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: **6 maja 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. The speaker is going to

A. host a discussion.

B. deliver a lecture.

C. introduce a new project.

Tekst 2.

1.2. The story is about a businessman who believes that

A. borrowing money means trouble.

B. money can't buy everything.

C. every penny counts.

Tekst 3.

1.3. By making his speech, the speaker intends to

A. support the previous speakers' reasoning.

B. undermine the arguments for space exploration.

C. provide a rationale for colonising other planets.

Zadanie 2. (0–4)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi na temat standardów usług. 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

A. found the set of instructions recited to him/her unsatisfactory.

B. was informed that it was impossible for him/her to get a refund.

C. could not access the instructions provided for buyers.

D. mentions abusive remarks made by a company's representative.

E. points out that a seller didn't reply to his/her messages within the promised time frame.

2.1.	2.2.	2.3.	2.4.

Zadanie 3. (0–5)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad z producentem programów kulinarnych. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

3.1. Geoffrey became convinced he wanted to work with Julia Child after

A. trying one of her dishes in a New York restaurant.
B. watching a TV programme she was hosting.
C. seeing her run a cookery class.
D. attending a lecture about her.

3.2. After Julia agreed to work with Geoffrey on the series *Cooking with Master Chefs*, she

A. showed more involvement in the project than he expected.
B. made it clear she intended to travel as little as possible.
C. realised her age was going to be a disadvantage.
D. insisted on choosing the menus herself.

3.3. Geoffrey recalls that in one of her programmes Julia

A. got angry because her dish did not meet someone's expectations.
B. pretended she liked something which tasted awful.
C. made her dish look less attractive on purpose.
D. had a violent argument with another chef.

3.4. When working on the programme, Julia

A. prepared the dishes herself from start to finish.
B. read a detailed script before the actual filming.
C. filmed the staff in a basement kitchen.
D. enjoyed improvising on the set.

3.5. When answering the last question, Geoffrey

A. outlines Julia's culinary dreams and ambitions.
B. emphasizes Julia's contribution to the culinary world.
C. explains why the profession of a chef is so challenging.
D. draws attention to the importance of homemade meals.

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		
4.1.	point to the measures taken to keep the surroundings unspoilt?	
4.2.	refer to the effort put into constructing the underwater room?	
4.3.	mention some benefits of observing marine life?	
4.4.	predict the gradual transformation of the structure?	

UNDERWATER HOTEL ROOM

A. For those who haven't heard, there is such a thing as aquarium therapy. Research findings suggest that watching fish may reduce muscle tension, pulse rate and other symptoms of stress. So you can imagine that guests who stay at the Manta Resort feel like a million dollars after soaking up the panoramic views of exotic sea life. This is made possible by the resort's newly built underwater room costing $1,500 per night. Visitors can sunbathe on the upper-level sky deck, relax in the lounge at the water level or go down to the submerged chamber to fall asleep surrounded by the nightlight glow of jellyfish and other extraordinary creatures that swim by.

B. The hotel complex is situated on Pemba Island's westerly coastline, facing toward the serene stretch of ocean that separates the island from the mainland. Anchored to the sea floor about 820 feet offshore, where a large number of densely inhabited coral reefs surround the floating structure, the resort's underwater room is as secluded as a vacation getaway can possibly be. The task of putting up the structure turned out to be physically and logistically demanding. The workers had to ship in all the various materials from Sweden, assemble the parts on the island and then tow the room to the site.

C. The constructors' aim was to build the hotel room in such a way that the endeavour would not have any negative impact on the ecosystem. Hence, solar panels supplying 100 per cent of the power needed were installed atop the roof deck of the room. In addition, the only people allowed inside are guests and assigned resort employees. It may seem unbelievable, but the hotel room will eventually turn into a coral reef itself. This makes it one of the few development projects beneficial to the marine environment.

adapted from http://blogs.smithsonianmag.com

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.

WEARABLE TECH DEVICES

The approximately 15 million smart glasses, fitness bands and watches sold proves that public interest in wearable technology has rocketed recently. **5.1.** _____ Just like PCs and smartphones, wearable devices create a 'data exhaust', a stream of quite easily accessible information that is extremely attractive to cybercriminals.

One of the most apparently innocent forms of wearable technology is the smart fitness band, which measures a range of activities: from steps walked to hours slept. **5.2.** _____ Having acquired such data, they are able to work out where the target of their attack lives, works, and stops for coffee. The hacker could then use this information. Data extracted from a smartwatch can show chronic high blood pressure which could be used to prove that a person is unfit for work. A cybercriminal could use such information to blackmail their targets, or even to publicly discredit them. **5.3.** _____ If a cybercriminal snapped images from it, they could build up a complex picture of where the target is, what they are doing and who they are meeting. The wearable devices could also act as gateways to other devices or data stored in the cloud. If the smartwatch or eyewear is unprotected, it becomes the weak point in the chain, giving hackers a backdoor to confidential data.

Unfortunately, many cybersecurity experts acknowledge that there is very little consumers can do to protect themselves from these risks. **5.4.** _____ However, it should not be up to users, but to the wearable technology manufacturers themselves to install security into their devices.

adapted from www.telegraph.co.uk

A. For most of us such detailed information on other people's lives seems irrelevant. However, it might prove invaluable for hackers and cybercriminals.

B. One of the precautions they can take is to choose strong passwords or turn their fitness trackers on at the end of the street or round the corner, not outside their front door.

C. But experts are warning that such an explosive growth in the demand for these gadgets could soon lead to a security nightmare.

D. In some cases wearable technology gadgets may improve consumer security by being used, for example, as authentication devices which enable recognition.

E. Another threat to the users of some devices is the built-in camera which may contain a lot of personally sensitive information.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 6. (0–5)

Przeczytaj dwa teksty na temat oczekiwania. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

Tekst 1.

THE AIR OF ANTICIPATION

The black sign painted in white letters that hangs upon the gates reads:

Opens at Nightfall

Closes at Dawn

"What kind of circus is only open at night?" people ask. No one has a proper answer, yet as dusk approaches, there is quite a crowd of spectators gathering outside the gates.

You are amongst them, of course. You stand in the fading light, a scarf around your neck pulled up against the chilly evening breeze, waiting to see what kind of circus only opens once the sun sets.

The ticket booth, clearly visible behind the gates, is sealed and barred. The tents seem motionless, their flaps wrinkling gently in the wind. The only movement within the circus is the clock that ticks by the passing minutes. The circus, usually bustling with life, now looks completely still, as if even ghosts have abandoned it.

The sun disappears beyond the horizon and the remaining light smoothly transforms dusk into twilight. The people around are growing restless from waiting, a sea of shuffling feet, murmuring about finding someplace warmer to pass the evening. You yourself are debating whether to depart when things start happening. First, there is a popping sound, hardly heard over the conversation. A soft noise like a kettle about to boil for tea. Then comes the light. All over the tents, small lights begin to flicker, as if the entire circus was covered in particularly bright fireflies. The waiting crowd quietens as it watches this display of illumination. Someone near you gasps. A small child claps his hands with joy at the sight. When the tents are all aglow, sparkling against the night sky, the noise stops and the sign appears.

The letters, which are stretched across the top of the gates and hidden in curls of iron, are now slowly surfacing. They pop as they brighten, some accompanied by a shower of glowing white sparks and a bit of smoke. Trying to avoid being burnt by the sparks flying all around, the people nearest to the gates take a few steps back apprehensively.

At first, it is only a random pattern of lights. But soon it becomes clear that they are aligned in scripted letters. First a *C* is distinguishable, followed by more letters, a *q* and several *e*'s. When the final bulb pops alight, the sign is finally legible, extremely bright and impressive.

Le Cirque des Rêves

Some in the crowd smile knowingly, while others look questioningly at their neighbours. A child near you tugs on her mother's sleeve, begging to know what it says.

"The Circus of Dreams," comes the reply.

adapted from The Night Circus by Erin Morgenstern

6.1. When the crowd gathered outside the gates,

A. a clock striking the hour could be heard.
B. a very strong wind was blowing.
C. the ticket office was opened.
D. the circus appeared deserted.

6.2. At twilight, some people

A. got annoyed at the delay and began complaining loudly.
B. were getting impatient and considered going away.
C. began wondering about the origin of the name of the circus.
D. started to stamp their feet to express their irritation.

6.3. The moment the sign above the gates started to appear,

A. only a few letters of the sign lit up due to an electrical fault.
B. strange sounds coming from behind the iron gates intensified.
C. one of the circus tents got brightly illuminated by fireflies.
D. some people moved away in fear of being hurt.

Tekst 2.

WHY WAITING IS TORTURE

Some years ago, executives at Houston airport faced a troubling customer-relations issue. Passengers complained about the long waits at baggage reclaim. In response, the executives increased the number of baggage handlers working that shift. The plan worked: the average wait fell to eight minutes. But the complaints persisted.

Puzzled, the airport executives undertook a more careful, on-site analysis. They found out that it took passengers a minute to walk from their arrival gates to baggage reclaim and seven more minutes to get their bags. So the airport decided on a new approach: instead of reducing wait times, it moved the arrival gates away from the main terminal and routed bags to the outermost carousel. Passengers now had to walk six times longer to get their bags. Complaints dropped to near zero.

This story hints at a general principle: the experience of waiting is defined only partly by the objective length of the wait. Research on queuing has shown that people overestimate how long they've waited in a line by about 36 percent. It's been reported that one of the main factors determining how we feel about lines is our expectations. Uncertainty magnifies the stress of waiting, while feedback in the form of expected wait times and forecasts of delays eases the experience. And beating expectations lifts our mood. All else being equal, people who wait less than they anticipated leave happier than those who wait longer than expected. Professors Carmon and Kahneman have found that we are more concerned about how long a line is than how fast it's moving. Given a choice between a slow-moving short line and a fast-moving long one, people opted for the former, even if the waits were identical.

Americans spend roughly 37 billion hours a year waiting in lines and complain a lot about it. I often wonder why queuing is so irritating. I'm inclined to think that in this era of constant rush, the dominant cost of waiting must be an emotional one: the nagging feeling of guilt that you are wasting your time, when you could be getting on with your business or be engaged in some creative endeavor.

We'll never eliminate lines altogether but for me when all else fails, a gripping book is a way out.

adapted from www.nytimes.com

6.4. By quoting the case at Houston airport the writer presents

A. a procedure introduced to increase the number of baggage handlers.
B. an innovative way to entertain passengers waiting for their baggage.
C. a trick that has made passengers more satisfied with baggage reclaim.
D. a surprisingly efficient method of delivering passengers' baggage.

6.5. Which of the following is stated in the article as an <u>opinion</u>, and not a fact?

A. People can tolerate long waits if they are given an explanation.
B. People tend to exaggerate when asked how long they have waited.
C. People choose shorter lines regardless of the speed at which they move.
D. People who wait in lines blame themselves for doing a purposeless activity.

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.

CHEERLEADING

The New York Times states that cheerleading is the fastest growing girls' sport, yet more than half of Americans do not believe it is a sport. In addition, they **7.1.** _____ to distinguish between sideline cheerleaders and competitive ones. Sideline cheerleading shouldn't be considered a sport because the main **7.2.** _____ of the team is to entertain the crowd and lead them in team cheers. However, competitive cheerleading demands lots of physical activity. Like gymnasts, competitors must learn to tumble. They often perform lifts and tosses. The "fliers", held by "bases" in different positions, **7.3.** _____ in the air. This requires strength and cooperation with other teammates. Just as basketball and football have guidelines for competitive play, so **7.4.** _____ competitive cheerleading. The whole routine has to be completed in less than three minutes and fifteen seconds and the cheerleaders are required to stay within a certain area.

adapted from www.teenink.com

7.1.

A. fail
B. regret
C. deny
D. reject

7.2.

A. support
B. goal
C. condition
D. objection

7.3.

A. have thrown
B. throw
C. are thrown
D. are throwing

7.4.

A. is
B. does
C. needs
D. seems

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 8. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (8.1.–8.4.), przekształcając jeden z wyrazów z ramki w taki sposób, aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.
<u>Uwaga:</u> dwa wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

far	know	leave	near	profession	stay

DOGGIE DAYCARE

Ireland is a nation of dog-lovers, with over 600,000 dog owners. But as working lives get increasingly busy, thousands of pet owners wonder how to keep their dogs happy during a long day at work. Most dogs hate being **8.1.** _____ alone for long, and they often show it by chewing the furniture or howling the house down. That's why many **8.2.** _____ who work till late simply can't commit to a pet. However, there is a new generation of daycare facilities which offer a workable solution to pet-care needs. Thanks to them, owners have the chance to drop off their pet for the working day **8.3.** _____ that the animal will get all the company it needs. Creedon's Doggie Daycare in Cork has been running for **8.4.** _____ five years and is the longest established service of this kind in Ireland.

adapted from www.independent.ie

Zadanie 9. (0–4)

Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego (9.1.–9.4.). W każdą lukę można wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów, wliczając wyraz już podany. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań.
Uwaga: nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów.

9.1. He worked as a travel guide and so he visited all the European countries in one year.
VISITED
If he hadn't worked as a travel guide, he _____ all the European countries in one year.

9.2. The number of modern vehicles on our roads has risen since last year.
RISE
There _____ the number of modern vehicles on our roads since last year.

9.3. They asked him if he had seen anything unusual, but he said he hadn't.
DENIED
He _____ anything unusual when they asked him about it.

9.4. John didn't enjoy the film as much as he had expected.
LIVE
The film didn't _____ John's expectations.

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. Władze wielu miast sponsorują koncerty gwiazd na świeżym powietrzu w noc sylwestrową. Napisz **rozprawkę**, w której przedstawisz dobre i złe strony organizacji takich imprez na powitanie Nowego Roku.

2. Oglądałeś(-aś) ostatnio mecz, podczas którego jeden z zawodników złamał zasady fair play. Napisz **artykuł**, w którym opiszesz tę sytuację, i uzasadnisz, dlaczego zwalczanie nieuczciwego zachowania sportowców jest niezbędne.

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)*