

TRANSKRYPCJA NAGRAŃ

Zadanie 4.

When I first heard about secret supper clubs I was instantly attracted to the idea of taking part in such a dining experience. The basic concept was born not long ago and it's meant to be a local, organic foodie evening, where you pay a flat fee for a dinner cooked by the host or hostess in their apartment. However, finding a place like this is quite challenging as the information about the clubs is spread by word of mouth. My friend had been invited to be an after-dinner musical performer. The moment he told me about it, I begged him to take me with him.

When we arrived, we were greeted by the hostess, Heather. As we took our coats off, we saw a chalkboard with the night's 6-course menu written out, along with the farms the ingredients came from. It only got better from there. Heather is a 25 year-old nanny by day and by night a self-taught cook who's passionate about food. She intends to attend a culinary school in autumn. Heather always prepares the whole event on her own. She also serves the food and takes care of the last-minute changes. What enchanted me the most about the evening was not so much the food as the concept. Literally, one big table, about 15 guests who had never met before, a relaxed environment and no dishes to wash up at the end. When asked about how the idea for the supper club had come about, Heather explained that a close friend encouraged her to start a supper club after he attended a dinner party at her house. After months of talking about the supper club, her friends began asking when they could come. So, really, it was peer pressure that made Heather start the supper club. She's been preparing suppers for a year now. What I love about the concept is that it seems so original. Restaurants are great, but they are a profitable business. Nothing beats eating in someone's home. And I feel like more and more people are looking for dining experiences that are about more than just the food – knowing not only where the food comes from, but the people who make it. I know I would never have been able to afford a similar meal at a restaurant, and it undoubtedly wouldn't have been so much fun.

adapted from www.huffingtonpost.com

Zadanie 5.

One

As many as 400 applicants received an email from the admissions office of St. Catharine's College which included details of the forthcoming academic year. They were also congratulated on being admitted to the college, though nearly half of them had already been turned down weeks earlier. The error must have been made by an admissions officer who sent out the mass email using the wrong distribution list which included the rejected students. A college spokesman said an apology would be sent immediately, but ruled out the possibility of admitting the people who were originally rejected.

Two

When Jonathan Grey, a maths professor, discovered that some students had cheated in his exam, he gave a lecture on ethics that he then put on *YouTube*. In the lecture, he told his students he had enough evidence to identify most of the cheats. However, instead of punishment, he proposed a deal. If the students admitted to their cheating, they would be allowed to retake the exam. The professor did not expect such a huge reaction as it turned out that 80% of all the students had cheated.

Three

Fifty students from Kenton school have been disqualified from an A-level exam after a teacher mistakenly told them that they could take books in and refer to them during the exam. On finding out about the blunder, the Examination Board said they had no choice but to disqualify all 50 candidates. They will have to take their English language and literature A-level again. It goes without saying that despite profuse apologies from the school, the students and their parents are extremely annoyed.

Four

The Examination Board has published a consultation paper on the future of A-levels. It recommends making exam tasks more difficult and limiting the possibility of taking the same exam twice. 20 top universities, including Oxford and Cambridge, have backed the proposals, saying current tests are far too easy. They also share the opinion that the Maths A-level course poses particular problems because some tasks are not challenging enough to adequately prepare students to do degrees in engineering.

Five

A student, Elly Nowell, has sent her own rejection letter to a prestigious university. She complained about their extremely formal interview procedures which are intimidating to pupils from comprehensive schools. Public school applicants, in her opinion, are bound to do better during the interview process as they are accustomed to such formal situations. Imitating a standard university rejection letter, she wrote, "I very much regret to inform you that I will be withdrawing my application. I am afraid you do not quite meet the standard of the universities I will be considering." So far there has been no reply to her letter.

*adapted from www.independent.co.uk; thecynicaleconomist.com/2010/11/22/
www.guardian.co.uk/education/2012/jun/26/fifty-students-disqualified-exam-as-levels*

Zadanie 6.

Interviewer: Trevor Baylis, best known as the inventor of the wind-up radio, is with us today. Trevor, what gave you the idea for this radio?

Trevor Baylis: I was watching a programme about a disease in Africa which was killing many people. The only way they could get information about how to prevent it was through the radio. But in many remote parts of Africa there was no electricity. And batteries were rare and horrendously expensive. I wanted to find an alternative solution. I thought of the old-fashioned gramophone which had a handle on it. You had to turn it to make the record go round and play. And I thought that the same idea could be used for a radio. You see, you just wind the thing up and when you release the spring, it drives a small dynamo, which in turn drives the radio.

Interviewer: Well, that sounds quite simple. So why do so few of us become inventors?

Trevor Baylis: In my opinion, anybody can be an inventor. Basically, we all have good ideas which we do nothing about because they don't seem like inventions to us. Then, a few years later, we see a product based on the same concept in the shop window and wonder why we gave up on that idea in the first place. It's always disappointing but it shows that your idea had much more potential than you thought.

Interviewer: I heard recently that science and engineering courses are becoming less popular. That must be bad news for would-be inventors.

Trevor Baylis: I think it is. Young people need to get at least a glimpse of the basics of engineering. If the power goes off, they should know how to reset a circuit

breaker. They ought to know how to do minor car repairs or bike maintenance work. They should learn how to cut a bit of wood with a saw and make items for the garden like a planter box or a bench. We should provide them with sufficient hands-on experience, so if they buy a house in the future, they can do the necessary repairs.

Interviewer: Is information technology helpful for inventors in their work?

Trevor Baylis: Undoubtedly, it makes preparing a prototype much easier. In my day, we only used handheld tools. Now you can produce a three-dimensional picture on a screen, which can then be converted into a real thing made of plastic or some alternative material. But that doesn't mean computers are the solution to every problem. Don't get me wrong, I'm not suggesting the computer should be put in the bin, it's a wonderful piece of equipment. However, it's just a tool. If you lose that tool or it breaks down – what are you going to do? You've got to have a backup plan. You need to know where else you can look for the information that you need. Also, you ought to be able to do things by hand.

Interviewer: The statistics show that only 10% of all patents have been obtained by females. Why is this so?

Trevor Baylis: We have to look at the problem in a broader historical context. There were periods when women's access to education and careers was limited. Also society's expectations for them to be mothers and wives meant they were not encouraged to become inventors. And even if a woman invented something, it wasn't given as much recognition as things created by a man. Has anybody heard of Grace Hopper, who invented programming languages, or Mary Anderson, the inventor of windshield wipers?

Interviewer: Thankfully, a lot has changed in recent years.

adapted from www.bcs.org; <http://cogsci.stackexchange.com>