CENTRALNA KOMISJA EGZAMINACYJNA

Arkusz zawiera informacje prawnie chronione do momentu rozpoczęcia egzaminu.

MJA 2016

UZUPEŁNIA ZDAJĄCY

KOD

PESEL

miejsce na naklejkę

☐ dysleksja

EGZAMIN MATURALNY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

POZIOM ROZSZERZONY

DATA: **2 czerwca 2016 r.**
GODZINA ROZPOCZĘCIA: **14:00**
CZAS PRACY: **150 minut**
LICZBA PUNKTÓW DO UZYSKANIA: **50**

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. (0–3)

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

Tekst 1.

1.1. In his lecture, the speaker is going to focus on

A. the origins of signatures.

B. legal issues connected with signatures.

C. the reasons for registering one's signature as a trademark.

Tekst 2.

1.2. What is the woman doing?

A. explaining the idea behind a certain term

B. complaining about consumers' ignorance

C. questioning arguments posed by scientists

Tekst 3.

1.3. Which of the statements is presented in the dialogue as <u>a fact,</u> not an opinion?

A. It is most beneficial to get a bachelor's degree in August.

B. *Jobs For Graduates* is a leading job-finding website for university leavers.

C. Engineers stand a better chance of finding employment than psychologists.

Zadanie 2. (0–4)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi na temat sportów ekstremalnych. 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 speaker mentions

A. an example of an unnecessary restriction imposed on participants.

B. athletes setting a bad example for other competitors.

C. the expensive equipment required for the Olympics.

D. the selective approach of the Olympic authorities.

E. an athlete's positive reaction despite being defeated.

2.1.	2.2.	2.3.	2.4.

Zadanie 3. (0–5)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad z twórcą gier komputerowych. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

3.1. Jack claims that in the gaming industry today

A. there are too few gifted beginners on the market.
B. it's hard for companies to select the most gifted beginners.
C. beginners realize it is easy to get noticed on the Net.
D. companies refrain from hiring beginners who place their samples on the Net.

3.2. Jack's advice for beginners is to

A. ignore small assignments.
B. avoid working for the same clients.
C. stop using so many graphic tricks.
D. turn to recruitment agencies for assistance.

3.3. Twenty years ago, game writers

A. complained about the lack of pay rises.
B. were forced to supplement their basic salary.
C. could not support themselves working full-time.
D. received a high income relative to other professions.

3.4. What does Jack say about his inspiration?

A. He finds "freewriting" a waste of time.
B. He considers spending time with children worthwhile.
C. He draws many ideas from chats with his best friend.
D. He discovers stimulating ideas in other people's writing.

3.5. In the interview, Jack

A. forecasts the future of game writing.
B. contradicts the traditional image of game designers.
C. gives some insights into his profession.
D. compares the skills of game designers now and in the past.

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

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.

In which paragraph does the author		**Answer**
4.1.	suggest that the public did not warmly welcome the idea of the Great Exhibition in London?	
4.2.	mention the person who came up with the name for the building?	
4.3.	refer to an event which gave rise to the idea of having the Great Exhibition in London?	
4.4.	point out that the building did not last long?	

CRYSTAL PALACE

A. In the autumn of 1850, in Hyde Park in London, there arose a most extraordinary structure: a giant iron-and-glass greenhouse covering nineteen acres of ground with enough room for four St. Paul's Cathedrals. For the short time of its existence, it was the biggest building on Earth. Known formally as the Palace of the Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations, it was undeniably magnificent, but all the more so for being so sudden, so startlingly glassy, so gloriously and unexpectedly there. Douglas Jerrold, a columnist for the weekly magazine *Punch*, nicknamed it the Crystal Palace, and the term stuck. It was pulled down soon after the exhibition ended.

B. The exhibition for which it was conceived was the dream of a civil servant named Henry Cole, whose other principal claim to history's attention is as the inventor of the Christmas card. In 1849, Cole visited the Paris Exhibition and was keen to try something similar in London, but grander. He got some dominant figures, including Prince Albert, interested in the concept of such a stunning display, and on January 11, 1850, they held their first meeting and set the date of the opening for May 1 of the following year.

C. This gave them slightly less than fifteen months to design and erect the building, install tens of thousands of exhibits from every quarter of the globe, fit out restaurants and restrooms, employ staff, and do a million other things, in a city whose residents weren't at all convinced they wanted such a costly and disruptive event. It seemed an unachievable goal. In an open competition, 245 designs were submitted and all of them were rejected as unworkable. Into this unfolding crisis stepped the calm figure of Joseph Paxton. When he learned that the commissioners of the Great Exhibition in London were struggling to find a design for their hall, it occurred to him that something like the hothouses he had constructed might work.

adapted from At Home by Bill Bryson

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

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

HOW DO YOU KNOW WHEN YOU'VE 'MADE IT' AS A BRIT?

Part of becoming a British citizen is passing the government's *Life in the UK* test, which covers anything from the legal system to the achievements of prominent scientists. Starting to feel British is, however, slightly different. It's not always the big things that matter; it's about picking up the local attitude to life. **5.1.** _____ The majority of her fellow citizens pull on jumpers and heavy coats when the temperature drops below 20 degrees.

Niamh Kinsella, an Australian PR executive currently working in Britain explains, "Brits will have a barbeque the first time they see sunshine even if it's only 20 degrees, which can seem odd to Australians, but part of British culture is about not letting the weather hold you back from having fun." **5.2.** _____ Dining outside in such conditions would be a shocking sight in Sydney but doesn't surprise anyone in Britain.

The first piece of advice to new arrivals, however, is to grasp British queuing etiquette, which is roughly that people should take their place in the line and wait their turn, regardless of any apparent opportunities to push ahead. Another is to recognise that people choose to keep themselves to themselves. One time Niamh was on the underground from Heathrow and two Australian girls were trying to make friends with the people around them, which shocked her. **5.3.** _____ She was astonished at how fast it had happened.

Becoming British is also knowing how rules are applied. When Carla Puccio moved to the UK, she was stunned to discover that people were prepared to speak up when they saw others doing things wrong. **5.4.** _____ However, the advice is not to be too sensitive if you're reprimanded for breaching rules. Carla hasn't made an effort to blend in with the locals, arguing it can be easier to make an asset of her foreignness.

adapted from http://www.thetimes.co.uk

A. The London way is to ignore fellow commuters. The fact that she thought the Australians were doing the wrong thing made her realise she'd adopted the local attitude.

B. Sometimes even when someone says something like "your bag is open, watch out" it can sound like they're telling you off.

C. To achieve that, she has also learnt new ways of dealing with conflict and developed the British ability to convey irritation in the politest possible manner.

D. An Australian journalist, Arion McNicoll, knew she'd turned a little British when she found herself plunging into the ocean on a trip back home during Sydney's not-terribly-Arctic winter.

E. She realised she was adopting her host country's traits the moment she found herself having a meal on a balcony in the drizzle.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 6. (0–5)

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

Tekst 1.

A DRESSING GOWN INTERVIEWED

It's a grey mid-October morning when I arrive at the Museum of London for my interview with Benedict Cumberbatch's dressing gown. I go straight downstairs to the largest collection of Sherlockian memorabilia assembled in the UK in over 60 years.

During my journalistic career I've interviewed numerous stars, but I must admit I'm a little apprehensive about today's meeting. Benedict Cumberbatch's dressing gown has a reputation for being a bit of a diva. You never know what you can expect, which is a bit uncomfortable. This particular dressing gown became famous when actor Benedict Cumberbatch first wore it in series three of BBC's *Sherlock*. Viewers admired its luxurious folds, while critics pointed to its relaxed movement. But when I'm finally ushered in to meet the dressing gown, all the worries I had before immediately fade away. The gown seems relaxed and happy, draped over a chair, looking well-groomed and attractively disarranged. Like many other *Sherlock* fans, I would like to touch it, but I resist. There's something unusual about being in the presence of the dressing gown. It seems to have a knack for making you feel special, as if you're the only person in the room. I suppose that's one definition of star quality.

I was brought up on Sherlock Holmes stories so for me the dressing gown is one of his main attributes, just like his pipe. The card inside the glass case reads: 'It's one of many items in the BBC series that makes reference to the original stories, in which Holmes is often described as wearing a dressing gown when relaxing at home. In the late 19th century, presenting Holmes in a dressing gown was a direct parallel with his unconventional way of life, as such garments were closely related to leisure and often worn by arty bohemians.'

Going round the museum shop on my way out, I spot a strikingly familiar garment. Copies of Benedict Cumberbatch's dressing gown are on sale here, for a mere £670 each. But as similar as they are, there's no imitating the real thing. I feel they are too perfect: neat, unworn and with none of the personality that comes from being draped around the shoulders and hips of Benedict Cumberbatch. They say clothes make the man, but in the case of Benedict Cumberbatch's dressing gown, **it's definitely the other way round**.

adapted from www.radiotimes.com

6.1. In the second paragraph, the author

A. shows that his initial fears regarding the dressing gown were dispelled.
B. describes the film character wearing the dressing gown.
C. questions the idea of displaying the dressing gown in a museum.
D. explains why the museum decided to draw visitors' attention to the dressing gown.

6.2. During his visit to the exhibition, the author discovers that

A. the dressing gown is displayed in a case together with other Sherlock's exhibits.
B. it was the BBC that came up with the idea of Sherlock wearing a dressing gown.
C. the dressing gown does not feel as soft as the author expected.
D. in the past, dressing gowns were associated with an artistic lifestyle.

6.3. By finishing the last paragraph with "it's definitely the other way round", the author wants to say that

A. the dressing gown's popularity is a burden for Benedict Cumberbatch.
B. buying a copy of a dressing gown will make you feel like a celebrity.
C. it is Benedict Cumberbatch that makes the dressing gown a star.
D. the copies of the dressing gown sold in the shop are of unsatisfactory quality.

Tekst 2.

FAME, JUST FAME!

There's a moment when you're up on stage and you suddenly become aware that everyone is looking at you. The entire room is totally focused upon what you are doing. In that terrifying split-second your performance can crash to the ground or it can soar to great, new heights. The fact that you have the power to throw it either way is what's so exciting about being in the spotlight. And even if, at times, you feel the temptation to spoil it all, you never shatter the magic because for that precious hour or so, the audience loves you completely. That is why being on stage is the greatest job in the world.

'Guy, you have got to be the luckiest bloke I know,' said Richard the first time he saw me perform at the Edinburgh Festival. 'Twenty-three years old, doing exactly what you want; everyone thinks you're great; no office, no boss, no suit and you get paid a bloody fortune. How cool is that!'

'It's cool,' echoed Richard's girlfriend, Neal.

Fifteen minutes earlier I'd been bowing and wearing my modest 'no-you're-embarrassing-me' smile as two hundred people cheered me and clapped and shouted for more. I'd glanced down and seen Richard and Neal in the front row clapping proudly. Then, as the rest of the audience got up to leave, they rushed up to me.

'That was brilliant!' they said, and then everyone else knew that they weren't just ordinary members of the audience, they were friends of mine.

We went to the pub opposite the theatre. When we sat down, I counted out the two hundred pounds cash that I'd just been paid. I knew it took Richard and Neal a couple of weeks to earn that much money, so I counted it again on purpose, to make them feel a little jealous.

Suddenly, a beautiful girl approached our table and asked for my autograph. She blushed and told me that she'd really enjoyed my show. 'Well, I can't take all the credit myself,' I said, which probably sounded a little false after a one-man show that I'd written and produced on my own. My friends were truly impressed as I scribbled my name in her programme. 'You sort of get used to it,' I told them as the girl disappeared, smiling brightly.

adapted from Walking into the Wind by John O'Farrell

6.4. Which is TRUE about Guy?

A. He finds the first minutes on the stage devastating.
B. He suffers from terrible stage fright throughout every performance.
C. He enjoys keeping the audience in heart-pounding suspense.
D. He feels that the success or failure depends on him.

6.5. After the performance, Guy

A. felt uncomfortable when Richard and Neal approached him.
B. wanted his friends to feel envious of his income.
C. disappointed his friends with an insincere answer.
D. embarrassed the girl with his reply.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

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.

NOISY PIGEONS

Bangor University was forced to apologise to hundreds of students after their exams were **7.1.** _____ by a group of pigeons. The university had to reschedule assessments for 224 students because of the terrible noise from twenty pigeons that had found their way into the examination hall. It is surprising that, despite invigilators **7.2.** _____ aware of the birds, the exams were not postponed until around 45 minutes later. It is also unclear how the pigeons entered the hall, **7.3.** _____ some students say they must have flown through the missing windows in the attic. After the exams were put off, many students took to social media to express concerns that their marks would be affected. Professor Assam from Bangor University has **7.4.** _____ students that they will not be disadvantaged as a result of this commotion.

adapted from The Independent

7.1.

A. annoyed
B. disrupted
C. confused
D. bothered

7.2.

A. had been
B. were
C. being
D. used to be

7.3.

A. unless
B. even
C. which
D. though

7.4.

A. assured
B. confirmed
C. claimed
D. approved

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 8. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (8.1.–8.4.) jednym wyrazem, tak aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

INVENTED BY A KID, LOVED BY ALL

The concept of a Popsicle – a frozen, sugary treat on a stick – seems so simple that a kid could **8.1.** _____ invented it. In fact, that is exactly what happened. Back in the winter of 1905, 11-year-old Frank Epperson left a glass of fruit-flavored powdered soda mixed with water out on his porch overnight with a stirring stick in it. The next morning he found the world's first Popsicle **8.2.** _____ of the sweetened liquid he had left.

Epperson didn't start selling his accidental invention **8.3.** _____ 18 years later when he prepared his frozen treat for a firemen's ball in his hometown of San Francisco. The crowd loved it, so Epperson quit his day job **8.4.** _____ a real estate agent and started selling his world-famous Epsicles. Yes, that was the original name. Later, his children – who always called them "pop's sicles" – convinced him to change it. Good work, kids.

adapted from http://history.howstuffworks.com

Zadanie 9. (0–4)

Uzupełnij zdania 9.1.–9.4., wykorzystując podane w nawiasach wyrazy w odpowiedniej formie. Nie należy zmieniać kolejności podanych wyrazów, trzeba natomiast – jeżeli jest to konieczne – dodać inne wyrazy, tak aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów. Uwaga: w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów, wliczając w to wyrazy już podane.

9.1. My mum insists on (*I/go*) _____ to uncle George's birthday party but I think I'll stay at home.

9.2. (*I/rather/chop*) _____ the onions myself. Will you do it for me?

9.3. Joanna's car broke down again. I wish I (*advise/she/buy*) _____ _____ a new one long ago.

9.4. Experienced surfers say that that there is nothing (*challenging/try*) _____ _____ to get on a surfboard for the first time.

Zadanie 10. (0–13)

Wypowiedz się na jeden z poniższych tematów. Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 słów i spełniać wszystkie wymogi typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu. Zaznacz temat, który wybrałeś(-aś), zakreślając jego numer.

1. W wielu dziedzinach życia coraz więcej prac dotychczas wykonywanych przez ludzi przejmują roboty. Napisz **rozprawkę**, w której przedstawisz dobre i złe strony zastępowania ludzi robotami.

2. Ostatnio uczestniczyłeś(-aś) w rekonstrukcji wydarzenia historycznego. Napisz **artykuł** do lokalnej gazety, w którym zrelacjonujesz przebieg tej imprezy i przedstawisz jej walory edukacyjne.

CZYSTOPIS

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Zgodność z poleceniem									Spójność i logika	Zakres środków językowych	Poprawność środków językowych	RAZEM
	0-1-2-3-4-5								0-1-2	0-1-2-3	0-1-2-3	
Elementy treści (0-1-2)					*Elementy formy (0-1)*							
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*				

BRUDNOPIS *(nie podlega ocenie)*