

# JĘZYK ANGIELSKI: zestaw zadań typu maturalnego na poziomie rozszerzonym, egzamin pisemny

## Zadanie 1 (2,5 pkt)

Uzupełnij każdą lukę jednym wyrazem, przekształcając wyraz podany w nawiasie tak, aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 0,5 pkt.

### The ABC of cooking

It's a marvellous idea for children to do some cooking at an early age. Generally speaking, most children can't wait to help in the kitchen and love getting involved in the **(prepare)** ..... of their meals. They should be **(courage)** ..... to do so, and care should be taken to **(sure)** ..... they enjoy the experience. It is important to show them how to do things correctly but they shouldn't be criticised too much. Although the finished result may not be quite to your **(like)** ....., the young cook will undoubtedly find it quite the **(tasty)** ..... food he or she has ever eaten.

Adapted from: Cambridge Practice Tests for First Certificate, 1996

**Prawidłowe odpowiedzi:** preparation, encouraged, ensure, liking, tastiest

## Zadanie 2 (2,5 pkt)

Uzupełnij każde zdanie tak, aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 0,5 pkt.

- There's no point in asking George to help.  
It ..... George to help. **(worth)**
- Matthew didn't listen to what his doctor told him.  
Matthew took ..... advice. **(notice)**
- Sheila had to finish the accounts and write several letters as well.  
Sheila had to finish the accounts ..... several letters. **(addition)**
- When he was a child in Australia, Mark went swimming almost every day.  
Mark went swimming almost every day ..... in Australia. **(his)**
- Valerie found it hard to concentrate on her book because of the noise.  
Valerie ..... her book because of the noise. **(difficulty)**

Adapted from: Cambridge Practice Tests for First Certificate, 1996

**Prawidłowe odpowiedzi:** 1 – isn't/s/is not worth asking; 2 – no notice of his doctor's; 3 – in addition to writing; 4 – during/of his childhood; 5 – had difficulty (in) concentrating on

## Zadanie 3 (18 pkt)

Wypowiedz się na jeden z trzech poniższych tematów. Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 słów i spełniać wszystkie wymogi typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu. Zaznacz wybrany temat zakreślając jego numer.

- Opisz mało popularne miejsce w Twojej okolicy (np. budynek, ulicę, park), które ze względu na swoją lokalizację i ciekawą historię mogłoby stać się atrakcją turystyczną.
- Napisz opowiadanie, w którym awaria jakiegoś urządzenia technicznego sprawia, że główny bohater dostaje awans.
- Napisz rozprawkę przedstawiającą wady i zalety bycia sławnym aktorem.

## Zadanie 4 (5 pkt)

Wysłuchaj dwukrotnie fragmentu audycji radiowej na temat bajek. Na podstawie usłyszanych informacji zdecyduj które zdania są

zgodne z treścią tekstu (T), a które nie (F). Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 pkt.

### Transkrypcja tekstu

#### Voice 1

People sometimes call the lion "the king" of all the animals. It is strong – and dangerous. But today's Spotlight is about animals in particular stories. The lion in this story is lying on the ground. It is sleeping! But it does not sleep for long! A little mouse runs over the sleeping body of the lion. The lion awakes and seizes the little mouse. He is just about to eat the mouse when the mouse speaks.

"Please do not harm me," the mouse says. "If you let me go, I will help you some day." The lion laughs at the idea. How could a little mouse help a big strong animal like a lion? But he lets the mouse go.

A few days later, a hunter catches the lion. The hunter ties the lion to a tree with ropes. The lion struggles and cries out but he cannot escape.

The mouse hears the lion crying for help. He comes to see what he can do. He bites through the ropes and sets the lion free.

#### Voice 2

This famous story is about two and a half thousand years old. The story is one of a collection of stories called Aesop's Fables. There are hundreds of such stories. Most of them involve animals and birds that can talk to each other. They can even talk to people! These stories are called fables: they are not true stories – but they contain truths and good moral ideas. Aesop's fables are famous all over the world. People still read them today. But who was Aesop? When and where did he live? What was his life like?

#### Voice 1

Some people say that Aesop did not even exist! They say the fables are wise sayings that many different people have collected over hundreds of years. But several ancient writers wrote about Aesop – writers such as Aristophanes, Plato and Aristotle. They believed he was a real person!

#### Voice 2

Aristotle wrote that Aesop was a slave belonging to a man called Xanthus. Xanthus lived in Greece during the fifth or sixth century BC. Aesop received a very good education in the house of Xanthus. Later in his life Aesop was a slave of another master, named Ladmon. And Ladmon gave Aesop his freedom. As a free man, Aesop was able to meet with many rich and important people. Everyone respected his intelligence and his wisdom.

Aesop discussed matters of politics and of the natural world with the leading thinkers of his time. He even defended one of his rich friends in a court of law. So why should such an intelligent and wise man choose to tell fables about animals and birds that talk to each other? Well, Aesop used fables for a reason. He knew it was easier for people to remember moral teaching if it came in the form of a story.

Here is one of the most famous of Aesop's fables.

#### Voice 1

A hare and a tortoise were arguing about who could run the fastest. The hare is a small animal but it runs very fast. So the hare believed that he would win any race against a tortoise. A tortoise has short legs and it carries a heavy shell on its back. But this tortoise still believed he could win a race. There was only one way to find out. They agreed to race against each other.

The hare started to run very fast, but he was so sure he would win that he decided he had time for a rest. He lay down by the side of the road and went to sleep! The tortoise started slowly. He put

one foot in front of the other and just kept going. Soon he passed the sleeping hare. The tortoise just kept on going.

After a while the hare awoke. He looked around. He could not see the tortoise anywhere. The hare jumped up and started to run as fast as he could but it was too late. He arrived at the end of the race to find the tortoise had already won.

Adapted from: www.spotlightradio.net (Stories for Wise People)

1. The lion agreed to release the mouse on condition that it got the profit. ....
2. Aesop's fables deal with real life. ....
3. Aesop was a lawyer. ....
4. People complained to Aesop about the difficulty in understanding morals. ....
5. The fable about a hare and tortoise has a message to value finishing what we start. ....

**Prawidłowe odpowiedzi:** 1-F, 2-T, 3-F, 4-F, 5-T

### Zadanie 5 (5 pkt)

Wysłuchaj dwukrotnie pięciu wypowiedzi o długowiecznych społecznościach. Przyporządkuj do każdej wypowiedzi (1-5) właściwy nagłówek (A-F). Jeden z nagłówków nie odnosi się do żadnej wypowiedzi. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 pkt.

*Transkrypcja tekstu*

1. The Blue Zones project finds communities around the world where people live unusually long lives. The experts from the Blue Zones project found four very important rules to help people live longer. They describe these as: move naturally, have the right outlook, eat wisely, and belong to the right tribe.

2. The Blue Zones project describes moving naturally as living an active life. It does not mean making time for exercise. Instead it means moving around a lot in your normal activities. People who lived in these communities lived active lives, without making time for exercise.

3. Having the right outlook, or attitude, was also important. The community on the Japanese islands of Okinawa is a good example of this. Here they use the word "Ikigai". This means a person's reason for living. They think it is important that everyone has a reason to live. This gives them a positive attitude to life – a reason to live another day. This could be why many of the people living in this community are the oldest in the world. Many people in the different Blue Zones also follow a religion. Dan Buettner and others from the Blue Zones project believe this can also be important.

4. The Blue Zones study shows that eating wisely is also important in living a long life. This does not mean going on a diet to get thinner. Instead it means eating the right foods every day. Different Blue Zone communities eat different things. But they all have healthy diets. The Blue Zone community in Loma Linda, California eat almost no meat. They are Seventh Day Adventists, a Christian community who obey many of the laws from the Bible very closely. For this reason they also rest one day a week. Each week they take a day to relax and enjoy time with friends and family. This adds to their health.

5. The study also found that the people around you can also help you to live longer. All the Blue Zones placed high importance on family and community. They found that having healthy friends helps people to live healthily themselves. People living in communities with close relationships also lived longer.

Adapted from: www.spotlightradio.net (Blue Zones)

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| A. Idleness      | B. Kinship    |
| C. Nutrition     | D. Canon      |
| E. Determination | F. Locomotion |

**Prawidłowe odpowiedzi:** 1-D, 2-F, 3-E, 4-C, 5-B

### Zadanie 6 (5 pkt)

Wysłuchaj dwukrotnie rozmowy związanej z życiorysem Ludwiga van Beethovena. Z podanych możliwości odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodnie z treścią tekstu, zakreślając literę A, B, C lub D. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 pkt.

*Transkrypcja tekstu*

#### Voice 1

Ludwig van Beethoven was born in 1770 in Bonn, Germany. His father was a musician for the royal court. He believed that his son had amazing musical skills. And he began teaching his son to play the piano, a large musical instrument. But Beethoven's father was not the best teacher. He was a very difficult man. He drank too much alcohol. Often, when he drank alcohol, he would wake his son from sleep. He would force Beethoven to play the piano. For many people, this experience would have made them hate the piano. But Beethoven was very skilled at playing the piano. Even in these conditions Beethoven learned to love the piano.

#### Voice 2

At the age of seven, Beethoven had his first real teacher. He began to perform in public. Beethoven learned the music of the writers Mozart and Bach. After a few years of study, he published his first piece of music. It was called "Nine Variations for Piano in C Minor." Beethoven was only ten years old.

#### Voice 1

Beethoven continued to study and perform for many years. When he was twenty-two years old, his father died. After this he moved to the city of Vienna. At the time, all the best musicians went to Vienna. This was where musicians demonstrated their skills. They proved their abilities. And Beethoven had no trouble proving himself.

#### Voice 2

Beethoven changed the musical style. He did this by writing with strong musical conflict. He played with power and energy. In Vienna, it was popular for two piano players to compete in front of people. They were judged on their creativity and intensity. Beethoven almost always won.

#### Voice 1

Here is an example of his style. This is his Symphony Number Five. It is played by the Philharmonic Orchestra.

#### Voice 2

In the year 1800 Beethoven introduced his first symphony. Musicians perform this music with many instruments together in an orchestra. Beethoven became the most popular musician of his time. He no longer had to struggle for money. But Beethoven did have one big problem. He was losing his ability to hear.

#### Voice 1

What is a musician who cannot hear? How would he know if he was playing well? How could he write music if he could not hear it? For Beethoven, music was his life. This condition was very difficult for him. In a letter to his brothers, he wrote:

#### Voice 3

"For six years, I have had a condition that cannot be cured. It was made worse by bad doctors. I hoped, year after year for improvement. But I finally knew that a cure may take years or even be impossible. I am not able to say to people: speak louder, shout, for I cannot hear. How could I possibly admit to the weakness of this sense? A sense which I possessed to the greatest perfection. I cannot do it."

#### Voice 2

Soon, he could not hide his condition. He considered retiring from music. But Beethoven had a strong will. He decided to keep making music. His friends began to write down what they were saying in small books. Then he would write or speak back. Several hundred of these books remain. They give us a lot of information about Beethoven.

**Voice 1**

By 1820, Beethoven was fifty years old. And he was almost completely deaf. He could not hear anything. He could only feel the vibration, the physical movement, of the piano. He had a special piano made for him. It had a piece of wood connected to it. Beethoven would bite onto the wood. This way he could feel the music. He continued to write and play. It was during this time that he wrote some of his best music. Here is an example of a piece of music from this time. It is called Symphony Number Nine.

**Voice 2**

Even though he could not hear, Beethoven directed the first performance of this music. He would hear the music in his head. The people listening found the music both strange and moving. They loved it. The people loved it so much that they could not restrain themselves. They stood and cheered. But Beethoven could not hear them. He was hearing the music in his mind. Someone had to walk up to Beethoven and turn him around. Then he could see the people clapping their hands and cheering.

**Voice 1**

Beethoven did many things for classical music. He believed that writing music was more important than performing it. He used musical conflict and unexpected musical changes. Traditionally, music had four movements. But Beethoven would write as many as he needed. But the greatest mark of Beethoven's greatness is how much of his music is known by people who do not listen to classical music. We end with another piece Beethoven wrote after losing his ability to hear. It is called the Moonlight Sonata.

Adapted from: [www.spotlightradio.net](http://www.spotlightradio.net) (Feeling the Music)

- Beethoven's father
  - lived at the royal court
  - performed in the palace
  - didn't like his son's music
  - had a very successful life
- Beethoven moved to Vienna
  - to improve his skills
  - to show off his talent
  - to change the style music
  - to take part in competitions
- His music
  - is performed with a wide range of instruments
  - is nowadays the most popular in the world
  - made him lose the ability to hearing
  - was getting worse with time
- When he became deaf
  - he stopped composing
  - he couldn't feel the music
  - he could only hear his music
  - he couldn't direct the concerts
- Thanks to Beethoven
  - deaf people learn how to feel music
  - all people started to like classical music
  - classical music is still popular
  - people met a new kind of classical music

**Prawidłowe odpowiedzi:** 1-B, 2-B, 3-A, 4-C, 5-D

**Zadanie 7 (5 pkt)**

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Z podanych możliwości odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B, C lub D. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 pkt.

**Elvis lives, Dead Man Earning**

Every year, when Halloween comes, "Forbes" magazine publishes a list of highest earners among ... dead artists. Since this ranking began a dozen or so years ago, Elvis Presley has occupied the top position. Almost three decades after his death, the King still makes 40-50 million dollars a year.

When Presley died, his long-time manager Tom Parker said: "His death was the best thing that could have happened to him-it has assured his immortality". Cynical? Of course, but how true! Elvis is the richest dead man ever. The obvious beneficiaries of this fact include his wife, Priscilla, and daughter, Lisa Marie, but also for instance one Sam Sillerman, chairman of an American company that invests in dead stars. Two years ago Sillerman bought the rights to 85% of the shares in Graceland, Presley's famous home in Memphis. So far this investment has brought him 30 million dollars and the profits are expected to double next year.

Actually, anyone can cash in on Presley's fame. It's just a question of hitting on the right idea. A certain clever guy took advantage of Presley's grave being moved to Graceland and bought his original tombstone. He then cut it into 44,000 pieces and sold each for 80 dollars, thus earning 3.5 million. Other marketable memorabilia include thousands of 4x4 centimeter pieces of a sheet that Elvis allegedly slept on (only 10 dollars each) or a slightly more expensive collection of his sunglasses that fetched 3,000 dollars.

If we had lived, he would have turned seventy in January this year. The anniversary has inspired some new theories concerning the King's death. One of the latest claims that Presley's death was a carefully planned marketing trick. The idea behind arranging his demise and funeral was to assure his cult status and never ending stardom without stopping the flow on money. The year 1977 was supposedly the best possible moment for Elvis to go. He was 42 and losing popularity but still a great entertainment figure. According to this conspiracy theory, the King agreed to disappear from public life and secretly settle on a tropical island in the Pacific, where lives to this day.

Meanwhile, Sam Sillerman has announced a new, sensational chapter in the Elvis business, coming soon. He says: "Just wait-the world will go crazy when his father's memoirs are published." Sillerman may soon face competition, though. The so-called Memphis Mafia (Elvis' closest friends between 1958 and the day of his death, 16 August 1977) are also planning to reveal some "unknown facts". They expect to earn a lot too. From memoirs, of course. In the early 1960s, these people accompanied Presley virtually everywhere. The five men got their strange nickname because they wore sunglasses and always dressed in black. Back in the good old days, the Memphis Mafia kept a code of silence, like real mobsters. When their boss was alive, they never broke their word and didn't leak anything concerning his private life to the press. Now, forty years on, they feel released from the vows and suddenly their King-related revelations are up for sale!

What else is for sale? Well, what isn't? Anything goes-real and fake biographies, publication rights, film and recording licenses, gadgetry and souvenirs, minor merchandise...

The richest collectors can afford authentic memorabilia or rare bootleg editions of Presley's records, less demanding fans will settle for cheaper stuff like vinyl records and re-mastered CDs. The official Heartbreak Hotel with its 128 rooms features a suite that looks exactly like the King's original bedroom in Graceland. The hotel's restaurant serves the Elvis specialties listed in his Uncle Vester's cookbook. Radio Elvis is on air 24 hours a day and-obviously-only plays Presley's songs (he recorded as many as 655 of them). You can buy an Elvis mobile phone ring tone for every day of the year. There's an Elvis Trivia Game to play on the computer. You can even get married in the Elvis Memorial Chapel - *Love Me Tender* will be played instead of Mendelssohn's *Wedding March*.

The list of potential things to sell seems to have no end. Considering the fact that there are almost a thousand Presley fan clubs all over the world, the need for an audience is not a problem. Tupelo, where Presley was born, and Memphis, where he lived. Are both places where the most famous annual Elvis festivals are held. But Denmark, Canada and Australia also boast regular Elvis events.

Elvis Presley will top the "Forbes" ranking of bestselling dead artists for years to come. Legends never die. If you doubt it, just try

one thing. Write his name in any Internet search engine and... enjoy the read.

**Elvis Presley's Top Three Favourite Dishes**

**PEANUT BUTTER & BANANA SANDWICH**

- 3 tablespoons peanut butter • 2 slices white bread
- 1 banana, mashed • 2 tablespoons margarine, melted

**HAM BONE DUMPLINGS**

- 1 large ham bone • 2 quarts water • 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 cups flour • 1 cup cold water • salt and pepper • dumplings

**BAKED APPLE & SWEET POTATO PUDDING**

- 4 large sweet potatoes • 3 medium apples • 1 cup water
- ½ cup brown sugar • ½ teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon apple pie spice • ½ cup butter
- ½ teaspoon vanilla • graham cracker crumbs

Adapted from: Anglofan, 1/2006

1. "Forbes" magazine
  - A. states that Elvis Presley has always earned 40-50 million dollars a year
  - B. has noticed that Elvis Presley was the richest singer in the world
  - C. has always placed Elvis Presley at the top list of the highest-earning dead artists
  - D. proves that Elvis Presley is still alive
2. Elvis Presley
  - A. is the richest man
  - B. lives on the Pacific islands
  - C. is a kind of a merchandise
  - D. was a mobster
3. Elvis Presley
  - A. had three favourite dishes
  - B. left a few items to sell
  - C. wanted people to share his belongings
  - D. is a legend that will never die
4. You can
  - A. join the only Presley fan club
  - B. attend Elvis festivals all over the world
  - C. still buy authentic memorabilia of him
  - D. buy his mobile phone
5. The author's main idea was
  - A. to show how popular Elvis Presley is even after his death
  - B. to prove that everything is marketable
  - C. to help people earn money on Elvis Presley
  - D. to encourage people to sell Elvis Presley items

**Prawidłowe odpowiedzi:** 1-C, 2-C, 3-D, 4-C, 5-A

**Zadanie 8 (4 pkt)**

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Dobierz brakujące zdania (A-F) tak, aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst. W każdą lukę (1-4) wpisz literę, którą oznaczone jest brakujące zdanie. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 pkt.

1. *Star TV to cut jobs in shake up*  
Star TV, the Asia flagship of Rupert Murdoch's News Corp, yesterday announced a restructuring that will see it cut around 30 per cent of its Hong Kong headquarters staff to focus on the lucrative India market. Star TV boss Paul Aiello will also resign under the overhaul announced by James Murdoch, Rupert Murdoch's son and chief executive of Europe and Asia for News Corp. ....
2. *Germany investor confidence up*  
Investor confidence in Germany, Europe's biggest economy, rose sharply this month as hopes grew that the economy will recover faster than previously expected. Germany's ZEW think tank showed investor sentiment improved more than expected in August to its best level since April 2006. ....

**3. Rio sells packaging arm**

Global miner Rio Tinto agreed to sell its Alcan packaging unit for about \$2bn to Australia's Amcor, easing its debt burden after an ill-timed acquisition two year ago. Amcor said the deal will make it a leading global player in key packaging markets. The deal is a key part of Rio's efforts to pay down \$38bn in debt. ....

**4. US producer prices in record fall**

US producer prices fell by a larger-than-expected amount in July and notched up a record decline compared with a year earlier as gasoline prices plummeted, government data showed yesterday. ....

Adapted from: City A.M., 19.08.2009

- A. Last week, the country reported a 0.3 per cent increase in growth in the second quarter compared with the previous quarter, technically lifting in out of recession.
- B. The singing-on bonus is part of a larger share-based bonus package which could be worth £2.2m, based on yesterday's closing price, should Hartzler meet performance targets.
- C. The Labour Department said the seasonally adjusted index for prices paid at the farm and factory gate dropped by 0.9 per cent.
- D. The level of their pay is comparable to what they were paid previously or could get elsewhere.
- E. Two years ago, the world's second-largest miner targeted \$15bn in asset sales to help cut debt after buying the aluminium business at the top of the market.
- F. It will cut about 150-200 people of the 550 people it employs.

**Prawidłowe odpowiedzi:** 1-F, 2-A, 3-E, 4-C

**Zadanie 9 (3 pkt)**

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, aby otrzymać logiczny i poprawny gramatycznie tekst. Zaznacz jedną z czterech możliwości, zakreślając A, B, C lub D. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 0,5 pkt.

**The three Genii**

There was a certain scholar who, passing (1)..... Su-chien on his way to Nanking, where he was going to try for his master's (2) ....., happened to fall (3)..... with three other gentlemen, all graduates like himself, and was so charmed with their unusual refinement that he purchased a quantity of wine, and begged them to join him in drinking it. While thus pleasantly employed, his three friends told him their names. One was Chieh Chiu-heng; the second. Chang Feng-lin; and the other, Ma Hsi-chih. They drank away and enjoyed themselves very much, until evening had crept (4)..... them unperceived, when Chieh said, "Here we, who ought to have been playing the host, (5)..... at a stranger's expense. This is not right, But, come, my house is close by; I will provide you with a bed." Chang and Ma got up, and taking our hero (6) .....the arm, bade his servant come along with them.

Adapted from: www.englishdaily.com

- |                          |                 |            |                |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. A. the buck to        | B. away         | C. through | D. out         |
| 2. A. diploma            | B. certificate  | C. paper   | D. degree      |
| 3. A. in                 | B. apart        | C. out     | D. through     |
| 4. A. with               | B. upon         | C. after   | D. at          |
| 5. A. have been feasting | B. have feasted | C. feasted | D. would feast |
| 6. A. at                 | B. in           | C. by      | D. under       |

**Prawidłowe odpowiedzi:** 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B, 5-A, 6-C

**Zadania maturalne opracowała:** Marzena Kurnicka, egzaminator, nauczyciel języka angielskiego w Zespole Szkół nr 5 w Białymstoku