



**CENTRALNA
KOMISJA
EGZAMINACYJNA**

Arkusz zawiera informacje prawnie chronione do momentu rozpoczęcia egzaminu.

Układ graficzny © CKE 2013

UZUPEŁNIA ZDAJĄCY

KOD

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PESEL

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*miejsce
na naklejkę*

**EGZAMIN MATURALNY
Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO**

POZIOM ROZSZERZONY

CZĘŚĆ II

Instrukcja dla zdającego

1. Sprawdź, czy arkusz egzaminacyjny zawiera 8 stron (zadania 4 – 9). 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, a błędne zapisy wyraźnie przekreśl.
5. Na tej stronie oraz na karcie odpowiedzi wpisz swój numer PESEL i przyklej naklejkę z kodem.
6. Zaznaczając odpowiedzi w części karty przeznaczonej dla zdającego, zamaluj  pola do tego przeznaczone. Błędne zaznaczenie otocz kółkiem  i zaznacz właściwe.
7. Tylko odpowiedzi zaznaczone na karcie będą oceniane.



**UZUPEŁNIA ZESPÓŁ
NADZORUJĄCY**

Uprawnienia zdającego do:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☐ | dostosowania
kryteriów oceniania |
| ☐ | nieprzenoszenia
zaznaczeń na kartę |

8 MAJA 2018

**Czas pracy:
70 minut**

**Liczba punktów
do uzyskania: 27**

MJA-R2_1P-182

ROZUMIENIE SŁUCHANEGO TEKSTU

Zadanie 4. (5 pkt)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedź na temat zakazu, który ma być wprowadzony w parku rozrywki. Zaznacz znakiem X, które zdania są zgodne z treścią nagrania (T – True), a które nie (F – False).

Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

		T	F
4.1.	Most visitors to <i>Walt Disney World</i> are expected to oppose the planned ban on selfie sticks.		
4.2.	During a roller coaster ride a man dropped a selfie stick.		
4.3.	The roller coaster riders were dissatisfied with the way the situation was handled by the staff.		
4.4.	The ban in <i>Walt Disney World</i> will be the first regulation against selfie sticks to come into effect in amusement parks.		
4.5.	The speaker questions the need for the ban on selfie sticks.		

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 5. (5 pkt)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedzi pięciu osób na temat zakładania własnej firmy. Do każdej wypowiedzi (5.1.–5.5.) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A–F). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga: jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- A. IDEA INSPIRED BY A REQUEST
- B. BENEFITING FROM A NATURAL TALENT
- C. DISSATISFACTION WITH A GIFT LEADS TO A CREATIVE IDEA
- D. STARTING A BUSINESS IN ORDER TO FIGHT BOREDOM
- E. DECISION PRECEDED BY A THOROUGH ANALYSIS
- F. DISCOURAGING INITIAL EFFORTS

5.1.	5.2.	5.3.	5.4.	5.5.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 6. (5 pkt)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad na temat *High Line*, jednego z parków w Nowym Jorku. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B, C albo D.

Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

6.1. The *High Line* is different from the other parks in New York because

- A. it runs above street level.
- B. it has a great variety of rare bushes.
- C. it was constructed along a straight horizontal line.
- D. it was built along a railroad track that had been demolished.

6.2. The *High Line* was created thanks to

- A. people protesting against closing a railway station.
- B. a campaign launched by the railroad track owners.
- C. a charity event organized by celebrities.
- D. the determination of the local residents.

6.3. The main objective for the architects was to

- A. provide the area with appropriate soil.
- B. select plants that create a mysterious atmosphere.
- C. design a safe space for visitors.
- D. ensure a sufficient amount of light for the plants.

6.4. The *High Line* can be considered environmentally friendly because

- A. no paving has been laid out.
- B. rainwater is used in an efficient way.
- C. a significant carbon reduction has been noted there.
- D. around 85% of construction materials have been recycled.

6.5. In the interview, James talks about

- A. various architectural trends in designing parks.
- B. the future of post-industrial sites turned into parks.
- C. the means to encourage architects to create original parks.
- D. the origins of the park and the challenges in making it a reality.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

ROZUMIENIE PISANEGO TEKSTU I ROZPOZNAWANIE STRUKTUR LEKSYKALNO-GRAMATYCZNYCH

Zadanie 7. (5 pkt)

Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B, C albo D.

Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

THE CHAPEL

My father was the landscaper for the huge Carrington estate. With fifty acres, it was one of the last remaining still functioning private properties of that size in Englewood, New Jersey, an upscale town easily reached from Manhattan via the George Washington Bridge.

One Saturday afternoon in August twenty-two years ago, when I was six years old, my father decided, even though it was his day off, that he had to go to check the newly installed outside lighting. The Carringtons were having a formal dinner party that evening for two hundred people. Already in trouble with his employers, Daddy knew that if the lights placed in the garden did not function properly, it might mean the end of his job.

Because we lived alone, he had no choice but to take me with him. He seated me on a bench in the garden with strict instructions to stay there until he came back. Then he added, "I may be a while, so if you have to use the bathroom, go through the screen door around the corner."

That sort of permission was exactly what I needed. I had once heard my father describe the inside of the great stone mansion, and my imagination had gone wild. It had been built in Wales in the seventeenth century and had a beautiful chapel. In 1848, the first Carrington had the mansion taken down and reassembled stone by stone in Englewood.

I waited five minutes and then raced through the door. I knew from my father's account that the chapel had a heavy wooden door and was located at the end of the hall on the second floor. I had to see it. The back staircase was to my right, and I made my way upstairs. If I did encounter anyone, I planned to say that I was looking for a bathroom.

On the second floor I tiptoed down one carpeted hallway after another. Then I saw it: the heavy wooden door my father had told me about. I rushed to open it. It squeaked as I tugged at it, but it opened just enough for me to squeeze through.

In reality, the chapel was much smaller than I'd expected. I had pictured it as similar to the impressive Lady Chapel in St. Patrick's Cathedral, where my grandmother stopped to light a candle for my mother on the rare occasions when we shopped in New York. She never failed to tell me how beautiful my mother had looked the day she and my father were married there.

The walls and floor of this chapel were built of stone, and the air felt damp and cold. A neglected statue of the Virgin Mary was the room's only religious artefact, and a battery-lit votive candle in front of it provided the dim lighting. Two rows of shaky wooden benches faced the small wooden table that must have served as an altar.

Unexpectedly, I heard the door squeak, and I knew someone was pushing it open. I did the only thing I could do – I ran between the benches, dropped to the ground and buried my face in my hands.

From the voices I could hear that a man and a woman had entered the chapel. Their whispers, harsh and angry, echoed against the stone. The woman was demanding money, and the man was saying that he had already paid her enough. Then she said, "This will be the last time, I swear," and he said, "I heard that song before."

adapted from I Heard That Song Before by Mary Higgins Clark

7.1. Which statement is TRUE about the Carrington estate?

- A. It wasn't accessible via the George Washington Bridge.
- B. It was one of the largest properties in the area.
- C. It gave the impression of being an abandoned property.
- D. It was the last private property in Englewood.

7.2. The narrator's father went to the estate on Saturday because he

- A. wanted to make sure the garden was properly lit.
- B. was invited to attend a reception there.
- C. wanted to make up for a day off.
- D. was sent for to fix broken lighting.

7.3. On the way to the chapel, the narrator

- A. encountered some strangers.
- B. lost her sense of direction.
- C. relied on her father's description.
- D. was thinking about her mother.

7.4. From the text we find out that the chapel in Carringtons' mansion was

- A. added after the house was reassembled.
- B. different from what the narrator had imagined.
- C. the place where the narrator's parents got married.
- D. crammed with impressive religious objects.

7.5. While the narrator was in the chapel, she

- A. hid behind the wooden altar.
- B. lit a votive candle.
- C. talked to a stranger.
- D. overheard an argument.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 8. (4 pkt)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Wpisz w każdą lukę (8.1.–8.4.) literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie (A–E), tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst.

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

Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

ENSURING SAFE OPERATION OF DRONES

The airspace over London is among the most crowded in the world and the soaring popularity of small unmanned drones has added to the congestion. **8.1.** ____ If we want to prevent such incidents in the future, stricter enforcement of regulations and better technology are required.

The scale of the problem is unknown. Sales of drones in Britain and many other countries are not counted but we know the trend is increasing. America's Federal Aviation Administration reckons consumer sales could grow from 1.9 million in 2016 to as many as 4.3 million by 2020. Close encounters are also on the rise and many of them can potentially be hazardous. Britain's Airprox Board, which is responsible for collecting reports, found 23 near-misses between drones and aircraft between April and November last year. Today no one is sure how much damage a drone could do to a jet airliner. **8.2.** ____ What's more, many of them have metal components, including lithium-ion batteries, which can explode if damaged.

Rules for operating drones are meant to ensure that collisions do not happen. **8.3.** ____ Not complying with these regulations is a criminal offence. However, rules alone will not stop accidents. Stricter control is necessary. In America, recreational users are required to register their drones online and are given an identification number for their craft. Failure to register could mean a fine of up to \$250,000. Schemes to help identify drone operators are also planned in Europe.

Technology can also help keep drones out of trouble. **8.4.** ____ Another method is a "virtual tether", which in effect puts a drone on an invisible leash to prevent it from flying too far from its operator.

adapted from www.economist.com

- A. In Britain and America drones are not supposed to go higher than 150 metres and should be kept in sight by their operators at all times.
- B. Those the size of a large insect are probably nothing to worry about, but there are some which can weigh 20 kilos.
- C. But neither various rules nor the most modern technology will stop those intent on deliberately causing harm.
- D. Some drone-makers are restricting the speed drones can reach, as well as installing software which programs a drone's GPS to prevent flights near airports or nuclear power stations.
- E. As a result, there have been many close encounters between drones and planes and one minor collision, thankfully with negligible damage.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 9. (3 pkt)

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

Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 0,5 punktu.

UNUSUAL SKYSCRAPER MADE OF...WOOD!

The London skyline has seen the Shard, the Gherkin and even the Cheesegrater. It could now include something even more extraordinary: the Toothpick, a giant skyscraper made of wood.

Plans for London's first timber skyscraper **9.1.** _____ for some time now. Currently, the world's tallest timber building is a 14-storey apartment block in Norway. But not for long. Why? Because last Monday, designers **9.2.** _____ forward an idea for an 80-storey, 300-metre-high wooden 'toothpick-like' building which would create 1,000 new residences. It would be the second tallest building in the capital.

Why timber? According to Cambridge researchers, the use of timber as a structural material in tall buildings has a great **9.3.** _____ of potential benefits; the most obvious being that, unlike concrete and steel, it's a renewable resource. The research also **9.4.** _____ other advantages such as lower costs, shorter construction time and lighter buildings.

Undoubtedly, **9.5.** _____ London is to accommodate more residents, it will have to densify. One solution is taller buildings. And it is believed that people have preference for taller buildings made from natural materials **9.6.** _____ towers built of steel and concrete.

adapted from www.independent.co.uk

9.1.

- A. are discussed
- B. have been discussed
- C. would be discussing
- D. were being discussed

9.4.

- A. released
- B. carried
- C. conducted
- D. revealed

9.2.

- A. gave
- B. put
- C. set
- D. came

9.5.

- A. unless
- B. whereas
- C. if
- D. whether

9.3.

- A. degree
- B. figure
- C. matter
- D. number

9.6.

- A. rather than
- B. as far as
- C. in spite of
- D. with regard to

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

