

WYPEŁNIA ZDAJĄCY

KOD

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PESEL

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Miejsce na naklejkę.

Sprawdź, czy kod na naklejce to
E-100.

Jeżeli tak – przyklej naklejkę.
Jeżeli nie – zgłoś to nauczycielowi.

**EGZAMIN MATURALNY
Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO**

POZIOM DWUJĘZYCZNY

DATA: **7 maja 2021 r.**

GODZINA ROZPOCZĘCIA: **9:00**

CZAS PRACY: **180 minut**

LICZBA PUNKTÓW DO UZYSKANIA: **60**

**WYPEŁNIA ZESPÓŁ
NADZORUJĄCY**

Uprawnienia zdającego do:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| ☐ | nieprzenoszenia odpowiedzi
na kartę odpowiedzi |
| ☐ | dostosowania zasad
oceniania. |

Instrukcja dla zdającego

1. Sprawdź, czy arkusz egzaminacyjny zawiera 18 stron (zadania 1–10). Ewentualny brak zgłoś przewodniczącemu zespołu nadzorującego egzamin.
2. Teksty do zadań od 1. do 3. zostaną odtworzone z płyty CD.
3. Pisz czytelnie. Używaj długopisu/pióra tylko z czarnym tuszem/atramentem.
4. Nie używaj korektora, a błędne zapisy wyraźnie przekreśl.
5. Pamiętaj, że zapisy w brudnopisie nie będą oceniane.
6. Na tej stronie oraz na karcie odpowiedzi wpisz swój numer PESEL i przyklej naklejkę z kodem.
7. Zaznaczając odpowiedzi w części karty przeznaczonej dla zdającego, zamaluj ■ pola do tego przeznaczone. Błędne zaznaczenie otocz kółkiem ○ i zaznacz właściwe.
8. Tylko odpowiedzi zaznaczone na karcie będą oceniane.
9. Nie wpisuj żadnych znaków w części przeznaczonej dla egzaminatora.



EJAA-D0-**100**-2105

TASK 1. (0–4)

You are going to hear three people talking about hosting the Olympic Games. For questions 1.1.–1.4., choose the right speaker (A–C) and put a cross (X) in the appropriate column in the table. One speaker must be chosen twice. You will hear the recording twice.

Which speaker argues that		A	B	C
1.1.	preparing to host the Olympics accelerates the development of infrastructure?			
1.2.	hosting the Olympics is likely to result in reduced visitor numbers to the city after the event?			
1.3.	after the Olympics large-scale developments built for the event often run at a loss due to costly upkeep?			
1.4.	holding the Olympics benefits some businesses at the expense of others?			

TASK 2. (0–6)

You are going to hear two texts. For questions 2.1.–2.6., choose the answer which best matches what you have heard by circling the appropriate letter (A, B, C or D). Questions 2.1.–2.3. are for Text 1, questions 2.4.–2.6. are for Text 2. You will hear the recording twice.

Text 1

2.1. Which reason for the growth of the bee populations in cities is mentioned by the speaker?

- A. Residents expect bees to pollinate plants in their rooftop gardens.
- B. Incentives have been introduced to encourage beekeeping in cities.
- C. City dwellers consider bees to be an indication of a healthy environment.
- D. Bees are being relocated in response to cases of colony disease in rural areas.

2.2. Beehives installed on city roofs

- A. have been the subject of legal action by building owners.
- B. have failed to discourage thieves from stealing lead.
- C. are a possible target for criminal activity.
- D. pose a difficulty for pest controllers.

2.3. Which is TRUE about Elevator B?

- A. Its interior design was inspired by the shape of a honeycomb.
- B. Visitors have to climb to the top of Elevator B to see the bees up-close.
- C. It can provide accommodation for several colonies of bees.
- D. The bee colony residing in it used to live somewhere else before.

Text 2**2.4. When the plan to implant microchips was considered at Sam's company,**

- A. workers who were apprehensive about it accepted a compromise solution.
- B. older workers consented in order not to stand out from the rest.
- C. some employees suggested a delay in implementation might be advisable.
- D. Sam faced hostility for being too pushy about it.

2.5. When discussing the dilemmas involved in microchipping people, Sam

- A. points to security issues as a valid threat which can't be remedied.
- B. confirms that the chips can be used to monitor people's whereabouts.
- C. questions the evidence provided by the Food and Drug Administration.
- D. implies that his company's profile obliges it to take a pioneering approach.

2.6. Based on the whole interview, which sentence most accurately reflects Sam's attitude to the idea of implanting microchips?

- A. He feels uneasy about being pressured to persuade his co-workers to consent to the idea.
- B. He endorses the introduction of this technology in his company.
- C. He is concerned about safety procedures which would unduly affect employees' efficiency.
- D. He is ready, against his own convictions, to lobby for the idea.

TASK 3. (0–5)

You are going to hear a radio programme on millennials' ability to cook. Based on what you hear, complete the gap in each sentence (3.1.–3.5.). You will hear the recording twice.

- 3.1. According to a recent survey, more than half of millennials can't make salad dressing and only about a third _____.
- 3.2. The author suggests that experience might be an important factor when he mentions statistics concerning _____.
- 3.3. The speaker feels that respondents' answers in the survey might _____.
- 3.4. When using recipes from the Internet, most millennials don't _____.
- 3.5. At the end of the recording the speaker _____ millennials might find useful.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO TASKS 1 AND 2 TO THE ANSWER SHEET!

TASK 4. (0–7)

Read two texts connected with obeying social norms. For questions 4.1.–4.7., choose the answer that best matches the text and circle the appropriate letter (A, B, C or D).

Text 1**AN EVENING AT THE OPERA**

On a January evening in the early seventies, Christine Nilsson was singing in *Faust* at the Academy of Music in New York. It was Madame Nilsson's first appearance that winter, and what the daily press described as "an exceptionally brilliant audience" had gathered to hear her.

Though there was already talk of the erection of a new Opera House which would compete in costliness and splendour with those of the great European capitals, the world of fashion was still content to reassemble every winter in the shabby red and gold boxes of the sociable old Academy. Conservatives cherished it for being small and inconvenient, and thus keeping out the "new people" whom they were beginning to dread and yet be drawn to; the sentimental clung to it for its historic associations, and the musical for its acoustics, always so problematic a quality in halls built for the hearing of music.

When Newland Archer opened the door at the back of the club box, the curtain had just gone up on the garden scene. There was no reason why the young man should not have come earlier, for he had dined at seven, alone with his mother and sister, and had lingered afterward over a cigar in the Gothic library with glazed black-walnut bookcases and ornately carved chairs. But New York was a metropolis, and he was perfectly aware that in metropolises it was "not the thing" for a man of his standing to arrive early at the opera; and what was or was not "the thing" played a part as important in Newland Archer's New York as the inscrutable totem terrors that had ruled the destinies of his forefathers thousands of years ago.

Newland was one of those people for whom thinking about a pleasure to come provided a subtler satisfaction than its realisation. This was especially the case when the pleasure was a delicate one, and on this occasion, the moment he looked forward to was particularly rare and exquisite in quality. If he had timed his arrival in accord with the prima donna's stage manager he could not have entered the Academy at a more significant moment than just as she was singing: "He loves me--he loves me not--HE LOVES ME!--" and sprinkling the falling daisy petals with notes as clear as dew.

She sang, of course, "M'ama!" and not "he loves me," since an unalterable and unquestioned law of the musical world required that the German text of French operas sung by Swedish artists should be translated into Italian for the clearer understanding of English-speaking audiences. This seemed as natural to Newland Archer as all the other conventions on which his life was moulded: such as the duty of using two silver-backed brushes with his monogram in blue enamel to part his hair, and of never appearing in society without a flower (preferably a gardenia) in his buttonhole.

adapted from The Age of Innocence by Edith Wharton

4.1. Which of the following sentences is NOT true?

- A. There was a general consensus that opera needed a more prestigious venue than the Academy.
- B. Regular operagoers still delighted in the familiar atmosphere of the Academy.
- C. The Academy concert hall was appreciated by some for its acoustics.
- D. Conservatives had ambivalent feelings about the “new people”.

4.2. Why did Newland Archer arrive late at the opera house?

- A. A family dinner he had attended coincided with the beginning of the performance.
- B. He wanted to manifest his lack of regard for Madame Nilsson.
- C. Engrossed in a book, he had lost track of time in the library.
- D. In his social circle it was considered appropriate.

4.3.

She sang, of course, “M’ama!” and not “he loves me,” since an unalterable and unquestioned law of the musical world required that the German text of French operas sung by Swedish artists should be translated into Italian for the clearer understanding of English-speaking audiences.

The above sentence is an example of the narrator’s

- A. prejudice.
- B. sense of humour.
- C. anxiety.
- D. lack of knowledge.

Text 2

WATCHING THE ENGLISH

I am sitting in a café near Paddington station, drinking a delicious espresso. The coffee is a real reward because I have just spent the whole morning accidentally-on-purpose bumping into people and counting the number of those who said “Sorry”. This time I gave up my usual method of getting an inconspicuous research assistant to break sacred social rules while I watch the result from a safe distance. I have bravely decided that I must be my own guinea pig. I don’t feel brave. I feel scared and exhausted. I want to abandon the whole “Englishness” project here and now, go home and lead a normal life. Why am I doing this? Good question. Perhaps I’d better explain. I am an anthropologist.

We are constantly being told that the English have lost their national identity – that there is no longer such thing as “Englishness”. There has been a spate of books bemoaning this alleged identity crisis, with titles ranging from the plaintive *Anyone for England?* to the inconsolable *England: An Elegy*. However, having spent much of the past twelve years doing research on various aspects of English culture and social behaviour – in pubs, at racecourses, on trains and street corners – I am convinced that “Englishness” is not obsolete. In my book I examine the hidden, unspoken codes of conduct governing English behaviour which cut across class, age, sex, region, sub-cultures and other social boundaries.

The aim of my book is to describe a “grammar” of English behaviour. Native speakers can rarely explain the grammatical rules of their own language. In the same way, those who are most “fluent” in the rituals, customs and traditions of a particular culture generally lack the detachment necessary to explain the “grammar” of these practices. This is why we have anthropologists who can do this in an objective and coherent way.

Most people obey the unwritten rules of their society instinctively, without being conscious of doing so. For example, you automatically get dressed in the morning without consciously reminding yourself that there is an unspoken rule of etiquette that prohibits going to work in one’s pyjamas. But if you had an anthropologist staying with you and studying your behaviour, you would be asked: “Why are you changing your clothes?” “What would happen if you went to work in pyjamas?” “What else can’t you wear to work?” And on, and on, until you were heartily sick of it. Then other people from different groups of society would be watched and interrogated, and hundreds of nosy questions and observations later, the “grammar” of clothing and dress in your culture would eventually be deciphered.

The human species is addicted to rule-making. Every human activity, without exception, including natural biological functions, is hedged about with complex sets of rules and regulations, dictating precisely when, where, with whom, and in what manner the activity may be performed. Animals just do things; they eat, mate, or play; **humans make an almighty song and dance about it**. This is known as “civilisation”. The rules may vary from culture to culture, but they are there. Different foods may be prohibited in different societies, but every society has food taboos. We have rules about everything. My focus on rules is therefore not some strange personal whim, but the recognition of the importance of rule-making in the human psyche.

adapted from Watching the English by Kate Fox

4.4. In the first paragraph, the author

- A. comments on her assistant's reluctance to collect data in this project.
- B. explains why a café makes a perfect place for observation.
- C. reflects on her personal involvement in a research experiment.
- D. questions the reliability of her research assistant's work.

4.5. In the second paragraph, the author suggests that she wrote the book

- A. to analyse the reasons for the loss of national identity.
- B. to debunk the social rules that govern English society.
- C. to contradict a belief voiced in other publications.
- D. to argue that unified codes of conduct no longer exist in England.

4.6. The fourth paragraph predominantly focuses on

- A. the technique used by anthropologists in their work.
- B. the cultural implications of anthropologists' work.
- C. people's attitudes to anthropologists' inquisitiveness.
- D. different tricks anthropologists resort to when interviewing people.

4.7. In the context of the last paragraph, the author uses the expression *humans make an almighty song and dance about it* to imply that people

- A. apply rules from the animal world to their own behaviour.
- B. attach exaggerated importance to the rules they have created.
- C. appeal to supernatural powers as justification for certain rules.
- D. take for granted the superiority of their civilisation over the animal world.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!

TASK 5. (0–4)

Read the article. Four fragments have been removed from the text. Complete each gap (5.1.–5.4.) with the fragment which fits best and put the appropriate letter (A–E) in each gap. There is one fragment which you do not need to use.

BANKSY AUCTION STUNT LEAVES ART WORLD IN SHREDS

The art world experienced shockwaves on 5th October 2018, as the dramatic news broke. The mysterious street artist known as Banksy made history when one of his paintings, *Girl with Balloon*, partially shredded itself minutes after being purchased for \$1.4 million at a Sotheby's auction. **5.1.** _____ Did the painting become worthless? What was the point of this prank? The event has opened a range of questions which still remain unanswered.

Until that memorable evening, the world's most famous self-destructing work of art had been Jean Tinguely's *Homage to New York*. The Swiss artist's sculpture – a motorized contraption which was twenty-seven-feet tall and incorporated a bathtub, a self-playing piano, drums, a go-kart, a weather balloon, and much more – went up in smoke in the garden at MOMA in 1960, as a couple of hundred people looked on. Before the piece was able to fully destroy itself, the fire department stepped in. **5.2.** _____ It would be interesting to know if anyone ever paid it.

The self-destruction of Banksy's *Girl with Balloon*, like that of Tinguely's sculpture, was halted before the job was complete. The stunt could have been intended to mock the spectacle of art being reduced to a price tag. **5.3.** _____ The fact that he immediately posted on Instagram a video of the stunt which received nearly nine million views within a week is arguably another proof of his attention seeking. The clip, which also purports to show Banksy concealing a shredder inside the painting's thick frame years ago when the painting was completed, is captioned with the quote, "The urge to destroy is also a creative urge."

While a buyer would normally be disappointed, to say the least, after a new purchase self-destructed, it wasn't the case on this occasion. **5.4.** _____ At the same time the enigmatic artist confirmed his legendary status, creating rabid demand for his works. Sheer genius! Everybody gains. And on top of that a new verb has entered the English lexicon — to "Banksy" – which means to make a creative leap that breaks the mold and begins a remarkable new conversation.

adapted from <https://www.newyorker.com>; <https://eu.freep.com>

- A. By letting his work burn, the artist made a powerful statement in a perfectly set stage. Although this critique of art-world commerce set tongues wagging, it is debatable whether it could rise above an empty gesture and actually change anything.
- B. An eyewitness later related what followed. "Out of the audience stepped a man who presented the artist with a document the latter took to be an expression of artistic enthusiasm, but which turned out to be a fine for disturbing the peace and violating the health and safety regulations."
- C. This dramatic finale to the evening sale, which took place during the climax of the busiest week in the London art market, left the art world stunned, but at the same time also puzzled.
- D. Banksy's *Girl with Balloon* had been increasing in value by about 20% a year and the stunt at the auction would only propel this further, thus ensuring the new owner a significant return on their investment.
- E. But since it was clearly also a bid for more notoriety, a cynic might rather call this Banksy's most successful artwork yet. For an artist allegedly bent on maintaining anonymity, Banksy does not shy away from the limelight.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!

TASK 6. (0–4)

Read the text. For questions 6.1.–6.4., choose the appropriate paragraph and write the corresponding letter (A–E) in the table. One paragraph does not match any of the questions.

In which paragraph does the author mention		Answer (A–E)
6.1.	a project which took into account traditional architecture in the neighbourhood?	
6.2.	multi-functional spaces for people to reside in?	
6.3.	a city area which had to be rebuilt after a tragic event?	
6.4.	a revolutionary design which initiated a shift away from exclusively commercial malls?	

ALL UNDER ONE ROOF

- A.** Out-of-town shopping malls may be in decline, but in inner cities from New York to Hong Kong new malls are booming. And many are blending seamlessly into the urban fabric. One example is a birdlike structure called the *Oculus* which is nowadays the focus of the World Trade Centre district devastated on 9/11. The *Oculus*'s unusual architecture beckons from afar. From the outside, it reminds you of a bird or a dinosaur skeleton. But the *Oculus* is more than a piece of striking architecture. It is a popular tourist attraction which also functions as a mall, with more than a hundred stores.
- B.** The mall's owner, the Westfield company, promotes it as "The New New York Place to Be" and hopes that tourists and commuters will be drawn to its stores. A professor of architecture at the City College of New York points out that, despite its original exterior, the *Oculus* is just another example of global urbanism, virtually indistinguishable from the Dubai Duty-Free Mall, because the same generic multinational shops are now to be found in cities throughout the world.
- C.** In the early 2000s, when enclosed malls lined only with stores were the standard, the architect Chris Law proposed the first "open city" concept. Beijing's central business district was chosen as the site for this innovation. Law injected his design with a heavy dose of public space, including sidewalks and trees that would shade the pedestrian outdoor space. He laid out the shops and restaurants around two distinct plazas – one brimming with an interactive water feature and a massive screen to show televised events, and the other for a quiet reading session over a cappuccino.

- D.** Rather than setting out a detailed blueprint for the whole complex, Law created a master plan with a design framework for other architects to fill in, making it appear as if the complex had developed organically – “just like cities do”. Later, the developer also entrusted Law with a design for another outdoor retail development in Chengdu. Since it was located near an ancient temple, Law respectfully designed structures with timber portal frames to match the cultural heritage of the district, laying out the stores and restaurants along intimate, tree-lined lanes.
- E.** Another place which has recently experienced the innovative weaving of malls into the urban fabric is Hong Kong. Most of the city’s three hundred shopping centres do not sit on asphalt parking lots, but on subway stations and underneath skyscrapers. Hong Kong’s transit provider is also a real-estate developer, and has capitalized on the value created by its subway stops. Thousands of people live, work and play in those high-rise megastructures, which include dwellings, offices and leisure facilities, and malls are deliberately placed on the intersection of all pedestrian flows, which makes them, by design, impossible to miss.

adapted from www.theguardian.com

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!

TASK 7. (0–5)

Read the text. For questions 7.1.–7.5., choose the word or phrase which fits best in each gap. Circle the appropriate letter (A, B, C or D).

GLASS BEACH – THE DUMP YOU'LL WANT TO VISIT

Mother Nature is sometimes able to right the things that we, humans, mess up. Glass Beach in Fort Bragg, California, gained its unique name because of the tons of smooth colourful glass pieces adorning its sand. Originally, the site was used as an unofficial dump by Fort Bragg residents who discarded their household garbage, glass, appliances and even cars there. Nobody looked after the area. Sometimes fires were lit in an **7.1.** _____ to reduce the size of the trash pile. By 1967 local residents had had enough and city leaders **7.2.** _____ into launching various programs which were aimed at cleaning up the dump. For a month the beach was **7.3.** _____ as the police searched it for toxic waste. Then a massive clean-up operation started. **7.4.** _____, it proved impossible to remove the glass which had mingled among the pebbles. Over the next few decades the pounding waves cleansed the beach, weathering down the glass into the small, smooth, coloured trinkets that are found there today. In 2002, the California State Park system took over the Glass Beach property, and it was **7.5.** _____ into the MacKerricher State Park. Although many people go to the beach to forage for glass, this is actively discouraged and signs warn that removal of glass is not allowed.

adapted from <https://www.atlasobscura.com>

7.1.

- A. aim
- B. eventuality
- C. intention
- D. attempt

7.2.

- A. talked
- B. were to talk
- C. were talked
- D. used to be talked

7.3.

- A. washed up
- B. laid aside
- C. sealed off
- D. kept out

7.4.

- A. Furthermore
- B. As a result
- C. Since then
- D. However

7.5.

- A. incorporated
- B. implicated
- C. compiled
- D. united

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!

TASK 8. (0–5)

Read the text and fill in each gap (8.1.–8.5.) with one word only. The text must be logical and correct in both grammar and spelling. Write the missing word in the space provided.

LATE FEES IN LIBRARIES ABOLISHED IN SALT LAKE CITY

The Salt Lake City library system is pretty much **8.1.** _____ you'd expect a library system in a large city to be like: multiple branches, plenty of events, books galore. But now the system lacks something familiar to most library goers: late fees. The Utah capital's library service has decided that people who return books late will no **8.2.** _____ be subject to fines. The library will have to do without an anticipated \$75,000, but money is not all that counts. **8.3.** _____ the fees produce substantial revenue for libraries and help cover maintenance costs, they often undermine the purpose of the institution. Salt Lake's library director says that fines often affect people on the lowest end of the socioeconomic scale. This situation can be observed all over the country. Library fines can **8.4.** _____ people who need books the most from borrowing them. Some amnesty schemes **8.5.** _____ the ones adopted in Los Angeles and Chicago have fueled circulation increases, the recovery of long-lost books and the return of readers to the libraries.

adapted from www.smithsonianmag.com

TASK 9. (0–5)

For questions 9.1.–9.5., complete the second sentence so that it is as similar in meaning as possible to the first sentence and it is correct in both grammar and spelling. Use the word given. Do not change the word given. Use up to five words including the word given.

- 9.1. James regrets not accepting the opportunity to work for an international company in New York.

DOWN

James wishes that _____ the opportunity to work for an international company in New York.

- 9.2. Mark, why should I give you advice if you never listen?

USE

Mark, _____ my giving you advice if you never listen?

- 9.3. Although Kate strongly desired to live out in the country, she didn't mind temporarily sharing a flat in London.

HEART

Although Kate had _____ living out in the country, she didn't mind temporarily sharing a flat in London.

- 9.4. The injured driver is in far better shape now than immediately after the accident.

SIGNIFICANT

There _____ in the condition of the injured driver since the accident.

- 9.5. Nobody believed Mark when he falsely claimed to have inherited a fortune from his relatives.

TAKEN

Nobody _____ by Mark's false claims about inheriting a fortune from his relatives.

TASK 10. (0–15)

Choose one of the topics below and write a composition following the conventions of the genre indicated in the topic. Use between 300 and 350 words.

1. Wiele badań wskazuje, że praca w wakacje przekłada się na sukces nastolatków w życiu dorosłym. Napisz **rozprawkę**, w której przedstawisz swoją opinię na temat pracy wakacyjnej nastolatków, odnosząc się do następujących aspektów:
 - zdobywanie doświadczenia na rynku pracy
 - umiejętność gospodarowania pieniędzmi
 - kształtowanie charakteru.
2. Wiele młodych ludzi marzy o profesjonalnym uprawianiu sportu. Napisz **artykuł**, w którym przedstawisz powody wyboru takiej kariery przez młodych ludzi, wyjaśnisz, jakie cechy są niezbędne, żeby osiągnąć sukces w sporcie, oraz napiszesz, co jest, Twoim zdaniem, największym minusem profesjonalnego uprawiania sportu w dzisiejszych czasach.

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NOTES (will not be assessed)

