**Matura rozszerzona - język angielski**

**Rozumienie ze słuchu**

**Zadanie 1. (0-4)**
**Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedzi czterech osób o miastach, które lubią. Do każdej wypowiedzi (1.1.-1.4.) dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie (A-E). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.**

**The speaker says that**
A. it is the ideal location for touring.
B. a centuries-old tradition continues there.
C. party animals might enjoy themselves there.
D. to see it involves some physical effort.
E. a dessert is its local speciality.

| | |
|---|---|
| **1.1** | |
| **1.2** | |
| **1.3** | |
| **1.4** | |

**Zadanie 2. (0-8)**

**Posłuchaj nagrania dwa razy. Uzupełnij luki jednym lub kilkoma słowami. Uwaga: w każdą lukę można wstawić maksymalnie 3 słowa.**

**Museum**

This museum houses objects collected by the **2.1**_____ based in the city.

It has one of the country's best galleries containing **2.2**_____ exhibits.

The museum's displays of butterflies and **2.3**_____ are closed to visitors at present.

The section called **2.4**_____ is popular with young people.

The picture galleries contain works on various themes by **2.5**_____.

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The museum's **2.6**_____ needs modernising.

The guide uses the word **2.7**_____ to describe the Rutland Dinosaur's effect on people.

Polystyrene was used to reconstruct most of the Rutland Dinosaur's **2.8** _____ .

**Rozumienie tekstów pisanych**

**Zadanie 3. (0-4)**

**Przeczytaj poniższy tekst, podzielony na trzy akapity. Do każdego pytania (3.1.-3.4.) dopasuj właściwy akapit (A-C). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga: jeden akapit pasuje do dwóch pytań.**

## MOTIVATION AT WORK

**A.** British philosopher Jeremy Bentham developed the 'carrot and stick' theory of motivation during the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century. He believed that there are two basic elements that motivate people at work, fear and incentive. Some workers are motivated by the fear of being reprimanded by a supervisor while others are motivated by praise from a superior, the desire to earn money or the possibility of increasing status and power by 'moving up the social ladder'. The theory has a figurative meaning, referring to cart driver dangling a carrot in front of a hungry mule and holding a stick behind it. The mule would move towards the carrot, while also moving away from the stick behind to avoid punishment.

**B.** Psychologist Abraham Maslow developed the theory of Hierarchy of Needs in the 1940s. He placed people's needs into five categories ranging from basic survival needs like food and shelter to the need for self- actualisation. According to him, once someone satisfies one need they seek to achieve the next level. Applied to the workplace, it means a recently-hi red employee who has been out of work for some time will likely be motivated by the need for basic survival while someone who hopes for career advancement would need more responsibility. Therefore, a boss must understand the current needs of each employee in order to know what will motivate them.

**C.** American psychologist Frederick Herzberg developed the Two Factor theory in 1959 after interviewing over 200 accountants and engineers. His theory states that different factors in the work environment, which he called 'hygiene factors', result in either satisfaction or dissatisfaction. He suggested that factors like achievement, recognition and advancement lead to satisfaction while those causing dissatisfaction include work conditions, salary and peer relationships. The theory implies that supervisors must be able to manage all the factors that lead to satisfaction and dissatisfaction in order to successfully motivate employees.

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**In which paragraph does the author**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3.1 | refer to a survey of employees? | |
| **3.2** | explain a thinker's analogy? | |
| **3.3** | talk about interaction between colleagues? | |
| **3.4** | mention the effect of unemployment? | |

**Zadanie 4. (0-4)**
**Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Wpisz w luki 4.1.-4.4. litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące zdania (A-E), tak aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst. Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.**

## HOW YOUR RECYCLING IS PREPARED FOR ITS REBIRTH

Britain's recycling centres have never been busier. Since 2010, all UK local authorities have had to organise collections of recyclable waste from households by law. So what happens to the material people put in their recycling bins? I visited Norfolk's main household recycling plant to find out. The first part of the recycling centre process is far from hi-tech. Workers examine the unsorted material as it passes by them on a conveyor belt and manually remove anything unsuitable for recycling. **4.1.** ____ Pieces of cardboard are also gathered by hand at this stage. They are then bound tightly together and put aside, ready to be turned into boxes and other packaging. The paper, bottles and cans are then all tipped into an impressive sorting machine. It's designed to separate the paper from the three-dimensional items by shaking them so that the cans and bottles fall out of one particular side. **4.2.** ____ The cans are then separated from the plastic bottles using a powerful magnet and are sent to specialist sites to be remade into cans. The bottles are separated by hand into three categories of plastic that, between them, have a surprising array of uses. **4.3.** ____ Recycling centres process two types of paper - newspapers and magazines, which eventually become tomorrow's publications, and lower-quality 'mixed' paper, which is used for packaging for the likes of cereal boxes. Special attention is given to the publications. **4.4.** ____ A special machine separates them from the rest of the paper, then each type of paper passes under an infrared scanner. This detects any non-paper substances, which need to be removed to make the paper pure enough to go to paper mills.

**A.** Not only do they make up 50% of the recyclable material the centre deals with, they also have the highest monetary value.

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**B.** They include car parts, building Insulation, road signs, material for pillows and garden furniture.

**C.** It seems not everybody in the county is aware that only paper, cardboard, plastic bottles and metal cans count as recyclables under the roadside collection scheme.

**D.** This is why people are asked not to crush containers they recycle through the service.

**E.** In fact, loose tops and lids can get caught in the moving parts, causing the machines to break down.

**Znajomość środków językowych**

**Zadanie 5. (0-4)**

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

**THE VOICE LIFT**

Wealthy people **5.1**____ surgery to make themselves look younger for decades. Now there's a procedure available that can **5.2**____ you sound younger too. 'Voice lift' operations are becoming all the rage among businessmen who are not happy with the sound of their own voice. The specialists providing the treatment insist they aren't merely indulging the vanity of their clients. It's a fact that from the age of around 30, the muscle tone in men's vocal cords progressively weakens. **5.3**____ their voices can become ineffective in meetings and presentations. To put everything back into working **5.4**____, fat is surgically removed from the stomach and injected into the vocal cords.

**5.1.**
A. have been having
B. were having
C. had been having
D. had had

**5.2.**
A. do
B. turn
C. get
D. make

**5.3.**
A. However
B. Consequently
C. Nonetheless
D. Additionally

**5.4.**
A. condition
B. service
C. order
D. place

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**Zadanie 6. (0-4)**
**Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (6.1.-6.4.), przekształcając jeden z wyrazów z ramki w taki sposób, aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Uwaga: dwa wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Influence | consequence | summary | extend | guide | control |

**SCREEN DANGERS**

Parents aren't receiving nearly enough **6.1**_____ from governments on how much time they should let their children spend using electronic devices with screens. That's the view of Dr Aric Sigman, a psychologist who has studied the **6.2**_____ research that has been done in recent years into the effects that TV, computers, games consoles and smartphones have on young children who use them. Dr Sigman has a particular interest in the way in which staring at screens for long periods makes children less able to pay attention to any one thing. To **6.3**_____ the scientific thinking on this, continuously moving from one set of images on a screen to another leads to an unnatural increase in a brain chemical called dopamine, which is a key component of the brain's reward system. Youngsters whose online activities result in them experiencing high levels of dopamine can **6.4**_____ develop an addiction to their gizmos.

**Zadanie 7. (0-5)**
**Uzupełnij zdania (7.1.-7.5.) wstawiając podane w nawiasach wyrazy w odpowiedniej formie. Nie zmieniaj kolejności podanych wyrazów. Jeśli to konieczne, dodaj niezbędne elementy, aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Uwaga: w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie sześć wyrazów, wliczając w to wyrazy już podane.**

**7.1.** He (must/miss/train) _____ I can't see why else he would be here.

**7.2.** If only (I/not/leave) _____ you alone last night, none of this would have happened.

**7.3.** Her careless gossip (result/people/get/hurt) _____, but she has learned her lesson.

**7.4.** He got soaked in the rain. He should (take / umbrella) _____ before he set off.

**7.5.** Unfortunately, the accident prevented (he / complete) _____ the project on time.

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