



**CENTRALNA
KOMISJA
EGZAMINACYJNA**

Arkusz zawiera informacje prawnie chronione do momentu rozpoczęcia egzaminu.

Układ graficzny © CKE 2013

WYPEŁNIA 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 7 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.



**WYPEŁNIA ZESPÓŁ
NADZORUJĄCY**

Uprawnienia zdającego do:

☐

nieprzenoszenia odpowiedzi
na kartę odpowiedzi

☐

dostosowania zasad
oceniania.

6 MAJA 2020

**Czas pracy:
70 minut**

**Liczba punktów
do uzyskania: 27**

MJA-R2_1P-202

ROZUMIENIE SŁUCHANEGO TEKSTU

Zadanie 4. (5 pkt)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedź dotyczącą pewnego wynalazku. 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.	Mark Twain was the inventor of a very efficient printing machine.		
4.2.	Mark Twain initially believed in the success of his investment.		
4.3.	Paige managed to achieve mass production of the new printing machine.		
4.4.	Mark Twain found a way to pay off his debts.		
4.5.	The speaker encourages listeners to follow Mark Twain's example.		

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 5. (5 pkt)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie pięć wypowiedzi na temat oznak, że rozmówca nie jest prawdomówny. 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. BEING EXCESSIVELY POLITE
- B. MAKING IDENTICAL REPLIES
- C. HESITATING BEFORE REPLYING
- D. GIVING INCONSISTENT SIGNALS
- E. STARING CONSTANTLY AT THE INTERLOCUTOR
- F. PROVIDING IRRELEVANT AND LENGTHY RESPONSES

5.1.	5.2.	5.3.	5.4.	5.5.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 6. (5 pkt)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad z aktorem, który zagrał rolę naukowca. 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. Geoffrey Rush finally agreed to play the role of Einstein because

- A. the project he was working on with his wife was cancelled.
- B. he managed to reschedule his other assignments.
- C. the shooting of another film had ended earlier.
- D. the director of *Genius* postponed the filming.

6.2. While preparing for the role, Rush learned that

- A. Einstein had contributed to the creation of the atomic bomb.
- B. Einstein had sometimes dressed in an eccentric way.
- C. Einstein's adolescence had been a troubled one.
- D. Einstein's financial situation had been secure.

6.3. To transform Rush into Einstein, the make-up team

- A. gave him fuller eyebrows.
- B. changed the shape of his nose.
- C. hid some wrinkles around his eyes.
- D. made him wear wigs throughout the film.

6.4. To prepare for filming, Rush and Flynn

- A. met scientists involved in research on Einstein.
- B. watched films showing Einstein's private life.
- C. were instructed by the same speech coach.
- D. acted out their roles on Skype.

6.5. When answering the last question, Rush

- A. talks about the ridicule Einstein was exposed to.
- B. explains the value of Einstein's scientific achievements.
- C. reveals how Einstein's weaknesses affected his relationships.
- D. points out some features Einstein had in common with ordinary people.

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.

TOUCHDOWN IN TIBET

The descent over the Tsangpo valley is slightly unnerving for the first time. I could feel that the plane was slowly descending, but below there was no trace of any city or airport, not even a single house. The plane did not circle or turn in any way but just continued to sink lower and lower in the morning sky. The mountain tops appeared very close outside the windows. Some were even above the plane. The inquisitive mind can stretch the minutes of the descent into long hours. “Was the pilot really the uniformed youth we saw slurping tea from a jam jar at the top of the steps? Had he been in a plane before? Did the man with the screwdriver do his job?”

Suddenly, as if in answer to the prayers being said aboard the plane, a flash of grey concrete appeared at the moment of impact and the plane rolled securely along one of the longest runways in Asia. The relief of a safe landing is normally missed by the foreign passengers who instead watch in disbelief at the sight of Tibetans happily standing in the aisle at this tense moment, stretching, yawning and unpacking their belongings from the overhead lockers. The flight attendants do not react.

I once sat on the plane to Lhasa with an American visitor who suddenly screamed at the top of her voice, ‘SIT DOWN! EVERYBODY SIT DOWN!’ All heads turned to this frantic woman who was waving madly at the Tibetans to get back in their seats. Rather sheepishly, those standing in the aisle, looked at one another, then back to the wild woman and decided that there would be less trouble if they just stood by their seats and waited until the plane had landed before continuing to empty the overhead locker. As soon as the door opened, heavy parcels of stinking garlic grass and cabbage were dropped from overhead lockers and the Tibetans made their way to the front, flattening everything in their path. Once on the runway, they scurried off towards the airport building dragging their bundles behind them.

When I got off, I was left in peace to survey the scene around me. The sky directly above was an impossibly bright blue that I had only seen before on faked postcards. Woolly clouds hung in the air just over the mountain tops. At first, I was slightly disappointed. I had expected the landing strip to be hacked out of ice between glaciers, but here everything looked soft and green. I didn’t realise at the time that I was seeing Tibet at the climax of its short, warm summer and that, just two months later, I would be desperate to see something green – other than the fluorescent Holiday Inn sign covered with snow. Intrigued though I was with all this, I set about the more immediate task of finding my car and driver.

I had only walked 20 paces across the runway when I had to stop to take in lung-full of air. I was gasping like a fish on the river bank. After a few moments to regain my breath, I headed for the airport building. Stepping over a ditch which ran along the side of the runway, a young man approached me waving a white cloth.

“Holiday Inn?” he smiled.

I nodded and returned the smile.

“Ah, I am Tashi,” he said, busy searching for something in his bag which turned out to be a beautiful silk scarf that he gave me as a present. Still smiling, he placed the scarf over my head, bowed slightly and uttered the words *tashi delai*.

“Good to meet you Tashi Delai. I am Alec Le Sueur.”

“No, no, I am not Tashi Delai. I am Tashi.”

“So who is Tashi Delai?” I asked. He looked puzzled and said “Nobody is Tashi Delai.”

This conversation was getting us nowhere.

“*Tashi delai* is a Tibetan greeting,” he explained. “My name is Tashi. Only Tashi. Not Tashi Delai.”

“Ah, I see,” I said.

Whoever Tashi was I could see that we were going to be friends.

adapted from The Hotel on the Roof of the World by Alec Le Sueur

7.1. Alec got anxious during the descent because

- A. the plane failed to touch down at the first attempt.
- B. he could see no sign of civilisation on the ground.
- C. the plane had to go round over the mountains several times.
- D. the pilot informed the passengers about a technical problem.

7.2. The most surprising thing for foreigners flying to Tibet is

- A. the local people’s conduct during landing.
- B. the fear the Tibetans show while the plane descends.
- C. the way the crew calm down upset passengers.
- D. the amount of luggage that is stored in overhead lockers.

7.3. When the American woman screamed, the Tibetans

- A. carelessly dropped their belongings in the aisle.
- B. asked the flight attendant to calm her down.
- C. sat down obediently in their seats.
- D. stopped unpacking for a while.

7.4. When Alec got off the plane, he was

- A. surprised by the scenery.
- B. relieved that he could breathe so easily.
- C. disturbed by the snow and ice on the runway.
- D. disappointed with the low temperature outside.

7.5. When Alec and Tashi met,

- A. Tashi was puzzled by Alec’s name.
- B. Tashi greeted Alec in a rude way.
- C. Alec received a welcoming gift from Tashi.
- D. Alec introduced himself in the local language.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 8. (4 pkt)

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

Uwaga: jeden fragment został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

CLUNY'S CAGE

Charles Edward Stuart (1720–1788), commonly known as the Young Pretender, or Bonnie Prince Charlie, is an important figure in Scotland's history. He believed the British crown was his birthright and together with his Jacobite followers planned to remove the Hanoverian usurper George II from the throne. His bold attempt to achieve this, initiated in 1745, ended with the total defeat of his army at the Battle of Culloden. **8.1.** _____ Bonnie Prince Charlie was one of them.

Historians from the *1745 Association* have long sought to establish the whereabouts of the hideout where Bonnie Prince Charlie stayed with Cluny MacPherson, one of his closest allies, in early September 1746. Maps of the area have long marked "Prince Charlie's Cave", also called "Cluny's Cage", on the southern slopes of Ben Alder. **8.2.** _____ They claim that slightly to the west of the traditional spot they have found a location which more closely matches MacPherson's description of the prince's shelter.

The vice-president of the *1745 Association* commented on the discovery saying that it cannot be claimed with any certainty that it is the real site of "Cluny's Cage", but it is a reasonable candidate. **8.3.** _____ And the two large rocks found there must indeed have formed a perfect fireplace from which there was a natural chimney. Besides, smaller stones at the site appear to be blackened on the underside, suggesting a fire may have been lit there. The new location fits MacPherson's description almost entirely. **8.4.** _____ Yet, it follows from various accounts that there were some in this area during the mid-18th century. The Association will now consider what further research or archaeological work may be possible and affordable in order to establish this claim beyond doubt.

adapted from www.scotsman.com

- A. The spot is said to have been chosen by the fugitives because smoke from cooking could disappear up the cliff face without being noticed.
- B. His accomplice, Cluny MacPherson, made an attempt to overthrow the king, but failed and had to flee and hide.
- C. The Jacobites who survived the bloodshed had to run for their lives, and often spent months in hiding.
- D. The only thing that is not in keeping with it is the fact that there are no trees at the site of the supposed hideout.
- E. However, some members of the organisation have doubts whether it is the true site of the hideout.

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.

JOIN IN! IT'S GOOD FOR YOUR HEALTH!

Being part of a social group is good for a person's health. It can provide better protection against memory **9.1.** _____ and the effects of ageing than many drugs and medicines.

Several studies **9.2.** _____ that when people feel part of a group they are less likely to suffer from heart attacks. They are also more able to **9.3.** _____ with stress and are better at retaining their memory than people who become socially isolated.

According to Professor Alex Haslam, we are social animals who live in social groups. Belonging to a group gives us a sense of social identity, **9.4.** _____ is an indispensable part of who we are. For this **9.5.** _____, groups are essential for mental functioning, health and well-being.

Understanding the social determinants of health can give way to a totally new approach to dealing with the ageing process. Perhaps **9.6.** _____ traditional medicines and pills, doctors will begin to "prescribe" events, club meetings and cultural activities as effective remedies for these common problems.

adapted from www.independent.co.uk

9.1.

- A. waste
- B. lack
- C. crash
- D. loss

9.4.

- A. while
- B. whereas
- C. which
- D. what

9.2.

- A. have been shown
- B. have shown
- C. being shown
- D. having been shown

9.5.

- A. origin
- B. sense
- C. ground
- D. reason

9.3.

- A. cope
- B. bear
- C. handle
- D. maintain

9.6.

- A. because of
- B. in order to
- C. instead of
- D. as far as

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

