

Miejsce
na naklejkę
z kodem

(Wpisuje zdający przed
rozpoczęciem pracy)

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KOD ZDAJĄCEGO

MJA-R2A1P-021

EGZAMIN MATURALNY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

POZIOM ROZSZERZONY

Arkusz V

ROZUMIENIE TEKSTU CZYTANEGO

Czas pracy 60 minut

ARKUSZ V

MAJ
ROK 2002

Instrukcja dla zdającego

1. Proszę sprawdzić, czy arkusz egzaminacyjny zawiera 7 stron. Ewentualny brak należy zgłosić przewodniczącemu zespołu nadzorującego egzamin.
2. Obok każdego zadania podana jest maksymalna liczba punktów, którą można uzyskać za jego poprawne rozwiązanie.
3. Ocena końcowa jest otrzymywana w wyniku pomnożenia przez 2 sumy punktów uzyskanych ze wszystkich arkuszy danego poziomu.
4. Należy pisać czytelnie, tylko w kolorze niebieskim lub czarnym.
5. Błędne zapisy należy wyraźnie przekreślić. Nie wolno używać korektora.
6. Do ostatniej kartki arkusza dołączona jest **karta odpowiedzi**, którą w tym arkuszu **wypełnia zdający i egzaminator**.
7. W karcie odpowiedzi, w części wypełnianej przez zdającego, zamaluj całkowicie kratkę z literą oznaczającą właściwą odpowiedź, np. ■. Jeśli się pomylisz, błędne zaznaczenie obwiedź kółkiem ○ i zamaluj ■ inną odpowiedź.
8. Podczas tej części egzaminu nie można korzystać ze słownika.

Za rozwiązanie
wszystkich zadań
można otrzymać
łącznie **17 punktów**.

Życzymy powodzenia!

(Wpisuje zdający przed rozpoczęciem pracy)

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PESEL ZDAJĄCEGO

Zadanie 12. (3 pkt)

Przeczytaj uważnie fragment opowiadania. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zaznacz jedną z czterech możliwości zakreślając literę a, b, c lub d.

(...) When she answered the front doorbell at eleven fifteen the following morning and found Mr Amos Curry, hat in hand, upon the step, inquiring about a room, she remembered a remark her Uncle Cecil had made to her on the day of the funeral. "You will surely not want to be here all on your own, Esmé, in this great house. You should take a lodger."

Mr Amos Curry rubbed his left eyebrow with a nervous finger, a gesture of his because he was habitually shy. "A room to let," he said, and she noticed that he wore gold cuff links and very well-polished shoes. "I understand from the agency ... a room to let with breakfast."

"I know nothing of any agency. I think you have the wrong address."

He took out a small loose-leaf notebook. "Number 23, Park Close."

"Oh no, I'm so sorry, we are ..." she corrected herself, "I am twenty-three Park *Walk*."

A flush of embarrassment began to seep up over his face and neck like an ink stain, he loosened his collar a little until she felt quite sorry for him, quite upset.

"An easy mistake, a perfectly understandable mistake. Mr ... Please do not feel at all ..."

"... Curry. Amos Curry."

"...embarrassed."

"I am looking for a quiet room with breakfast. It seemed so hopeful. Park Close. Such a comfortable address." She thought, he is a very clean man, very neat and spruce, he has a gold incisor tooth and he wears gloves. Her mother had always approved of men who wore gloves. "So few do, nowadays. Gloves and hats. It is easy to pick out a gentleman."

Mr Curry also wore a hat.

"I do apologise, Madam, I feel so ... I would not have troubled..."

"No ... no, please..."

"I must look for Park Close, Number 23."

"It is just around the bend, to the left, a few hundred yards. A very secluded road."

"Like this. This road is secluded. I thought as I approached this house, how suitable, I should ... I feel one can tell, a house has a certain ... But I am so sorry."

He settled his hat upon his neat grey hair, and then raised it again politely, turning away. She took in a quick breath. She said, "What exactly ... that is to say, if you are looking for a room with breakfast, I wonder if I..."

Mr Amos Curry turned back.

12.1. The text relates

- a) an argument that Esme had with Mr Amos.
- b) a conversation concerning a misunderstanding.
- c) an amusing conversation of two acquaintances.
- d) a series of unpleasant remarks made by the caller.

12.2. Before appearing at Esme's doorstep, Mr Amos

- a) spoke to her Uncle Cecil.
- b) checked the address in his diary.
- c) was convinced she lived alone.
- d) thought she was seeking a lodger.

12.3. At the end of the extract we can conclude that

- a) Esme found Mr Amos too scary to offer him a room.
- b) Mr Amos was sorry the house was so secluded.
- c) Esme might consider offering Mr Amos a room.
- d) Esme's mother wouldn't accept Mr Amos as a lodger.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIE NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 13. (5 pkt)

Przeczytaj uważnie fragment artykułu pt. „Back on Track”, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Zdania te oznaczono literami (A-E) i podano w tabeli. Dobierz brakujące zdania, tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst, wpisując w każde miejsce oznaczone (13.1.-13.4.) odpowiednią literę. Jedno ze zdań podanych w tabeli nie pasuje do tekstu.

Następnie, w drugiej części zadania, na podstawie informacji zawartych w tekście wybierz odpowiedź zgodną z jego treścią.

BACK ON TRACK

Attempts to cater to today’s demanding travellers are as varied and imaginative as the destinations they increasingly take for granted. (13.1.) _____. Wherever the airport, check-in and travel to the terminal building is set to become simpler and faster. Heathrow has just introduced one high-speed, 15-minute rail link to central London. Another is scheduled to be opened early in the next century.

Throughout the travel chain the industry is being automated and overhauled for efficiency. (13.2.) _____. That number is set to decline sharply. Hotel and airline reservations will be possible using voice recognition telephone systems. On board an aircraft, passengers will place orders using seat-arm keyboards linked to screens.

(13.3.) _____. The name of the new game is global reach. Soon whole families will be able to use the same disposable cash card, good for up to \$8000, anywhere in the world. Global reach will also mean airline links to live television during flights. Handprint-scanning immigration systems that cover continents not countries will enable travellers to move around more freely.

(13.4.) _____. Just 7 per cent of the world’s population is categorised as a tourist by the WTO. There is enormous capacity for development. The industry is still in its infancy. By 2020, many people will travel perhaps four times a year. Global travel and tourism, in other words, are on the verge of massive growth.

(abridged from *Time*, September 1998)

CZEŚĆ I:

| | |
|----------|--|
| A | Such developments are merely the tip of the iceberg of the world's travel boom. |
| B | That pain in the backside may soon be a thing of the past. |
| C | Today an average business trip involves contact with some twenty people from start to finish (and often means queuing to do so). |
| D | Still, most of the inhabitants of Planet Earth remain untouched by travel or tourism. |
| E | Air travel, in particular, is on the brink of change. |

CZEŚĆ II:

Na podstawie informacji zawartych w tekście wybierz odpowiedź zgodną z jego treścią.
Zakreśl **jedną** z czterech możliwości **a, b, c lub d**.

13.5. The author is mainly concerned with

- a) the demands made by travellers.
- b) the changes being made in the travel industry.
- c) the fierce competition in tourism.
- d) the modernisation of airports.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIE NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 14. (5 pkt)

Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy artykuł. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Zaznacz jedną z czterech możliwości, zakreślając literę a, b, c lub d.

FLYING KILLERS

A century after Ronald Ross discovered that malaria is spread by mosquitoes, the disease continues to kill millions of people every year.

(14.1.) _____ 12 seconds, someone is killed by malaria. More often (14.2.) _____ the wasted life is that of a child. And the situation is getting worse. Not only is the parasite that causes malaria becoming increasingly (14.3.) _____ treatment, but the mosquitoes that carry the disease are becoming immune to the pesticides used to kill them. The problem is particularly bad in Africa.

(14.4.) _____, the amount of money spent on research on malaria is tiny, compared to other, (14.5.) _____ diseases. According to Tore Godal, Director of the World Health Organisation's Tropical Diseases Research Programme, malaria causes "2.3% of the world's total burden of disease, but only 0.1% of the money spent on medical research worldwide (14.6.) _____ spent on malaria."

The figures quoted came from a letter published in the world's leading science journal, *Nature*. In it, scientists, economists and politicians (14.7.) _____ a powerful plea for international action to fight malaria. They described it as a "disaster looming over Africa", and demanded that the disease (14.8.) _____ recognised as a major problem, on the scale of the AIDS pandemic.

The main reason this has not happened is that malaria affects poor countries, (14.9.) _____ do not have enough money to pay for expensive research programmes; (14.10.) _____ are they able to provide profitable markets for new treatments or vaccines.

But recently, scientists have become more optimistic. Genetics has opened up plenty of new possibilities for the treatment and prevention of malaria.

(abridged from *BBC English*, September 1997)

14.1.

- a) Each
- b) Every
- c) In
- d) After

14.2.

- a) than that
- b) than not
- c) if not
- d) or not

14.3.

- a) resistant to
- b) dependent on
- c) responsible for
- d) ignorant of

14.4.

- a) Despite
- b) Apart from
- c) Yet
- d) Although

14.5.

- a) less threatening
- b) more endangered
- c) more dangerous
- d) less intimidated

14.6.

- a) are
- b) have
- c) has
- d) is

14.7.

- a) did
- b) made
- c) asked
- d) took

14.8.

- a) should
- b) has
- c) be
- d) had

14.9.

- a) that
- b) which
- c) what
- d) they

14.10.

- a) either
- b) also
- c) but
- d) nor

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIE NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 15. (4 pkt)

Uzupełnij poniższy tekst wpisując po jednym wyrazie w każde wolne miejsce, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

ADDICTED TO LOVE

Addicted to Love stars Matthew Broderick (*The Cable Guy*) as a small town astronomer named Sam, who follows his childhood sweetheart Linda (Kelly Preston) to New York.

(15.1.)_____ his horror, he finds Linda is about to move in with a French chef called Anton (Tcheky Karyo). Desperate to win her back, Sam installs himself in the building opposite, and builds a sophisticated camera so he can watch the couple.

He (15.2.)_____ soon joined by Maggie, played by Meg Ryan (*When Harry Met Sally*), the jilted lover of Anton. Naturally, Sam and Maggie hate each other to (15.3.)_____ with, but as they have common purpose they agree to work together.

Their objective is to (15.4.)_____ Linda suspect her French lover, Anton, of having an affair with another woman. This they achieve with a number of schemes, (15.5.)_____ as paying children to spray him with perfume, and trying to get a monkey wearing lipstick to kiss his collar.

As the film progresses, their machinations become more damaging: they succeed in closing (15.6.)_____ Anton's restaurant; and humiliating him by arranging that he contract an ugly skin disease. The poor Frenchman, who is in many (15.7.)_____ a much more appealing character than Sam, eventually winds up in plaster.

By this time, of course, Sam and Maggie have fallen in love, although they, unlike the audience, are (15.8.)_____ yet aware of it. The best part of the film comes when they finally realise they are in love, because that means it's over.

(from *BBC English*, August 1997)

KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI W TYM ZADANIU WYPEŁNIA EGZAMINATOR!