Matura Rozszerzona

Imię i nazwisko: _____

Klasa: _____ **Total** _____/50

ROZUMIENIE ZE SŁUCHU

TRACK 13 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. The speakers are
- A discussing whether to stay at the campsite or not.
- B deciding who should go to the campsite reception to check in.
- C looking at information about local campsites.

Tekst 2.

1.2. What does the man say about Sandhaven?
- A People should stay somewhere else.
- B It is a bargain for holidaymakers.
- C It is not what it used to be.

Tekst 3.

1.3. The speakers
- A have missed their flight.
- B are waiting to check in.
- C have lost their baggage.

TRACK 14 ZADANIE 2. *(0–4)*

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi na temat różnych diet. Do każdej wypowiedzi (2.1.-2.4.) dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie (A–E). Wpisz rozwiązanie do tabeli.

The speaker
- A is unworried about their diet.
- B finds it hard to lose weight.
- C hasn't found a diet that works.
- D has recommended a diet to other people.
- E is confused by conflicting information.

2.1.	2.2.	2.3.	2.4.

TRACK 15 ZADANIE 3. *(0–5)*

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie program radiowy o rozmowie rekrutacyjnej. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

3.1. The woman found out which candidates were rude by
- A watching how they talked to other members of staff.
- B asking the receptionist how they had behaved.
- C pretending to be someone else.
- D making them wait for a while before she met them.

3.2. When interviewees turn up in casual clothes, Annie
- A finds out why they wore them.
- B refuses to interview them.
- C tells them that they don't look cool.
- D has no idea what to say.

3.3. According to Annie, attractive job applicants
- A are usually more interested in themselves than the interview.
- B don't usually get offered work.
- C sometimes ask her out on a date.
- D often find it easier to find work than less attractive applicants.

3.4. Annie says she can
- A interview candidates better than most employers.
- B choose the best candidates just by talking to them.
- C understand why some people use role-playing activities instead of interviews.
- D see who will make a good employee without even interviewing them.

3.5. The programme's intention is to
- A inform people of successful interview techniques.
- B criticise the amount of interview training young people get.
- C entertain listeners with amusing real experiences.
- D point out problems with young people's attitudes towards work.

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ROZUMIENIE TEKSTÓW PISANYCH

ZADANIE 4. *(0–4)*

Przeczytaj trzy opinie o farmach wiatrowych. Do każdego pytania (4.1.-4.4.) dopasuj właściwą opinię (A–C). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga: jedna opinia pasuje do dwóch pytań.

DIFFERING VIEWS ON WIND FARMS

A

The area of southern Spain where the land almost touches the north coast of Africa is one of the windiest places in Europe. It is also very hilly and not heavily populated. All of these factors have helped the area to become a major source of Spain's wind-powered electricity. Surprisingly, the wind farms have also become something of a tourist attraction. These tourists admire the wind turbines during the day, then head to towns like Tarifa to eat, sleep and shop. While some would visit the area anyway, others would probably go elsewhere and take their euros with them.

B

I am all in favour of wind farms and I am passionate about reducing our carbon footprint. That's why I love windfarms. The area here certainly gets a lot of wind but I'm convinced that, if we let a wind farm be built here, it would have a negative effect on our lives. There are just too many people living here who would be disturbed by the noise. This would also put off tourists who we rely on for much of our income during the summer months. Everyone here agrees with me but, unfortunately, no-one lets us decide what happens here. That's up to the politicians and their influential and powerful advisors.

C

Money, as usual, is the problem. I think everyone, including our politicians, realises that wind power is a great natural source of electricity. This is especially true in a country like ours which has a lot of windy coastal areas. They don't spoil the view and they don't stop holidaymakers enjoying our coastal resorts. However, despite all their promises, politicians have other masters. Newspaper owners, business leaders and other influential people earn too much from fossil fuels such as oil and gas and they won't allow us to develop cheaper, cleaner forms of energy if it reduces their profits.

In which text does the speaker

4.1.	point out a problem of wind turbines?	
4.2.	claim that all people agree about the benefits of wind power?	
4.3.	state that wind farms increase the number of visitors to an area?	
4.4.	blame others for deciding where to place wind turbines?	

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

MORE THAN JUST A CHILD STAR

Shirley Temple wasn't born into a show business family but she enjoyed singing, dancing and acting from a very early age. It was while she was at a dancing class, at the age of three, that she was spotted by a Hollywood casting director. A year later, she appeared in her first film. Two years after that, she became famous. During the 1930s, she was one of Hollywood's biggest stars. Unfortunately, it couldn't last. **5.1.**_____The two films she made in 1940 failed at the box office and her parents decided to take her away from Hollywood and put her into full-time education. It was difficult at first. **5.2.**_____After a difficult beginning, though, she settled down and had a happy five years there.

Things might have been very different. In 1939, MGM wanted her to play the part of Dorothy in *The Wizard of Oz*. Shirley's studios wanted her to appear in their film. Shirley accepted her studio's proposal, which turned out to be the wrong decision. *The Wizard of Oz* was a huge hit and made Judy Garland a star. Shirley's film was far less successful and it was the beginning of the end for her.

After her film career finished, Shirley became interested in politics and good causes. She was a Republican and tried to win election for Congress in 1967. **5.3.**_____In 1969, she became an ambassador to the United Nations. In 1974 she became US ambassador to Ghana and later she was also the US ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

She also used her fame to promote causes that were important to her. In 1972, she found that she had breast cancer. At that time, many women were reluctant to talk about the illness. This was why so many people died of it. By the time they went to see a doctor, it was often too late. **5.4.**_____She held a news conference from her hospital bed. She talked about her experiences and how important it was to diagnose the illness early. Thanks to her, attitudes changed and many lives were saved.

Shirley recovered and lived for another 42 years, finally dying peacefully of natural causes at the age of 85. However, for most people, she will always be a little girl with blond curls, dancing and singing her most famous song, "On The Good Ship Lollipop".

A Although she was defeated, she soon found another, even more important, role to play.
B Shirley didn't retire completely from show business and, several times, appeared to be about to make a comeback.
C However, Shirley realised that it would be more beneficial to share her problem with others than to keep it to herself.
D As she grew into a teenager, her charm faded. Even her blond hair turned brown.
E During her time in Hollywood, she had never really mixed with children of her own age.

ZADANIE 6. *(0–5)*

Przeczytaj dwa teksty związane z niedotrzymaniem obietnicy. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

Tekst 1.

THE PICKWICK PAPERS – MR PICKWICK'S TRIAL

Serjeant Snubbin then addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant. It was a long, passionate speech in which he praised Mr Pickwick's character. He did the best he could for Mr Pickwick; and the best, as everybody knows, one could do no more.

Mr Justice Stareleigh summed up. If Mrs Bardell were right, it was perfectly clear that Mr Pickwick was wrong, and if they thought the evidence of Mrs Cluppins was true they would believe it, and, if they didn't, they wouldn't. If they were satisfied that Mr Pickwick had promised to marry her they would award her the amount of damages that they thought proper; and if, on the other hand, it appeared to them that no promise of marriage had ever been given, they would find for the defendant with no damages at all.

The jury then retired to their private room to talk the matter over, and the judge retired to his private room, to refresh himself with a lamb chop and a glass of sherry. An anxious quarter of a hour elapsed; the jury came back; the judge was fetched in. Mr Pickwick put on his spectacles, and gazed at the foreman nervously and with a quickly-beating heart.

'Gentlemen,' said the individual in black, 'are you all agreed upon your verdict?'

'We are,' replied the foreman.

'Do you find for the plaintiff, gentlemen, or for the defendant?'

'For the plaintiff.'

'With what damages, gentlemen?'

'Seven hundred and fifty pounds.'

Mr Pickwick took off his spectacles, carefully wiped the glasses, folded them into their case, and mechanically followed his lawyer, Mr Perker out of court.

They stopped in a side room while Perker paid the court fees; and here, Mr Pickwick was joined by his friends. Here, too, he met Mrs Cluppins' lawyers, Mr Dodson and Mr Fogg, rubbing their hands with satisfaction.

'Well, gentlemen,' said Mr Pickwick.

'Well, sir,' said Dodson, for self and partner.

'You imagine you'll get your money, don't you, gentlemen?' said Mr Pickwick.

Fogg said they thought it rather probable. Dodson smiled, and said they'd try.

'You may try, and try, and try again,' said Mr Pickwick forcefully, 'but not one penny will you ever get from me, even if I spend the rest of my existence in prison.'

Dodson laughed. 'You'll change your mind before long, Mr Pickwick.'

'We'll see about that in a day or two, Mr Pickwick,' grinned Fogg.

Speechless with anger, Mr Pickwick allowed himself to be led by his lawyer and friends to the door, and there assisted into a carriage, which had been fetched for the purpose, by the ever-watchful Sam Weller.

6.1. The jury's task was to decide
- A only if Pickwick was innocent or guilty.
- B about his guilt or innocence and the form of punishment he should face.
- C how big a fine Pickwick should pay to the court.
- D about Pickwick's guilt or innocence and how much he should pay to the woman.

6.2. The jury left the court
- A until the judge had finished his meal.
- B while everyone had lunch.
- C to discuss the case with the judge.
- D until they had agreed on a verdict.

6.3. When Mr Pickwick said that he wouldn't pay,
- A the woman's lawyers were sure he would soon change his mind.
- B he was immediately sent to a debtor's prison.
- C the lawyers were worried that they wouldn't be paid.
- D the lawyer's reaction amused him.

Tekst 2.

THE BREACH OF PROMISE LAW

Breach of Promise was a law which said that, if a man asked a woman to marry him and then changed his mind, he should pay damages to her. It was recognized in British law from the Middle Ages right up until 1970. However, court cases involving such promises were most common in Victorian years when a woman's reputation became more important than ever before. Between 1870 and 1900, there were around one hundred cases a year and juries were usually sympathetic to the women involved.

In the vast majority of cases, the women involved had been wronged and deserved some sort of compensation. There were, though, a number of less honest women, and lawyers, who were able to use the law to their advantage. These women were able to use their attractiveness and some clever psychology to make men propose to them. They always made sure that this proposal was made in front of a witness. Although the men had been tricked, nothing illegal had taken place. Then, when the man realised that he hadn't meant what he said, he was given a choice. Either a quick out of court payment to avoid both court fees and bad publicity, or a trial. As there was only about a 10% chance of the man winning in such cases, and even less when the woman was attractive and a good actress, many pre-trial payments were made. If men had allowed women to sit on juries at that time, they may have had more chance of being found innocent. Unfortunately for the defendants, the jurors were as easily taken in as they, themselves, had been originally.

6.4. Which of these is claimed by the author?

- **A** Some women lied that men had proposed to them.
- **B** Some cases didn't go to court because the women knew they wouldn't win.
- **C** The women who tricked men weren't breaking the law.
- **D** The dishonest women were even able to fool their lawyers.

6.5. The author shows that in the past

- **A** attractive women were less honest than others.
- **B** men were easily fooled by a pretty woman.
- **C** juries should not have been used to determine guilt or innocence.
- **D** women were untrustworthy.

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ZNAJOMOŚĆ ŚRODKÓW JĘZYKOWYCH

ZADANIE 7. *(0–4)*

Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst.

A ROLE MODEL'S RESPONSIBILITIES

When Mo Farah won gold medals in both the 5,000 metres and the 10,000 metres at the 2012 Olympic Games, he became an instant hero and role model to many young people in Britain.

Mo was born in Somalia but he came to England at the age of 8. He was soon winning titles and **7.1.**_____new records, including running the fastest ever 3,000 metres by a British runner in January 2009. He then broke his own record just a few months later.

However in early 2014, he posted photos of himself on one of the social media, jumping into the sea from 30-metre high cliffs. Critics said that young people who look **7.2.**____him might copy his behaviour. Many young people have been killed or have suffered spinal injuries and become permanently disabled making similar jumps because the water wasn't **7.3.**_____they had thought.

However, fans of the runner were quick to defend him. They pointed out that his profile page has just a few thousand followers. If the newspapers **7.4.**_____the stories, millions of young people wouldn't have known what he had done. Therefore, the newspapers were far more irresponsible than Mo Farah.

7.1. **A** making	**7.2.** **A** up to	**7.3.** **A** deeper than	**7.4** **A** wouldn't print
B winning	B out of	B so deep that	B hadn't printed
C setting	C out on	C as deep as	C didn't print
D leading	D up with	D deep enough like	D wouldn't have printed

ZADANIE 8. *(0–4)*

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (8.1.–8.4.) jednym wyrazem, tak aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst.

THE 'MOST TASTIEST' ORANGES

Albert Gifford, a 15-year-old from Somerset, was having his breakfast **8.1.**_____he noticed a grammatical error on a carton of the Tesco orange juice that he drinks every morning. The supermarket chain promised that their juice was made with the "most tastiest" oranges. Albert wrote a polite letter to the company to explain their mistake. He also suggested that they change the text to "tastiest", **8.2.**_____is the correct comparative form of the adjective.

For a few weeks, Albert **8.3.**_____get home and look for a reply from the supermarket but it never arrived. It was then that Albert decided to tell the press about the mistake and wrote a letter to the *Daily Mail*. When his letter **8.4.**_____published in the newspaper, Tesco needed just one day to respond to the first letter Albert had written. A Tesco spokesperson apologised for the mistake and assured him the company was going to correct it.

ZADANIE 9. *(0–4)*

Uzupełnij każde zdanie, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego (9.1.–9.4.). Nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów.

9.1. In May 2010, the police were still investigating that particularly difficult murder case.
That particularly difficult murder case_____by the police in May 2010.

9.2. "Have you checked the meaning of the new words in a dictionary?" the teacher asked me.
The teacher asked me_____the meaning of the new words in a dictionary.

9.3. My sister is very annoying. She takes my clothes without asking me first.
If only my sister_____my clothes without asking me first.

9.4. It is not possible that Henry won the ballroom dancing competition last week.
Henry_____the ballroom dancing competition last week.

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TWORZENIE WYPOWIEDZI PISEMNEJ

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 Ostatnie małe kino w twoim mieście ma zostać wkrótce przebudowane, aby przekształcić je w multipleks kinowy z 10 salami. Napisz **rozprawkę**, przedstawiając zalety i wady takiego rozwiązania.

2 Coraz częściej młodzi ludzie źle odżywiają się i prowadzą zbyt mało aktywny tryb życia. Napisz **artykuł** do redakcji czasopisma, w którym opiszesz, jak można skutecznie zachęcać młodzież do zdrowszego stylu życia, oraz przedstawisz, jakie będą konsekwencje, gdyby w najbliższym czasie nie podjęto żadnych działań.

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