

Matura próbna 2018

POZIOM ROZSZERZONY

Zadanie 1.

(0 – 3 pkt.)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie trzy teksty. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

Tekst 1

1.1. The woman's intention is to

- A. look for the person responsible for not meeting the deadline.
- B. find the solution to the setback the project has met.
- C. create new procedures in the company to avoid similar problems in the future.

Tekst 2

1.2. The lecturer expresses an opinion that new research

- A. proves previous models of communication wrong.
- B. helps linguists develop more universal theories.
- C. provides more questions than answers.

Tekst 3

1.3. Which of the following is stated as a fact, not as an opinion?

- A. 'Stairway to Heaven' is the best rock song of the 70's.
- B. 'Stairway to Heaven' was a number one hit for many weeks.
- C. 'Stairway to Heaven' wasn't on any charts.

Zadanie 2.

(0 – 4 pkt.)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi, które łączy temat sportów. Do każdej wypowiedzi (2.1. – 2.4.) dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie (A – E). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli.

UWAGA: jedno zdanie podano dodatkowo – nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

This speaker

- A. stresses why it is essential to do various sports.
- B. mentions his/her dislike for a certain type of sport.
- C. gives reasons why parents should choose sports for very young children.
- D. explains how his/her love of sports has influenced his/her social life.
- E. expresses criticism of the attitudes presented in team sports.

2.1.	2.2.	2.3.	2.4.

Zadanie 3.

(0 – 5 pkt.)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad ze studentem pierwszego roku. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

3.1. On Josh's first day at the university

- A. nothing went right.
- B. he started an important relationship.
- C. he didn't arrive at any of his classes on time.
- D. he learnt where the library was.

3.2. How does Josh feel now?

- A. He's homesick and lonely.
- B. He complains about his social life.
- C. He is extremely unhappy with his classes.
- D. He feels comfortable with his life.

3.3. The smoke alarm went off in his flat because

- A. he got distracted.
- B. he didn't know how to cook.
- C. he left his flat while cooking.
- D. his friends could not use the cooker.

3.4. Josh likes the fact that

- A. he is treated in a different manner by his teachers now.
- B. he does not have numerous homework assignments.
- C. his secondary school teachers had a different approach to teaching.
- D. secondary school and university do not differ to a great extent.

3.5. Josh believes that his secondary school teachers

- A. didn't care about their job.
- B. didn't have any relationship with their students.
- C. performed their job really well.
- D. are better than his lecturers at the university.

Zadanie 4.

(0 – 4 pkt.)

Przeczytaj teksty o trzech pomieszczeniach w domu przyszłości (A – C) oraz pytania ich dotyczące (4.1. – 4.4.). Do każdego pytania dopasuj właściwy tekst. Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli.

UWAGA: jeden tekst pasuje do dwóch pytań.

In which paragraph does the author

- 4.1. refer to health-related issues?
- 4.2. mention technology which provides dietary advice?
- 4.3. describe multisensory experiences with technology?
- 4.4. give examples of shopping which is done automatically?

4.1.	4.2.	4.3.	4.4.

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HOUSE OF THE FUTURE

A. The living room

As the main idea of this space is relaxation and enjoyment, it is obvious that you will want things to be done for you rather than having to do them yourself. For this reason, we can expect an increasing number of tasks to be done by technology of various kinds. Should you forget your movie snacks in the kitchen, your digital house assistant will bring them to you in no time, and if you run out, it will place an order with an online store and make sure they are delivered as soon as possible. When you turn on your super-thin TV, it will transport you into a world of unique experience by surrounding you with beautiful sounds, reacting to the gestures you make in the air or even spraying your favourite scent from pre-installed cartridges.

B. The bedroom

Sleep and technology have traditionally been perceived as enemies rather than friends. Most of us have heard that you would be better off leaving your mobile or laptop outside your bedroom. In reality, technology can be put to very creative uses in helping us rest. For instance, bioadaptive lamps will ensure that you nod off peacefully and wake up without the usual terror of the alarm clock. While you're asleep, air monitors will scan the room for harmful gases or pollen, so that you can start a new day without sneezing or your nose blocked because of allergic reactions. At the same time, intelligent bed mattresses will monitor your breathing and pulse, providing you with feedback on how you slept through the night – in case you do not know yourself.

C. The bathroom

Many people are scared of the bathroom scales, and now they will have even more reasons for that: this seemingly innocent device will now measure not only your weight, but also your body fat, heart rate and BMI, and send the information to your smartphone. Using simple apps, your pocket friend will update you on how much physical activity you should do, or how you should adjust your calorie intake each day. When you exceed your recommended water usage while taking a shower or a bath, warning lights will remind you not to waste it. In the same environmentally friendly spirit, your towels will be cleaned with UV light rather than washed in the traditional manner.

Zadanie 5.

(0 – 4 pkt.)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Wpisz w luki 5.1. – 5.4. litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące zdania (A – E), aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst.

UWAGA: jedno zdanie podano dodatkowo – nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY: A NEW PERSPECTIVE?

The goal of psychology until the end of the 20th century was to study dysfunctions and pathologies of different types. **5.1.** ____ Some scientists believe that it even encouraged wrong patterns of behaviour and negative thinking.

In 1998, two American scientists, Martin Seligman and Mihály Csíkszentmihályi, initiated a movement in reaction to the trends and tendencies in traditional psychology and called it positive psychology. **5.2.** ____ Positive psychologists tend to avoid providing a strict definition of a good life, but unanimously emphasise the need to live a life that is happy, engaged and meaningful. Research into enjoyment studies how people experience the positive feelings and emotions that are so necessary to healthy functioning. However, it is understood that this element is the least important due to its momentary nature. **5.3.** ____ The last element, meaning, explores how people derive a sense of well-being and purpose from being part of or contributing to an idea that is larger and more permanent than their own self.

It has to be admitted that positive psychology has been criticised for its overemphasis of high positivity. **5.4.** ____ Perhaps the ideal approach would be to treat positive psychology not as a substitute to traditional psychology, but rather as a complementary perspective.

- A.** Opponents of the movement claim that excessive reliance on positive emotion might make one unable to self-reflect and therefore indulge in attitudes leading to a distortion of reality.
- B.** Well-being is related to optimism, extraversion, social connections and subjective health rather than age, physical attractiveness or financial status.
- C.** As a result, it focused substantially on mental illness and its main preoccupation was to make people less depressed or less miserable.
- D.** Engagement investigates the beneficial effects of being immersed or absorbed in activities in which the person's strength and competence match the level of the task that is being performed.
- E.** The founders describe it as the scientific study of human functioning and flourishing on multiple levels and in different dimensions of life, or a study of what makes life worth living.

Zadanie 6.

(0 – 5 pkt.)

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

Tekst 1< ^v ≡

FACE TO FACE WITH HISTORY

We had been waiting for the guide for quite some time and had already grown quite impatient. My father had booked the tour a few months before, knowing that entry to the refectory was limited to 25 people at a time, every 15 minutes, with no possibility of rescheduling the time. "I shouldn't have trusted the online reviews. You never know who writes them," he said furiously. Suddenly, a Vespa scooter came to a halt just inches away from us. The owner took off her helmet, shouted "Ciao", and introduced herself as Francesca, our guide. I was taken aback, to say the least, having expected a university-professor-like figure, and there she was, a petite, dark-haired woman in her mid-twenties. I guess she must have noticed the look on my face, as she explained that she was a third-year art student and came from a Milanese family of art restorers and dealers. "People study *The Last Supper* for decades, and still discover new things, so please don't be disappointed that you won't have time to admire every brushstroke that Leonardo used," she said as we were walking towards the refectory. Then she told us briefly that we were not allowed to take any photos inside the place.

On entering the room, I was immediately struck by the size of the fresco and its careful representation of the scene. Francesca began her story by saying that Leonardo's goal was not only to provide a perfect recreation of the biblical narrative, but also to convey a sense of intimacy and emotion between the characters. She said that even Leonardo's contemporaries were astounded by his idea of the "painting that spoke", something that had never happened before. Then one of the tourists asked her about the mysterious stories which had become the subject of books and films and she calmly replied that most of them had been debunked by serious researchers. She also admitted that they definitely helped to make the fresco even more popular.

As our short tour was coming to an end, our guide informed us that due to its very fragile nature and the influence of different environmental factors, the colours of the painting seemed a bit blurry or faded. My impression was that Leonardo's masterpiece might in fact withhold some of its splendour from the eyes of modern man, used to seeing high-definition or 4K images. But all in all, doesn't it add a thought-provoking element of mystery that makes this work of art so unique?

6.1. In the first paragraph we learn that the narrator

- A. made a mistake booking the online tour.
- B. was surprised by the tour guide's appearance.
- C. criticized people who read online reviews.
- D. was disappointed by the amount of time they had to visit the painting.

6.2. Answering the tourist's question about the mysterious stories, Francesca

- A. quickly became impatient.
- B. claimed that they made the unpopular fresco quite famous.
- C. said that they had appeared in many books and films.
- D. made it clear that scientists didn't trust them.

A MASTERPIECE: NO LONGER MISSING

In 2005, a group of art dealers decided to purchase a painting which they believed to be a long-lost masterpiece by Leonardo. Because of the heavy overpaint, the work looked like a copy, and was first described as “dark and gloomy”. The dealers spent the next six years having the painting restored at New York University and it was subsequently authenticated as Leonardo’s *Salvator Mundi* by a team of experts.

Following the restoration, the masterpiece was compared to 20 other versions of the painting, with various reasons given as proof of its authenticity and superiority. For instance, the manner in which the face was painted is similar to Leonardo’s other works, including the Mona Lisa. The hands in the painting are also depicted in a lifelike manner, with perfect attention to detail, a characteristic that the artist was famous for due to his studies of human anatomy on the limbs of the deceased. In addition, the pigment and the wooden panel on which the work was painted are consistent with Leonardo’s other paintings.

The painting was made available to the public by the National Gallery in London from November 2011 to February 2012. It was later acquired by the Swiss dealer, Yves Bouvier, for over \$75 million and sold to the Russian millionaire, Dmitry Rybolovlev, for almost \$130 million. After a series of exhibitions in 2017, it was sold at Christie’s in November of the same year for over \$450 million, thus becoming the world’s most expensive painting ever sold. The buyer, the Saudi Arabian Prince Bader, was reported to be an intermediary acting on behalf of the true purchaser, Crown Prince Mohammed. However, the auction house confirmed later that he was a representative of Abu Dhabi’s Department of Culture and Tourism, as the painting was going to be displayed at the newly opened Louvre Abu Dhabi.

Even though some experts question the authenticity of the painting, it remains obvious that its story is quite exceptional. While some people claim that the exorbitant price is the result of clever marketing, it is undeniable that there is more to the masterpiece than the money it is worth. It possesses a sense of simple, appealing and yet ambiguous attractiveness, which makes it a very modern painting despite its over five-hundred-year history.

6.3. Which of the following sentences is TRUE?

- A. Leonardo painted 20 versions of the same painting.
- B. The dealers who bought Leonardo’s painting knew that it was authentic.
- C. Leonardo studied dead bodies to improve his painting skills.
- D. The materials used in the painting are different than in Leonardo’s other works.

6.4. The writer’s intention in the last paragraph is

- A. to question the originality of the painting.
- B. to attribute its high price to marketing strategies.
- C. to trace the long history of the painting.
- D. to highlight the uniqueness of the painting.

6.5. Both texts

- A. refer to the appearance of works of art.
- B. describe how the paintings were created.
- C. explain reasons why artists make paintings.
- D. mention the time it takes to understand a painting.

Zadanie 7.

(0 – 4 pkt.)

Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

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A BIG BAD BULLY

In our primary school there was this intimidating bully. He was two years older than all of us and he was also sturdier than most of the teachers. Everybody was aware of his physical strength and even the staff were believed **7.1.** _____ him. He ordered us about and we never protested. **7.2.** _____ students ever considered objecting to **7.3.** _____ told to hand over their sandwiches or pocket money to him. And it all changed one early morning in May. As usual, he walked into the classroom and pushed some of us out of his way and sat at the back looking for people to pick on. Suddenly, we heard a **7.4.** _____ shriek and the big bad bully started running around flailing his hands. He screamed like a little baby trying to get rid of something on his head. Suddenly he stopped motionless and started to beg us to help him get rid of a little spider that was now slowly crawling down his neck. He stood there sobbing and we couldn't help but laugh at him until the teacher arrived. We were never again afraid of the bully.

7.1.

- A. to have feared
- B. fear
- C. fearing
- D. to fear

7.2.

- A. Little
- B. Few
- C. Much
- D. Lot of

7.3.

- A. being
- B. be
- C. having been
- D. have been

7.4.

- A. bellowing
- B. roaring
- C. piercing
- D. riotous

Zadanie 8.

(0 – 4 pkt.)

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (8.1. – 8.4.) jednym wyrazem, aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

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LA TOMATINA

La Tomatina is a festival **8.1.** _____ started in 1945 in Buñol, Valencia. During a traditional celebration some young people began a fight which ended up with the crowd throwing vegetables from a nearby greengrocer's at **8.2.** _____ other. The fight was repeated the following year on the last Wednesday of August – but this time the participants brought their own tomatoes. Although *La Tomatina* is now world-famous and attracts tourists from all over the world, the festival **8.3.** _____ not accepted by the local authorities at first and its participants were arrested on several occasions. It was even banned for some time in the 1950s. Today the local government provides the tomatoes and the festival is **8.4.** _____ popular that tickets need to be sold to limit the number of participants.

Zadanie 9.

(0 – 4 pkt.)

Wykorzystując wyrazy zapisane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, 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 wolno zmieniać formy podanych wyrazów.

- 9.1. I don't have his number, so I can't let him know about the meeting. **WOULD**
If I _____ let him know about the meeting.
- 9.2. I'm sure she met the man at Mark's party. **HAVE**
She _____ the man at Mark's party.
- 9.3. I don't think it's a very difficult task, really. **PIECE**
I think it _____, really.
- 9.4. I have to admit that I'm sorry that I called you all those bad names. **REGRET**
I have to admit that I _____ bad names.

(0 – 13 pkt.)

1. Napisz **rozprawkę**, w której przedstawisz dobre i złe strony bycia w związku z drugą osobą.
2. Wiele osób woli samodzielnie organizować wyjazdy wakacyjne zamiast korzystać z usług biur podróży. Napisz **artykuł**, w którym opiszesz taki wyjazd, i przedstawisz sposób, w jaki należy się przygotować, aby taka podróż zakończyła się sukcesem.

CZYSTOPIŚ

[illegible]