

Egzamin pisemny

Rozumienie tekstu czytane – Zadania

Zadanie 12

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst dotyczący historii Irlandii. Do każdego akapitu (1-8) dopasuj jeden z podanych tytułów (A-H), wpisując odpowiednią literę przy wybranym akapicie.

1.

After ages of British domination, part of Ireland managed to gain freedom. It was 1921. After five years of guerrilla war, the Irish Republican Army, led by Michael Collins, defeated Great Britain. 26 counties in the South of Ireland gained freedom. The British kept six industrialised counties in the north of the island. 500,000 Irish Catholics now live under the government of a million descendants of Scottish colonialists, who came there in the 17th century.

2.

In Northern Ireland, the Irishmen were discriminated against. Social borders created violence. The Irish Catholics organised peaceful demonstrations wanting equal civil and economic rights. The police reacted violently and it led to a civil war.

3.

In 1969 in Belfast, six people were killed by the police and hundreds were injured. The IRA couldn't protect the Catholic society. London Government sent 9,000 soldiers to Northern Ireland, who were to maintain the peace. They were seen as an occupation army. In the 1970s, the IRA was strong enough to protect itself and to attack the British. The war started. During two years, 200 British soldiers and policemen were killed. The British wanted to stop the IRA. Gerry Adams, the leader of the IRA, who after the events of 1969 had supported the armed fight, was one of the most wanted criminals in the country.

4.

In 1971, a new law about special rights was introduced. Over 1,100 people, only Catholics, were imprisoned. They were not put in front of any court. On Sunday 31st January 1972 in Derry, a huge demonstration was organised. Over 20,000 people took part. British soldiers killed 14 protesters. It was the so-called "Bloody Sunday". After those events London gave up. The prisoners were given political status and Gerry Adams was let free and invited to talk. Talks were stopped after two weeks. Adams started hiding again. August 27th, 1979 was the day when the IRA blew up the yacht of Lord Mountbatten, the Queen's uncle and the last vice king of India. The British were shocked. About the death of 18 soldiers through an IRA trap, almost everybody were silent. London took back the prisoners' privileges. The prisoners refused to wear prison clothes. They were left only in blankets. They couldn't even go to the toilet. They protested by putting their excrement on the walls. This lasted for four years.

5.

On March 1st, 1981, Bobby Sands, one of the IRA's leaders, and a few other prisoners started a hunger strike in order to gain political prisoner status. They were sure to be left to die. In their defence spoke Sinn Fein, the political arm of the IRA, stopping the boycott of the elections. Bobby Sands was a candidate for Sinn Fein in the General Election for the British Parliament. Bobby Sands won. Two other men taking part in the strike won the election to the Irish Parliament. However, on May 5th

1. Co opisuje cały akapit? Jaki zwrot powtarza się dwa razy w akapicie?

5. O kim jest cały akapit? Czy jest to ważna postać dla Irlandczyków?

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Rozumienie tekstu czytanego – Zadania

1981, Bobby Sands died. Over 100,000 people attended his funeral. The British government let nine more people die, the rest stopped the strike.

6.

In June 1983, Gerry Adams sat in the Parliament. The war was taking place on two fronts, the armed and the political. On October 13th, 1984, a bomb exploded in a hotel in Brighton, where was the whole government of Margaret Thatcher. She and her ministers came close to death. There was no previous warning of the attempt. In February 1991, John Major became the IRA's target. In 1992 and 1993, bombs exploded in the centre of London. The losses were estimated at over two million pounds. It all changed when Albert Reynolds became the Prime Minister of Ireland. London was ready to talk with Catholics even about a united Ireland. Reynolds managed to begin talks with both Sinn Fein and London. During the 25-year war, 3,000 people had been killed and further 40,000 injured. Sinn Fein had to persuade the IRA to an armistice, which happened in February 1994 thanks to President Clinton. On August 31st, 1994, a truce was signed. Major asked the IRA to give up its arms. The IRA's obstinacy was a pretext to stop the talks with Sinn Fein.

7.

On February 9th, 1996, a half-tonne bomb destroyed a new financial centre in London. Fortunately, due to the previous telephone warning, only two people were killed in that bombing. London realised that the IRA which had not been defeated had not given the arms back. In 1997, Tony Blair won the elections. In his campaign he had promised to return talks with Sinn Fein.

8.

The elections revolutionised the political scene. SDLP (John Hume's party – calling for a peaceful solution to the conflict) and Sinn Fein (Gerry Adams' party) had the support of 43% of the electorate. Dialogue was still encountering problems. On July 16th, 1997, the IRA killed two policemen. 10 days after Tony Blair declared that if the IRA made a truce, Sinn Fein would take part in talks in half a month. The British didn't want a disarmament. The problem was the loyalists' march organised to celebrate the conquering of Ireland in the 17th century. During the night of June 7th, thousands of citizens tried to prevent 5,000 soldiers and policemen being placed to protect the participants of the march. 10 hours later, the loyalists marched through the Catholic Streets of Belfast. Riots spread throughout Northern Ireland. Chaos began. London persuaded loyalists to change the routes of their next marches. The IRA replied with a truce on July 20th. After two weeks, Tony Blair invited Gerry Adams to talks. On December 9th 1997, Gerry Adams met with Tony Blair for the first time. On Friday, December 3rd, 1999, the first meeting of Catholic-Protestant Government of Northern Ireland took place. They met at Stormont, near Belfast. The Government was set up by the agreement from Good Friday, 1998. In the Government, there are two Catholic Parties and one Protestant. The meeting was boycotted by two ministers from Ian Paisley's Radical Unionist Party. The IRA started disarming themselves, by appointing their representatives to Ulster's Disarming Committee.

8. Jakie wydarzenia opisuje cały akapit? Czy były to pojedyncze zdarzenia czy dłuższy proces?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. From violence to peace | E. First sparks of the conflict |
| B. The legend is born | F. Tough negotiations |
| C. The escalation | G. Shocking awakening |
| D. Beginnings of the independence | H. Maintain peace by all means |

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Rozumienie tekstu czytane – Zadania

Przeczytaj jeszcze raz tekst dotyczący historii Irlandii. Z podanych możliwości odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl odpowiednią literę A, B, C lub D.

9. Who was the leader of the IRA during the first successful war for freedom?
 A. The British.
 B. Michael Collins.
 C. Bobby Sands.
 D. Gerry Adams.
10. According to the text, which is the dominant religion in Ireland?
 A. Catholicism.
 B. Protestantism.
 C. Not mentioned in the text.
 D. Anglicanism.
11. “Bloody Sunday”
 A. happened in the late 1970s.
 B. was a peaceful demonstration.
 C. forced the British to change their way of thinking.
 D. happened on Easter.
12. According to the text,
 A. the 1920s were the most difficult years as far as relations between the British and the IRA were concerned.
 B. Gerry Adams is an heir of Michael Collins and Bobby Sands’ ideas.
 C. the fight of the IRA and Sinn Fein has been widely supported by the Irish.
 D. there were always warnings before bombings.

Przeczytaj jeszcze raz tekst dotyczący historii Irlandii. Na podstawie informacji w nim zawartych zdecyduj, które zdania są zgodne z treścią tekstu (T), które nie (F), a które nie zostały wspomniane (DS). Zaznacz znakiem X odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli.

		T	F	DS
13.	Sinn Fein is part of the IRA.			
14.	Gerry Adams opposed the armed fight at first.			
15.	10 people starved to death during the first years of the 1980s.			
16.	The IRA has always warned about planned attacks.			
17.	Today there are no more problems between the British and IRA.			

10. Znajdź w tekście nazwy podanych poniżej religii. Czy tekst jednoznacznie określa jedną z nich jako dominującą?

15. Znajdź informacje, kiedy rozpoczął się strajk głodowy. Ile razem było ofiar strajku?