

WYPEŁNIA ZDAJĄCY

KOD

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PESEL

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Miejsce na naklejkę.
Sprawdź, czy kod na naklejce to
E-700.

Jeżeli tak – przyklej naklejkę.
Jeżeli nie – zgłoś to nauczycielowi.

**EGZAMIN MATURALNY
JĘZYK ANGIELSKI – POZIOM ROZSZERZONY**

TEST DIAGNOSTYCZNY

TERMIN: **marzec 2021 r.**

CZAS PRACY: **do 155 minut**

LICZBA PUNKTÓW DO UZYSKANIA: **38**

**WYPEŁNIA ZESPÓŁ
NADZORUJĄCY**

Uprawnienia zdającego do:

- nieprzenoszenia odpowiedzi
na kartę odpowiedzi
- dostosowania zasad
oceny.

Instrukcja dla zdającego

1. Sprawdź, czy arkusz egzaminacyjny zawiera 15 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.



EJAP-R0-700-2103

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 refer to

1.1.	a direct connection established between Amelia Earhart and one of the items found?	
1.2.	an unsuccessful attempt undertaken to find Amelia Earhart's plane?	
1.3.	the possibility of Amelia Earhart being held on the island against her will?	
1.4.	an official explanation given after the disappearance of Amelia Earhart's plane?	

HAVE RESEARCHERS FOUND AMELIA EARHART'S PLANE?

- A.** Researchers with the *Earhart Project* have released sonar¹ images that, in their opinion, show the remains of Earhart's twin-engine plane *Lockheed Electra* lying 600 feet below sea level off the coast of an island in the South Pacific. Amelia Earhart's round-the-world flight was cut short when her plane disappeared on June 2, 1937. Though rescue workers immediately began searching the area for signs of life, neither Earhart nor the plane was found. The U.S. government concluded in a report that the pilots ran out of fuel, crashed into the water and sank. But the question of why the plane went down remains one of history's biggest mysteries.
- B.** Since Earhart's disappearance, a number of other hypotheses have come up. Some theorists believe Earhart was actually working for the U.S. government. They suggest that she intentionally went off course to spy on Japanese-occupied islands in the Pacific and was taken prisoner. Far more likely is the popular belief that due to mechanical errors Earhart was forced to land on an uninhabited South Pacific island called Nikumaroro. During a 2010 expedition, researchers uncovered there some things such as three pieces of a pocketknife, shells that had been cut open, fragments of a glass cosmetic jar and bone fragments that may be human remains.

C. Scientists think they may have found proof that Earhart and her navigator crashed their plane and became castaways² on the island. Working with a chemist, they have been testing the recovered cosmetic jar fragments. The substance once held in the jar has been identified as a brand of cosmetic used to bleach³ skin and remove spots – something the freckle-faced Earhart was known to have used. Even more intriguing to researchers is the fact that its fragments seem to have been intentionally shaped for use as cutting tools.

¹ Sonar – urządzenie do wykrywania przedmiotów, zwierząt i roślin znajdujących się pod wodą.

² Castaway – rozbitek, osoba, która uratowała się z rozbitego okrętu, samolotu.

³ Bleach – rozjaśniać, wybielać.

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.

THE STORY OF THE FIRST POSTAGE STAMP

Postage stamps can reveal more than the history of a letter. They can reveal the history of a nation. A recently published book *A History of Britain in Thirty-Six Postage Stamps* by Chris West tells the story of the postage stamp. And of Britain.

West inherited¹ a collection that included a “Penny Black” – the first stamp issued in Britain and, indeed, anywhere in the world. **2.1.** _____ Much earlier, in 1680, an entrepreneur² William Dockwra had started a public service that guaranteed the quick delivery of a letter anywhere in London. The service was quickly nationalized, with Dockwra in charge. **2.2.** _____ Worse still, recipients³ were also expected to pay!

Then, about 50 years later, a schoolmaster called Rowland Hill thought he could do better. He argued for abolishing⁴ the postal tariffs and replacing them with a single national rate of one penny, which would be paid by the sender. **2.3.** _____ The Postmaster General found people’s response encouraging and decided to discuss postal reform with Hill. During their subsequent meetings, the two men came up with an idea of an adhesive⁵ label that could be attached to envelopes to indicate payment.

The idea eventually earned enough support to convince Parliament to implement changes. **2.4.** _____ When the design was ready, it was printed and went on sale on May 1, 1840. “Penny Black” was an immediate hit.

¹ Inherit – odziedziczyć, dostać w spadku.

² Entrepreneur – przedsiębiorca.

³ Recipient – odbiorca.

⁴ Abolish – znieść, zlikwidować.

⁵ Adhesive – klejący.

- A. The system was far from perfect, as it was unreasonably expensive to send a letter.
- B. Although many officials ignored this revolutionary idea, it attracted a lot of public attention.
- C. The idea was well received and remained in the minds of the people for many years to come until the portrait of the Queen appeared on the stamp.
- D. It shows the image of Queen Victoria, which might suggest that postal services started in England in the 19th century, but that's not true.
- E. Therefore, in 1839, a competition was held to design a stamp. The entry that was selected depicted the young Queen's profile.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 3. (0–5)

Przeczytaj dwa teksty związane ze sztuką. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

Tekst 1.

THINGS HAPPEN IN A GALLERY

Pat arrived at the gallery early the next morning to find that the postman had already delivered post and there was a letter on the floor. She opened it and saw that it was an invitation to an opening at a gallery further down the street. They were always getting this sort of thing, and it struck her as depressing that there was a lot of this business in the city: one gallery sells its works to another, round and round in a circle, each producing just a slight profit. Eventually, a genuine¹ customer would have to buy a picture, but where were they? Nobody seemed to notice them and the only person who had shown the slightest interest in buying something in her gallery this week had been determined to obtain a bargain.

She was holding the gallery invitation and was about to sit at her desk, when she stopped. Usually, when she came in in the morning, she would hear the alarm beeping signal and have to key in the security number to stop it. This had not happened this morning, or had it? It was perfectly possible to go through the motions of a familiar action and not remember that one had done it. Pat tried to remember who had been last to leave the gallery last night. Matthew had gone off to meet his father shortly after four and she had stayed at work until five. Then she recalled activating the alarm before locking the gallery door. She glanced² towards the control box, across the semi-darkened gallery. Two small red lights blinked³ regular pulses back at her. That was strange. Normally, when she came in a single red light flashed. She knew that the two blinking red lights indicated that the alarm was inactive. But who turned it off? Pat looked about her to spot someone who might have arrived at the gallery before her but there was nobody there. She suddenly felt uneasy when she saw that the door in the corridor that led to Matthew's office was open.

Now she felt frightened and ran across the room to switch on the lights. Not all the lights went on but the spotlights worked. Relieved that nothing was missing, she found the courage to walk over to Matthew's office and push the door open. Inside she saw that the burglar had managed to raise the lower panel of the back window about eighteen inches. The glass was not smashed⁴, but the catch had been forced and there were bits of wood on the floor – she saw those immediately. She walked back to Matthew's desk, picked up the telephone and dialed the emergency code.

¹ Genuine – real, exactly it appears to be.

² Glance – to look quickly at something.

³ Blink – to flash on and off.

⁴ Smashed – broken.

3.1. The invitation Pat picked up made her reflect on

- A. business matters connected with art galleries.
- B. customers' different motivations for buying art.
- C. the reasons for other galleries' success.

3.2. When Pat arrived at the gallery, she

- A. noticed that the alarm was beeping despite being inactive.
- B. discovered that she had not set the alarm the previous evening.
- C. realized that somebody must have deactivated the alarm.

3.3. What made Pat dial the emergency number?

- A. One of the paintings in the gallery had disappeared.
- B. Somebody had cut off the electricity in the building.
- C. She spotted some traces of a burglary.

Tekst 2.

HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO APPRECIATE ART?

There are many answers to this question. As long as you like, is one. Longer than you think, is another. Everyone has their own opinion about it. Kenneth Clark, famous for the BBC documentary series *Civilisation*, has his own theory. He claims that the time it takes to look at a picture properly is roughly a few minutes.

There is some evidence of what most people actually do in practice. The Louvre found that although an art lover can spend much more than 30 minutes in front of the Mona Lisa, an ordinary visitor looks at it for about 15 seconds. New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art found that on average people look at each work for 29.5 seconds. Another study, conducted by Rutgers University, found that the average time spent on each work of art was 17 seconds. This is less than dealing with an orange but a little more than the time taken to eat a grape.

There's another point, too: it's not just a question of how long we look at a painting, but of the quality of that attention. This is, of course, much harder to quantify¹. But there's a profound belief that over the past decade this has changed for the worse.

It is technology that mainly gets the blame². The rise of social networks and the smartphone have allegedly made us fatally incapable of³ concentration. Nowadays we are more interested in telling people what we are doing than doing it. So, we share our dinner with others on the Internet, instead of with our date⁴. Our novels go unfinished as we flip⁵ through 140-character tweets. And when we go to a gallery, we don't look at the art: we take a selfie with it. Even if art leaves you cold, this argument matters, because if it is true, then so is the broader claim that the 21st century is leaving us incapable of deep engagement with anything.

¹ Quantify – measure.

² Get the blame – be responsible for.

³ Incapable of – unable to.

⁴ Date – person you are having a romantic meeting with.

⁵ Flip – read.

3.4. Which of the following is stated in the text as a fact, not an opinion?

- A. The time people need to appreciate a work of art has shortened over the years.
- B. The quality of attention given to art has fallen over the past decade.
- C. Museum visitors tend to spend less than half a minute looking at a painting.

3.5. In the last paragraph the author argues that

- A. museums should make use of modern technologies more often.
- B. modern technology has deeply impacted our attention span.
- C. modern technology has made it easier for us to interact with art.

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.

ZUCKERBERG'S BOOK CLUB

In 2015 the co-founder of Facebook, Mark Zuckerberg, launched **4.1.** _____ could be called the world's largest ever book club. He announced that his New Year's resolution was to read a book every other week. He then invited his 30 million followers to join him in his literary challenge. Throughout the year Zuckerberg kept **4.2.** _____ what books he had read. He also made recommendations for titles that in his opinion should be read.

Zuckerberg's first selection was *The End of Power* by Moisés Naím. "It's a book that explores how the world is shifting to give individual people more power. It's a trend I believe in deeply, and I'm looking **4.3.** _____ reading this book and exploring the issue in more detail," he explained. Zuckerberg takes on a challenge every year as a way to broaden his perspectives. One of the challenges which he **4.4.** _____ in achieving, was to learn to speak Mandarin.

4.1.

- A. which
- B. what
- C. whose

4.2.

- A. announcing
- B. announce
- C. announced

4.3.

- A. out for
- B. ahead for
- C. forward to

4.4.

- A. managed
- B. succeeded
- C. was able

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 5. (0–4)

Uzupełnij każdą lukę (5.1.–5.4.) jednym wyrazem, przekształcając wyraz podany w nawiasie, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

THE HISTORY OF DENTISTRY

The British Dental Association Museum tells the fascinating story of how people have looked after their teeth – or not! – in the past. It houses the largest collection of instruments and equipment used in dental **5.1. (TREAT)** _____ in the UK. The museum began in 1919 when Lilian Lindsay, the first British female to qualify as a dentist, donated several old dental instruments to the association. She had been storing them in a box under her bed.

The museum was developed **5.2. (PRIMARY)** _____ for the education of British Dental Association members. However, in 1967, when the BDA moved to its present headquarters, the museum opened its doors to the general public. The collections are **5.3. (ACCESS)** _____ through displays, education services, and in the virtual environment. The museum aims at influencing the **5.4. (PERCEIVE)** _____ of the science, practice and social impact of dentistry.

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. Sorry, for the delay. The traffic is much heavier today than I expected. I hope
(*you / not / wait*) _____ long.

6.2. Climbing this part of the trail is so dangerous that it (*should / not / allow*) _____
_____ without a helmet.

6.3. Such theories are usually difficult (*apply / practice*) _____
_____.

6.4. Only one of the arrested men (*fit / description / give*) _____
_____ by the victim.

Zadanie 7. (0–13)

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

1. Czy teatr może być dziś atrakcyjny dla młodzieży? Napisz **rozprawkę**, w której przedstawiš swoją opinię na ten temat, uwzględniając argumenty odnoszące się do repertuaru i dostępności tej formy kultury.
2. W Twojej miejscowości odbyła się kampania „Smart Stop”, która miała zwrócić uwagę na problem, jakim jest korzystanie z telefonów komórkowych przez uczestników ruchu drogowego. Napisz **artykuł** do gazety internetowej, w którym zrelacjonujesz przebieg tej kampanii oraz przedstawiš swoją opinię dotyczącą jej skuteczności.

CZYSTOPIS

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BRUDNOPIS (*nie podlega ocenie*)

