Matura rozszerzona - Reading part

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 mention

4.1.	an object given to customers before they started purchasing goods?	
4.2.	a system that enables people to purchase goods without going to shops?	
4.3.	the reasons for giving up the Keedoozle idea?	
4.4.	someone's improvement of their own idea?	

KEEDOOZLE

A. Most experts say that no technological innovations appeared in shopping until the year 1974 when bar codes were introduced. But few people realize that as early as 1916 Clarence Saunders founded the first self-service supermarket and then, 21 years later, he decided to take self-service to an entirely different level and introduced Keedoozle, a truly futuristic idea at the time. Keedoozle – short for "key does all" – was the world's first automated supermarket.

B. Saunders' Keedoozle used a vending machine concept, offering sample grocery products at reduced prices behind small glass boxes. On entering the supermarket, shoppers collected a key with a special tape attached to it; they would insert the key into the keyhole in front of the product they wanted, and an electric signal would punch the tape accordingly. At the end of their trip they would give the key to the cashier, who would insert it into a machine that would read it and electronically signal the staff in the stockroom to collect the products. They were instantly sent down a conveyor belt to the front end, where they would be packed and ready to go.

C. Saunders tried the Keedoozle concept three times, but failed every time because the circuits couldn't handle the traffic during peak hours. Customers regularly got mixed-up orders. In addition, the conveyor-belt system wasn't fast or efficient enough when there was high demand. In consequence, Keedoozle closed its doors for good in 1949. However, recently, Saunders' idea has successfully been implemented in the South Korean underground. People can find photos of products pasted onto the walls. Each of the photos has a special QR-code embedded in it. So, while waiting for the train, customers can use their smartphones to scan the codes of desired products, which are then delivered to their homes.

adapted from http://supermarketnews.com

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Zadanie 5. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Wpisz w luki 5.1.–5.4. litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące zdania (A–E), tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst.
Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

IN THE SHADE OF A SOLAR TREE

There are plenty of real trees around. Oaks, pines and willows line the trails that circle through the nature park near Mount Carmel in northern Israel. **5.1.** _____ Just like real trees, it obtains energy from the sun and its brown metal branches reach high toward the sky, like the acacia tree this model is named after. Its seven broad "leaves" are standard solar panels. They shade benches below, power electric and USB outlets and supply energy for wi-fi.

Inventor Michael Larry says it's a new way of bringing solar power to people. "We're used to seeing big companies working on large scale systems," he says. "Now we see solar energy becoming accessible to each one of us on the street." The tree was formally unveiled on Thursday, although it was installed in the park several weeks ago. All the experts invited to the ribbon-cutting ceremony carefully examined it to find out what uses it may have. **5.2.** _____. This particular feature was unanimously acclaimed as its main advantage.

It has been stressed that smart cities are the future of the world. This tree, indeed, has the potential to become the icon of the city which has planted it. **5.3.** _____ That is why, the Israeli company that dreamed up the tree is already targeting major metropolises in China and Europe for first sales.

A seven-panel tree can generate enough energy to run 35 laptops. A battery stores excess power, lighting the area at night and providing backup power on cloudy days. The tree is an excellent idea for young people away from home who go to the park and want to charge their phone. However, the solar tree has its limits. **5.4.** _____ The designer of the solar acacia admits the project needs improvement. "We'll see how it catches on worldwide and then further steps will be taken," he declares.

adapted from www.npr.org

A. At this point, using it as a serious power generation source is problematic.

B. Its advantages seem obvious as it combines art, convenience, green energy and community, which all perfectly fit the aims of contemporary urban design.

C. To remedy that flaw, future solar tree models are planned to condense water from the air.

D. Among them, planted in the gravel at the edge of one walking path, is a new 'species' – the solar powered acacia tree.

E. While pointing out the invention's numerous functions, they emphasized the fact that it produces green energy.

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Zadanie 6. (0–5)

Przeczytaj dwa teksty na temat ptaków. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B, C albo D.

Tekst 1.

SAVING THE PENGUINS

Doug was on his knees, face to the ground, squinting into the tiny entrance, nudging the male so he could get a better view of the five-digit number on the stainless steel band wrapped around the penguin's left flipper.

"Three four six two seven. Have you got that?" Doug shouted over the wind.

"Three four six two seven," Angela repeated back without looking up. She leafed through her notebook, browsing for the number. She'd banded thousands of birds over her fifteen years at Punta Verde; every penguin fitted with a tag was listed here, with a number, place and date. Yet despite such a wealth of data, most numbers were entered once and never again revisited. Tagging a penguin was akin to putting a note in a bottle, tossing it out to sea, and waiting for it to return.

"Red dot?" Doug asked hopefully.

Angela didn't reply right away. While finding a tagged bird wasn't as statistically significant as winning the lottery, it certainly felt that way – and the greatest jackpot of all was when they discovered a red-dot bird.

A red-dot was a bird tagged in the year when it was born which meant that it was possible to tell how old it was. Young penguins typically spent four to seven years at sea before they reached breeding age and returned to their colonies. Yet not all penguins returned, and the reasons had puzzled researchers for years. Because red-dot birds had been tracked since birth, Angela and the other naturalists knew more about them than about any other tagged bird – and they still wished they knew more. Whether five or twenty years had passed, finding a red-dot bird always felt like a family reunion.

But she was beginning to hope that this bird was not a red-dot. She was reluctant to let Doug handle the bird, even though she knew it was his duty. It was the expected order of things, for researchers to pass on their knowledge and skills. Once they identified a red-dot, they had to weigh it, then measure its feet and the density of feathers around its eyes.

Doug hadn't yet weighed a penguin, and once he did, it would be one less thing he needed to learn from her. One less reason to join her on these trips. One day closer to not needing her at all and leaving. The life of a naturalist was a solitary one, spent more with animals than with people. Angela was aware of that but still she wished Doug would stay with her. She looked at the list again and felt relieved. It wasn't a red-dot.

adapted from www.thetouristtrail.com

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6.1. Which is TRUE about red-dot penguins?

A. Naturalists are able to determine their age.

B. They are easier to find than other penguins.

C. They are tagged for the second time once they are found.

D. Numbers on their tags are not listed in naturalists' notebooks.

6.2. Angela didn't want the penguin to be a red-dot one because she feared

A. she wouldn't have any reasons to continue her research.

B. her cooperation with Doug might come to an end.

C. Doug would injure the penguin.

D. she wasn't competent enough to examine it.

6.3. The text is about

A. a misunderstanding between two people.

B. a variety of reasons for tagging penguins.

C. two researchers working together.

D. a penguin saved in unusual circumstances.

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Tekst 2

ANGRY BIRDS MOBILIZES MILLIONS TO SAVE ENDANGERED SPECIES

The Finnish company Rovio, which makes the hugely popular game app *Angry Birds*, isn't content to sit back and rest on its laurels. It's using the fame gained through its more than two billion downloads of *Angry Birds* editions to go to bat for real-life birds, whose existence in the Cook Islands of the Pacific South Seas is seriously threatened.

"Since people arrived on those islands, half of all the original bird species have never been seen again. This tragedy continues with 45 species on the brink of extinction today. The birds of the Pacific are seriously angry because predators have invaded their islands and are eating all their eggs," says the company. "Animals such as rats got onto the land from the boats of people who were visiting. The introduction of these new predators changed the delicate ecological balance and drove many beautiful species to extinction. Just like in the game, these real-life angry birds and the community they live in need our help to defeat the predators before it's too late."

Angry Birds has partnered with the conservation nonprofit organization *BirdLife International* to collect funds and raise awareness about the hard situation of these endangered species. The recent version of the *Angry Birds* app educates users about these birds and how they can be helped. *BirdLife* will use the collected funds to hire boats, bait-spreading helicopters and expert staff to implement the removal of the invasive predators and put in place monitoring systems to prevent their return.

This isn't the first time *Angry Birds* has used its vast network of gamers to raise awareness about environmental issues. Last November, it ran a competition called "Roll With the Pangolins," to draw attention to the difficult situation of these Indonesian anteaters which have been poached to near extinction. The contest's spokesperson was England's Prince William, president of the partner organization *United for Wildlife*.

adapted from http://ecowatch.com

6.4. In the second paragraph, the author explains

A. why the birds in the Cook Islands are endangered.
B. how the birds in the Cook Islands can be protected.
C. why the Cook Islands can't be a new habitat for some birds.
D. what *Angry Birds* does to help the environment in the Cook Islands.

6.5. The aim of the campaign run by *BirdLife International* and *Angry Birds* is to

A. introduce some species in the Cook Islands to reduce the number of predators.
B. take measures to make the Cook Islands a safer territory for some birds.
C. organize a competition to draw attention to the birds in the Cook Islands.
D. make the inhabitants of the Cook Islands aware of different threats to the environment.

LIVEWORKSHEETS