

EGZAMIN MATURALNY

JĘZYK ANGIELSKI POZIOM ROZSZERZONY

PRZYKŁADOWY ZESTAW ZADAŃ

Czas pracy: 150 minut

Zadanie 1.

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

Tekst 1.

What does the speaker do?

- A. He advises holiday makers which activities to choose.
- B. He warns holiday makers against taking up certain activities.
- C. He informs holiday makers about the available activities.

Tekst 2.

The speakers are talking about

- A. what people should do to stay fit.
- B. whose task it is to promote a healthy lifestyle.
- C. how the press creates people's attitude to fitness.

Tekst 3.

Which of the following is stated in the programme as an opinion, not a fact?

- A. Young women tend to treat their careers rather than motherhood as a priority.
- B. The generation gap between women and their children tends to be increasing.
- C. More women tend to decide to have their first baby when aged 35 and over.

Zadanie 2.

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi na temat konfliktów w rodzinie. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu dopasuj do każdej wypowiedzi (1–4) odpowiadające jej zdanie (A–E). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. **Uwaga!** Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

A.	The speaker's sibling acts as his / her parents.
B.	The speaker is penalized by one of his / her parents.
C.	The speaker's sibling blames him / her for their conflicts.
D.	The speaker is content to spend time with his / her cousins.
E.	The speaker's relationship with his / her parents is good as they rarely meet.

2.1.	2.2.	2.3.	2.4.

Zadanie 3.

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedź na temat niedźwiedzi w Indiach. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

3.1. Which is TRUE about the Kalandars

- A. They used to live in one place.
- B. They create large well-off families.
- C. They make money from bear dancing.
- D. They specialize in training animals for fights.

3.2. Why are sloth bears endangered?

- A. The Kalandars hunt for their cubs.
- B. Their females are frequently caught.
- C. They are killed for their special qualities.
- D. They are sold because of their precious fur.

3.3. People buy sloth bears' body parts because

- A. they are used as ingredients in traditional dishes.
- B. cheap medicines are produced from them.
- C. of the cultural importance of this trade.
- D. of the symbolic meaning of bears.

3.4. Which opinion do Andrew and Parvati share?

- A. Sloth bears suffer a lot during training.
- B. There is an urgent need to protect the sloth bear.
- C. There is a close relationship between people and bears.
- D. Sloth bear dancing shouldn't be accepted any more.

3.5. The aim of this programme is to

- A. encourage people to watch bear dancing.
- B. inform of the ways to protect sloth bears.
- C. give insight into the history of bear dancing.
- D. make people aware of possible threats to sloth bears.

Zadanie 4.

Przeczytaj tekst, który został podzielony na trzy fragmenty (A–C) oraz pytania ich dotyczące (1–4). Do każdego pytania dopasuj właściwy fragment. Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli.

Uwaga: jeden fragment pasuje do dwóch pytań.

A.	<p>Most people nowadays would easily admit that their health problems are caused by stress. However, fewer people understand that it is not stress itself, but our reaction to it that causes illness. This reaction, often called the ‘fight or flight’ response, is the body’s natural way of reacting to life-threatening situations. At the first sign of danger, hormones are released into the blood which cause the heart to beat faster, the lungs to absorb more oxygen and the level of sugar in the blood to increase, thus preparing the body to confront the danger or to run from it. Once the danger has been dealt with, the pulse rate slows down again and the body gradually returns to its normal functioning.</p>
B.	<p>A certain amount of stress in life is unavoidable, but anyone who is undergoing temporary periods of high stress, such as when moving house or taking school-leaving exams, or facing prolonged stress, like continuous exposure to loud noise or working for a very critical boss, is putting their health at risk unless they find ways to cope with that stress. The way that a person handles stress is just as important in controlling the effect it has on their health as the amount or type of stress they are exposed to.</p>
C.	<p>Many people find that regular sessions of intense physical activity offer the best way to minimise the effects of stress. Others respond better to calming activities such as yoga, meditation or relaxation exercises. Some people look for relief through alcohol or tobacco, but these substances are likely to make the situation worse in the long run, by putting even more strain on an already weakened immune system. Similarly, prescribed drugs, such as tranquilisers, may help people through temporary periods of high stress, but should not be considered a long-term solution.</p>

In which paragraph does the author

1.	describe the organism’s reaction to a disappearing threat?	
2.	enumerate situations when people are susceptible to stress?	
3.	doubt the efficiency of certain stress relievers?	
4.	mention the name of the phase when a human body reacts to stress?	

Zadanie 5.

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery fragmenty. Wpisz w luki 1–4 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.

When I came to work in Russia, I left a fiancée behind in London; I thought we loved each other enough for a happy marriage. She had agreed that she would marry me once my contract in Russia was over.

I once came to St Petersburg on business from Moscow, and a friend introduced me to some young artists. Anna was among them. We got into an interesting conversation about the directions modern art was taking, and I suggested continuing the conversation some other time. She boldly invited me back to her place for supper. **1. _____** As we were sitting at the table a frail voice suddenly came from the next room, ‘I’m hungry! You forgot me again!’

Anna jumped up from the table and ran to the other room. Her mother said to me, ‘That’s Anna’s grandmother, my mother. She’s been bedridden for five years. She’s become very difficult and won’t let anyone look after her except Anna. The poor girl is sometimes worked off her feet: she has the institute, her work, her painting, and on top of all that a difficult sick grandmother to take care of.’ **2. _____** ‘So have you been looking after her for the whole five years?’ I asked her. She answered rather sadly, ‘I was her favourite granddaughter. Now she’s forgotten everyone else, and she doesn’t recognize even her own daughter. I’m the only one she remembers.’

And they told me how Anna and her brother carried their grandmother out into the street in an armchair every day – that was her outing. They didn’t have the sort of wheelchair that would fit into the lift, and they hadn’t managed to change their flat for one on the ground floor. **3. _____** But the whole family jumped down my throat, ‘How could we take grandmother to an old people’s home when we’re all perfectly happy ourselves! What would people think of us! She has earned the right to die in her own bed.’

Anna looked at me in horror, ‘David, surely you wouldn’t get rid of the grandmother that brought you up?’ **4. _____** And for some reason it occurred to me that if something happened to me and I became an invalid, my fiancée would just as easily get rid of me as she had got rid of her mother when she had had her heart attack. I think I decided that evening that I would marry Anna.

A. Despite the fact that Anna was a bit reluctant, we decided to eat lunch in a restaurant together.

It was really nice and then we visited a gallery owned by Anna’s grandmother.

B. Then I remembered that my fiancée’s own mother had been in an old people’s home for several years, let alone her grandmother. She felt it was more convenient to have her mother there.

C. So I went there. She lived with her mother and brother. Anna’s mother was very hospitable, and the food she had made was fabulous.

D. A few minutes later Anna came back to the table looking calm and happy. ‘Gran smelt the food and got hungry again. I had already fed her before. Now she’s gone to sleep.’

E. I suggested it might be better to put her into an old people’s home, where they had all the facilities for taking care of old people like that.

Zadanie 6.

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

If you travel on your own, standing for hours in a cold shed while an official holds your passport upside down and questions you about the names of your grandparents, losing your luggage and missing your train are experiences that can be a source of anxiety. There is more comfort in handing your passport to the purser on the first evening of a cruise in the confidence that you will be able to walk down the gangway and saunter off into any town you come to without having to argue with passport officers. Moreover, nobody can really enjoy the endless packing and unpacking which is involved in independent travelling, or the nuisance of carrying around from hotel to hotel, steamer and railway sleeping wagon, an ever increasing collection of dirty clothes. As you will see if you persevere with this account, I rejoined the Stella, a cruise ship, after six weeks on my own. Then the prime satisfaction for me was to fill my laundry bag, hang up my suits on proper hangers and push my trunk under the bed in the knowledge that it would not be wanted again until I reached England.

A cruise ship is not the best way to do sightseeing, but it is by no means a bad one. It depends entirely on what you want to see. Clearly when you are visiting a museum or art gallery the way you got there is unimportant. The same applies in an almost equal degree to famous sites such as Pompeii. However, when the object of your visit is to see places of natural beauty such as the Greek Islands or the Dalmatian Coast, there is a great deal to be said for a different means of transport. One of the chief problems with a cruise is that your time in each place is strictly limited; it is very nice to spend a single day in Gibraltar, but two days in Venice are valueless from the point of view of getting an adequate impression. You cannot curtail or lengthen your stay in accordance with what appeals to you; you can, however, very conveniently reconnoitre for future journeys and decide which places you wish to visit again at your leisure.

1. Among the inconveniences of travelling on one's own the author does not mention

- A. the need to make prior reservations at hotels.
- B. the necessity to change one's means of transport.
- C. uncertainty and anxiety during passport control.
- D. frequent packing resulting from changing one's accommodation.

2. In the second paragraph the author

- A. recommends cruise holidays to readers.
- B. criticizes some aspects of cruise holidays.
- C. explains why he won't go on cruise holidays again.
- D. describes certain destinations to visit during cruise holidays.

Back in the 1980s and early 1990s, when Africans first realised that tourism might be a way out of their desperate poverty, they built big concrete hotels on the beaches of Kenya, South Africa and other countries. For some time numerous charter flights came from Germany and Italy. Tourists hoping to see lions in nature reserves - but also expecting to eat sauerkraut and enjoy the other comforts of home - packed into overcrowded resorts that were trying to look like the Mediterranean.

That was then. Fortunately, a new kind of travel is in fashion now. Today's tourists are leaving the European-style hotels for more authentic experiences, like horseback riding through the bush. Sitting by the fire at night after a typical dinner of meat stew, pumpkin leaves and wild spinach, they listen to the local Xhosa people telling folk stories. This experience is offered not by a multinational tour operator but by the Xhosa themselves, through a small, locally run firm called Amadiba Adventures. The money earned will provide the Xhosa tour guides with incomes two and a half times the average local wage.

In many ways, this type of vacation represents the future of global tourism - an industry on the road to fast growth and change. Despite difficulties, international and domestic tourism is expected to boom over the next two decades. While a global recession and the terrorist attacks of 9/11 pushed down tourist numbers in 2001 for the first time since 1982, the impact was less than many had expected. Longer-term trends, including a rise in global wealth, improving transport technology, cheaper flights and the use of the Internet as a travel tool, will make it possible for more people around the world to travel than ever before. Last year there were 693 million international tourist arrivals. The World Tourism Organization expects that number to increase to more than 1 billion by 2010. Tomorrow's tourists will come from new places; the number of Asian, and particularly Chinese, tourists is predicted to explode as that region becomes more integrated into the global economy.

Future tourists will also want to do different things. While sun-and-sea tourism still dominates, overcrowding and time pressures mean that the standard two-week beach vacation is becoming less popular. Rather than spending two weeks on a beach, workaholic Americans and Europeans are taking shorter but more varied trips, causing the rapid development of adventure travel, ecotourism, cultural tours, spa holidays, cruises and sports vacations in ever more distant places: China, the Maldives, Botswana. Western travellers who've 'been there and done that' choose more exotic, individualized experiences. Local governments and firms are trying hard to satisfy this new demand, which offers them the opportunity to make huge profits from tourism.

3. Which is TRUE about contemporary travellers?

- A. They avoid spending their holidays in wild places.
- B. They choose untypical places for their holidays.
- C. They don't need tourist guides in their destinations.
- D. They like fashionable European hotels for their holidays.

4. According to the article, what is the future of tourism?

- A. Themed trips will sharply lose popularity.
- B. Fewer people will travel due to terrorist threats.
- C. Brief but diverse trips will be chosen more frequently.
- D. Longer sun-and-sea holidays will become more popular.

5. Which is the best title for this text?

- A. GETTING OFF THE BEATEN TRACK
- B. FINE CUISINE LURES HOLIDAYMAKERS
- C. THE INVASION OF ASIAN TOURISTS
- D. GLOBAL RECESSION KILLS TOURISM

Zadanie 7.

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

Once found throughout South-East Asia, orangutans now exist only in the rainforests of Sumatra and Borneo. Because they spend most of their time alone, calculating population numbers is a difficult task, but estimates suggest that fewer than 30,000 are still in **1.** _____. Of these, most live in Borneo (about 24,000) with just a tiny population **2.** _____ in Sumatra. The most serious threat to orangutans is the destruction of their natural habitat. In the last 20 years an estimated 80% of forest in these areas has been cut down **3.** _____ wood or to create agricultural land. Fires are also an increasingly serious problem. When areas of forest are destroyed by fire, orangutans lose not only their home but also the fruit and leaves they live off. **4.** _____ legal protection in Borneo and Sumatra, orangutans are often killed for their meat - being slow-moving, they are easy targets for poachers. There is also a big demand for orangutans as pets in many Asian countries, particularly Taiwan. It has been estimated that the population of orangutans per square kilometre is higher in the capital, Taipei, than in their natural habitat.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. existence | B. life | C. appearance | D. environment |
| 2. A. survive | B. to survive | C. surviving | D. will survive |
| 3. A. to | B. for | C. on | D. into |
| 4. A. Since | B. However | C. Although | D. Despite |

Zadanie 8.

Uzupełnij każdą lukę (1–4) jednym wyrazem, przekształcając wyraz podany w nawiasie, tak aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

1. There is a _____ (LIKELY) that in 10 years' time we will be able to spend our holidays in space.
2. Unfortunately, the residents of poor countries suffer from _____, (NUTRITION) which leads to severe diseases.
3. Although Tom is _____ (EXPERIENCE) in economics, he has been offered a job in a bank.
4. During the lecture we didn't understand some _____ (DEFINE) so we asked the professor to explain them to us.

Zadanie 9.

Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego (1–4). 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.

1. It is said that this building was a railway station in the 19th century.
HAVE
This building is said _____ a railway station in the 19th century.
2. 'Josh, why don't you try taking up a new hobby?' – asked Amanda.
ENCOURAGED
Amanda _____ a new hobby.
3. Unless you leave now, you will miss the plane to London.
NOT
You'll miss the plane to London if _____ now.
4. It is possible that Jerry lost his camera during the New Year's Eve party.
MIGHT
Jerry _____ his camera during the New Year's Eve party.

BRUDNOPIS (*nie podlega ocenie*)