Witajcie!

Przesyłam materiały do rozwijania sprawności mówienia .

1. Państwo i społeczeństwo: przestępczość, problemy społeczne i ich rozwiązania.

 Przykładowe pytania:

* Do you think that everyone who breaks the law should be punished? Why?
* Why do so many young people commit crimes?
* Do you think security cameras in cities and towns are a good idea? Why?
* In your opinion, what are the most important social problems of the contemporary world?
* How can we help people in need?
* What can be done to help disabled people?
* What should governments do to help unemployed people?
* Is poverty a serious problem in your country? Why do you think so?
* What kinds of voluntary work are done by young people in Poland?
* What charity events or actions are organized in your country?
1. Świat przyrody: zagrożenia środowiska , ekologia, zachowania proekologiczne

Przykładowe pytania:

* What do you do to protect the environment?
* What environmental problem do you think is the most serious? Why?
* Is it important to be eco-friendly? Why?
* Do you think campaigns such as “Clean the Word” are effective? Why?
* Are protests and demonstrations a good way to protect the Earth? Why?
* What should governments do to reduce air pollution?
* What are the consequences of climate change?
* How can we encourage children to care about the environment?
* Are you for or against keeping animals in zoos?
* What is, in your opinion, the worst natural disaster? Why?

Przykładowe odpowiedzi do typowych pytań z działu Państwo i społeczeństwo:

1. What is the most serious crime? Why?

In my opinion, the most serious of all crimes is murder because even if a murderer is sent to prison for many years, it won’t bring the murderer’s victim back to life. The family of the person who was murdered suffers great loss and can’t overcome the feeling of sadness after the death of a close person.

1. Is the place where you live safe? Why?

Contrary to what some people say, I think that Poland is a safe country to live in. Of course, everything depends on where exactly your house, work or school is. For example, in every Polish city, just like everywhere else in the world, some districts are considered safer than others. When you live somewhere, you instinctively know where you shouldn’t go after dark or who you should avoid. However, a lot of foreigners are still afraid to visit our country because it has a reputation of being unsafe.

1. Why do so many young people commit crimes?

It seems to me that all of these factors can make people turn to crime. I don’t think it’s possible to single out just one. Every person is different and can therefore be influenced by different things. For some people it can be poverty whereas for others it might be unemployment or lack of education that drives them to crime. Even some well-off, educated people commit crimes. They might be too easily influenced by relatives or friends who encourage them to do something bad. In my opinion, each and every one of us is capable of committing a crime. It all depends on the situation, really.

Przykładowe odpowiedzi do typowych pytań z działu Środowisko:

1. Why do you think some young people volunteer to help and preserve the natural environment?

 If you ask me, there are a lot of reasons why young people volunteer to help to preserve the natural environment. First of all, they may feel strongly about the issue and wish to do something to protect our planet. Moreover, volunteering helps to make new friends and contacts. Another reason might be the fact that doing something for a good cause can boost a volunteer’s selfconfidence and give a lot of satisfaction as well as a sense of pride.

2. What can we do to help the environment?

You remember that this week we’ve looked at global warming – a really big problem for the planet in the future. We think it’s super important for schools to set an example, so last week I asked you all to think of some ideas to make our school ‘green’. Today we’re going to make a list of your ideas and see what we can all do together to make the school ‘greener’. So … who wants to start?

 William: Well, in a school like this we use lots of paper and sometimes I see people putting paper in the bin, just throwing it away. And sometimes they’ve only written on one side. My idea is to have two boxes in each classroom, one with paper that we can use again and one with paper to recycle. If we reuse and recycle all the paper in the school, it’ll help to save trees.

Isabelle: Well, I know this isn’t very original, but, like, at the end of the day, there are always classrooms where all the lights are on and everyone’s gone home. The rooms are empty, but the lights are still on. The last person to leave the room switches the lights off.

 So why don’t we make signs or posters to put on the doors, saying why it’s important to switch the lights off? If we put posters up, maybe people won’t forget to do it. If we remember to switch the lights off when we leave the classroom, we’ll save lots of electricity.

 The thing is, people often forget to turn the tap off after they wash their hands. If you don’t turn the tap off, you waste a lot of water, especially if it’s the end of break and nobody goes into the toilet until the next break.

3.Recycling – advantages and disadvantages:

Recycling may be expensive, but it’s better than using new materials. If we recycle, we will help protect the environment. If we don’t recycle, the resources we use cannot be replaced and will eventually run out. Plastic bags can take 500 years to decompose. It’s very easy to recycle; most people have recycling bins near their homes. Against recycling: Landfill is an environmentally safe way of disposing of rubbish. Recycling costs and pollutes more than making a new product. People should be free to choose what they want to do. Rubbish collection gives jobs to thousands of people. Recycling takes too much time. It is more important to save electricity and water at home

Advantages: less rubbish goes to landfill sites, fewer raw materials are taken from the earth, the earth’s resources will last longe.

 Disadvantages: you have to sort your rubbish, in some countries you have to take your recyclable rubbish to special bins, it takes a lot of energy to recycle some materials, some people don’t know what can and can’t be recycled.

4.What do you do to protect our planet?

These are really simple things: I turn the lights off when I leave the room; I try to take showers instead of baths; I rarely ask my mum to drive me to school because I prefer to go there by bike or if the weather’s bad, I use public means of transport. When I go shopping, I always remember to take an eco-friendly shopping bag with me.

5.What are the disadvantages of recycling?

One of the disadvantages of recycling is the fact that it is expensive. Experts say that the process of recycling glass, plastic and paper costs more than producing them from new materials. What is more, paper, glass and plastic need to be recycled in separate factories, which in turn, causes more pollution. And finally, many people say it’s extremely time-consuming.

 6. How important is it for children to respect and support the natural environment? From my point of view, it’s extremely important for children to learn to respect the natural environment. Teaching children how to protect and support the natural environment plays a critical role in shaping their attitudes, values, and patterns of behaviour towards nature. Therefore, parents should provide their children with tools for experimenting and investigating, e.g. a magnifying glass, a rake or a watering can and let them discover the natural world around them.

7. Tell us about the last time your parents, school or friends taught you to protect the natural environment. Last spring a friend of mine asked me to help her create a butterfly garden. I agreed although I had no idea what a butterfly garden was. She explained that many natural butterfly habitats had been lost to human activities such as building new homes or roads. She showed me how to create a butterfly garden by growing the plants that caterpillars like to feed on, and the plants that adult butterflies feed on. My friend taught me a lot about protecting butterflies and I really enjoyed helping her.

8.Who should be more responsible for protecting the environment: governments or individual people? Why?

 I dare say that it’s the responsibility of each and every one of us to protect the natural environment. Firstly, we all use the Earth’s resources, therefore we must realise the importance of segregating rubbish, planting more trees or saving water. Secondly, we’re also responsible for providing future generations with a clean and healthy environment. Of course, the government can help individuals protect the natural world by introducing certain laws and regulations. However, if individuals don’t make the effort to protect the natural environment themselves, the government’s actions will have no results whatsoever.

9. Do you think it is right to spend money on helping animals when there is so much poverty and hunger among people in the world? Why?/Why not? I believe it’s right to help every living creature in need, no matter whether it’s an animal or a human being. Animals can feel and suffer just like us. Besides, very often human beings are responsible for animals’ suffering, so it’s our responsibility to help them. I know that there’s a lot of poverty and hunger in the word and that millions of people need help. However, lots of these people could change their situation if they wanted. Yet, animals don’t.