Matura - English - PR 21/22
Matura - English - PR październik 2021

#1

MATURY PRÓBNE 2022, Angielski rozszerzenie 1

PRÓBNY EGZAMIN MATURALNY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

CENTRUM JĘZYKOWEGO POLITECHNIKI ŁÓDZKIEJ

POZIOM ROZSZERZONY

Zadanie 1 (0 – 3 pkt)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie trzy teksty. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Wpisz jedną z liter: A, B albo C w odpowiednią kratkę.

link do nagrania - zadanie 1 PR

Tekst 1

1.1. Daytime TV series are called “soap operas” because:

A/ they were advertised by manufacturers of cleaning products.

B/ there were advertisements of soap manufacturers during the commercial breaks.

C/ they were produced by soap manufacturers.

Tekst 2

1.2. Yawning

A/ is caused mainly by lack of sleep.

B/ is typical for humans only.

C/ is usually a sign of tiredness, boredom or hunger.

Tekst 3

1.3. According to the text it is true that

A/ coffee grounds can be used to power the famous London cabs.

B/ energy that can be achieved from coffee grounds is very efficient.

C/ the fuel made of coffee grounds has a very strong smell.

#2 MATURY PRÓBNE 2022, Angielski rozszerzenie 1

Zadanie 2. (0–4 pkt)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedzi czterech osób na temat ludzi, których podziwiają. Do każdej wypowiedzi (A, B, C i D) dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie (1-5). Wpisz rozwiązania do kratki. Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

link do nagrania - zadanie 2 PR

This speaker:

1/ points to great and noble ideas reflected in the hero's work.

2/ describes their hero as resigning from their job to help others.

3/ talks about how big companies tried to diminish the importance of the person and their message.

4/ explains how undervalued their hero's contribution is.

5/ admires the hero's long-life resilience and perseverance in the face of stereotypes.

2.1. Speaker A

2.2. Speaker B

2.3 Speaker C

2.4. Speaker D

#3 MATURY PRÓBNE 2022, Angielski rozszerzenie 1

Zadanie 3. (0–5)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad z organizatorem sportowych obozów przetrwania. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Wpisz literę A, B, C albo D w odpowiednie kratki.

link do nagrania - zadanie 3 PR

3.1. Fitness boot camps

A/ are often run by ex-servicemen.

B/ are organized for depraved youth.

C/ can help you lose weight.

D/ often take place in a gym.

3.2. Military-style fitness programs

A/ are mostly popular among men.

B/ are designed for the unmotivated.

C/ build your body and mind.

D/ involve sophisticated equipment.

3.3. Boot camp participants

A/ often motivate one another.

B/ provide assistance to military members.

C/ always work out in teams.

D/ have a chance to work out with friends.

3.4. Jogging prams

A/ are the latest in gym equipment.

B/ are difficult to hold and steer.

C/ pose a safety hazard to mothers.

D/ are meant for mums who want to jog with their babies.

3.5. Baby boot camps

A/ are often organized in parking lots.

B/ are designed for the women who need help with their babies.

C/ help women balance the fitness needs with the desire to spend time with the children.

D/ are organized for pregnant women.

#4

MATURY PRÓBNE 2022, Angielski rozszerzenie 1

Zadanie 4 (0-4)
Przeczytaj teksty A - C. Do każdego tekstu dobierz właściwe pytanie. Wpisz odpowiednie litery do tabeli. Uwaga: dwa pytania pasują do jednego tekstu.

Which text:

4.1. describes the by-product of a journey?

4.2. rejects consumerism as a moral attitude?

4.3. points out a contrast in approaches to travel?

4.4. expresses respect for traveller's persistence?

A. As all of you who follow my blog know, 'adventurous' is not my middle name. I love visiting new places, but I stick to traditional means of transport and like to have a comfortable room to retreat to. So you can imagine my admiration when I was introduced to Rob Forbes, a guy who has swum from Spain to Morocco, cycled across much of Africa and run more miles than I even like to think about, all to raise money for charity. Imagine cycling 20,000 km through difficult terrain in countries which are full of hazards and where you don't speak any of the languages. You can only esteem someone who dares to do such a thing. I'd give up before I even got started, but he says he never considered throwing in the towel. Just having told people his plans, and having promised to raise money for charity, kept him going. His favourite places were Gabon – for the stunning rainforests – and the Congo. And what did he take away from the trip? He now has a much greater appreciation for the simplest things in modern life – running water, electricity and good roads. I was almost sorry to hear him say he has no plans to repeat this trip, which he calls a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity.

B. Photographer Tanja Hollander set out on a long journey for a very unique reason. After realizing that she had never actually had face-to-face contact with many of her friends on social media, she decided to travel across the US – and eventually around the world – in order to make real connections with them. On this journey, she photographed not only these new friends, but the landscapes she experienced while travelling between encounters. Now we can see the stunning results in her first solo exhibition. She focused mainly on untouched landscapes, with little evidence of human habitation: vast areas of sky over the deserted lake, the desert-like Bonneville Salt Flats of Utah, and other between places where both solitude and anticipation of the coming together can be felt. Along with the unpopulated photographs on the walls, an album of portraits of the people she met on his journey makes a marked contrast, and gives more meaning to these portraits of places where there are no people, but which are filled with the anticipation of human connection.

C. It's December 3rd in Cork, Ireland. I'm sitting at my desk at half ten in the morning.
Over the past number of months I've come to realize that what I do for eight hours a day is not how I want to spend the roughly 230 days a year doing for the rest of my existence.
My job is repetition, I will complete the same task today that I have completed for the past five years since leaving college. Fund accounting; described by the good people of fundservices.net as: "the maintenance of proper accounting records for a fund, in accordance with local laws, regulations and accounting standards."

This is of course as interesting as it sounds.
There is more to this planet of ours. Don't get me wrong, I'm ever so grateful for the privileged upbringing and education I have received, for the sacrifices my parents made to afford me the level of comfort I currently live in; a lifestyle that countless millions around the globe would give their right arm to have.
But in this current lifestyle that I have manufactured from the Celtic tiger era, where the Joneses not only need to be kept up with, but surpassed with commodities at every opportunity. Happiness and real life experiences are few and far between in this world I have thrown myself into so willingly in search of what I thought was "happiness".

adapted from travelblog.org

#5 MATURY PRÓBNE 2022, Angielski rozszerzenie 1

Zadanie 5 (0 – 4 pkt)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Wpisz w każdą lukę (5.1. – 5.4.) literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie (A–E), tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst.

Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

How to Stop Racing Thoughts That Keep You Up All Night

Here it comes again. You lie in your bed with your eyes wide open, and thoughts start running through your head at the speed of sound. A relaxing bath, a glass of warm milk, counting sheep — nothing helps you to jump off this crazy carousel of thoughts. Even those of us who have no sleeping problems can sometimes feel anxious or stressed out, and that's when our racing minds attack us. But don't worry, there are ways to win back your sound sleep.

We at Bright Side gathered a bunch of tips and tricks that can help you tame your thoughts and fall asleep faster, and we hope you can choose those that suit you the best.

The thoughts that don't let us fall asleep are often connected with the past or the future. **5.1.** [ ] If this is what happens to you, try to focus on what is going on right here, right now. While we can't change the past, nor can we predict the future, the present moment is something we can control, and this change of focus can give us the relaxation our brains need.

Using phones, laptops, and tablets before going to sleep can raise the level of anxiety and stress, especially if you read or watch the news or other things that make you worry or keep your brain busy. Besides, the light from these electronic devices badly affects the melatonin production in your body, making falling asleep even harder.

5.2. [ ] You can try a calming hobby or a relaxing activity that suits you best, like reading, using a colouring book, listening to music, going for a walk, or cooking — just to name a few. When you can't fall asleep because of your racing thoughts, doing a relaxing activity will help you shift the focus from these thoughts and the fact that you can't fall asleep to something more pleasant.

Just like you schedule a time to go shopping, meet up with your friends, or do household chores, you can

try planning 15 to 30 minutes in the day for your worries. **5.3.** _____ During this "worrying time," write down your stressful thoughts on paper and think of some practical steps you can take to tackle the issue that worries you. Be persistent and try making this technique part of your routine to achieve better results.

You can use this relaxation technique right in your bed. **5.4.** _____ This exercise will help you relax strained muscles and force you to focus on these parts of your body, which will distract your attention from any racing thoughts.

Instead of trying and failing to fall asleep, get out of bed and do something. Drink some tea, read a book, or write in your journal, and go back to bed when you start feeling sleepy. Staying in bed and forcing yourself to sleep can make your brain associate bed with insomnia and worries, turning your bedroom into a place where it's hard to sleep.

We hope that these tips and tricks can help you fall asleep faster the next time you have racing thoughts. But if nothing helps or if you feel that your racing mind might be connected to some medical or psychological condition, it's important to see your doctor to find a treatment that will help you.

adapted from www.brightside.me

A. Devote this time to the thoughts that are bothering you and, chances are, they won't come back later in the evening.

B. You can also try other breathing exercises and techniques that you can practice anytime to prevent stress and anxiety.

C. We worry about what can possibly happen, or regret doing or not doing things.

D. One by one, tense and relax your muscles, moving from the toes to the head.

E. Now that you've put away your gadgets, you can think of some healthier alternatives.

#6

MATURY PRÓBNE 2022, Angielski rozszerzenie 1

Zadanie 6. (0–5 pkt)

Przeczytaj dwa teksty związane z konsumpcjonizmem. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Wpisz literę A, B, C albo D w odpowiednią kratkę.

Tekst 1.

Canadian bestselling author and journalist JB MacKinnon is on a mission to get us to buy a lot less stuff. *The Day the World Stops Shopping*, his new book, explores what might happen if the world transformed into a society that does not revolve around purchasing, one in which our primary role is not as consumers and our

credit cards are not our most commonly used tools.

His “thought experiment” plays out like a Ridley Scott sci-fi epic – or perhaps a scene from the pandemic. On the hypothetical day the world stops shopping, carbon emissions plummet; the skies turn a deeper blue; and with no ads polluting smartphone screens our minds become as clear as the bottle-free oceans in which whales swim merrily. There’s also chaos. Shops shut, production lines stop and millions of factory workers lose their jobs. The global economy nosedives so severely it makes the 2008 recession seem like a blip. “It would be a shock so great that it would seem to bend time itself,” MacKinnon writes.

The only thing fantastical about his vision is the timeframe: rather than ceasing all shopping overnight he thinks we should, in reality, restructure society over several years to support a sustained reduction in the amount we consume.

He sees this as an obvious, if difficult, fix to a big problem. Consumption – of fast fashion, flights, Black Friday-discounted gadgets – has become the primary driver of ecological crisis. We are using up the planet’s resources at a rate 1.7 times faster than it can regenerate. The US population is 60% larger than it was in 1970, but consumer spending is up 400% (adjusted for inflation) – and other rich nations, including the UK, aren’t much better. “Many people would like to see the world consume fewer resources, yet we constantly avoid the most obvious means of achieving that,” says MacKinnon. “When people buy less stuff, you get immediate drops in emissions, resource consumption and pollution, unlike anything we’ve achieved with green technology.” That’s not to mention the impact materialism has on our mental health, inducing feelings of inadequacy and envy, and encouraging a culture of overworking.

But how feasible is it for all the world’s citizens to swap Amazon baskets for a simple agrarian life? More importantly, do we want to?

“This is the best opportunity in the past 30 years to bring consumption back to the centre of the political discourse,” says MacKinnon, speaking from his home in Vancouver. Indeed, the pandemic has given people pause to think about “how they consume, what their relationship with stuff should look like and what is deeply valuable in their lives,” he says. “I don’t think anybody is going to say that having a bunch of home-workout gear was as satisfying as being able to have contact with friends, family and neighbours.”

Many of us still shopped – Amazon enjoyed record-breaking global revenues of $386bn in 2020 – but, stripped of opportunities for parading possessions in front of others, there was a widespread rethink in why we buy and wear things.

Nonetheless, as much of the world begins to reopen, there are rallying cries to boost the economy by opening our wallets. Shopping has been cast as a positive act, retail therapy a civic duty. “All the narratives are building around a new Roaring 20s, a hedonistic binge, taking revenge on the virus with our consumption,” says MacKinnon. “But I think a lot of us are going to feel uncomfortable and disquieted, to the point of despair, as we remember what the fully fired up consumer culture looks like.”

He wants us to act on that discomfort. But he’s not suggesting we live entirely off the land. In his hypothetical model he applies a 25% reduction in consumption – a figure “modest enough to be possible, dramatic enough to be earth-shattering” – and while he won’t specify a figure when discussing what our real-world efforts should be in the coming years, something in this ballpark might well be the goal.

adapted from www.theguardian.com

6.1. JB MacKinnon claims that [ ]

A/ a sudden pause in consumption should be conducted in one swift action.

B/ a change into a non-consumer society would have no negative consequences.

C/ people often act contrary to what could lead to a positive change.

D/ fashion industry is the main factor contributing to the environmental catastrophe.

6.2. The text implies that

A/ with buying less the environmental footprint increases.

B/ people work too much so they can purchase more and more.

C/ the feeling of envy comes from buying too many things.

D/ people's demands are equal to what the planet provides.

6.3. According to McKinnon, the coronavirus pandemic

A/ has allowed people to appreciate more the possessions they already have.

B/ is a great chance to boost the global economy.

C/ has helped people feel great about their purchasing choices.

D/ has reordered people's priorities.

Tekst 2.

William Rees, an urban planner at the University of British Columbia, estimated that it requires four to six hectares of land to maintain the consumption level of the average person from a high-consumption country. The problem is that in 1990, worldwide there were only 1.7 hectares of ecologically productive land for each person. He concluded that the deficit is made up in core countries by depleting the natural resources of their own countries and taking over the resources, through trade, of other countries. In other words, someone has to pay for our consumption levels.

Our consumption of goods obviously is a function of our culture. Only by producing and selling things and services does capitalism in its present form work, and the more that is produced and the more that is purchased the more we have progress and prosperity. The single most important measure of economic growth is, after all, the gross national product (GNP), the sum total of goods and services produced by a given society in a given year. It is a measure of the success of a consumer society, obviously to consume.

However, the production, processing, and consumption, of commodities requires the extraction and use of natural resources (wood, ore, fossil fuels, and water); it requires the creation of factories and factory complexes whose operation creates toxic byproducts, while the use of commodities themselves (e.g. automobiles) creates pollutants and waste. Yet of the three factors environmentalists often point to as

responsible for environmental pollution — population, technology, and consumption — consumption seems to get the least attention. One reason, no doubt, is that it may be the most difficult to change; our consumption patterns are so much a part of our lives that to change them would require a massive cultural overhaul, not to mention severe economic dislocation. A drop in demand for products, as economists note, brings on economic recession or even depression, along with massive unemployment.

adapted from www.globalissues.org

6.4. The solution to keeping up the consumption level is ____

A/ for every country to use their national land areas only.

B/ to create more demand for products.

C/ for the resources not to end.

D/ to pay others to consume less.

6.5. Consumption habits ____

A/ do not affect the environmental pollution.

B/ are the least interesting factors contributing to pollution.

C/ are intertwined with the newest technological trends.

D/ when changed, can lead to severe consequences.

#7 MATURY PRÓBNE 2022, Angielski rozszerzenie 1

Zadanie 7. (0–4 pkt)

Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Wpisz literę A, B, C albo D do odpowiedniej kratki.

Visit national parks responsibly

When spring arrives and the snow begins to melt, bears start to wake up after months of hibernation. It is an exciting time of the year for bears and park visitors.

One of the many reasons people visit national parks with bears is to experience a wild place **7.1.**

[ ] healthy populations of black and grizzly bears. When visitors become careless and do not properly store their food, bears are undoubtedly going to find it; their sense of smell is amazing. When visitors feed bears, it's a recipe for trouble. If bears **7.2.** [ ] people and eating human food (we call that habituation), the bear no longer seeks the natural food **7.3.** [ ] foraging for. This creates a management and safety problem for park visitors and bears. While park staff work to manage bears and visitors, sometimes there is a need to remove a bear from a park. Imagine what that does to the ecosystem and your experience as a visitor coming to see a bear. For many, it means the park experience is diminished, and the ecosystem isn't as **7.4.** [ ]

When we visit a park with bears, we are entering their home. As guests, proper behaviour and etiquette on our part can contribute to a safe and enjoyable visit for us as our hosts.

adapted from www.nps.gov

7.1.

A/ able to support

B/ capability of support

C/ capable of supporting

D/ ability to support

7.2.

A/ become used to approaching

B/ becomes used to approaching

C/ have used to becoming approached

D/ will become used to approaching

7.3.

A/ supposed to be

B/ supposed to

C/ is supposed to

D/ it is supposed to be

7.4.

A/ imperfect

B/ injured

C/ intact

D/ incomplete

#8 MATURY PRÓBNE 2022, Angielski rozszerzenie 1

Zadanie 8. (0-4 pkt)

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.

A PERFECT CAMPSITE

I can't imagine a summer holiday without spending at least a couple of weeks camping in North Wales. Every single year I look **8.1.** _____ to escaping problems at work and other everyday preoccupations. I always stay on a small campsite that is run **8.2.** _____ a family of farmers. The charm of this place is not that it provides all kinds of tourist attractions. It doesn't. On the contrary, the local way of life is authentically simple and relaxing. As soon as you arrive, you feel **8.3.** _____ if you're far away from the madding crowd and you know you would like to stay there forever. The campsite is set in a beautiful rural setting. It has its **8.4.** _____ fishing lake and easy access to the woods. The owners are extremely friendly and they always give newcomers a very warm welcome.

adapted from breakingnewsenglish.com

#9

MATURY PRÓBNE 2022, Angielski rozszerzenie 1

Zadanie 9. (0–4 pkt)

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. Nie należy stosować form skróconych (~~isn't~~ is not).

9.1. We would be rich now if Sam (invest) the money wisely last year.

We would be rich now if Sam _____ the money wisely last year.

9.2. House prices (soar/dramatic) twice over the last couple of years.

House prices _____ twice over the last couple of years.

9.3. I (listen) when you told me not to call her and I did it anyway. I regret it now.

I _____ when you told me not to call her and I did it anyway. I regret it now.

9.4. Why (she/be) mean now? She never acts like that.

Why _____ mean now? She never acts like that.