

# **EGZAMIN MATURALNY**

## **JĘZYK ANGIELSKI POZIOM ROZSZERZONY**

### **PRZYKŁADOWY ZESTAW ZADAŃ**

**Czas pracy: 150 minut**

**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. Which of the statements below is an opinion, not a fact presented in the text?**

- A. Most often committed crimes are both serious and petty ones.
- B. There has been a significant rise in committed crimes in last five years.
- C. Due to the growing number of elderly people there is increase in crimes among them.

**Tekst 2.**

**1.2. The man is speaking**

- A. during a stay at a camping site.
- B. during a mountain trip.
- C. during a school meeting.

**Tekst 3.**

**1.3. What are the people talking about?**

- A. the advances in modern technology
- B. an occurring phenomenon in technology
- A. different companies producing technical devices

**Zadanie 2. (0-4)**

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi na temat relacji z rodzicami. 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**

A.	recollects his/her childhood.
B.	refers to the consequences of a parents' mistake.
C.	mentions a principle that parents should follow.
D.	enumerates kinds of punishment that can be imposed on children.
E.	informs about his/her relationship with both his/her parents.

2.1.	2.2.	2.3.	2.4.

### Zadanie 3. (0-5)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad z osobą uprawiającą dziwny sport. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl A, B, C albo D.

#### 3.1. What do we learn about Kirsty Johnson's participation in the UK Bog Snorkelling Championship?

- A. She took part in it the for the first time.
- B. She broke the world record by 5 seconds.
- C. She followed in her parents' footsteps.
- D. She was the fastest in the women's category.

#### 3.2. During The UK Bog Snorkeling Championship the participants are expected

- A. to use only some parts of their bodies while swimming.
- B. to have professional snorkeling equipment.
- C. to wear fancy outfits to amuse the audience.
- D. to cover the distance of 55 meters.

#### 3.3. Which is true about bog snorkelling championship?

- A. It is only organized in Llanwrtyd Well.
- B. It is no longer connected with charity.
- C. It has popularized the town of Llanwrtyd Well.
- D. It doesn't accept participants outside the UK.

#### 3.4. Kirsty decided to take part in the UK Bog Snorkelling Championship because

- A. she had mastered a unique technique to win it.
- B. she wanted to improve her swimming skills.
- C. she hoped that she would become famous.
- D. she was eager to take up a new sport.

#### 3.5. In the interview Kirsty

- A. instructs people how be good at bog snorkelling.
- B. discourages people from doing bog snorkelling.
- C. gives details of her bog snorkelling career.
- D. explains what bog snorkelling is.

#### Zadanie 4. (0-4)

**Przeczytaj tekst, który został podzielony na trzy części (A-C), oraz pytania go dotyczące (4.1. – 4.4.). Do każdego pytania dopasuj właściwą część tekstu. Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga: jedna część tekstu pasuje do dwóch pytań.**

A.	These days most women think nothing of being able to vote in an election. What could be easier than going to a polling station and placing a cross in a box next to the candidate who best represents your views? Well at the start of the twentieth century, being recognised as equals in society alongside men was a much more arduous task. New Zealand had given women the vote in 1893, and Australia followed in 1902. Although this was a major boost to women and women’s fight for the vote in the UK, they became increasingly frustrated that nothing seemed to be happening on home soil.
B.	On October 10 <sup>th</sup> 1903, the Women’s Social and Political Union was founded in Manchester by six feminists and they decided to take the law into their own hands in their fight for votes for women. Annie Kennedy and Christabel Pankhurst were the first to be jailed for refusing to pay fines after disrupting a Liberal Party meeting. During subsequent years, group members, known as suffragettes, were prepared to break the law in the name of equality regardless of their social standing. This was a fight which united women from all walks of life. In prison women from privileged backgrounds shared cells with the poorest in society. Focusing on gender rather than class would influence their future politics. Being a woman and fighting for the issues that united them was far more important than any social or economic differences.
C.	It was during the First World War that everything changed. The suffragettes were prepared to contribute to the war effort instead of campaigning for the vote for women. While men went to the front line, women proved their worth in the war effort, working in the armaments factories and on farms. As a result, the Representation of the Peoples Act in 1918 finally allowed women over the age of 30 the right to vote. The age restriction was eventually dropped in 1928 giving women the same political weight as men. Like much of the freedom we take for granted in modern society, the votes for women movement had to be fought for.

#### In which paragraph does the author mention

4.1.	women being punished for their action?	
4.2.	women’s disappointment with the lack of action?	
4.3.	a law which changed previous regulations?	
4.4.	the integration of women from different social classes?	

### Zadanie 5. (0-4)

**Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery fragmenty. Wpisz w luki 5.1.–5.4. litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące fragmenty (A–E), tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst.**

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

So, you've done England. You've been on a bus tour around London, travelled up to Liverpool to wander around the Beatles Museum, listened to the audio guide while strolling around Stonehenge, taken in the university towns of Oxford and Cambridge, had a day trip to Stratford-Upon-Avon, admired the architecture of Durham Cathedral and been hiking in the Lake District. But what about Glastonbury Tor? Why isn't this on the list of sights for tourists visiting England? **5.1.** \_\_\_\_\_ It's about time this place, surrounded by the natural beauty of the West Country, was also put on the map.

There's a county called Somerset in South-West of England and Glastonbury Tor is the region's most famous landmark. **5.2.** \_\_\_\_\_ That's because it's surrounded by the flat land of the Somerset levels.

The hill has a long spiritual history and there is evidence of both a Pagan and an early Christian settlement on the summit. Today, when you reach the top, and after enjoying the breathtaking views over the green fields below, you can look around the ruins of Saint Michael's church, which dates back to the 14th century. The church tower still stands today. **5.3.** \_\_\_\_\_ This would have been the same period when Stonehenge is thought to have been constructed.

Glastonbury Tor is also the site of many myths and legends. **5.4.** \_\_\_\_\_ Another account tells of it being the home of a Fairy King and that the tor was a magical place where fairies could be seen. A Celtic legend states that the hill is in fact hollow and the church at the top acts as an entrance to the underworld beneath. Even today the landmark continues to attract people who believe in its unique magical power.

- A.** The origins of the terraces on the hillside remain a mystery but are thought to date back to Neolithic times.
- B.** It's off the beaten track, but the conical shape of the hill, which is 158 metres high, can be seen for miles around.
- C.** One of them has it that King Arthur, who led Britain's defence against the Saxon invaders in the 5th and 6th centuries, had a castle there.
- D.** There are seven deep, roughly symmetrical terraces on the sides of the Tor. Their formation remains a mystery too.
- E.** Everyone knows about the world famous music festival that takes place in Glastonbury every year, but hardly anyone knows the mysterious Tor.

## Zadanie 6. (0-5)

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

### WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA?

The Mariana Trench is one of the deepest point in our oceans. It is an extremely deep, narrow crack which reaches down to almost 11 kilometres and is 2,500 kilometres long. It is one of about 20 trenches all over the world, but most are situated in the Pacific Ocean.

These trenches play a central role in the creation of earthquakes because tectonic plates meet here. When the tectonic plates move against each other, it can trigger an earthquake. They can also tell us a lot about life in the deep ocean. Dr Alan Jamieson, who works at the University of Aberdeen, has been studying these trenches for years. He drops bait for fish together with a camera in the deepest parts of the ocean to see what kinds of fish are attracted to the food. Having expected to see only a few pale creatures, he was surprised at how much activity there was at these depths. He noticed shrimp-like fish over 30 centimetres long and vivid pink jellylike creatures. He has even had deep sea shrimp named after him. More research has to be done to find out how these animals can live in a place where the temperature is only just over zero degrees Celsius, where the pressure is about a thousand times greater than on the surface of the sea, and where there is total darkness.

Oceanographer, Dr. Sylvia Earle, claims that we have long neglected the bottom of the sea. The ocean bed which is situated between 4,000 and 6,000 metres is known as the Abyssal Zone. Trenches, on the other hand, are in the Hadal Zone, and are twice as deep. Although the latter only accounts for approximately 3 percent of the ocean, when you think that this equates to an area the size of China, it's quite significant. Dr. Earle is frustrated that the sea has always come second place to space in the field of exploration. There are better maps of the Moon, Mars and Jupiter than of the oceans' floor. Then, of course, there's the question of the best way to get down there. Some in the scientific community believe that the only way to explore the ocean floor is by a manned mission so that scientists can see for themselves. Others reckon that underwater robots are the answer. Whatever happens any high-profile event would generate interest and excitement to this relatively unexplored and unknown part of our earth.

#### 6.1. What did Dr Alan Jamieson discover?

- A. Creatures' ability to survive at low temperatures.
- B. Fish can survive in darkness for a very long time.
- C. Animals living in trenches are usually pale.
- D. More creatures live in the depths than it was estimated.

#### 6.2. Which of the following statements is a fact, not an opinion, presented in the text?

- A. The best way to explore the oceans' bottom is to send scientists there.
- B. Robots are more effective at exploring the ocean's floor.
- C. The exploration of the ocean's floor attracts a lot of interest.
- D. Space and oceans aren't explored to the same extent.

As the camera reached the dark, lonely depths of 1,500 metres, the oceanographers looked on desperate to see if they could spot any living creatures. The tiny but scary-looking dragonfish came out of the darkness. The new member of the team, fresh out of university, got very excited. He'd studied the creature on his degree course at university. 'Wow! Finally I get to see a *Grammatostomias Flagellibarba*', he said enthusiastically, and proceeded to tell his much more experienced colleagues everything he knew about this ferocious predator. That it was only six inches in length, that its teeth were disproportionately large compared to its body size and that it had its own bioluminescence, or lighting system.

Most of the scientists put up with this new team member. But some were less keen on having a naïve, inexperienced trainee with them. They had all seen the dragonfish many times before and, although still excited by it, there was much more to be discovered on the ocean floor. For years now they had wanted to be the first research team to discover something completely new. Something that had never been seen before. But their funding was running out and they'd soon have to try to get money from the university, which seemed more interested in other more obvious projects: faster air travel, cloning, renewable energy. Who cared about the bottom of the sea? It didn't touch anyone's life directly anyway.

As more and more already discovered species approached the camera, the team members drifted off for coffee or lunch breaks. Anyone in research realises you can spend hours doing this sort of thing only to be disappointed. One of the biggest discoveries in marine behavioural observation was that the dragonfish had the ability to conceal its lights preventing it from becoming prey to another sea creature when it was eating. That hadn't exactly been front page news to the general public.

After what seemed like hours, the project leader jumped up from his chair, almost in fright, and said, 'Hey, I think you might want to see this!' Everyone ran over from different parts of the laboratory and crowded around the screen. Slowly but surely something came into view. Something so large and so foreign that everyone froze and felt the hairs on the back of their necks stand on end. 'I don't think we studied that on our course?' said the new boy. 'I don't think anyone did', came the reply, 'but I think we've just found our funding!'

### 6.3 The new member of a team

- A. was more competent than his colleagues.
- B. was tolerated by the majority of the group.
- C. had already discovered a new species.
- D. had taught at university previously.

### 6.4. From the third paragraph we learn about

- A. the expectations of the group.
- B. the group's fame resulting from previous research.
- C. a unique feature of a particular species.
- D. the newcomer's increasing disappointment with the research.

### 6.5. This text should be entitled

- A. SCIENTISTS' ARGUMENTS
- B. FRUITLESS RESEARCH ENDS
- C. PATIENTLY WAITING PAYS OFF
- D. MARINE GROUP'S FAILURE

### 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.

#### ARE YOU 'UNDERAGE'?

Something interesting has been happening on the music scene recently. Remember the time when you had to be a certain age to be able to get into concerts and clubs and when it seemed you had to wait forever to be old enough to experience really exciting gigs? Teenagers used to spend time and money trying to 7.1. \_\_\_\_\_ themselves look eighteen and many even invested in fake IDs to get past the security guards! Well, it appears that the tables have turned and a new phenomenon has arrived which is keeping older music fans 7.2. \_\_\_\_\_ and forcing them to try to appear younger or get hold fake IDs that prove they are under eighteen. What is it? It's the brainchild of Sam Gascoyne, a fifteen-year-old who got fed up with 7.3. \_\_\_\_\_ from concerts and decided to do something about it. This will be the second year of the extremely popular 'Underage' festivals. 'Underage' started as a nightclub night for teenagers who wanted to listen to popular bands. 7.4. \_\_\_\_\_ to Sam, teens today are getting involved in music and the music industry at younger and younger ages and their needs are not being catered for. They are no longer content to listen to the type of music nightclubs usually provide for under-eighteen nights.

- |      |                |                 |                      |                         |
|------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 7.1. | A. do          | B. make         | C. bring             | D. get                  |
| 7.2. | A. out         | B. off          | C. back              | D. from                 |
| 7.3. | A. turned away | B. turning away | C. being turned away | D. had been turned away |
| 7.4. | A. Thanks      | B. Owing        | C. Due               | D. According            |



### Zadanie 8. (0-4)

Uzupełnij każdą lukę (8.1.–8.4.) jednym wyrazem, przekształcając wyraz podany w nawiasie, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

1. When you are planning to climb a mountain you have to be prepared for 8.1. \_\_\_\_\_ (PREDICT) weather conditions.
2. The present member of parliament has failed to be 8.2. \_\_\_\_\_ (ELECTED) and will return to his previous occupation.
3. Andy is a very good student, he is clever and 8.3. \_\_\_\_\_ (RESOURCE). He has often got a lot of ideas and solutions when we are working on projects together.
4. Recently a lot of 8.4. \_\_\_\_\_ (IMPROVE) have been introduced in our city, we have got more car parks and some streets have been repaired.

### Zadanie 9.

Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego (9.1.–9.4.). Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań.

**Uwaga:** nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie 5 wyrazów, wliczając w to wyraz już podany.

- 9.1. I'm sure that John was at the swimming pool yesterday and that's why he didn't answer your phone call.  
**BEEN**  
John \_\_\_\_\_ at the swimming pool yesterday and that's why he didn't answer your phone call.
- 9.2. It's a pity I didn't visit Johnny when I was in the USA last time.  
**WISH**  
I \_\_\_\_\_ Johnny when I was in the USA last time.
- 9.3. It is said that the cathedral was completely destroyed during the war.  
**HAVE**  
The cathedral \_\_\_\_\_ completely destroyed during the war.
- 9.4. Is it true that Jim has always admired his sister?  
**UP**  
Is it true that Jim has always \_\_\_\_\_ his sister?





# **BRUDNOPIS** (*nie podlega ocenie*)