

Miejsce  
na naklejkę  
z kodem szkoły

dysleksja



MJA-R1A1P-062

# EGZAMIN MATURALNY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

Arkusz II

POZIOM ROZSZERZONY

Czas pracy 70 minut

ARKUSZ II

MAJ  
ROK 2006

## Instrukcja dla zdającego

1. Sprawdź, czy arkusz egzaminacyjny zawiera 7 stron (zadania 9 – 14). Ewentualny brak zgłoś przewodniczącemu zespołu nadzorującego egzamin.
2. Część pierwsza arkusza, sprawdzająca rozumienie ze słuchu, będzie trwała około 25 minut i jest nagrana na płycie CD.
3. Pisz czytelnie. Używaj długopisu/pióra tylko z czarnym tuszem/atramentem.
4. Nie używaj korektora.
5. Na karcie odpowiedzi wpisz swoją datę urodzenia i PESEL. Zamaluj  pola odpowiadające cyfrom numeru PESEL. Błędne zaznaczenie otocz kółkiem  i zaznacz właściwe.
6. Postępuj podobnie, zaznaczając odpowiedzi na karcie. Tylko odpowiedzi zaznaczone na karcie będą oceniane.

*Życzymy powodzenia!*

Za rozwiązanie  
wszystkich zadań  
można otrzymać  
łącznie  
**27 punktów**

Wypełnia zdający przed  
rozpoczęciem pracy

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PESEL ZDAJĄCEGO

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KOD  
ZDAJĄCEGO

**ROZUMIENIE ZE SŁUCHU****Zadanie 9. (4 pkt)**

Zapoznaj się z treścią zadania. Usłyszysz dwukrotnie zapowiedzi czterech programów telewizyjnych (9.1.-9.4.). Na podstawie usłyszanych informacji przyporządkuj jedno zdanie (A-G) do każdego programu i wpisz odpowiednie litery do tabeli. Trzy zdania podane zostały dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnego programu.

Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- A. This is a story of a victory that was near but never came true.
- B. You will find out someone's identity.
- C. You will learn how famous works of art are created.
- D. A number of legends from the Middle Ages are presented in this programme.
- E. This programme presents a surprising picture of a medieval society.
- F. You will gain a new insight into someone's personality.
- G. This programme shows how Bonnie Prince Charlie won one of his battles.

|      |  |
|------|--|
| 9.1. |  |
| 9.2. |  |
| 9.3. |  |
| 9.4. |  |

**PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIE NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!****Zadanie 10. (6 pkt)**

Zapoznaj się z treścią zadania. Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedź na temat problemu zatłoczonych autostrad w Wielkiej Brytanii. Na podstawie usłyszanych informacji zdecyduj, które z podanych zdań są zgodne z treścią tekstu (TRUE), a które nie (FALSE). Zaznacz znakiem X odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli.

Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

|       |                                                                                   | TRUE | FALSE |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|
| 10.1. | British people are satisfied with the quality of public transport.                |      |       |
| 10.2. | The motorways in Britain are more often jammed than those in France or Germany.   |      |       |
| 10.3. | The law introduced in 1994 improved the situation on the motorways.               |      |       |
| 10.4. | Due to legal regulations lorries in Britain travel at more or less the same pace. |      |       |
| 10.5. | In Germany lorries are restricted to one lane during rush hours.                  |      |       |
| 10.6. | Lorries are banned on British motorways on public holidays.                       |      |       |

**PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIE NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!**

**Zadanie 11. (5 pkt)**

**Zapoznaj się z treścią zadania. Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad z prezenterem telewizyjnym. Z podanych możliwości odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B, C lub D.**

**Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.**

- 11.1. John Hammond got the first job connected with forecasting
- A. in 2003.
  - B. in the mid-1990s.
  - C. after graduation.
  - D. 7 years ago.
- 11.2. John believes that the job of a broadcast meteorologist
- A. gives the chance to interview famous people.
  - B. suits people who like to attract attention.
  - C. requires a good sense of humour.
  - D. is sometimes serious and uninteresting.
- 11.3. According to John the worst thing about his job is
- A. having to forecast bad weather.
  - B. making numerous mistakes.
  - C. getting nervous before broadcasts.
  - D. having to work night-shifts.
- 11.4. John remembers the BBC weatherman Bert Ford because he
- A. got some handy hints from him.
  - B. received a bulletin from him.
  - C. had an opportunity to talk to him.
  - D. frequently wrote letters to him.
- 11.5. During the interview John
- A. encourages other people to follow a similar career path.
  - B. describes how complicated weather presenting is.
  - C. explains why the job is both appealing and stressful.
  - D. presents lucky coincidences influencing his career.

**PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIE NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!**

**ROZUMIENIE TEKSTU CZYTANEGO I ROZPOZNAWANIE  
STRUKTUR LEKSYKALNO-GRAMATYCZNYCH****Zadanie 12. (5 pkt)**

**Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Na podstawie informacji w nim zawartych, z podanych możliwości odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B, C lub D. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.**

Nicky was too young and inexperienced to beat any first-class tennis players in the Monte Carlo tournament, but he did not disgrace himself. He snatched an unexpected victory over a Spanish player and gave one of the Austrians a closer match than anyone had thought possible. In the mixed doubles he got into the semi-finals. His charm conquered everyone and he vastly enjoyed himself.

The tournament came to an end and the day following he was to fly back to London. Anxious to play his best he had lived very carefully, smoking little and drinking nothing, and going to bed early; but on his last evening he thought he would like to see something of the life in Monte Carlo, of which he had heard so much. An official dinner was given to the tennis-players and after dinner with the rest of them he went into the Sporting Club. It was the first time he had been there. Monte Carlo was full and the rooms were crowded. Nicky had never before seen roulette played except in the pictures; he stopped at the first table he came to; chips of different sizes were scattered over the green cloth; the croupier gave the wheel a sharp turn and with a flick threw in the little white ball. After what seemed an endless time the ball stopped and another croupier with a broad, indifferent gesture raked in the chips of those who had lost.

Nicky stood for a while looking at the losers' money being raked-in by the croupier and the money that was won paid out to the winners. It was impossible to deny that it was thrilling. It did seem silly to leave Monte without putting something on the table just once. It would be an experience, and at his age you had to have all the experience you could get. He reflected that he hadn't promised his father not to gamble, he'd promised him not to forget his advice. It wasn't quite the same, was it? He took a hundred-franc note out of his pocket and rather shyly put it on number eighteen. He chose it because that was his age. With a wildly beating heart he watched the wheel turn; the little white ball whizzed about like a small demon of mischief; the wheel went round more slowly, the little white ball hesitated, it seemed about to stop, it went on again; Nicky could hardly believe his eyes when it fell into number eighteen. A lot of chips were passed over to him and his hands trembled as he took them. It seemed to amount to a lot of money. He was so confused that he never thought of putting anything on the following round. He was really surprised when eighteen again came up. There was only one chip on it.

'By George, you've won again,' said a man who was standing near to him.

'Me? I hadn't got anything on.'

'Yes, you had. Your original stake. They always leave it on unless you ask for it back. Didn't you know?'

Another packet of chips was handed over to him. Nicky's head reeled. He counted his gains: seven thousand francs. A queer sense of power seized him; he felt wonderfully clever. This was the easiest way of making money that he had ever heard of.

abridged from: 'The Facts of Life' by W. Somerset Maugham *The Penguin Book of British Comic Stories*, compiled by Patricia Craig

- 12.1. In the Monte Carlo tennis tournament Nicky
- A. represented Austria.
  - B. played both singles and doubles.
  - C. won the semi-finals.
  - D. only played with second-class players.
- 12.2. On the last night Nicky
- A. attended a formal reception.
  - B. went to bed early before his return flight.
  - C. decided not to drink any alcohol.
  - D. left the official dinner before the other guests.
- 12.3. When he watched the people playing roulette, he
- A. found the game too exciting to resist.
  - B. felt silly, because he didn't understand the game.
  - C. thought the promise he had made to his father was silly.
  - D. decided to experience gambling once again.
- 12.4. When Nicky entered the game, he
- A. intended to play until he lost one hundred francs.
  - B. wasn't very excited because the stake was low.
  - C. bet on a number that was meaningful to him.
  - D. immediately won seven thousand francs.
- 12.5. Nicky won in the second round because he
- A. had decided to choose the same number.
  - B. had followed the advice of a man next to him.
  - C. had put more money on number 18.
  - D. didn't fully know the rules of the game.

***PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIE NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!***

**Zadanie 13. (4 pkt)**

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Dobierz brakujące zdania (A-F), tak aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst. W każdą lukę (13.1.-13.4.) wpisz literę, którą oznaczone jest brakujące zdanie. Dwa zdania podane zostały dodatkowo i nie pasują do tekstu. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Yahoo, MSN, Altavista - do those names ring a bell? Even if you are not an internet addict they should sound familiar. They are examples of internet portals which were the driving force of the net in the second half of the 1990s. The theory was simple: giant websites needed to display lots of advertisements to make money. **13.1.** \_\_\_\_ The obvious way to do this was to give users lots of reasons to stick around. So, both portals and search sites started to add various extra features like email, chat rooms or photo albums to attract viewers. As a result they had messy, feature-packed front pages where the search and directory functions had become smaller and harder to find.

Then, Google arrived, like a breath of fresh air. Its front page was, by contrast, clean and spacious, with a big search box that left users in no doubt about its function. Best of all, its search was noticeably faster and better than its main rivals. The company solved the advertising problem just as brilliantly. **13.2.** \_\_\_\_ These small text ads were targeted to the search each user was making, and could be as useful as the search results. Instead of reaching thousands of people who were not interested, the idea was to reach the handful who were.

But searching web text was not enough for Google. It started to search images and other documents; it also added a directory, mail order shopping catalogues, a news service and, most recently, books and scholarly papers. The company has also expanded into other areas, by creating new services or buying other companies. These include Google Answers, Picasa photo album, Keyhole satellite imagery, and a language translation service. No doubt there will be more to come. **13.3.** \_\_\_\_ Hence the need for Google Fusion, the service that could eventually bring most of the services together on a single portal page.

Overall the quality of individual services seems less important than the fact that there are so many of them. Google has gradually changed from a search company into a media firm, whether it's willing to admit it or not. **13.4.** \_\_\_\_ In this market, Google has taken its first baby steps, while the opposition is miles ahead.

adapted from: *The Guardian, Portal Combat, 2005*

- A. Instead of selling mass-market ad banners that were boring and slowed pages, it created AdWords.
- B. To create the opportunity to show these banner ads, they had to attract and retain lots of "eyeballs".
- C. These clever methods of advertising made Google's founders, Larry Page and Sergey Brin, billionaires.
- D. However, despite the multitude of services owned by Google, some are poorly integrated with each other, or not integrated at all, so even regular users may not know they exist.
- E. If it tackles this large market with the pace and skill it applied to search, it should do very well, but the future is not guaranteed.
- F. Google is top in the world of web search and the attempt to become something more - a portal - is out of the question.

**PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIE NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!**

**Zadanie 14. (3 pkt)**

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Zaznacz jedną z czterech możliwości, zakreślając literę A, B, C lub D. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 0,5 punktu.

Cowboy hostility towards Native Americans – popularly known as Indians – is a myth of the Wild West. The myth **14.1.** \_\_\_\_\_ because many of the best stories set good against evil, and cowboy films were **14.2.** \_\_\_\_\_ exception. The heroes were the cowboys. Searching for villains, film directors and organizers of Wild West shows often selected Indians because their **14.3.** \_\_\_\_\_ and tactics were good entertainment.

The truth was quite different. America's westward expansion was marked by frequent fighting between immigrant and Native Americans, but cowboys were rarely involved. Real cowboys had **14.4.** \_\_\_\_\_ reason to dislike the Indians. In fact, many cowboys were Native Americans. Excellent horsemanship, good local knowledge and the ability to survive in **14.5.** \_\_\_\_\_ conditions made them ideal cattlemen. No drover taking cattle through Indian territory wanted to make his difficult job still harder by **14.6.** \_\_\_\_\_ up trouble with the local people. Real-life cowboys much preferred talking with Native Americans to fighting them. While on the trail, they often depended on Indian traders for fresh food and other supplies.

abridged from: *The Knowledge Factory*

**14.1.**

- A. was rising
- B. raised
- C. arose
- D. was raised

**14.4.**

- A. little
- B. some
- C. small
- D. every

**14.2.**

- A. no
- B. neither
- C. none
- D. not

**14.5.**

- A. strange
- B. tough
- C. freak
- D. heavy

**14.3.**

- A. view
- B. outlook
- C. expression
- D. appearance

**14.6.**

- A. keeping
- B. setting
- C. bringing
- D. stirring

**PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIE NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!**