience • limit • suffer • swell • treat

PRONUNCIATION CHANGE

When we use **contract** as a noun, the first syllable is stressed – **CONtract**.

When we use **contract** as a verb, the last syllable is stressed – **conTRACT**.

- When a **M**_____ bites your hand, it _____ enormously. **A D C**
- It is pointless to _____ **F**_____ diseases. **A D C**
- When you are struck on the head, you may _____ temporary loss of **V**_____. **A D C**
- When you travel, you always _____ motion **S**_____ . **A D C**
- It is healthy to _____ the consumption of **B**_____ water in summer. **A D C**
- It is difficult to _____ viruses with **W**_____ . **A D C**
- Cannibalistic **T**_____ do not _____ in the modern world. **A D C**
- Uncontrollable **L**_____ may be _____ by tickling one's feet. **A D C**
- It is easy to _____ an exotic **D**_____ such as malaria in Poland. **A D C**
- When you go on holidays, you _____ **I**_____ areas. **A D C**



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11.11 Listening for gist

Listen to the recording. Take notes and answer the following questions. Discuss your answers with your partner(s).

- Who starts the conversation?

- What is the expert's name?

- Who ends the conversation?

- How many questions are asked in the interview?

- How many meanings of the term 'exotic' does the expert give? What are they?

- How many diseases does the expert discuss? What are they?

- What advice does the expert give for people thinking of travelling abroad?

- What is the purpose of this conversation?

11.12 Listening for specific information

Listen to the recording again. This time answer some specific questions. Discuss your answers with your partner(s).

1. What is the expert's title?

2. Which continents see very few instances of exotic diseases?

3. What is elephantiasis caused by?

4. What happens to the arms and legs of the person who suffers from elephantiasis?

5. How can elephantiasis be treated?

6. What kind of condition is Alice in Wonderland syndrome?

7. What happens to the person affected by Alice in Wonderland syndrome?

8. What is Kuru disease caused by?

9. What is the popular name for Kuru disease?

10. What is the closest equivalent of Kuru disease in the developed world?

11. What are the chances of contracting a life-threatening disease?

12. Look at the pictures below and find **elephantiasis**, **Alice in Wonderland syndrome** and **Kuru disease**.

11.13 Note-taking

Fill in the missing words and phrases. Compare your answers with your partner(s). Listen to the recording again and check your answers.

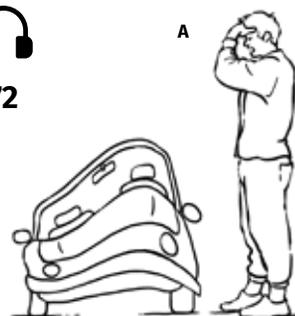
1. **W**_____, the term principally refers to diseases
 2. _____ are extremely rare
 3. _____ which have unusual causes
 4. _____ symptoms.
 5. **A**_____
 6. **R**_____ for them being called 'exotic' is
 7. _____ they tend not to occur in more industrialised
 8. _____ developed nations.
- This disease is caused by a parasitic worm
9. _____ is transmitted by mosquitoes to its human host.
 10. **U**_____ for the person infected, the parasite causes a build-up of fluid in the body,
 11. **R**_____
 12. _____ the arms
 13. _____ legs swelling up to an enormous size,
 14. _____ the name elephantiasis.
15. This **O**_____ gets its name from the book about the girl
 16. _____ changes size, from being extremely large to being absolutely tiny. It is not
 17. **A**_____ a physical condition, but
 18. **M**_____ a neurological one.
- The sufferers are prone to sudden bursts of uncontrollable laughter,
19. _____ the popular name for the disease, laughing sickness.
- The
20. **F**_____ thing to remember is to maintain a good level of hygiene at all times and only to drink water that is clean, bottled water is best.
 21. **H**_____, the chances of contracting a life-threatening disease are quite low in most places in the world,
 22. _____ listeners shouldn't be overly concerned about
 23. _____ they choose to go on holiday.

11.14 Test yourself again

Go to page XXX. Listen to Matura Task 11 and answer the questions again. Is your result better this time?



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B



C



D



E



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COHESIVE DEVICES

The adverbs **hence** and **thus** are literary words used in formal writing or speaking. They show consequences or results: *Tom has found out that he passed all his exams, **hence** his jubilant mood; We are planning to open another restaurant and **thus** to increase income.*



page 11

EXOTIC DISEASES – LESSON C

HEALTH



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11.15 Prepositions

Read an extract from the conversation about exotic diseases. Fill in the missing prepositions. Compare your answers with your partner(s). Listen to the extract and check your answers.

Certainly, I should probably start **1.** _____ a disease which many listeners will most likely have heard **2.** _____, that is elephantiasis. This disease is caused **3.** _____ a parasitic worm that is transmitted **4.** _____ mosquitoes **5.** _____ its human host. Unfortunately **6.** _____ the person infected, the parasite causes a build-up **7.** _____ fluid **8.** _____ the body, resulting **9.** _____ the arms and legs swelling **10.** _____ **11.** _____ an enormous size, hence the name elephantiasis. **12.** _____ some areas **13.** _____ the world, the disease is widespread and treatment is not always available **14.** _____ populations living **15.** _____ very isolated, remote communities. The disease is not usually fatal, however, and can be treated **16.** _____ a combination **17.** _____ drugs, although this can take **18.** _____ **19.** _____ eight weeks. The visible effects **20.** _____ the disease are obviously quite alarming **21.** _____ the families **22.** _____ those infected, and some less advanced communities have strange beliefs connected **23.** _____ the origins **24.** _____ the disease.



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11.16 Articles

Read an extract from the conversation about exotic diseases. Put the correct article in each gap. If no article is necessary, write -. Compare your answers with your partner(s). Listen to the extract and check your answers.

Interviewer We are lucky to have with us today one of **1.** _____ most renowned specialists in **2.** _____ exotic diseases, **3.** _____ Professor Philip Green. Professor Green, can you tell us what you understand by **4.** _____ term 'exotic' disease?

Guest Well, **5.** _____ term principally refers to **6.** _____ diseases that are extremely rare and which have **7.** _____ unusual causes or symptoms. Another reason for them being called 'exotic' is that they tend not to occur in **8.** _____ more industrialised and developed nations. For example, **9.** _____ Europe and **10.** _____ North America on **11.** _____ whole see **12.** _____ very few instances of such diseases. If there is **13.** _____ outbreak, this is usually due to **14.** _____ movement of **15.** _____ large numbers of **16.** _____ people between **17.** _____ regions, such as **18.** _____ Europeans returning **19.** _____ home after **20.** _____ trips to **21.** _____ far-flung corners of **22.** _____ world.



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11.17 Collocations

Read an extract from the conversation about exotic diseases. Decide where each word should be placed. Compare your answers with your partner(s). Listen to the extract and check your answers.

absolutely • extremely • family • full-sized • one • physical • severe • small • temporary

There is condition in this category that comes to mind immediately, and that is Alice in Wonderland syndrome. This obviously gets its name from the book about the girl who changes size, from being large to being tiny. It is not actually a condition, but more a neurological one. The person affected has their vision impaired and sees objects as very small, for example the dog could look the size of a mouse, or a car could look as if it was a toy for a child. Luckily this is only a condition and is usually experienced by people who suffer from migraines.

11.18 Fact corner

Allied health professionals work alongside doctors and nurses, providing treatment and helping rehabilitate adults and children. Match each person on the right with a problem or role on the left.

1. using special equipment to look inside the body in different ways
2. muscle stiffness, pain, and injury
3. advice about food and eating
4. exploring and solving personal problems using role play, voice work, movement and storytelling
5. helping people deal with feelings uses the power of music
6. urgent and emergency care
7. problems with everyday activities
8. using the latest technology to treat conditions including tumours and cancer
9. helping with a person's operation
10. eye problems
11. injuries to bones and muscles
12. providing an artificial replacement for a missing limb
13. foot and leg problems
14. problems or deformities in your nerves, muscles or bones
15. emotional and behavioural problems
16. difficulties with communication, or with eating, drinking and swallowing

drama therapist
operating department practitioner
occupational therapist
podiatrist
therapeutic radiographer
orthotist
prosthetist
dietitian
speech and language therapist
diagnostic radiographer
paramedic
art therapist
orthoptist
osteopath
physiotherapist
music therapist

11.19 Let's write an article

In Matura Exam you can choose to write an article. Read the tapescript for Matura Task 11 on page XXX. Then think about the questions given below. Discuss answers with your partner(s).

1. What should you put at the beginning of your article?
2. How many paragraphs should your article consist of?
3. How many words should your article have?
4. How could you start your article?
5. How should you end your article?
6. How can eating exotic food be dangerous to your health?
7. What risks may you face while staying in a hotel?
8. What risks may you face while travelling across an exotic country?
9. What risks may you face when you use your credit card or cash?
10. How can these risk be avoided?

Write an article about exotic diseases using this topic and following the guidelines.

Gazetka szkolna ogłosiła konkurs na artykuł o niebezpieczeństwach związanych z wyprawami do egzotycznych krajów. Napisz artykuł, w którym przedstawisz zagrożenia mogące wystąpić w czasie pobytu w egzotycznym kraju oraz doradź czytelnikom, jak się przed nimi zabezpieczyć.

Wypowiedz się na powyższy temat. Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 słów i spełniać wszystkie wymogi typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu.



1. Go to www.healthcareers.nhs.uk.
2. Use **Search Tool** to find more information about one of the medical professions from **Task 11.18**.
3. What is the **role** of this medical profession in NHS?
4. What are **entry requirements** for this profession?
5. What **training** is needed?
6. Read a **real life story** presenting this profession.
7. What does a **typical day** in this profession look like?
8. What are the **challenges** of this profession?
9. What **tips** are given for this career?



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Use the tapescript on page XXX and do one of the following activities:

1. Read out the conversation in pairs
2. Memorise the conversation
3. Translate the conversation into Polish



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MATURA TASKS



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Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad z profesorem Philipem Greenem na temat egzotycznych chorób. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

1. Professor Green explains that exotic diseases
 - A are rare but have typical causes.
 - B are becoming a serious problem in industrialised countries.
 - C kill large numbers of people who travel to foreign countries.
 - D usually do not affect Europeans and Americans.

2. While talking about elephantiasis, Professor Green claims that typically
 - A this disease does not kill the sick person.
 - B this disease is incurable.
 - C this disease is limited to isolated communities.
 - D the symptoms of this disease disappear within eight weeks.

3. People who contract Alice in Wonderland syndrome
 - A perceive colours in a distorted way.
 - B have problems with judging the size of objects correctly.
 - C suffer from severe headaches.
 - D develop a fear of small animals.

4. Professor Green says that Kuru disease
 - A affects the brain of the sick person.
 - B makes the sick person produce loud sounds.
 - C afflicts animals such as cows.
 - D spreads quickly among the afflicted population.

5. In the interview, Professor Green
 - A gives advice on how to avoid contracting exotic diseases.
 - B presents the impact of exotic diseases on Europe.
 - C discusses the causes and symptoms of exotic diseases.
 - D explains how exotic diseases spread worldwide.



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FOR MATURA

VOCABULARY ORGANISER

1. Go to dictionary.cambridge.org
2. Choose **dictionary**
3. Change settings to **English-Polish**
4. Look up each word and find its **Polish equivalent**
5. **Click** on the speaker and **listen** to the word
6. Choose **one example** and copy it OR
7. Write **your own example**
8. If you have problems with finding Polish equivalents, use a **paper dictionary** or go to translate.google.com

11.5

condition Polish _____ an illness or other medical problem that lasts a long time

example _____

disease Polish _____ a disorder that affects a human, animal, or plant

example _____

elephantiasis Polish _____ a condition in which parts of the body become grossly enlarged

example _____

migraine Polish _____ a very bad headache accompanied by vomiting and problems with seeing

example _____

outbreak Polish _____ a time when a disease suddenly begins

example _____

sickness Polish _____ the state of being ill or vomiting

example _____

symptom Polish _____ a physical or mental feature which shows that you have a particular illness

example _____

syndrome Polish _____ an illness consisting of a set of medical problems

example _____

virus Polish _____ an infective agent that causes infectious illnesses

example _____

vision Polish _____ the ability to see

example _____

11.6

belief Polish _____ *definition* _____

example Although they are peaceful people, they are ready to fight for their **beliefs**.

community Polish _____ *definition* _____

example The new swimming pool will serve the local **community** for many years.

fluid Polish _____ *definition* _____

example Bodily **fluids** are liquids such as blood that come from the human body.

host Polish _____ *definition* _____

example Plants or animals on which other plants or animals live are called **hosts**.

hygiene Polish _____ *definition* _____

example If you want to prevent skin diseases, good personal **hygiene** is fundamental.

laughter Polish _____ *definition* _____

example When Jerry finished telling his story, everybody roared with **laughter**.

mosquito Polish _____ *definition* _____

example Malaria is spread by small flying insects called **mosquitoes**.

parasite Polish _____ *definition* _____

example Organisms which live in or on another organisms and feed from them are called **parasites**.

tribe Polish _____ *definition* _____

example Grizzly bears are still considered sacred by many American Indian **tribes**.

worm Polish _____ *definition* _____

example **Worms** are small animals with long, slender soft bodies and no limbs.

1. Go to dictionary.cambridge.org
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4. Look up each word and find its **Polish equivalent**
5. **Click** on the speaker and **listen** to the word
6. Write down the **definition** of each word
7. If you have problems with finding Polish equivalents, use a **paper dictionary** or go to translate.google.com

11.7

far-flung Polish _____ definition _____

example It is Martha's dream to travel to the most **far-flung** corners of the world.

fatal Polish _____ definition _____

example Although we were close to the stage, we didn't see who fired the **fatal** shot.

neurological Polish _____ definition _____

example Alzheimer's disease is a **neurological** disorder that affects mainly old people.

parasitic Polish _____ definition _____

example Dr Taylor is doing pioneering research into **parasitic** diseases.

rare Polish _____ definition _____

example Her uncles has a valuable collection of **rare** books.

sinister Polish _____ definition _____

example Everybody knows that Timothy is a dishonest person, so there might a **sinister** motive behind his actions.

temporary Polish _____ definition _____

example My cousin Alina has only a **temporary** residence permit and has to renew it every three years.

tiny Polish _____ definition _____

example Portions in this restaurant aren't generous. On the contrary, I would say that they are really **tiny**!

visible Polish _____ definition _____

example The red roof of our house is **visible** from miles away.

widespread Polish _____ definition _____

example His controversial articles presented **widespread** corruption in government organisations.

11.8

bottled Polish _____ definition _____

example Our local brewery offers a wide range of excellent **bottled** beers.

combination Polish _____ definition _____

example Can this drug be used in **combination** with other medicines?

confusing Polish _____ definition _____

example Although Greg tried hard, I found his explanations extremely **confusing**.

industrialised Polish _____ definition _____

example Hong Kong and Malaysia are newly **industrialised** countries in Asia.

likelihood Polish _____ definition _____

example There is every **likelihood** that the union leaders will call a strike.

movement Polish _____ definition _____

example After the accident, Amy had trouble controlling her hand **movements**.

transmitted Polish _____ definition _____

example The opening ceremony will be **transmitted** live via satellite.

travels Polish _____ definition _____

example Betty's grandfather has just published a book about his **travels**.

treatment Polish _____ definition _____

example Alice was burnt so badly that she needed hospital **treatment**.

uncontrollable Polish _____ definition _____

example I don't like her sister because she has an **uncontrollable** temper.

1. Go to dictionary.cambridge.org
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ANSWER KEY

11.5

1. symptom 2. disease 3. outbreak 4. syndrome 5. condition 6. vision
7. sickness 8. virus 9. migraine 10. elephantiasis

11.6

1. mosquitoes 2. parasites 3. fluids 4. community 5. beliefs 6. tribes
7. Worms 8. hosts 9. laughter 10. hygiene

11.7

1. far-flung 2. sinister 3. temporary 4. fatal 5. tiny 6. parasitic 7. widespread
8. rare 9. visible 10. neurological

11.8

1. industrialised 2. movements 3. travels 4. treatment 5. confusing
6. uncontrollable 7. likelihood 8. bottled 9. combination 10. transmitted

11.10

1. mosquito, swells 2. treat, fatal 3. suffer, vision 4. experience, sickness
5. limit, bottled 6. confuse, worms 7. tribes, exist 8. laughter, caused
9. contract, disease 10. avoid, industrialised

11.11

1. The **interviewer** starts the conversation.
2. The expert's name is **Philip Green**.
3. The **expert**, Philip Green, ends the conversation.
4. **Five** questions are asked in the interview.
5. The expert gives **two meanings** of the term 'exotic': one refers to diseases that are extremely rare; the other refers to diseases that tend not to occur in more industrialised and developed nations.
6. The expert discusses **three diseases**: elephantiasis, Alice in Wonderland syndrome and Kuru disease.
7. The expert's advises travellers to **maintain a good level of hygiene** and only to **drink water that is clean**.
8. The purpose of this conversation is to **present information about exotic diseases**.

11.12

1. The expert, Philip Green, is a **professor**.
2. **Europe** and **North America** see very few instances of exotic diseases.
3. Elephantiasis is caused by a **parasitic worm** that is transmitted by mosquitoes to the human host.
4. The arms and legs of person who suffers from elephantiasis **swell up to an enormous size**.
5. Elephantiasis can be treated with a **combination of drugs**.
6. Alice in Wonderland syndrome is a **neurological condition**.
7. The person affected by Alice in Wonderland syndrome **has their vision impaired and sees objects as very small**.
8. **Kuru disease is caused by eating the brains of human beings**.
9. The popular name for Kuru disease is **laughing sickness**.
10. The closest equivalent of Kuru disease in the developed world is **mad cow disease**.
11. The chances of contracting a life-threatening disease are **quite low in most places in the world**.

12.

Alice in Wonderland syndrome – A, elephantiasis – D, Kuru disease – E.
The other diseases are smallpox (B) and river blindness (C).

11.13

1. Well 2. that 3. and 4. or 5. Another 6. reason 7. that 8. and 9. that
10. Unfortunately 11. resulting 12. in 13. and 14. hence 15. obviously
16. who 17. actually 18. more 19. thus 20. first 21. However 22. so 23. where

11.15

1. with 2. of 3. by 4. by 5. to 6. for 7. of 8. in 9. in 10. up 11. to 12. In 13. of
14. to 15. in 16. with 17. of 18. up 19. to 20. of 21. to 22. of 23. to 24. of

11.16

1. the 2. – 3. – 4. the 5. the 6. – 7. – 8. – 9. – 10. – 11. the 12. – 13. an 14. the
15. – 16. – 17. – 18. – 19. – 20. – 21. – 22. the

11.17

There is **one** condition in this category that comes to mind immediately, and that is Alice in Wonderland syndrome. This obviously gets its name from the book about the girl who changes size, from being **extremely** large to being **absolutely** tiny. It is not actually a **physical** condition, but more a neurological one. The person affected has their vision impaired and sees objects as very small, for example the **family** dog could look the size of a mouse, or a **full-sized** car could look as if it was a toy for a **small** child. Luckily this is only a **temporary** condition and is usually experienced by people who suffer from **severe** migraines.

11.18

1. diagnostic radiographer 2. physiotherapist 3. dietitian 4. drama therapist 5. music therapist 6. paramedic 7. occupational therapist
8. therapeutic radiographer 9. operating department practitioner
10. orthoptist 11. osteopath 12. prosthetist 13. podiatrist 14. orthotist
15. art therapist 16. speech and language therapist

11.19

1. You should put a **title** at the beginning of your article.
2. Your article should consist of at least of **four paragraphs**.
3. Your article should have **between 200 and 150 words**.
4. You could open your article with **an anecdote, a fun fact, a rhetorical question, a quotation or a proverb** to make it engaging for the reader.
5. You should end your article with **a direct or indirect reference to the introduction**.
6. (Student's own answer)
7. (Student's own answer)
8. (Student's own answer)
9. (Student's own answer)
10. (Student's own answer)



POLONSKY

Listening

FOR MATURA

ANSWERS FOR MATURA TASKS



ANSWERS FOR MATURA TASKS

Matura Task 11

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. C



POLONSKY

Listening

FOR MATURA

AUDIOSCRIPT

Matura Task 11

Interviewer We are lucky to have with us today one of the most renowned specialists in exotic diseases, Professor Philip Green. Professor Green, can you tell us what you understand by the term 'exotic' disease?

Guest Well, the term principally refers to diseases that are extremely rare and which have unusual causes or symptoms. Another reason for them being called 'exotic' is that they tend not to occur in more industrialised and developed nations. For example, Europe and North America on the whole see very few instances of such diseases. If there is an outbreak, this is usually due to the movement of large numbers of people between regions, such as Europeans returning home after trips to far-flung corners of the world.

Interviewer Could you give us a few examples of diseases which are amongst the most unusual that you have come across in your travels around the world?

Guest Certainly. I should probably start with a disease which many listeners will most likely have heard of, that is elephantiasis. This disease is caused by a parasitic worm that is transmitted by mosquitoes to its human host. Unfortunately for the person infected, the parasite causes a build-up of fluid in the body, resulting in the arms and legs swelling up to an enormous size, hence the name elephantiasis. In some areas of the world, the disease is widespread and treatment is not always available to populations living in very isolated, remote communities. The disease is not usually fatal, however, and can be treated with a combination of drugs, although this can take up to eight weeks. The visible effects of the disease are obviously quite alarming to the families of those infected, and some less advanced communities have strange beliefs connected to the origins of the disease.

Interviewer It must be an extremely worrying sight to see a person grow to such an enormous size. What about diseases connected with the functioning of the brain?

Guest There is one condition in this category that comes to mind immediately, and that is Alice in Wonderland syndrome. This obviously gets its name from the book about the girl who changes size, from being extremely large to being absolutely tiny. It is not actually a physical condition, but more a neurological one. The person affected has their vision impaired and sees objects as very small, for example the family dog could look the size of a mouse, or a full-sized car could look as if it was a toy for a small child. Luckily this is only a temporary condition and is usually experienced by people who suffer from severe migraines.

Interviewer That must be very confusing for the sufferer. What diseases are there that are limited to a very small population or region of the world?

Guest There is another disease that has a sinister origin. It is called Kuru disease, only exists among tribes in Papua New Guinea, and is caused not by a parasite or virus, but by cannibalism, more specifically eating the brains of the victims. The sufferers are prone to sudden bursts of uncontrollable laughter, thus the popular name for the disease, laughing sickness. The closest equivalent that we have experienced in the developed world is mad cow disease, although this outbreak was quickly contained and the likelihood of contracting the disease was extremely low.

Interviewer Definitely something we all want to avoid if at all possible! Thank you Professor for coming in today. Any last advice for people thinking of travelling abroad?

Guest The first thing to remember is to maintain a good level of hygiene at all times and only to drink water that is clean, bottled water is best. However, the chances of contracting a life-threatening disease are quite low in most places in the world, so listeners shouldn't be overly concerned about where they choose to go on holiday.



POLONSKY
Listening
FOR MATURA

Polonsky Listening for Matura to innowacyjny podręcznik pomagający w szybkim i skutecznym przygotowaniu się do egzaminu maturalnego z języka angielskiego.

- Zawiera **15 jednostek**, które obejmują cały zakres tematyczny egzaminu maturalnego
- Wykorzystuje **formułę zadań otwartych**, która pozwala na skuteczne i wnikliwe zagłębienie się w treść nagrań
- Stawia **mocny nacisk na rozwój i utrwalenie słownictwa**, a także poprawne stosowanie przedimków, przyimków oraz kolokacji
- Wiąże przerabiany materiał z **autentycznym językiem angielskim** poprzez odwołania do stron internetowych
- Zawiera **Vocabulary Organiser**, który pomaga w aktywnym uporządkowaniu i przyswojeniu kluczowego słownictwa

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