

Miejsce na identyfikację szkoły

**ARKUSZ PRÓBNEJ MATURY
Z OPERONEM I BRITISH COUNCIL
JĘZYK ANGIELSKI**

POZIOM ROZSZERZONY

Czas pracy: 150 minut

**MARZEC
2020**

Instrukcja dla zdającego

1. Sprawdź, czy arkusz egzaminacyjny zawiera 14 stron (zadania 1.–10.). Ewentualny brak zgłoś przewodniczącemu zespołu nadzorującego egzamin.
2. Część pierwsza arkusza, sprawdzająca rozumienie ze słuchu, będzie trwała około 25 minut. Materiał do odsłuchania nagrany jest na płycie CD.
3. Pisz czytelnie. Używaj długopisu/pióra tylko z czarnym tuszem/tramentem.
4. Nie używaj korektora, a błędne zapisy wyraźnie przekreśl.
5. Pamiętaj, że zapisy w brudnopisie nie podlegają ocenie.
6. Na karcie odpowiedzi wpisz swoją datę urodzenia i PESEL.
7. Zaznaczając odpowiedzi w części karty przeznaczonej dla zdającego, zamaluj ■ pola do tego przeznaczone. Błędne zaznaczenie otocz kółkiem ● i zaznacz właściwe.
8. W zadaniach 1.–7. oceniane będą tylko odpowiedzi zaznaczone na karcie odpowiedzi znajdującej się na końcu arkusza.

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PESEL ZDAJĄCEGO

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**KOD
ZDAJĄCEGO**

Zadanie 1. (0–3)

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

Tekst 1.

1.1. Which of the following stated in the text is an opinion and not a fact?

- A. Our fingers wrinkle because water makes the skin on them bigger.
- B. You can move objects underwater better if your fingers are wrinkled.
- C. The wrinkling of our fingers is a reaction of our central nervous system.

Tekst 2.

1.2. The text is about

- A. a teenager who loves mountain climbing.
- B. a brave woman who takes on great challenges.
- C. a celebrity who's decided to try mountain climbing.

Tekst 3.

1.3. The woman

- A. drinks significantly more tea than her friend does.
- B. is a frequent visitor to various London tea shops.
- C. regularly maintains one British routine.

Zadanie 2. (0–4)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi osób, które nie jedzą mięsa. Do każdej wypowiedzi (2.1.–2.4.) dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie (A–E). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli.

Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

This speaker

- A. does not get support among his/her schoolmates as far as his/her diet is concerned.
- B. changed his/her diet to vegetarian thanks to a particular member of his/her family.
- C. mentions a negative outcome of his/her diet that he/she managed to overcome.
- D. has recently moved away a bit from keeping a strictly vegetarian diet.
- E. has noticed an improvement in his/her appearance.

2.1.	2.2.	2.3.	2.4.

Zadanie 3. (0–5)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad z wolontariuszem. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B, C lub D.

3.1. Which is true about Liam's workplace?

- A. Its current function differs from its past function.
- B. Its owners face the danger of bankruptcy.
- C. It's going to be transformed soon.
- D. It's a place of a limited size.

3.2. As far as the scooters in the sports centre are concerned, Liam says that

- A. there are several types of them to use.
- B. none of them are equipped with handlebars.
- C. they don't differ much from normal scooters.
- D. kick scooter is just another name for a stunt scooter.

3.3. Which part of Liam's work is the least enjoyable for him?

- A. demonstrating how to ride a BMX.
- B. preparing burgers in the burger van.
- C. ensuring safety standards of the equipment.
- D. controlling the cleanliness of the ramps and tracks.

3.4. What does Liam want to do in the future?

- A. He wants to gain some certificates.
- B. He wants to get full-time paid employment.
- C. He wants to change the scope of his work completely.
- D. He wants to remain in the sports centre he's currently volunteering at.

3.5. Answering the last question, Liam

- A. encourages listeners to take up volunteering.
- B. warns other volunteers against possible problems.
- C. gives advice on where to look for volunteering jobs.
- D. recommends looking for paid employment rather than volunteering.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA ZADAŃ OD 1. DO 3. NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 4. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst, który został podzielony na trzy części (A–C), oraz pytania go dotyczące (4.1.–4.4.). 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 mention		
4.1.	the original reason for adding a hood to an item of clothing?	
4.2.	the images one can put on the hoodie front?	
4.3.	an example of an illegal activity?	
4.4.	an urban legend proven false?	

HOODIES

A.

The hoodie is a symbol of comfort. If we were just talking about the origin of hoods, you'd probably have to travel back in time. But the hooded sweatshirt is much more recent. It was developed in the 1920s by Champion sports apparel. Athletes would complain about their heads feeling cold. By the way, it probably contributed to that myth that 50 to 70 per cent of body heat is lost out of your head. That myth has been debunked, though. So, Champion "updated" their cotton sweatshirts with a hood, but they weren't able to patent it, making it open season for other designers to explore.

B.

This new sweatshirt caught on immediately, especially on college campuses since one thing the hoodie works really well for is custom graphic printing. It's like this blank canvas that you can plaster with your sorority, university name or team mascot – pretty much anything that you want. The popularity of this sporty casual item even caught the eye of designers like Coco Chanel, who began using textiles like jersey to make more sportswear-inspired clothing in the 1920s. Sportswear got another fashion push in the 80s from designers like Norma Kamali. Hoodies stopped showing up exclusively on athletes and started showing up on everyone.

C.

That's the thing about the hoodie. It wasn't designed to be flashy, just comfortable. And it is a very democratic piece of clothing. That universal appeal is also probably why the hoodie occasionally has such different cultural connotations. For example, a hood provides a degree of anonymity, a feature that comes in handy when you're trying to duck authorities. Say you were a skateboarder trying to find a cool spot to skate, or a graffiti artist trying to avoid being ID'd. The hoodie was a useful tool in exploring these artistic expressions that occasionally required bending the law.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 5. (0–4)

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

Uwaga: jeden fragment został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

ARE OUR WARDROBES KILLING THE ENVIRONMENT?

More often than not, we wander into a shop, have a browse, find something we like and buy it – all without a second thought to the environmental implications of our purchase. But environmentally conscious shoppers should take the time to consider which brands are ethical or which fabrics are better for the environment, and make their decisions accordingly.

Lots of cheap “fad” items (so called because they are trendy for a short period of time, and then very quickly become unfashionable) are made using raw materials which aren’t sustainable.

5.1. _____ At some point, those will run out since they’re used for a multitude of other purposes, too. Fortunately, in recent years, companies have been researching alternatives, made from natural resources which are renewable. **5.2.** _____

You can find a number of companies which pride themselves in being eco-friendly. **5.3.** _____

Another eco-friendly fashion designer is Katharine Hamnett, who is particularly well-known for designing slogan t-shirts with environmental messages on them. On the high street, many big brands are trying to prove to customers that they are considering the environment when producing their clothing, too. A large clothes shop, encourages customers to donate any unwanted clothes for recycling; they then give the customer a voucher to use in their shop as a reward. Sadly, there still are many chain shops which produce high volumes of low-cost, low-quality clothing. **5.4.** _____ Why? Because it’s definitely worth paying a little bit more for something that will last much longer.

- A. Today, you can find underwear made from bamboo, jeans made from stinging nettle fibres and lots of other items made with unusual materials!
- B. That’s why many customers don’t really pay attention to the fabric that their clothes are made of. For them, the only criterion is the price, which should be as low as possible.
- C. For example, Stella McCartney is a famous fashion designer whose clothing lines follow that principle. She doesn’t use animal products (such as leather or wool) to make her garments, choosing alternatives instead.
- D. Fabrics such as acrylic, nylon and polyester are all made from synthetic fibres which come from non-renewable resources, such as coal and oil.
- E. How can it be changed? Customers have to make conscious choices, avoid buying very cheap clothes and carefully study the textiles used to produce them.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 6. (0–5)

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

Tekst 1.

WILD ANIMALS IN THE CITY

Small animals like birds, squirrels, mice and insects are a common sight in many cities. But in recent years, the world's press has been full of reports of wild animals coming into cities in bigger and bigger numbers. There have been bears in Vancouver parks and leopards on the streets of Mumbai. Often wild animals come into cities to look for food. In Cape Town, South Africa, baboons have started coming into residential areas on the edge of the city to feed. They open rubbish bins and eat fruit from gardens and orchards. Some brave baboons have even come into people's houses and taken food from kitchen cupboards and fridges! Baboons can be aggressive and have attacked a lot of pet animals, so understandably, many city residents don't welcome their presence. Baboons are an endangered species and to save them and minimise conflicts between humans and baboons, the city council has employed a team of Baboon Monitors. The monitors' job is to chase baboons out of urban areas or catch them and release them in the countryside. This policy has had some success, though it is proving hard to stop baboons from coming back to the city once they see it as a source of easy food.

In Berlin, Germany, groups of wild pigs often come into the suburbs to look for food. They dig up parks and gardens looking for roots, fungi, insects and other small animals to eat. Apart from damage to parks and gardens, the pigs have also caused several traffic accidents as they are slow to move off roads when cars are approaching. In spite of this, some city residents welcome the pigs and have been giving them food. They argue that, although more rarely, pigs have been coming into the city for centuries and that people should learn to live with them. This attitude was not shared by the city council. They have put up fences and made it illegal to feed the pigs. Time will tell if this strategy works, though it may be a losing battle as warmer winters mean that pig numbers are greater than in the past.

Some animals have adapted very well to city life. For others, the city is a dangerous place and it is difficult for such animals to live in harmony with humans. Hopefully, city councils, conservationists and city residents can work together and find imaginative ways to keep bigger animals out of cities without harming them.

6.1. From the first paragraph we learn that

- A. baboons never venture inside the buildings.
- B. most city dwellers have nothing against baboons on the streets.
- C. city officials have taken some steps to minimize the baboon problem.
- D. the inhabitants of Cape Town have managed to solve the baboon problem.

6.2. Which is true about wild pigs in Berlin?

- A. They appear in the city more often than they used to in the past.
- B. They are extremely scared of approaching vehicles.
- C. They were successfully scared away by fences.
- D. They are rarely seen in a group.

6.3. In the last paragraph the author

- A. suggests particular solutions to the problem of wild animals in cities.
- B. summarises the situation of wild animals in cities.
- C. mentions two cities which have problems with wild animals.
- D. gives the reasons why wild animals appear in the cities.

Tekst 2.

A WALK THROUGH THE FOREST

Going through the forest is my favourite part of the walk. Benji loves it, too. There are rabbits to chase and old leaves to smell. Benji's my dog, by the way, and I'm Grace. I live on a farm with my parents and take Benji for a walk most days after school. Dad doesn't approve of me walking through the forest. 'Don't talk to strangers,' he says. Though the truth is that there's never anyone here. Just me, Benji and lots of rabbits and birds.

While Benji runs ahead, I stop and take a photo of a butterfly that's resting on a flower. A new Facebook photo? Maybe, but my friends at school already tease me with the nickname 'Nature Girl', so perhaps not. As I put my phone away, I hear Benji barking along the path. Benji barks to say hello, he's scared of cats and wouldn't hurt anyone, but, of course, other people don't know that. Benji's barking and jumping round a boy. The boy's about my age. He's holding some wood in his arms and looks worried.

'Benji, stop! Come here!' I yell. I reach into my pocket for Benji's ball. I'm about to apologise to the boy, but he's gone, vanished between the trees.

The next day I'm out with Benji again. It's cold and rainy today and I've got a mountain of homework to do, so we're going at a brisk pace. No admiring butterflies or taking photos today. As I'm coming through the forest, I feel the first drops of rain so I start to run. Suddenly, I'm slipping and falling and, before I know it, I'm flat on my back. Ouch! That hurt. Then there's someone there and a voice says,

'Are you all right? That was a bad fall.' I glance up and see the boy from yesterday.

'I'm OK, I think,' I say uncertainly. The boy helps me up slowly and then Benji arrives to check on me. The boy pats Benji on the head.

'I haven't seen you at school. Do you live near here?' I ask.

'No, I'm from Manchester,' he says. 'Listen! I have to go. Are you OK to walk home? Do you need help?'

'No, I'm fine. Thanks!' I say, as the boy sets off.

'Hey, I'm Grace. What's your name?' I call, but he's already out of sight.

6.4. Which is true about the second day which the author describes?

- A. The boy spoke to the author for the first time.
- B. The boy introduced himself to the author.
- C. The weather significantly improved.
- D. The boy had a minor accident.

6.5. The author of this text describes

- A. a morning routine.
- B. a meeting with a friend.
- C. an unexpected encounter.
- D. a place of exceptional natural beauty.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 7. (0–4)

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

MORRIS DANCING

If you ever visit an English village, make sure to look 7.1. _____ morris dancing. Undoubtedly, one of the stranger traditions of English culture, morris dancing is a form of folk dancing that 7.2. _____ back to the 15th century. If you ever get the opportunity, you really have to see it. Men and women wearing old-fashioned, tattered clothing dance in the streets of towns and villages across the whole country during the holiday periods. Women wear long, frilly skirts and men wear short trousers with bells attached to them. They dance to traditional folk music which is often played on traditional musical instruments.

Some groups carry heavy black sticks which they bash against each other while they dance. Other groups wave handkerchiefs in the air whilst they perform.

Morris dancing is a great English tradition, but it's facing a big crisis. As the years go by, 7.3. _____ young people are joining morris dancing groups. The dancers are getting older and older and eventually, if nothing 7.4. _____ done to change this trend, the tradition will die out within the next few decades.

7.1.

- A. up to
- B. out for
- C. back on
- D. down on

7.2.

- A. looks
- B. brings
- C. dates
- D. takes

7.3.

- A. larger and larger
- B. fewer and fewer
- C. more and more
- D. less and less

7.4.

- A. is
- B. will be
- C. had been
- D. will have been

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 8. (0–4)

Uzupełnij każdą lukę (8.1.–8.4.) jednym wyrazem, przekształcając wyraz podany w nawiasie, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

AVOCADOS

Avocado's recent popularity **8.1.** _____ (**GROW**) is hard to ignore. It is now on offer in most cafés and restaurants, usually paired with poached eggs to create a delicious brunch. There are quite a few reasons why avocado is described as a 'superfood'. It's full of important vitamins and minerals, thus having **8.2.** _____ (**NUMBER**) health benefits. In many ways it helps us stay beautiful. It helps our digestive system, which means it aids weight loss. It keeps our skin looking healthier and younger, and our hair strong. It also has positive impact on the inside of our bodies by preventing heart disease, because it helps us maintain low cholesterol levels. It **8.3.** _____ (**STRONG**) our bones and helps our blood sugar levels stay at a healthy level. So here we are. Keep eating avocados – they're not just a health fad. They're here to stay and their benefits are **8.4.** _____ (**DENY**).

Zadanie 9. (0–4)

Każde zdanie z luką uzupełnij wyróżnionym wyrazem, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego (9.1.–9.4.). W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów, łącznie z wyrazem już podanym. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań.

Uwaga: nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów.

9.1.

Don't come close to this dog. It doesn't seem friendly.

FROM

You'd better stay _____ this dog. It doesn't seem friendly.

9.2.

Please, don't shout. The baby is sleeping in another room.

RATHER

I'd _____ shout because the baby's sleeping in another room.

9.3.

Your car is making funny noises. I think you should ask somebody to check it as soon as possible.

HAVE

Your car is making funny noises. I think you ought _____
_ as soon as possible.

9.4.

I won't ever sing in public. Don't even ask me. I hate my own voice.

CIRCUMSTANCES

Under no _____ in public. I hate my own voice.

Zadanie 10. (0–13)

Wypowiedz się na jeden z poniższych tematów. Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 słów i spełniać wszystkie wymagania typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu. Zakreśl numer wybranego tematu.

1. Obecnie wiele osób zaproszonych na czyjeś urodziny obdarowuje solenizanta określoną kwotą pieniędzy zamiast kupowania mu prezentu. Napisz **rozprawkę**, w której uwzględniś dobre i złe strony takiego zachowania.

2. Czasopismo młodzieżowe ogłosiło konkurs na artykuł dotyczący książki, która zmieniła czyjeś życie. Napisz **artykuł** dotyczący książki, która zmieniła twoje życie. Przedstaw w nim, jaki wpływ wywarła na ciebie ta lektura.

CZYSTOPIS

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