Miejsce na identyfikację szkoły

ARKUSZ PRÓBNEJ MATURY Z OPERONEM JĘZYK ANGIELSKI

POZIOM ROZSZERZONY CZĘŚĆ II

LISTOPAD 2012

Czas pracy: 70 minut

Instrukcja dla zdającego

1. Sprawdź, czy arkusz egzaminacyjny zawiera 8 stron (zadania 4.–9.). 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/atramentem.
4. Nie używaj korektora.
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. Tylko odpowiedzi zaznaczone na karcie będą oceniane.

Życzymy powodzenia!

Za rozwiązanie wszystkich zadań można otrzymać łącznie **27 punktów**.

Wpisuje zdający przed rozpoczęciem pracy

PESEL ZDAJĄCEGO

KOD ZDAJĄCEGO

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Arkusz opracowany przez Wydawnictwo Pedagogiczne OPERON.
Kopiowanie w całości lub we fragmentach bez zgody wydawcy zabronione. Wydawca zezwala na kopiowanie zadań przez dyrektorów szkół biorących udział w programie Próbna Matura z OPERONEM.

ROZUMIENIE ZE SŁUCHU

Zadanie 4. (*5 pkt*)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedź na temat pewnego regionu w Irlandii. Na podstawie zawartych w nagraniu informacji dopasuj podane zdania (A–F) do odpowiadających im miejsc (4.1.–4.5.). Wpisz właściwe litery do tabeli.
Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.
Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Which place
A. is the best place for shopping.
B. is a very attractive place to stay.
C. offers tasty meals.
D. offers something green to eat.
E. is a wonderful place for couples.
F. is an old place for big meal fans.

4.1.	Farmgate Café	
4.2.	Cork’s English Market	
4.3.	O’Brien Chop House	
4.4.	Rock Cottage	
4.5.	Ballyvolane House	

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 5. (*5 pkt*)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedź na temat zespołu The Beatles. Zaznacz w tabeli znakiem X, które zdania (5.1.–5.5.) są zgodne z treścią nagrania (T – true), a które nie (F – false).
Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

		T	**F**
5.1.	The Beatles sold over one billion records in the United Kingdom.		
5.2.	The Rolling Stones and The Beatles were together „number one” bands in the United States.		
5.3.	The Beatles are said to have defined the 1960s.		
5.4.	The Beatles greatly influenced pop culture.		
5.5.	Recently people have completely forgotten about The Beatles.		

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Zadanie 6. (*5 pkt*)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę na temat służby zdrowia. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B, C lub D.
Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

6.1. Adria says that
A. healthcare system in the USA hasn't got any problems.
B. both parties spent too much time discussing some issues.
C. patients who have cancer are treated well.
D. changes in the healthcare system were necessary.

6.2. If someone wants to go to the hospital in the United States
A. he or she pays nothing.
B. he or she pays for healthcare a lot.
C. he or she pays as much as Japanese people.
D. he or she pays for a health insurance program.

6.3. In Japan patients
A. have nationalized healthcare system.
B. need to buy special insurance to go to the doctor.
C. pay nothing for healthcare.
D. buy insurance policies from powerful companies.

6.4. John would like to have
A. nationalized healthcare in the USA.
B. more doctors in hospitals in his country.
C. reformed and advanced healthcare in the USA.
D. fantastic Japanese ideas in his country.

6.5. John says most Republicans do not like
A. privatized healthcare.
B. insurance companies.
C. socialized medicine.
D. free clinics.

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ROZUMIENIE TEKSTU PISANEGO I ROZPOZNAWANIE STUKTUR LEKSYKALNO-GRAMATYCZNYCH

Zadanie 7. (*5 pkt*)

Przeczytaj tekst. Na podstawie zawartych w nim informacji zaznacz właściwe zakończenia zdań (7.1.–7.5.). Zakreśl literę A, B, C lub D.
Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

It's hard to imagine a more dramatic undertaking than space travel, in which brave souls in amazing tight vehicles are launched by controlled explosions into an environment hostile to all known life – all in the name of science and human daring.

Landing a spaceship on the moon wouldn't have been the same without astronauts. Through their commentary, people on Earth watching the grainy black-and-white pictures of the lunar landscape shared a connection to the eternal and to the extraterrestrial. Their journey provided us with a common experience greater than anything Hollywood could create, because it was real.

Space travel takes its toll on astronauts because the human body is not suited to the harsh conditions governing the realms beyond our atmosphere. Inside a capsule or shuttle, space travelers must exercise regularly. Unless they exercise, travelers can be surprised by the bone density loss and muscle atrophy caused by prolonged periods spent in microgravity. The crew compartments must be pressurized with the right mix of breathable gases and water vapor, and systems must circulate and revitalize those gases to keep the air breathable. Temperature must be carefully regulated as well, to say nothing of systems to supply food and water and dispose of waste.

Outside, astronauts encounter temperatures that can swing from 120 degrees C to minus 100 degrees C, and that's just near Earth. The temperature of deep space plummets to minus 270 degrees C. Without the Earth's atmosphere to shield them from the sun's radiation, astronauts survive by wearing bulky space suits that cost millions of dollars a piece and aren't practical in an emergency. If the International Space Station were struck by an object and needed to be repaired immediately, it would take an astronaut hours to prepare for a spacewalk and perform repairs.

NASA and other space programs recognize the frailty of the human body and are working on ways to make the most of their astronauts' time while reducing their exposure to danger. One of the more exciting approaches currently under way has given rise to a new breed of astronaut, one better suited to survive outside of spacecraft.

adapted from www.howstuffworks.com

7.1. During space travel astronauts
A. meet brave souls.
B. observe controlled explosions.
C. sit tightly in spacecrafts.
D. discover new planets.

7.2. People on Earth can
A. only observe landing a spaceship.
B. listen to astronauts' words.
C. take pictures of the lunar landscape.
D. watch a similar spaceship in Hollywood.

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7.3. Astronauts
A. are influenced by difficult life conditions.
B. supply food and water to capsules.
C. can regulate conditions in a shuttle.
D. need more gas and water than normal people.

7.4. Astronauts
A. are not protected enough by high quality clothes.
B. wear very practical clothes.
C. wear expensive, special suits for spacewalks.
D. wear only training suits when in spaceships.

7.5. NASA is working on
A. a new type of a machine to reduce danger in space.
B. a modern type of space suits.
C. a way to reduce astronauts' time in space.
D. some ways to allow astronauts stay longer in space.

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PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 8. (*4 pkt*)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery fragmenty zdań. Uzupełnij luki (8.1.–8.4.) podanymi fragmentami (A –E) tak, aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Wpisz odpowiednie litery w miejsca oznaczone linią ciągłą.
Uwaga: jeden fragment został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.
Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

The latest advice about what is good for us does not involve a new exercise fad, a clever gadget or even a new superfood. Apparently, now it is Facebook which might be good for our health – and may calm, reduce stress and tension, and lower heart rates. It can even trigger a happy high, according to the latest psychological study.

Researchers came to the conclusion that interacting with others in this way has a positive effect on body and mind. **8.1.** _____, who generally recommend people have real, rather than virtual, friends. As this study was done on 30 young students only, it is hardly definitive, but the publication still managed to produce the conclusion that „the success of social networking sites might be associated with a specific positive affective state experienced by users when they use their account". What the researchers don't mention is the mountains of other research identifying the negative effects of social media – which include shortened attention spans, loss of empathy.

8.2. _____ social media sites which involve online identities may cause people to place less value on their real lives, increasing their risk of making impulsive acts or even attempting suicide. There is a danger that the fast-paced cyber world where relationships can be ended with the click of a mouse and socially unacceptable profiles quickly deleted threaten to make the real world seem boring and unstimulating in comparison.

Perhaps most worrying are the claims that using Facebook may give you cancer. **8.3.** _____ which expressed concern that a reduction in personal contact may increase the risks of heart disease, stroke and dementia, based on research into the effects of social isolation on health.

Other studies have also found social isolation can affect the activity of genes in white blood cells, increasing those involved in inflammation during stress and illness and decreasing those involved

in fighting disease. **8.4.** _____, Facebook and its kind disturb sleep, increase general morbidity and mortality, and even affect the success of medical treatments.

Should we all be worried? Personally, I doubt the vast majority of us need to take these results seriously. None of the studies has looked at whether social networking or computer usage directly caused adverse health effects. Instead they looked at the effects of social isolation or loneliness, with no report on whether these were as a result of increased computer usage.

Dr Christian Jessen

adapted from www.thisislondon.co.uk

A. Psychiatrists have decided that
B. People don't know other research
C. This contrasts with the advice of doctors
D. These have been extrapolated from an article
E. If we are to believe all the research findings

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 9. (*3 pkt*)

Uzupełnij tekst, wybierając z tabeli odpowiednie formy. Wpisz w miejsca oznaczone linią ciągłą (9.1.–9.6.) literę A, B, C lub D.
Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 0,5 punktu.

It's often said that driving in a car is more dangerous than flying in a plane, yet when an aeroplane crashes or a ship sinks, the nonstop media coverage that follows makes that claim hard to believe. The sinking of the Costa Concordia cruise ship this month has once again shone a spotlight on the overall safety of transport. But considering how rare a disaster like this is, especially in **9.1.** _____ to car crashes, it raises the question, which mode of transportation is truly the safest?

Worldwide, there were only 373 fatalities on scheduled commercial passenger **9.2.** _____ in 2011, according to the non-profit Aviation Safety Network Database. And according to the International Air Transport Association, an airline trade organization, there were 2.84 billion commercial passengers last year, which would roughly mean your average odds of dying on a commercial flight were roughly one in 7.6 million in 2011.

Over the course of a lifetime, the risk increases. For example, in a 2006 Reason magazine article, the National Safety Council reported that in the US the average person's odds of dying in a plane crash in their lifetime is about one **9.3.** _____ 5,000.

But contrast those odds to vehicular fatalities. In the same article, the NSC reported that the odds of dying in a car accident in the US over a lifetime was about one in 83. While the number of global vehicle passengers and drivers may not be known, the World Health Organization estimates that 1.2 million people die each year in road traffic accidents. So even though we drive more than we fly, it **9.4.** _____ that there is basis for the claim that on the road it is more dangerous than up in the air.

While cruise ships are more optional than planes and vehicles when **9.5.** _____, the odds of dying are nearly as slim as flying. As for cruise ships, the Cruise Lines International Association, an association of cruise lines, said that from 2005 to 2011 only 16 people died in cruise accidents, out of 100 million passengers, putting the odds of death over that period at one in 6.25 million. But the Costa Concordia disaster doubled that fatality number in the early days of 2012.

However, a new report by Reuters questions the validity of any cruise safety statistics because there is no public database on cruise line accidents. The International Maritime Organization, which provides regulations for cruise ships, does not keep complete records of marine casualties but recorded

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9.6. _____ than 300 incidents since 2000, while the independent website Cruise Junkie, run by sociology professor Ross Klein of Memorial University Newfoundland, has published reports of 644 incidents in the same period.

adapted from http://www.bbc.com/travel

	A.	**B.**	**C.**	**D.**
9.1.	similar	comparison	order	for
9.2.	voyages	drives	flights	walks
9.3.	of	at	for	in
9.4.	seems	shows	decides	declares
9.5.	eating	travelling	sleeping	walking
9.6.	few	lower	fewer	slimmer

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BRUDNOPIS *(nie podlega ocenie)*

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