

EGZAMIN MATURALNY OD ROKU SZKOLNEGO 2014/2015

JĘZYK ANGIELSKI POZIOM ROZSZERZONY

PRZYKŁADOWY ZESTAW ZADAŃ (A1)

Czas pracy: 150 minut

GRUDZIEŃ 2013

Zadanie 1. (0–3)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie trzy teksty. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

Tekst 1.**1.1. The text is about**

- A. a hazardous incident at an airport.
- B. a witty response in a difficult situation.
- C. an amusing misunderstanding between passengers.

Tekst 2.**1.2. The ad is addressed to people who**

- A. want to dispatch some items.
- B. hope to get a job with a removal company.
- C. are looking for exquisite packaging for a present.

Tekst 3.**1.3. The speech is given**

- A. to encourage people to join a protest against inequality.
- B. to outline the reasons for the growing number of refugees.
- C. to show respect for a group of people on a special occasion.

Zadanie 2. (0–4)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi na temat mieszkania w akademiku podczas studiów. Do każdej wypowiedzi (2.1.–2.4.) dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie (A–E). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli.

Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

This speaker suggests that

- A. hall residents' lives are monitored to a certain extent.
- B. constant companionship might be irritating.
- C. on-campus life weakens bonds with old friends.
- D. hall residents need to look after themselves.
- E. students living in halls of residence can rely on one another.

2.1.	2.2.	2.3.	2.4.

Zadanie 3. (0–5)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad z dziennikarką. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

3.1. Judith turned to travel writing for magazines and newspapers after

- A. she realized she wasn't paid enough as a screenwriter.
- B. her sister introduced her to a producer of a travel show.
- C. she came up with a couple of travel stories for the radio.
- D. her husband encouraged her to relate their trip to a monastery.

3.2. According to Judith, novice travel writers

- A. should avoid badly-paid online writing.
- B. have to cut down on the number of pieces they work on.
- C. are rarely employed on a permanent basis.
- D. take too much time to submit the final version of their work.

3.3. During her travels, Judith

- A. collects as much up-to-date material as she can.
- B. works on the first draft of the articles on location.
- C. mainly notes down factual and practical information.
- D. makes extensive use of the notes she prepares beforehand.

3.4. Judith thinks that the new media will

- A. bring about the definite end of printed guidebooks.
- B. make publishers reprint their guidebooks regularly.
- C. cause a reduction in the employment of journalists.
- D. stimulate greater involvement from online users.

3.5. In the interview, Judith

- A. recommends destinations travel writers should visit.
- B. provides listeners with practical insights into her profession.
- C. talks about the ups and downs in her career as a travel writer.
- D. discusses the problem of unfair competition from the new media.

Zadanie 4. (0–4)

Przeczytaj informacje o trzech książkach. Do każdego zdania (4.1.–4.4.) dopasuj właściwą książkę (A–C). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga: jedna książka pasuje do dwóch zdań.

In this book the investigator		
4.1.	finds out that the prisoner might not be guilty.	
4.2.	used to work as a police officer.	
4.3.	discovers that another trial might prove vital to the case he/she is on.	
4.4.	is employed by a recently released prisoner.	

A. *Bleed for Me* by Michael Robotham

Former policeman Ray Hegarty is dead and his 14-year-old daughter Sienna is accused of murdering him. Joe O’Loughlin, a famous psychologist, believes Sienna is innocent and persistently investigates other people in and around the Hegarty family to see who else might have had a motive for the murder; the police generally accept that their colleague was killed by his daughter. At the same time, three men are being tried for a hideous murder and suddenly Joe realizes that the two cases might ultimately converge.

adapted from www.reactionstoreading.com

B. *The Scarecrow* by Michael Connelly

The story is set in the newsroom of *The Los Angeles Times*. Forced out of the paper amid budget cuts, a weathered crime reporter, Jack McEvoy, decides to go out with a bang, using his final days to write a Pulitzer-worthy murder story. He focuses on Alonzo Winslow, a 16-year-old drug dealer who is in jail after confessing to a brutal murder. But as he delves into the story, Jack realizes that Winslow’s so-called confession is fake and is determined to prove that the kid shouldn’t have been convicted. Jack is tracking a killer who operates completely below the police radar – and with perfect knowledge of any move against him. Including Jack’s.

adapted from www.bookbrowse.com

C. *A Is for Alibi* by Sue Grafton

A murder mystery featuring private investigator, Kinsey Millhone, in her debut role. Kinsey is a former cop with a solitary life and a troubled romantic past. She is hired by Nikki Fife, a woman who has just spent eight years behind bars for a murder she claims not to have committed. Now Nikki is out on parole and she wants Kinsey to find her husband’s real killer. The story unfolds as Kinsey investigates the murder, hoping that the trail has not grown cold, and becomes deeply involved in dangerous events that might put her own life in jeopardy.

adapted from www.bookrags.com

Zadanie 5. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Wpisz w luki 5.1.–5.4. litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące zdania (A–E), tak aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst. Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

HOTEL MEDEA

When I first heard the words ‘participatory theatre’, I must admit I had my doubts. It sounded like my worst nightmare. 5.1. _____ Nevertheless, the excellent reviews and a little persuasion from friends encouraged me to head into Edinburgh on a Friday night and check into *Hotel Medea*, which is a six-hour overnight theatre experience. Despite the enforced all-nighter, and my initial scepticism, not for a moment did I feel I’d rather be in bed.

The role of the audience shifts as the play goes on. In the first act, we were all guests at the wedding of Jason and Medea. 5.2. _____ This definitely relaxed everybody a little.

After a brief recovery period, half of the audience (myself included) found ourselves being led downstairs into a room lined with bunk beds. One of the ‘nurses’ took charge of me, I was dressed in pyjamas and tucked into bed with a cup of hot chocolate. I had become one of Medea’s children. 5.3. _____ Lying in bed, I certainly felt like I was witnessing an argument between my ‘parents’, Medea and Jason, from a child’s perspective. Their angry words contrasted with the soothing lullaby being played, and whenever I tried inquisitively to raise my head at a new turn of events, a nurse would appear at my bedside, stroking my hair and telling me to go back to sleep.

At the end of the play, Medea’s children are told to run away and hide somewhere in the building. 5.4. _____ Her reaction shows how fully the play is able to submerge you into its world. By this point my scepticism had been completely washed away.

I would recommend *Hotel Medea* to anyone lucky enough to get a chance to go. This play is an amazing experience, whether or not you happen to like this kind of innovative theatrical style.

adapted from www.varsity.co.uk

- A. The genuine fear on the face of one of the girls crouched in a closet with me proves the play’s effectiveness.
- B. I was convinced that a play which relied so heavily on the audience could not be consistently effective.
- C. Having watched the ceremony, we were invited to play instruments and dance until the party broke down into a full-scale celebration to a live DJ set.
- D. They have been performing it for around five years, and evidently in that time the production has been polished.
- E. It was in this scene that it became clear that the participatory aspect of the play was not an arbitrary publicity stunt, but a fundamental part of the performance.

Zadanie 6. (0–5)

Przeczytaj dwa teksty związane z listami. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

Tekst 1.**THE LETTER**

It was November. The sky was dark when I turned into Laundress Passage. Father had finished for the day, switched off the shop lights and closed the shutters; so I would not come home to darkness he had left on the light over the stairs to the flat. Through the glass in the door it cast a rectangle of paleness onto the wet pavement, and it was while I was standing in that rectangle, about to turn the key, that I first saw the letter. Another white rectangle, lying just at my feet. I couldn't miss it.

I took the letter, went inside and put the shop key in its usual place behind Bailey's *Geometry*. Poor Bailey. No one has wanted his fat gray book for thirty years. Sometimes I wonder what he makes of his role as guardian of the bookshop keys. I don't suppose it's the destiny he had in mind for the masterwork that he spent two decades writing.

A letter. For me. That was something of an event. The crisp-cornered envelope, puffed up with its thickly folded contents, was addressed in a hand that must have given the postman a certain amount of trouble. The style of the writing was old-fashioned, with its decorative capitals and curly flourishes, and my first impression was that it had been written by a child. The letters seemed untrained. Their uneven strokes either faded into nothing or were heavily marked on the paper. There was no sense of flow in the letters that spelled out my name. Each had been undertaken separately – M A R G A R E T L E A – as a new and daunting enterprise. But I knew no children. That is when I thought – it is the hand of an invalid.

It gave me a queer feeling. Yesterday or the day before, while I had been going about my business, some unknown person had gone to the trouble of marking my name onto this envelope. Who was it who had had his mind's eye on me while I hadn't suspected a thing?

Still in my coat and hat, I sank onto the stair to read the letter. I never read anything without making sure I am in a secure position. I have been like this ever since the age of seven when, sitting on a high wall and reading *The Water Babies*, I was so seduced by the descriptions of underwater life that I unconsciously relaxed my muscles. Instead of being held buoyant by the water that so vividly surrounded me in my mind, I plummeted to the ground and passed out for a moment. I can still feel the scar under my fringe now.

I opened the letter and pulled out a sheaf of half a dozen pages, all written in the same laborious script.

adapted from The-Thirteenth-Tale by Diane Setterfield

6.1. When the narrator arrived home, she discovered that

- A. her father had turned off all the lights.
- B. the key was cleverly hidden behind a thick book.
- C. somebody had left something for her by the door.
- D. Bailey's *Geometry* had been moved to a different place.

6.2. In the third paragraph, the narrator

- A. draws a conclusion based on somebody's handwriting.
- B. summarises the content of the letter she received.
- C. identifies the author of the letter as an experienced writer.
- D. praises the author of the letter for their style.

6.3. When the narrator was seven years old, she

- A. nearly drowned in a river.
- B. lost consciousness after a fall.
- C. strained her muscles too much.
- D. suffered a serious brain injury.

Tekst 2.**NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE'S LETTER IN ENGLISH**

An illuminating letter written by Napoleon in English, which fetched 325,000 euro at auction, offers a window into the mind of the French emperor, struggling with the syntax of the language of enemy Britain.

It's one of three such English-language letters by Napoleon in the world, according to the auction organizers. After fierce bidding which included a number of English collectors, it was bought by the Museum of Letters and Manuscripts in Paris. The selling price – five times what had been predicted – suggests the document's historic value. It's evident from the letter that Napoleon, who had famously dismissed England as a nation of shopkeepers, decided to learn the language of Shakespeare late in life.

Napoleon wrote the letter while detained by the British on the remote island of Saint Helen's. The standard-sized sheet of paper is a homework exercise Napoleon sent to an English teacher for correction in 1816. In a moment of surprising humility, Napoleon asks his teacher in the letter to indulge him and correct his mistakes. If you ever look at the copy, you will notice there is plenty of room for corrections.

The auction house president, Jean-Pierre Osenat, says "My view is that Napoleon had a great admiration for England. The English have the wrong idea: he didn't hate them, he was just a military man, and the French interests were different to the English."

"It seems that vanity, too, may have played a role," adds Osenat with a wry smile, "Napoleon was always worried about his image. Though at the time he was stranded on the South Atlantic Ocean island, he probably still cared about what people thought, so he wanted to read what was said about him in the English press".

Whatever the reason and despite Napoleon's best efforts, the letter shows he knew he still had some way to go in mastering the language.

www.huffingtonpost.com

6.4. The letter which Napoleon wrote

- A. was purchased for less money than expected.
- B. will soon be displayed by an English collector.
- C. points to his problems with accuracy in English.
- D. indicates that Napoleon felt superior to his teacher.

6.5. Which of the following is stated in the text as a fact, not an opinion?

- A. In the letter Napoleon refers to the English as a nation of shopkeepers.
- B. The letter proves that Napoleon started to learn English out of vanity.
- C. In the letter Napoleon shows his secret admiration for England.
- D. The letter was written when Napoleon was held captive.

Zadanie 7. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

DOPING AT THE OLYMPICS

The original rules against doping in the Olympic Games were introduced at the London Olympiad in 1908. Competitors in the marathon were strictly forbidden to take drugs of any sort, 7.1. _____ without practical methods of testing, this was more of a request than a rule. The organisers probably had in 7.2. _____ two specific substances – alcohol and strychnine – that had been used by the winner of the Olympic Marathon at the 1904 St Louis Games. However, in 1908 the Olympic officials 7.3. _____ a blind eye to another enhancement product. In fact, they arranged for it 7.4. _____ for free to the runners during the race. The official caterers at the event were Oxo, who provided their beef extract in drinks to athletes. Could it aid performance? Probably more than alcohol...

adapted from www.varsity.co.uk

7.1.

- A. although
- B. therefore
- C. unless
- D. consequently

7.2.

- A. place
- B. vision
- C. mind
- D. thought

7.3.

- A. made
- B. kept
- C. had
- D. turned

7.4.

- A. to have given
- B. to be given
- C. having been given
- D. being given

Zadanie 8. (0-4)

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (8.1.–8.4.) jednym wyrazem, tak aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

AN ANIMAL IS REDISCOVERED

Scientists exploring the wildlife of Madagascar, an island off the east coast of Africa, had a wonderful surprise recently. They confirmed that Sibree's lemur, which was thought to 8.1. _____ extinct, was alive and well.

The discovery didn't happen overnight but 8.2. _____ some time to figure out. A few years ago, Mitchell Irwin, a scientist from McGill University, in Montreal, was exploring animal life in Madagascar. 8.3. _____ he and his team walked the land, they came upon some dwarf lemurs that looked a little bit different from other dwarf lemurs they 8.4. _____ seen. Irwin caught two of them and tested their DNA. The tests confirmed that the lemurs are a dwarf species that people thought had died out 100 years earlier when humans cut down the animals' forest homes to make way for development.

adapted from www.timeforkids.com

Zadanie 9. (0–4)

Przetłumacz na język angielski podane w nawiasach fragmenty zdań 9.1.–9.4., tak aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga: w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów.

9.1. I can't understand Mike's withdrawal from the election. I think that *(on został zmuszony do podjęcia)* _____ such a decision.

9.2. I *(pomógłbym kierowcy)* _____ if I had been closer to the scene of the accident.

9.3. The summer day wasn't warm enough *(żebyśmy poszli pływać)* _____.

9.4. It doesn't matter that there are dozens of printers in our office. Most of the time *(żadna z nich nie działa)* _____ anyway.

Zadanie 10. (0–13)

Wypowiedz się na jeden z poniższych tematów. Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 słów i spełniać wszystkie wymagania typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu. Zaznacz temat, który wybrałeś(-aś), zakreślając jego numer.

1. Kupon na wykonanie skoku na bungee lub skoku ze spadochronem stał się ostatnio popularnym prezentem urodzinowym wśród młodzieży. Czy taki prezent to dobry pomysł? Napisz **rozprawkę** na ten temat, rozważając go z punktu widzenia osoby kupującej prezent oraz osoby, która taki prezent otrzymuje.
2. Coraz więcej nastolatków ulega fascynacji stylem życia gwiazd show biznesu. Zredaguj **artykuł** do redakcji młodzieżowego czasopisma, w którym przedstawisz swoją opinię na temat przyczyn tego zjawiska i opisz doświadczenia osoby, na której życie taka fascynacja wywarła znaczący wpływ.

CZYSTOPIS

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BRUDNOPIS (*nie podlega ocenie*)