CENTRALNA KOMISJA EGZAMINACYJNA

Arkusz zawiera informacje prawnie chronione do momentu rozpoczęcia egzaminu.

MJA 2020

WYPEŁNIA ZDAJĄCY

KOD

PESEL

miejsce na naklejkę

EGZAMIN MATURALNY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

POZIOM PODSTAWOWY

WYPEŁNIA ZESPÓŁ NADZORUJĄCY

Uprawnienia zdającego do:

- ☐ nieprzenoszenia odpowiedzi na kartę odpowiedzi
- ☐ dostosowania zasad oceniania.

TERMIN: **dodatkowy 2020 r.**
CZAS PRACY: **120 minut**
LICZBA PUNKTÓW DO UZYSKANIA: **50**

NOWA FORMUŁA

Instrukcja dla zdającego

1. Sprawdź, czy arkusz egzaminacyjny zawiera 15 stron (zadania 1–10). Ewentualny brak zgłoś przewodniczącemu zespołu nadzorującego egzamin.
2. Teksty do zadań od 1. do 3. zostaną odtworzone z płyty CD.
3. Pisz czytelnie. Używaj długopisu/pióra tylko z czarnym tuszem/atramentem.
4. Nie używaj korektora, a błędne zapisy wyraźnie przekreśl.
5. Pamiętaj, że zapisy w brudnopisie nie będą oceniane.
6. Na tej stronie oraz na karcie odpowiedzi wpisz swój numer PESEL i przyklej naklejkę z kodem.
7. Zaznaczając odpowiedzi w części karty przeznaczonej dla zdającego, zamaluj ■ pola do tego przeznaczone. Błędne zaznaczenie otocz kółkiem ◉ i zaznacz właściwe.
8. Tylko odpowiedzi zaznaczone na karcie będą oceniane.
9. Nie wpisuj żadnych znaków w części przeznaczonej dla egzaminatora.

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Układ graficzny
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Zadanie 1. (0–5)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę ze stylistką gwiazd. Zaznacz znakiem X, które zdania są zgodne z treścią nagrania (T – True), a które nie (F – False).

		T	F
1.1.	Actresses are usually paid more than $250,000 to wear designers' dresses on Oscar night.		
1.2.	Celebrities who get dresses as gifts can't wear them whenever they want after the Oscar gala.		
1.3.	Selling a dress worn by a celebrity at an Oscar gala is common practice.		
1.4.	The pearl dress was stolen from a hotel room.		
1.5.	The thief sold the celebrity's pearl dress.		

Zadanie 2. (0–4)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi związane z dawaniem prezentów. Do każdej wypowiedzi (2.1.–2.4.) dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie (A–E). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli.
<u>Uwaga:</u> jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

This person

A. talks about a gift which started his/her lifelong passion.
B. explains why he/she changed his/her mind about wrapping gifts.
C. expresses his/her disappointment with a gift.
D. describes how a childhood gift helped him/her choose a profession.
E. offers a solution for people who want to buy or get the right gift.

2.1.	**2.2.**	**2.3.**	**2.4.**

Zadanie 3. (0–6)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie sześć tekstów. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

Tekst 1.

3.1. Participants in the workshop are going to

A. draw their own cartoon characters.

B. make short films about cartoon characters.

C. copy their favourite characters from popular cartoons.

Tekst 2.

3.2. You can hear this announcement

A. during a flight.

B. on board, before take-off.

C. at the airport, before getting on a plane.

Tekst 3.

3.3. The speaker

A. warns drivers about difficulties created by a film shoot.

B. recommends watching an interview with a film director.

C. encourages listeners to apply for a role in a film.

Tekst 4.

3.4. Which sentence is TRUE about the speaker?

A. He is jealous of Greg's tennis career.

B. He helps Greg improve his skills.

C. He is worried about Greg's next match.

Tekst 5.

3.5. The speaker complains about the game because of its

A. animation.

B. price.

C. sound effects.

Tekst 6.

3.6. Robert thinks that his sister should

A. earn money looking after other people's dogs.

B. explain to their parents why she needs a dog.

C. prove that she can look after dogs.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA ZADAŃ <u>OD 1. DO 3.</u> NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 4. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst. Dobierz właściwy nagłówek (A–F) do każdej części tekstu (4.1.–4.4.). Wpisz odpowiednią literę w każdą kratkę.
Uwaga: dwa nagłówki zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej części tekstu.

A. *SORRY* HELPS YOU GET WHAT YOU WANT
B. *SORRY* MAKES YOU SOUND LESS CRITICAL
C. *SORRY* IS OFTEN MISUNDERSTOOD BY AMERICANS
D. *SORRY* HAS BECOME MORE WIDELY USED OVER THE CENTURIES
E. *SORRY* CAN DO MORE HARM THAN GOOD
F. *SORRY* IS MORE COMMONLY HEARD IN BRITAIN THAN IN THE US

SAYING *SORRY*

4.1.	

The word "sorry" comes from the Old English "sarig" meaning "distressed" or "full of sorrow". It was first recorded in the 13th century. Originally "sorry" was used only to express sorrow, however, as time passed British people started to use it also to apologise or show politeness. That's why nowadays Brits often say "sorry" when they themselves have done nothing wrong, for example when someone else steps on their foot, or when something is not their fault, for example when the weather is bad.

4.2.	

A recent survey of 1,600 British people and Americans showed that there are 15 British apologies for sneezing or bumping into someone in comparison to 10 American ones. The British are also more likely to apologise if they are late. 84% of Brits apologise in this situation compared to 74% of Americans.

4.3.	

It seems that it's important for British people to show good manners towards others in public. They feel uncomfortable when they have to tell you something negative directly, so if they want to disagree or express a different opinion, they usually start by saying "sorry", hoping it will make their comment less unfriendly and you won't be offended.

4.4.	

In a recent experiment carried out in the US, an actor was asked to stop strangers on a rainy day to ask if he could use their mobile phone to make a call. In half of the cases, the actor began: "Sorry about the rain". When he did so, most people let him use their mobile, but when he simply asked to borrow their phone, only 9% agreed. So starting with "sorry" is a good way to get people on your side!

adapted from www.bbc.com

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 5. (0–3)

Przeczytaj trzy teksty związane z samochodami. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

Tekst 1.

SAFE AND SOUND

Shortly all cars sold in the USA will be able to brake by themselves. From 1st September 2022, all new cars will have an innovative emergency braking system. The brakes will be automatically activated to make the car stop if there's a risk of collision. Experts hope it will reduce the number of accidents. It's another step towards greater road safety. However, you should always remember that sensors and video cameras don't mean that you shouldn't be careful at all times!

adapted from Kid Magazine 3/2017

5.1. The text is about

A. safety-improving technology that will assist drivers.
B. an innovation that will make drivers more careful.
C. road safety rules that will be introduced soon.

Tekst 2.

NOT EVERYONE HAS TO BE A DRIVER

Every day my parents used to tell me I had to get my driving licence … EVERY DAY! They used to give me a lift to school in the mornings, on their way to work, and I hated it! Each time they saw a friend of mine driving, they turned to me and said: "When are you going to get YOUR driving licence, Lucas?" I ignored them and went about my usual morning travel routine, mainly listening to music and looking through the window. After some time, I couldn't stand the same question every morning so I began to take public transport.

adapted from A Nobody's Heart by Jessica Powles

5.2. Travelling to school with his parents, Lucas

A. couldn't stand the music which was played in the car.
B. dreamt of getting his driving licence.
C. felt irritated by their remarks.

Tekst 3.

CARPOOLING

Carpooling means sharing car journeys so that more than one person travels in a car. When more people use one vehicle, this reduces each person's travel costs and the amount of traffic on the road. Starting this academic year, the University of Rochester is offering free parking if you travel with three or more people. You don't know who to carpool with? Our new app allows you to find a carpool to join, or to share your own car. Don't hesitate, download the University Carpool App now! Save money and the environment!

adapted from www.uow.edu.au, www.rochester.edu

5.3. The author of this text

A. gives advice on safe carpooling.

B. encourages readers to begin carpooling.

C. discusses the advantages and disadvantages of carpooling.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 6. (0–5)

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

A STEP BACK IN TIME

What would you do if you discovered a shop that looks like a fashion museum full of untouched vintage shoes dating back more than 70 years? You could put it on the Internet of course! That's exactly what one anonymous man, who calls himself "John Smith", did. He set up a website and posted there photographs of the inside of his family's old shoe shop, which was open for business from the 1940s until the 1960s. It had belonged to his great-grandmother. His grandparents own the building in which the shop was located and they still live upstairs.

"When I was a child the rooms downstairs were locked. They had dusty windows behind steel bars so I couldn't see inside, and I wasn't really interested in what was there anyway. However, as I grew up, I became curious and asked my grandfather what exactly was hidden in those locked rooms. I found out that it had once been a shoe shop. It used to be run successfully by my great-grandmother. When she fell ill over 50 years ago, it closed. It never re-opened because everyone else in the family already had their own careers or had moved to other cities. Nobody was willing to manage the shop or to employ someone to do it," John explains.

Not long ago he got the keys from his grandfather and went to explore the shop on his own. "My grandfather said I could do whatever I wanted, even take all the shoes and just throw them away. Behind the steel bars and dusty shop windows I found over a thousand boxes of shoes. While most of the leather shoes looked and felt like new and were comfortable to wear, all shoes with rubber soles, including sports shoes such as trainers, were so stiff that they couldn't even be bent. The heat and dry air had probably damaged them."

Unfortunately, at the moment, for health and safety reasons, John does not plan on opening the old shop to the public. He says that the family are discussing what to do with their huge piece of fashion history. So far, they have sold about fifty pairs of shoes to a company which rents out theatre costumes.

adapted from www.messynessychic.com

6.1. The shoe shop was located in a building which

A. houses a museum nowadays.
B. is also John's grandparents' home.
C. fell into ruin between 1940 and 1960.
D. was found by John thanks to the Internet.

6.2. The shoe shop had to be closed because its owner

A. had health problems.
B. moved to another place.
C. had gone bankrupt.
D. chose a different type of career.

6.3. When John became an adult, his grandfather

A. showed him around the old shoe shop.
B. ordered him to get rid of the shoes from the shop.
C. decided to sell the shoe collection.
D. allowed him to look around the shoe shop.

6.4. Which is TRUE about the shoes in the shop?

A. Most of the trainers are in perfect condition.
B. Hot, dry air kept all of them in good condition.
C. The majority of the leather shoes are in poor condition.
D. Their condition depends on the material used to make them.

6.5. The author of this text

A. tells the story of an unusual discovery.
B. describes a recently opened shoe shop.
C. talks about the history of footwear.
D. presents a plan to open a museum.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 7. (0–3)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto trzy zdania. Wpisz w każdą lukę (7.1.–7.3.) literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie (A–E), tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Uwaga: dwa zdania zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

AN UNEXPECTED VICTORY

Sometimes it pays to finish last. That was the case for one Japanese child who won first place in a 3-kilometre run despite being the last to cross the finishing line. The run was for children from primary and secondary schools. As usual the older students started first, and then, two minutes later, primary school children followed. **7.1.** _____ However, this year the teenage group was much smaller and ran faster so the primary school runners quickly lost sight of them. Without anyone to guide them, the kids went the wrong way, which was much shorter. **7.2.** _____ The competition organisers, surprised that so many primary school children crossed the finishing line before older students, quickly discovered what had happened.

The only primary school pupil who didn't get lost along the way and ran the whole distance of 3 kilometres was awarded the first prize in the primary school group. Unfortunately for the other runners in the group, the run couldn't be repeated because the organisers saw that many of the younger children were tired and upset. **7.3.** _____ This way the organisers managed to avoid more tears.

To make sure this situation doesn't happen again, the organisers have decided to put up clear signs along the route in future competitions.

adapted from http://runningmagazine.ca; http://japanrunning news.blogspot.com

A. As a result, 262 of the 263 primary school runners ran only 1.8 km and not 3 km.
B. The organisers decided that everybody would run again.
C. A staff member complained that only one primary school pupil had managed to run the correct course.
D. To cheer them up prizes were also given to the first three finishers who had run the shorter route.
E. This was to make sure that the younger children could always see the older ones in front of them.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 8. (0–5)

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

SING IN THE SHOWER AND SAVE WATER

Thames Water, a British company, is asking its customers to sing "short, water-efficient" songs while taking a shower in order to save water. The request results from a survey conducted by the company. The researchers **8.1.** _____ that as many as 35% of *Thames Water* customers sing in the shower. This fact gave them an idea for a new campaign. The company spokesperson says: "If we all cut our time in the shower by one minute a day, we could save **8.2.** _____ water to supply London for about three months."

Thames Water is encouraging people to limit the time they spend in the shower **8.3.** _____ singing just one song while showering and turning the water off when the song ends. The Beatles song *Love Me Do* is a perfect shower song because it lasts less than three minutes. This trick can help lower water bills **8.4.** _____ reduce energy costs, because all that water requires energy to heat up. The company's initiative aims to show the simple **8.5.** _____ people can take in order to live more eco-friendly lives.

adapted from www.rawstory.com

8.1.
- **A.** found out
- **B.** carried on
- **C.** turned up

8.2.
- **A.** less
- **B.** lots
- **C.** enough

8.3.
- **A.** by
- **B.** for
- **C.** at

8.4.
- **A.** as soon as
- **B.** as well as
- **C.** as long as

8.5.
- **A.** things
- **B.** notices
- **C.** steps

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 9. (0–5)

W zadaniach 9.1.–9.5. wybierz tę opcję, która jest tłumaczeniem fragmentu podanego w nawiasie, poprawnie uzupełniającym lukę w zdaniu. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

9.1. The doctor (*z którym rozmawialiśmy*) _____ told us not to worry.

A. which was talked
B. that we talked about
C. who we talked to

9.2. You must study (*znacznie więcej*) _____ if you want to catch up with the rest of the class.

A. far more
B. the most
C. much better

9.3. After two hours the police (*udało się*) _____ to find the missing child.

A. seemed
B. managed
C. tried

9.4. (*Złapano go*) _____ when he was trying to steal a car.

A. He was caught
B. He was catching
C. He used to catch

9.5. I can't spend all day here. I don't have (*tak dużo czasu*) _____.

A. as many times
B. any more time
C. so much time

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 10. (0–10)

Robisz często zakupy w sklepach internetowych. Ostatnio kupiłeś(-aś) urządzenie elektryczne / elektroniczne, które okazało się wadliwe i złożyłeś(-aś) reklamację. Podziel się swoim doświadczeniem na blogu.

- **Napisz, od jak dawna i dlaczego robisz zakupy w sklepach internetowych.**
- **Opisz urządzenie, które kupiłeś(-aś).**
- **Wyjaśnij, na czym polegała wada tego urządzenia.**
- **Poinformuj, w jaki sposób sklep zareagował na Twoją reklamację.**

*Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z czterech podpunktów, pamiętając, że jej długość powinna wynosić **od 80 do 130 słów** (nie licząc słów w zdaniach, które są podane). Oceniane są: umiejętność pełnego przekazania informacji (4 punkty), spójność i logika wypowiedzi (2 punkty), bogactwo językowe (2 punkty) oraz poprawność językowa (2 punkty).*
*Podpisz się jako **XYZ**.*

CZYSTOPIS

Do you often shop online? Here's what happened to me recently.

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Treść	Spójność i logika	Zakres środków językowych	Poprawność środków językowych	RAZEM
0-1-2-3-4	0-1-2	0-1-2	0-1-2	

BRUDNOPIS (*nie podlega ocenie*)