

Miejsce
na naklejkę

dysleksja

MAD-R2_1A-091

**PRÓBNY EGZAMIN
MATURALNY
Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO**

DLA ABSOLWENTÓW KLAS DWUJĘZYCZNYCH

CZEŚĆ II

**STYCZEŃ
ROK 2009**

CZEŚĆ II

Czas pracy 150 minut

Instrukcja dla zdającego

1. Sprawdź, czy arkusz egzaminacyjny zawiera 11 stron (zadania 5 – 8). 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 podlegają ocenie.
5. Na karcie odpowiedzi wpisz swoją datę urodzenia i PESEL.
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.

Za rozwiązanie
wszystkich zadań
można otrzymać
łącznie
60 punktów

Życzymy powodzenia!

**Wypełnia zdający przed
rozpoczęciem pracy**

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PESEL ZDAJĄCEGO

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**KOD
ZDAJĄCEGO**

READING COMPREHENSION**Task 5. (14 points)**

Read paragraphs 1 – 6 of the article and match each of them with the most suitable heading (A – H) by putting the appropriate letter in the boxes (5.1. – 5.6.). There are two extra headings which you do not need to use. Then answer questions 5.7. – 5.14. by choosing the corresponding paragraph and putting the appropriate paragraph number (1-6) in the ANSWER column. Some of the paragraphs may be chosen more than once. For each correct answer you will be given 1 point.

A.	DEAD-END ENVIRONMENT
B.	CENTURIES DRIFTING APART
C.	PROSPECTS FOR CASUAL WORKOUT
D.	FIRST DIRECT EVIDENCE
E.	HEALING THE RIFT
F.	HEALTHY CONGESTION
G.	AUTHORITIES TACKLE OBESITY
H.	PROFESSIONALS BACK THE STAIRS

Paragraph 1	5.1.	
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We all know that a diet of Krispy Kremes and chicken nuggets is a sure path to elasticated trousers – but did you know that architecture can be bad for your health, too? It's an idea that the government advisory body, the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE), will be urgently promoting this year. CABE argues that town planners and architects must help handle Britain's obesity epidemic by designing cities and housing that encourage exercise. This may conjure up an image of a futuristic metropolis fitted with long corridors, endless galleries, huge halls and humiliatingly narrow doorways, but much of what CABE recommends is simply thoughtful design.

Paragraph 2	5.2.	
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So what, exactly, can architects do? For most of us, exercise is something that happens during the course of the day - while we are shopping, commuting, walking the dog. Planners need to maximise the potential for occasional exercise by incorporating cycle paths and pedestrian areas into their designs. Parks and other green spaces encourage people to exercise, and if a shop is within walking distance, people are more likely to leave the car behind. Offices can be made more fitness-friendly with the addition of a bike park and a few showers. Even a signpost to the stairs is a step in the right direction.

Paragraph 3	5.3.	
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Tim Townshend, a Newcastle academic and town planner, is one of those suggesting that our public spaces are enforcing a culture that consumes energy without expending it, encouraging inactivity and poor eating habits. One of Townshend's more frivolous suggestions is that we make stairwells a more attractive option by fitting them with piped music (although it's this, arguably, that made lifts loathsome in the first place). "Today, using the stairs is not seen as normal," says Amelia Lake, a research fellow who works with Townshend. "In most new buildings it's very difficult to find a staircase. The focal point when you enter tends to be the lift. In certain buildings, you'll even find that using the stairs will set off the fire alarm." Another expert Will Alsop, the architect, takes a stronger line: "If you really wanted to do something about it," he says, "you could take all the elevators out of all the offices in London or leave them only for the disabled."

Paragraph 4	5.4.	
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Existing offices, estates and shopping centres can, in some cases, be retrofitted to make them more exercise-friendly. Elsewhere, the problem of the "obesogenic", in other words, fat-making environment is more deeply rooted. For instance, there is the question of housing density. To most of us, high density sounds like a bad thing – crowded high-rises and overpopulated slums. But in health terms, high density can be an invitation to get off the sofa. "In very dense urban environments, you get local shops and facilities mixed up together," says Townshend. "People tend to use those more. There's an awful lot more walking involved, just because of the inconvenience of driving." High-density housing, in other words, can help create what is known in the trade as the 'eco-slob' effect, whereby the healthy, environmentally friendly option is also the path of least resistance.

Paragraph 5	5.5.	
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By contrast, low-density housing leaves the resident with few options. If you want to get anywhere, you need a car. Too much housing is built on a cul-de-sac format which has one obvious disadvantage: it doesn't go anywhere. When designing an exercise-friendly area, connectivity is king. "What happens in really poorly designed housing estates is that people have very indoor lifestyles," says Dominic Church, a policy adviser at CABI. "Children play indoors or they're taken by car to friends' homes, where they play indoors. As soon as you have the surroundings where you can enjoy being outside, they can have an outdoor lifestyle."

Paragraph 6	5.6.	
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CABI is currently making it a priority to reunite the estranged fields of medicine and architecture. In the 19th century, town planning and public health were essentially the same profession, thanks to diseases such as cholera, yellow fever and tuberculosis. But the 20th century saw a shift in emphasis from grand sanitation programmes to immunisation, and the two disciplines have drifted apart. "We have to bring them back once again to get us moving" says Church.

adapted from: Can architecture make you fat?, The Guardian, January 3, 2007

	Which paragraph	ANSWER
5.7.	presents positive effects of overpopulation?	
5.8.	states that flights of step can make us fitter?	
5.9.	speaks about historical differences?	
5.10.	provides different people's views on the same subject?	
5.11.	blames faulty layout for residents' passive lifestyle?	
5.12.	challenges a popular belief?	
5.13.	gives a vision of prospective municipality?	
5.14.	presents the drawbacks of living in residential areas?	

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!

Task 6. (8 points)

Read the text below. For questions 6.1. – 6.8., choose the answer that best matches the text by circling the appropriate letter (A, B, C or D).

For each correct answer you will be given 1 point.

On 2 January 1788 the first ship of the First Fleet sighted Terra Australis. The fleet was fifty landless days from the Cape, eight months from England. With a fair to stiff wind behind them, *the Supply*, *the Alexander*, *the Friendship* and *the Scarborough* moved towards the coast at a good speed; the *Friendship* had broken her own record that day, making 191 miles. Clouds raced overhead, petrels rode or fought the wind, lumps of spume broke from the choppy sea and flew about the ships.

By the last lunar observation Captain John Hunter and Lieutenant William Dawes had made, the position of Van Diemen's Land recorded in Cook's journal was entirely accurate. William stood on deck with a glass, scanning the distant shoreline as it gradually gained depth, colour, shape, solidity. It was not the end of the journey, but it was the sailors' first sighting of the continent they had come to settle. And after the voyage from the Cape, through the most inhospitable seas William had ever encountered, its appearance here – in just the spot recorded and predicted – had the quality of a miracle; or rather, of a figment which their collective desire for an end to their journey had willed into being.

A chart was a magical document. William had thought so on his very first voyage, aboard *the Merlin*, sailing from Portsmouth for North American waters. Magical, to find that precisely shaped coast materializing on the other side of the Atlantic. It was a whole stage better than learning to read, because what you read and imagined was also allowed to be physically real.

The voyage from the Cape had brought them across the southernmost parts of the Indian Ocean, almost into the Antarctic circle, and east of the southern coast of Van Diemen's Land. The line of their progress could be drawn on the chart; indeed, was recorded daily, the ship's position by latitude and longitude, verified by use of the sextant in lunar observation (on the fleeting occasions when the moon was visible) in conjunction with Maskeylene's lunar tables, and the readings of the Timekeeper. But for all its precision, William had a sense that this record was pure fantasy; fantasy and an almost incredible audaciousness of the

intellect, to force into factual existence a direct journey across unknown seas, out of mental calculations and crosses on a piece of paper. For the reality of the voyage – the last stage of the voyage – was wilderness and chaos.

Not another ship had been sighted; it was not human territory. For days the fleet had rolled in a heavy sea with no wind, the ships swinging about with their heads different ways, chickens and goats washed overboard, and whales in the water all around them. Then strong **easterlies** had sprung up, driving them off-course, with rain, and huge seas that swamped the decks and wet everything below – clothes, bedding, and worst of all the Maskeylene tables that William had wrapped in canvas and locked in his chest; even they were wetted, so that the pages stuck together and tore easily, and brown stains blotted the fine figures and made them hard to decipher.

The ship's crew began to show symptoms of scurvy. The Timekeeper itself, which provided the basis for all their calculations and had been kept faithfully wound, with attendant rituals, at every midday since departure from England, had unaccountably unwound: for which William knew he must blame himself above all others, and which omission of memory argued that his very mind was overwhelmed by wet black chaos. Sheep and hogs died nightly. For six days a gale kept *the Supply* and *the Alexander* almost constantly under water, shuddering, battling, moving up towards the air; then dumped on by the next great wave, pouring down the masts and deck, running between decks, into food and bedding, eyes, mouths, nostrils – over and over again. Men's flesh was pitted, shrivelled with wet, and white as lard with cold.

How could they dare to imagine to set foot on an unknown land which had been ordained by their government, 12000 miles away, to be their home?

adapted from: Promised Lands by Jane Rogers

6.1. On January 2, the ships of the First Fleet

- A. slowly sailed against the wind.
- B. moved along the coast of Australia.
- C. headed swiftly toward the land ahead.
- D. all broke their speed records.

6.2. Lieutenant William Dawes used a glass to

- A. toast the newly sighted land.
- B. look at the emerging coast.
- C. check the new settlement.
- D. make lunar observations.

6.3. It seemed unreal to find land there

- A. although they found it exactly where expected.
- B. because Cook's journal hadn't predicted it.
- C. as their navigational instruments were inaccurate.
- D. because the charts proved to be wrong.

6.4. William's feelings about the precision of the journey's record were

- A. awe and inferiority.
- B. disbelief and admiration.
- C. mock-respect and envy.
- D. mistrust and disillusionment.

6.5. The winds called ‘easterlies’ which appeared

- A. pushed the ship faster towards its destination.
- B. caused animals to behave strangely.
- C. broke the masts completely.
- D. almost ruined the carefully protected Maskeylene charts.

6.6. ‘Omission of memory’ in paragraph 6 refers to

- A. leaving a book locked in a chest.
- B. letting a crew member down.
- C. losing a navigational aid.
- D. letting a clock stop.

6.7. Because of the storm, the Supply

- A. had almost sunk.
- B. lost most of her crew.
- C. couldn’t contact other ships.
- D. went to the bottom of the ocean.

6.8. The text is about

- A. the effect of a tragic storm.
- B. a voyage that was coming to an end.
- C. the results of inaccurate navigation.
- D. a voyage without sufficient supplies.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!

Task 7. (8 points)

Read the text below and complete each of the spaces provided (7.1. – 7.8.) with one word in order to create a fully logical and grammatically correct text. For each correct answer you will be given 1 point.

The hardest and most bitterly fought confrontation between the Soviet Union and the western democracies during the 50 years of the Cold War was on the espionage front. In this arena the KGB, 'the sword and the shield' of the USSR, pitted its wits against its principal 7.1. _____ – the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States (CIA) and the British Secret Intelligence Service (SIS).

The aim was to steal the secrets of the other side, to fathom its intentions, and to neutralise them 7.2. _____ they could be executed.

During the spy war it was impossible to write authoritatively about it but when Communism collapsed it became possible to tell the story of the four most remarkable spies of the Cold War: HAR (Kim) Philby, Guy Burgess, Donald Maclean and Anthony Blunt, all of whom 7.3. _____ their country to spy for Moscow. And we could hear the story told both from Britain's 7.4. _____ of view and through the eyes of the KGB.

In the early 1930s, the democratic world appeared to be in trouble. The Great Depression had caused widespread unemployment. Fascism was on the march in Germany and Italy. To many young students at Cambridge University, privileged though they 7.5. _____, this was worrying and unacceptable.

Philby, Burgess, Maclean and Blunt - wanted to do something about it. They believed that the democracies would prove too weak to 7.6. _____ up to Hitler and Mussolini and they thought that the Soviet Union would be the only country powerful 7.7. _____ to defeat Fascism. That's why they agreed to serve the KGB.

The KGB believed that recruiting clever people from a respected university was a good game plan, because the chances were that some time in the future these young men would be among Britain's leaders and well placed to give 7.8. _____ their country's secrets.

adapted from: www.bbc.co.uk/history

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ROUGH DRAFT