

UZUPEŁNIA ZDAJĄCY

KOD	PESEL
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*miejsce
na naklejkę*

**EGZAMIN MATURALNY
Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO
POZIOM DWUJĘZYCZNY**

DATA: **8 maja 2018 r.**
GODZINA ROZPOCZĘCIA: **14:00**
CZAS PRACY: **180 minut**
LICZBA PUNKTÓW DO UZYSKANIA: **60**

**UZUPEŁNIA ZESPÓŁ
NADZORUJĄCY**

Uprawnienia zdającego do:

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

Instrukcja dla zdającego

1. Sprawdź, czy arkusz egzaminacyjny zawiera 18 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.



MAD-R1_1A-182

NOWA FORMUŁA

TASK 1. (0–4)

You are going to hear three people talking about the use of mobile phones on planes. For questions 1.1.–1.4., choose the right speaker (A–C) and put a cross (X) in the appropriate column in the table. One speaker must be chosen twice. You will hear the recording twice.

Which speaker		A	B	C
1.1.	claims that listening in on a phone conversation is a way to handle annoying mobile phone users?			
1.2.	points to a change in the standards of politeness as an argument against allowing phone conversations on board?			
1.3.	suggests making some alterations to aircraft interiors?			
1.4.	questions a reason airlines may put forward for allowing phone conversations on board?			

TASK 2. (0–6)

You are going to hear two texts. For questions 2.1.–2.6., choose the answer which best matches what you have heard by circling the appropriate letter (A, B, C or D). Questions 2.1.–2.3. are for Text 1., questions 2.4.–2.6. are for Text 2. You will hear the recording twice.

Text 1

You are going to hear an account of a problem connected with the Curiosity Rover, a motor vehicle used for exploring Mars.

2.1. Which is TRUE about the speaker?

- A. He had second thoughts about the board's decision not to change anything.
- B. He suspected that the project manager might be responsible for the error.
- C. He investigated the error and insisted no change was necessary.
- D. He felt offended that his point of view had been ignored.

2.2. During the meeting on Saturday,

- A. the decision to send a software fix was made unanimously.
- B. the NASA headquarters demanded to have additional equations sent.
- C. the project manager exercised his authority in making the final decision.
- D. the speaker convinced the NASA headquarters that the change was a lesser evil.

2.3. When relating the conversation which followed the final decision, the speaker draws attention to the project manager's

- A. pride in achieving his goal.
- B. praise for the speaker's behaviour.
- C. dismissive attitude to the problem.
- D. openness to critical remarks from upper management.

Text 2

You are going to hear an interview with a cat behaviourist.

2.4. When talking about the idea of *catification*, Jackson Galaxy

- A. mentions a colleague who opposes his approach to cats.
- B. refers to a stereotype concerning cat owners' living space.
- C. points to the link between cats' misbehaviour and owners' anxiety.
- D. explains how to introduce vertical spaces without spoiling your house interiors.

2.5. Which of the statements reflects Jackson Galaxy's point of view?

- A. Cats' behavioural problems are fostered by their owners' absence from home.
- B. People do their best to contribute to their relationship with cats.
- C. Cats' alleged aloofness is often misunderstood by people.
- D. For cats, interaction with people is merely a strategy to get fed.

2.6. Answering the question about allowing cats to roam outdoors, Jackson Galaxy

- A. dismisses the interviewer's concerns about keeping cats indoors.
- B. advocates adopting British regulations in the US.
- C. questions the idea of micro-chipping cats.
- D. expresses his concern for cats' safety.

TASK 3. (0–5)

You are going to hear a radio programme about a building in London. Based on what you hear, complete the gap in each sentence (3.1.–3.5.) with one or a few words. You will hear the recording twice.

3.1. The skyscraper discussed in the programme has a distinct shape – it _____
_____ the top.

3.2. Property damage in the area was caused by _____
_____ from the building's façade.

3.3. As a short-term precautionary measure, some parts of the building _____
_____.

3.4. The plan for installing sun louvres protecting the building was abandoned in an attempt to
_____.

3.5. In the final part of the programme, the speaker expresses _____
_____ the architect's behaviour.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO TASKS 1 AND 2 TO THE ANSWER SHEET!

TASK 4. (0–7)

Read two texts about the beginning of student life. For questions 4.1.–4.7., choose the answer that best matches the text and circle the appropriate letter (A, B, C or D).

Text 1

THE ARRIVAL

“David,” my mother said, “we are here.”

I sat up straight as we passed through the main gate of Harvard Yard in a caravan of unassuming vehicles, rooftops glaring under the noonday sun. Police officers conducted the stammering traffic along the designated route. Freshmen and parents lugged suitcases and boxes heaped with bedding, posing for photos before the red-brick dormitories with the shameless glee of tourists. A pair of lanky boys sailed a Frisbee over late-summer grass in lazy parabolas.

A timpani concerto pounded in my chest as we made landfall upon the hallowed ground that had been locked in my sights for years. We’d arrived. I’d arrived.

“For the tuition we’re paying,” my father said, carefully reversing into a spot, “you’d think they could give us more than twenty minutes to park.”

My parents climbed out of the car and circled around to the popped trunk. After tugging in vain at my door handle, I tapped on the window. “Where’d he go?” I could hear my mother ask.

“In here,” I shouted, knocking louder.

“Sorry, thought you got out,” my father said following my liberation.

I checked in under a white tent and received my room key, a bulky orientation packet and an ID card. It read *David Alan Federman, Harvard Student*. When we reached Matthew Hall, we shuffled to the fourth floor. The doors were marked with signs listing the occupants and their hometowns, stamped with Harvard’s *Veritas* shield.

My roommate, Steven Zenger, had yet to arrive. I claimed the front room, envisioning it would lead to impromptu visitors, a revolving door of campus characters popping in, lounging on my bed, gossiping late into the night.

My parents took my student card and fetched the remaining stuff as I unpacked. “Well,” said my mother after setting down the final box. “This is exciting. I wish I were starting college again.”

“And I bet you’ll find your tribe,” my father added. “You’ll have a great time here,” he said with the hollow brightness of an appliance manual congratulating you on your purchase.

“Yep.” Sensing more imperatives and prophecies, which I was fed up with, I opened the door to let them out. After our own swift hug, my mother pushed my father into initiating an avuncular, back-patting clinch and they left.

The door swung shut with a muted click. I resumed unpacking, yanking the price tags off a few items. I was standing inside my closet, hanging shirts, when the door flew open and my roommate bounded into the room, his equally enthusiastic parents in tow.

“David!” he said. “Almost didn’t see you. I’m Steven.” He walked over with his arm puppetishly bobbing for me to shake.

“If I look different from my Facebook photo, it’s because I got braces again last week,” he said. “But just for six months. Or five and three quarters now.”

All hopes I had of a roommate who would upgrade me to a higher social stratum snagged on the gleaming barnacles of Steven's orthodontia. I could sit back and laugh at the irony of it. He would have fit right in at my cafeteria table at Garret Hobart High, where I sat with a miscellaneous coalition of outcasts who had banded together less out of friendship than survival instinct. We rarely associated outside of school and sheepishly nodded when passing in the halls, aware that each of us somehow reduced the standing of the other.

adapted from Loner by Teddy Wayne

4.1. Upon his arrival on campus, David

- A. chose to take pleasure in the summer afternoon.
- B. encountered a problem when trying to leave the car.
- C. was reluctant to get out of the car and unpack.
- D. was overwhelmed by negative emotions.

4.2. David decided to take the front room because

- A. he wanted to avoid the hustle of campus life.
- B. his roommate had already reserved the other one.
- C. he anticipated the prospects of intense socializing.
- D. it was more convenient to move all his belongings there.

4.3. While parting from his parents, David

- A. was weary of their comments.
- B. was spontaneously embraced by his father.
- C. received skeptical remarks about his new stage of life.
- D. appreciated their efforts to help him settle down as a freshman.

4.4. In the last paragraph, David

- A. ridicules the people Steven hangs out with.
- B. expresses his disappointment with Steven.
- C. cherishes hopes that Steven might upgrade his social status.
- D. points to the differences between his schoolmates and Steven.

Text 2

DON'T RUSH WITH YOUR MAJOR

May 1st is traditionally the deadline for high school seniors in the US to finally make a decision about where they're going to college in the fall. In the coming months, seniors and their parents will inevitably be tormented with questions about the choice of school they made. Such questions are more than often followed by this one: What's your major going to be?

Even in today's fast-moving economy, where industries expand and contract at an alarming pace, students are often asked to select a major at 18. But the truth is that most college freshmen really have a rather vague idea of what they want to do, even if they declare a major before they arrive on campus.

That's why a quarter of freshmen change their major by the end of their first year of college and around 50% say they intend to change it. Some **students hedge their bets by picking two majors**, one they favor and one they think might offer them better career prospects and a bigger paycheck. At some elite schools, the ranks of double majors now make up 30 to 40 percent of graduates.

Unfortunately, given the rising price of a college education, too many decisions about majors these days are driven by the expected return on investment after graduation. Lifetime earnings between bachelor degree recipients can vary greatly depending on the major. According to a study released by Georgetown University's Center on Education and the Workforce, graduates with the highest-paying major (petroleum engineering) earn \$3.4 million more than those with the lowest-paying major (early childhood education) during the course of a career. The study, which analyzed wages for 137 college majors, found that of the 25 highest-paying majors, all were in either the STEM fields (science, technology, engineering and maths) or business and economics.

However, Tony Carnevale, the director of the Georgetown Center, warns students who pick their majors solely on the basis of the expected paycheck not to count their money too quickly because salaries differ greatly within majors. He notes, for example, that the top quarter earners who majored in humanities or the liberal arts make more than the bottom quarter of engineering majors.

If freshmen see majors as flexible, they should be encouraged to explore their options in their first year of college to see what actually interests them. There's no need to rush the decision.

adapted from www.independent.co.uk

- 4.5. The phrase “students hedge their bets by picking two majors” used in the 3rd paragraph means that students**
- A. treat choosing both of their majors too lightheartedly.
 - B. put their chances of successfully completing both majors at risk.
 - C. commit to two majors in the hope of ensuring better career prospects for themselves.
 - D. doubt their ability to comply with the requirements imposed by both majors.
- 4.6. According to the article, the choice of academic discipline is often conditioned by**
- A. the amount of money an undergraduate can save while doing the major.
 - B. the affordability of tuition fees charged by colleges.
 - C. the labour market value of a particular major.
 - D. concerns about paying back student loans.
- 4.7. Tony Carnevale draws attention to the fact that**
- A. one fourth of students typically choose high-paying majors.
 - B. completing a major in engineering guarantees economic prosperity.
 - C. degree holders in some majors are disappointed with their income.
 - D. there are discrepancies in earnings among the graduates from the same major.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!

TASK 5. (0–4)

Read the article. Four sentences have been removed from the text. Complete each gap (5.1.–5.4.) with the sentence which fits best and put the appropriate letter (A–E) in each gap. There is one sentence which you do not need to use.

LIVING BENEATH THE WAVES

If there is any place on earth where you can expect to find true believers in the imminent coming of manned undersea outposts or spectacular domed colonies on the ocean floor, it would be here, in Key Largo. **5.1.** _____ And it is in Key Largo that you find divers like Ian Koblick, for whom this place is a perfect environment. His even tan hints at his lifetime of outdoor ventures. The wood-paneled walls around Koblick’s office are filled with memorabilia that attest to his years as an undersea pioneer.

For many centuries, the idea of housing human divers on the seabed was unthinkable. **5.2.** _____ In order to avoid painful internal injuries and even death, typical dives to modest depths of, say, up to 100 feet lasted only minutes, not the days or weeks that would be necessary to live and work out of a seafloor habitat. But then, a U.S. Navy doctor, George Bond, caused a stir by questioning the conventional diving limits. He and his team started to test the concept known as saturation diving, which turned out to be the key to prolonged underwater stays.

Koblick was among the early converts to the concept of undersea living when it came of age in the 1960s. **5.3.** _____ The nascent quest to equip aquanauts to live in “inner space,” as some called the vast undersea realm, never got anything close to the billions of dollars pumped into launching the Apollo astronauts into outer space, but it still turned into a cutting-edge industry.

Koblick may sound like a romantic dreamer for his enduring belief in the value of seabed habitats and his persistent efforts, over many years, to create new ones. But he is not alone. **5.4.** _____ They work out of a pair of canal front houses whose interiors have been transformed over the years into mission control for the world’s only surviving full-fledged sea base, called Aquarius. The base has spent more than two decades perched out on a reef 60 feet below the surface and 9 miles from the shore, serving as a scientific research base in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary. The combined activities of this public, science-oriented habitat and Koblick’s private Undersea Park make Key Largo a destination where aquatic dreams live on.

adapted from <http://discovermagazine.com>

- A. This peculiar idea developed in the shadow of the momentous achievements and discoveries brought about by the grueling race to the Moon.
- B. Even with the advent of modern scuba diving, strict depth and time limits were inevitable because of the physiological effects that come from breathing underwater and under pressure.
- C. Although the new habitat could accommodate three separate teams of 10 aquanauts for two weeks each, it did not meet other requirements.
- D. Just a couple of miles from Koblick's office along the Overseas Highway, you'll find a cadre of believers, one or two dozen of them, depending on the day.
- E. This first major stop along the 100-mile Overseas Highway to Key West is home to the world's only underwater hotel, the only continuously operating underwater lab and the only undersea research base.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!

TASK 6. (0–4)

Read the text. For questions 6.1.–6.4., choose the appropriate paragraph and write the corresponding letter (A–E) in the table. One paragraph does not match any of the questions.

In which paragraph does the author		Answer
6.1.	point out that a cramped work area results in lower productivity?	
6.2.	mention an advantage of home working relevant from the employer's perspective?	
6.3.	provide examples of items that seem out of place?	
6.4.	make reference to some inconveniences home workers do not have to bother about?	

IS THE LUXURY OF HOME WORKING A MYTH?

- A.** Dreaming of escaping the shackles of your office and working from home? Beware. Many people who turn this fantasy into reality find themselves having to endure cramped conditions. Running away from the office and hiding behind a home computer is all the rage as more and more companies adopt flexible working practices. Around eight million people in the UK have already decided to avoid the dubious delights of delayed trains, contraflows and office politics by setting up an office in the privacy of their own homes.
- B.** Keen home workers wax lyrical about the benefits of taking a break whenever they feel like it. However, unless you are wealthy enough to build an office extension, working from home can be a fast track to job dissatisfaction. According to a survey by Lexmark, fewer than 50% of employees are pleased with their home office space, with a quarter of them forced to work in the kitchen, 37% in the spare room and 10% 'hotdesking' it wherever they can find a place. The distant memory of your former air-conditioned workplace or chatting with workmates around the water cooler may seem all the sweeter when you're sitting alone in the cellar or in a tiny room at the back of the house.
- C.** Over three quarters of home workers have found themselves in cluttered surroundings, and over 50% of those surveyed acknowledged they suffered from lack of space and consequently were unable to work effectively. Over a third were confined to a room with no natural light. Despite this sobering reality, most people still believe that the upsides of home working outweigh the downsides. Freedom and flexibility to choose your working hours, with no one watching over you, are enough to persuade people to put up with the more inconvenient aspects.

- D.** Still, working from home is a bit of an oxymoron. Homes are destined for families and relaxation. Establishing an office there can spoil the ambience. Filing cabinets and printers look incongruous next to a sofa. The high-tech age that has freed up employees has resulted in their floors being scattered with cables linking to PCs, scanners, fax machines, copiers, and a huge mountain of chargers. “I set up a mini office in the corner of my lounge. The key to working from home is to make sure your makeshift office doesn’t take away from the rest of the house,” says a London-based translator.
- E.** The ideal solution is to soup up your garden shed if you have one. There are companies sprouting up that can even design one for you. The managing director of one of them remarks that their sales have doubled as plenty of firms are basing their workforces at home to save money on renting office space. “Our customer base is changing towards the people kicked out from their corporate base.” After all, regardless of the potential downsides, tripping up on a daisy on the way to your desk could be the closest you ever come to experiencing a stressful journey to work.

adapted from <http://news.bbc.co.uk>

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!

TASK 7. (0–5)

Read the text. For questions 7.1.–7.5., choose the word or phrase which fits best in each gap. Circle the appropriate letter (A, B, C or D).

CONMAN OR ARTIST?

Wrong signature. Dubious provenance. These are words an auction house dreads to hear. A work by Van Gogh or Munch can fetch millions but if a shadow of a doubt is cast over its origin, its value rapidly declines. 7.1. _____, if it is so outstanding in colour and imagination that it can fool an auction house expert, isn't it worth the price?

Han van Meegeren is a candidate for the greatest forger ever. The Dutchman never came close 7.2. _____ as an artist in his own right but he decided to prove his talent to critics by forging paintings of some of the world's most famous artists. His works earned millions and deceived a great number of art lovers and experts.

Before World War I, the modern way of painting had just begun to develop and it 7.3. _____ Van Meegeren, convinced that the style of his works did not suit it, into being a conman. In 1937, Van Meegeren created *The Supper at Emmaus* and put the signature of the famous painter Vermeer on it. The painting was instantly 7.4. _____ as a previously unknown masterpiece by Vermeer and became one of the most talked about paintings in the Netherlands until it was revealed to be a fake.

In 1945, Van Meegeren was 7.5. _____ treason for selling a Vermeer to the Nazis and imprisoned. Facing a possible death penalty, he decided to confess he was a forger and ended up with a sentence for counterfeiting.

adapted from www.bbc.com

7.1.

- A. Even
- B. Yet
- C. Hence
- D. Therefore

7.2.

- A. to be acclaimed
- B. for being acclaimed
- C. to being acclaimed
- D. having been acclaimed

7.3.

- A. might have pushed
- B. will have pushed
- C. had to be pushed
- D. had been pushed

7.4.

- A. disclosed
- B. captivated
- C. admitted
- D. acknowledged

7.5.

- A. acquitted of
- B. charged with
- C. released from
- D. bailed out of

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!

TASK 8. (0–5)

For questions 8.1.–8.5., think of one word only which can be used to complete all three sentences. Write the missing word in the space provided. The words must be spelled correctly.

8.1. _____

- Financial matters were of no ... to them. They had far more serious problems to cope with.
- They didn't want to give the inspector a full ... of the weird incident.
- To my mind, we'll have to take his work experience into ... as well.

8.2. _____

- Since the scandal he has been keeping a very ... profile. He doesn't want to attract attention.
- Despite her friends' attempts to cheer her up, she was feeling really ... after months of misfortune.
- I think he needs to be more self-confident. For the time being, he seems to have a very ... opinion of his skills.

8.3. _____

- My boss was pretty ... with me. He told me there was no chance of signing a new contract.
- She looked so funny that it was difficult to keep a ... face.
- This was an amazing record of 38 ... victories. No one in the football league has ever accomplished that!

8.4. _____

- The talks have run into difficulties as the two parties are unable to find ... ground.
- Despite the fact that we are brothers, we seem to have very little in ... when it comes to interests.
- I wonder if anybody has ever considered how the new regulations will affect the ... people.

8.5. _____

- These two pieces of music certainly ... a resemblance to each other – it's a little suspicious, if you ask me.
- The ice was not thick enough to ... the weight of the car, so it sank under the water.
- She couldn't ... the thought of having been cheated by her own relatives.

TASK 9. (0–5)

For questions 9.1.–9.5., translate the phrases in brackets into English so that the sentences are logical and correct as far as grammar and spelling are concerned. You must use no more than six words.

9.1. While the President was delivering his speech, (*włączył się alarm*) _____ . It was caused by an electrical fault.

9.2. The last time I saw Sue she looked (*jakby nie spała*) _____
_____ for a week.

9.3. There were two candidates, (*z których żaden nie uzyskał*) _____
_____ the absolute majority of votes needed to be elected.

9.4. Rarely (*widuje się*) _____
such symmetry in modern architecture.

9.5. If he had remained silent, too many people (*mogłoby stracić wiarę*) _____
_____ in the success of this venture before it started.

TASK 10. (0–15)

Choose one of the topics below and write a composition following the conventions of the genre indicated in the topic. Use between 300 and 350 words.

1. Wiele krajów decyduje się na rozwój przemysłu turystycznego w rejonach o szczególnych walorach przyrodniczych (np. w okolicach parków narodowych). Napisz **rozwprawkę**, w której przedstawisz swoją opinię na ten temat, uwzględniając argumenty odnoszące się do wpływu tego zjawiska na:
 - sytuację ekonomiczną kraju
 - środowisko naturalne
 - komfort życia lokalnej społeczności.

2. Wyobraź sobie, że przeczytałeś(-aś) w gazecie ogłoszenie o naborze do programu telewizyjnego *Back in Time*, którego uczestnicy będą żyli przez tydzień w realiach typowych dla wybranego przez siebie okresu historycznego. Napisz **list**, w którym zgłosisz swoją kandydaturę do udziału w tym programie. W swoim liście:
 - napisz, w jakim okresie historycznym chciałbyś/chciałabyś się znaleźć i dlaczego
 - wyjaśnij, co byłoby dla Ciebie największym wyzwaniem, gdyby Cię zakwalifikowano do tego programu
 - wyraż opinię na temat atrakcyjności takiego programu dla widzów.

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NOTES (*will not be assessed*)

