

UZUPEŁNIA ZDAJĄCY

KOD	PESEL
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*miejsce
na naklejkę*

**EGZAMIN MATURALNY
Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO
POZIOM ROZSZERZONY**

DATA: **8 maja 2019 r.**
GODZINA ROZPOCZĘCIA: **14:00**
CZAS PRACY: **do 155 minut**
LICZBA PUNKTÓW DO UZYSKANIA: **38**

**UZUPEŁNIA ZESPÓŁ
NADZORUJĄCY**

Uprawnienia zdającego do:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | dostosowania
kryteriów oceniania |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | nieprzenoszenia
zaznaczeń na kartę |

NOWA FORMUŁA

Instrukcja dla zdającego

1. Sprawdź, czy arkusz egzaminacyjny zawiera 11 stron (zadania 1–7). Ewentualny brak zgłoś przewodniczącemu zespołu nadzorującego egzamin.
2. Pisz czytelnie. Używaj długopisu/pióra tylko z czarnym tuszem/atramentem.
3. Nie używaj korektora, a błędne zapisy wyraźnie przekreśl.
4. Pamiętaj, że zapisy w brudnopisie nie będą oceniane.
5. Na tej stronie oraz na karcie odpowiedzi wpisz swój numer PESEL i przyklej naklejkę z kodem.
6. Zaznaczając odpowiedzi w części karty przeznaczonej dla zdającego, zamaluj pola do tego przeznaczone. Błędne zaznaczenie otocz kółkiem i zaznacz właściwe.
7. Tylko odpowiedzi zaznaczone na karcie będą oceniane.
8. Nie wpisuj żadnych znaków w części przeznaczonej dla egzaminatora.



MJA-R1_7P-192

Zadanie 1. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst, który został podzielony na trzy części (A–C), oraz pytania go dotyczące (1.1.–1.4.). 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

1.1.	mockery directed at Lincoln for questioning a popular view?	
1.2.	a venue which inspired the name of an event?	
1.3.	a procedure to ensure the high quality of texts on Shakespeare's work?	
1.4.	comfort brought by the appreciation of Shakespeare's plays?	

LINCOLN'S LOVE OF SHAKESPEARE

- A.** When asked about Abraham Lincoln, the 16th American president, most people think about his assassination or his role in the Civil War and the abolition of slavery. Fewer people know about the tragedies in his private life or his love of Shakespeare. This was one of the topics at the prestigious *Wooden O Symposium* hosted by Southern Utah University, where scholars annually present their scientific work on Shakespeare. The term *Wooden O* is a direct reference to Shakespeare's theatre, *The Globe*, which was a round wooden structure. Most of the content presented at the conference is devoted to the playwright.
- B.** One of the speakers showed that Lincoln's lifelong admiration for Shakespeare helped him cope with the strain of the turbulent years of his presidency and gave him consolation¹ after his son passed away. The president memorized many lines from Shakespeare's works, was a keen theatregoer and became acquainted with actors, for example James Hackett, who appeared in a production of *Henry IV*. Lincoln's letter to Hackett testifies to his love of Shakespeare. In the letter, he challenged² the standing of the famous Hamlet monologue *To be or not to be*, arguing it wasn't as good as *O, my offence is rank* delivered by Claudius. Hackett was indiscreet and had the letter printed, thus exposing Lincoln to public ridicule because of his literary judgement.
- C.** This story about Lincoln, alongside more serious scholarly findings, can be found in the *Journal of the Wooden O*, an annual publication featuring articles on Shakespeare and containing selected research papers from the symposium at Southern Utah University. Submitted articles must be peer-reviewed³. Sometimes they also undergo a second review process. This approach means that the publication is a valuable source of accurate information for both scholars and non-academics.

¹ consolation – pocieszenie

² challenge – podważyć, zakwestionować

³ peer-reviewed – poddany recenzji innych specjalistów z dziedziny

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 2. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery fragmenty. Wpisz w każdą lukę (2.1.–2.4.) literę, którą oznaczono brakujący fragment (A–E), tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst.

Uwaga: jeden fragment został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

HUGH LANE PAINTING ROBBERY

Hugh Lane, a successful Irish art dealer, decided that after his death his collection of paintings would belong to Ireland. After some time, he changed his mind and left everything to London's prestigious *Tate Gallery* instead. However, shortly before he died in 1915, he made yet another will¹ which indicated that a gallery in Dublin should own his collection. As nobody witnessed the signing of the last will, the English court refused to recognize it as a legal document, and the paintings remained in England. **2.1.** _____ Yet, it was all in vain².

In 1956, two Irish citizens decided to do something about it. On April 12th, they stole an Impressionist painting, *Summer's Day*, from the Hugh Lane collection in the *Tate Gallery*. **2.2.** _____ The former was a frequent visitor to the gallery, so he was a familiar figure. While he pretended to be making a copy of the painting on a sketchpad, his accomplice lifted it off the wall and put it inside a large portfolio they had brought with them. Next, they left the gallery using the front door. The whole point of the robbery was to get publicity for the cause. They even arranged for a press photographer to be on the spot and take a photo of them leaving the gallery. As a result of their ingenious scheme, the photo and the news of the robbery appeared in newspapers the following day. **2.3.** _____ The entire plan proved effective. Three years later, an agreement was reached between Ireland and the UK that the collection would be shared between the two countries, and in 1999, over 30 paintings returned to Dublin for good.

The theft of the painting from the *Tate Gallery* was worrying for art lovers because it showed that there was a complete lack of security in a place where many masterpieces were kept. **2.4.** _____ Fortunately, this did not happen.

¹ will – testament

² in vain – na próżno

- A. To make the authorities start negotiations, after a few days *Summer's Day* was anonymously delivered to the Irish embassy.
- B. The British were also concerned that the publicity given to the case would lead to the students being perceived as heroes fighting for the Irish cause, which could strain British–Irish relations.
- C. The ease with which the culprits committed this deed is still shocking. The thieves were Paul Hogan, who was studying at the Dublin College of Art, and Bill Fogarty, a veterinary student.
- D. It proves that the caretaker on duty could have prevented the robbery, but he was outsmarted.
- E. In the following decades, the Irish arts community and government made numerous attempts to claim the paintings back.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 3. (0–5)

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

Tekst 1.

A TEMPTING OFFER

In March of 1995, I received a call from Mark Bryant, the editor of *Outside*. He proposed that I join a guided Everest expedition scheduled to depart soon and write an article about the growing commercialization of the mountain. The magazine's idea was that I remain in Base Camp and report the story from the glacier at the foot of the Tibetan side of the mountain. Mark insisted that I make the decision at once, so I said "yes" and went as far as to book a flight and get the required immunizations. But then, after I'd thought it through, I backed out at the last minute. Given the aversion to Everest I'd expressed over the years, one might assume that I declined to go on principle, but I did it for a different reason. As a child, I often imagined myself conquering the mountain, so the call from *Outside* had unexpectedly aroused a powerful, long-buried desire. I realized it would be unbearably frustrating to spend two months in the shadow of Everest without climbing higher than Base Camp. If I were going to travel to the far side of the globe, I wanted an opportunity to climb the mountain.

A few days later, I thought of a possible alternative. I contacted the editor and asked if he would consider postponing the assignment for a year and changing it so that I got the chance to reach the top of the mountain. The immunizations would still be valid and a twelve-month delay would give me time to train intensively to meet the physical demands of the expedition. The biggest question was if the magazine would be willing to book me with one of the more reputable guide services and cover the \$65,000 fee. I'd written more than sixty pieces for *Outside* over the previous fifteen years, but the travel budget for these assignments had never exceeded two or three thousand dollars.

Bryant called back a day later. He said that the magazine didn't usually spend such high sums on any expedition, but he thought the story about the commercialization of Everest was worth it, and if I was serious about trying to climb to the top, *Outside* would figure out a way to make it happen.

3.1. The author rejected the magazine's original offer because of

- A. the limited time to book an appropriate flight.
- B. his greater ambitions concerning Everest.
- C. his negative attitude to Everest.

3.2. The author realized the alternative assignment would mean

- A. improving his fitness.
- B. repeating the immunizations.
- C. looking for other sponsors.

3.3. In the text, the author

- A. describes how he found a way to make his dream come true.
- B. explains how he was tricked into joining a climbing expedition.
- C. presents the challenges of reaching Everest Base Camp.

Tekst 2.

TREE CLIMBING

It had been nearly 40 years since I climbed a tree, and to be honest it was not something I'd expected to do again. But earlier this summer, I found myself on the Isle of Wight, putting on a safety helmet and harness¹ and preparing to climb a 70ft oak tree, using only ropes and my own strength.

For grown-ups, tree climbing is not only a chance to relive childhood adventures, it can also give your brain a big boost. Research published at the University of North Florida revealed that tree climbing can benefit our working memory. This is the part of our memory we rely on to follow instructions or directions and to remember phone numbers or items on a shopping list. The researchers discovered that when you climb a tree, your brain is constantly calculating and evaluating your balance and orientation. In fact, after such a challenging physical activity, your brain becomes extremely alert² and ready for mental tasks.

With this information firmly in mind, my wife and I, along with our sons, decided to see whether tree climbing would work that well in our case. We headed to the Isle of Wight, where Paul McCathie runs a tree climbing business. Here anyone over the age of eight can learn to climb safely.

Before we started, any fears we had about tree climbing were calmly talked through by Paul. He had us trained before we set off and managed to pacify³ all our worries. Think the rope's going to break, for instance? Don't worry. Each one could bear two tons. Paul explained we would be secured to the rope via a carabiner, a metal loop attached to a waist harness. Surprisingly, I felt totally secure in the harness. He also assured us that we could come down at any time.

When our two hours were up, we were exhausted but excited. When we started climbing, I had the sensation of everything spinning around, but in the end I was surprised to find the experience really calming. We all agreed it was one of the most challenging and thrilling family activities we had done together.

Did it work? I did my weekly supermarket shopping that evening and I didn't forget any of the items I was supposed to buy. It's not proof but the scientists might be right.

¹ harness – a piece of safety equipment

² alert – quick to see or understand

³ pacify – calm down

3.4. The main reason for the author's visit to the Isle of Wight was to

- A. overcome his fear of heights.
- B. test the findings of an academic study.
- C. make an attempt at an activity completely new to him.

3.5. Which is TRUE about the family's experience of tree climbing?

- A. They had to go down before their time was up.
- B. Not everyone in the family enjoyed the activity.
- C. The instructor's explanations soothed their anxiety.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 4. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

GOLD HIDDEN INSIDE A PIANO

After a community group in Shropshire, England, decided to have a donated piano tuned, the tuner made an incredible discovery. Inside the piano, first sold in 1906, there was a hidden pile of gold. The group immediately **4.1.** _____ the find to the authorities, and the gold was taken to the British Museum. The authorities aren't willing to give out details about the weight and purity of the gold, but it's believed to be highly valuable.

A British Museum specialist, Peter Reavill, was surprised at the discovery. "They laid this stuff out and I was really impressed. I'm an archaeologist and I'm used **4.2.** _____ with treasure but I'm more accustomed to medieval brooches," Mr. Reavill told reporters.

The United Kingdom actually has a law concerning such discoveries. For a precious find to be officially declared a treasure, "it must be made of gold or silver and must have been deliberately concealed by the owner with a view to later recovery." **4.3.** _____ the original owner is found, the treasure goes to the Crown. The museum would then be able to buy it, and the tuner and the piano owners would get a reward – a finder's fee. The authorities are still trying to trace the piano's history and find the original owners. If they do, perhaps we'll discover the story behind this pile of gold – and why it was hidden in the first **4.4.** _____.

4.1.

- A. conveyed
- B. reported
- C. informed

4.2.

- A. to deal
- B. dealing
- C. to dealing

4.3.

- A. Unless
- B. Whether
- C. If

4.4.

- A. place
- B. term
- C. attempt

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 5. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (5.1.–5.4.) jednym wyrazem, tak aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

STORKS NEST IN BRITAIN FIRST TIME IN 600 YEARS

Over the past few weeks, a pair of love-struck storks have **5.1.** _____ seen building a nest on top of a 36ft high chimney at Thrigby Hall Wildlife Gardens in Norfolk. This is a rare sight in the UK, as storks breed mainly in continental Europe. In fact, these spectacular birds last nested in the UK in 1416 on St. Giles Cathedral in Edinburgh.

5.2. _____ then they have not bred naturally here.

Delighted wildlife lovers in England are keeping their **5.3.** _____ crossed, hoping the storks will soon enjoy a happy event. The birds will be closely watched for feeding activities or any other sign that the young have arrived. It will be a day for great celebration if these storks manage to breed successfully in the traditional way because earlier attempts to encourage stork breeding **5.4.** _____ out to be a failure.

Zadanie 6. (0–4)

Uzupełnij zdania 6.1.–6.4., wykorzystując podane w nawiasach wyrazy w odpowiedniej formie. Nie należy zmieniać kolejności podanych wyrazów, trzeba natomiast – jeśli jest to konieczne – dodać inne wyrazy, tak aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. **Uwaga:** w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów, wliczając w to wyrazy już podane.

6.1. During the last lesson, our chemistry teacher explained how (*avoid / spill*) _____
_____ the chemicals in the lab.

6.2. Children should (*encourage / take*) _____
risks and make their own mistakes while they are still young enough to learn from them.

6.3. I still don't know which major to choose. As soon as I (*make / mind*) _____
_____, I will let you know.

6.4. I'm sure this gadget is Stephen's idea. He (*must / invent*) _____
_____ it last year when he was unemployed for a few months.

A series of 20 horizontal dotted lines for writing, spanning the width of the page.

BRUDNOPIS (*nie podlega ocenie*)

