

Miejsce  
na naklejkę

dysleksja

MAD-R2 1A-092

# EGZAMIN MATURALNY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

DLA ABSOLWENTÓW KLAS DWUJĘZYCZNYCH

## CZĘŚĆ II

Czas pracy 150 minut

### Instrukcja dla zdającego

1. Sprawdź, czy arkusz egzaminacyjny zawiera 10 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.

*Życzymy powodzenia!*

CZĘŚĆ II

MAJ  
ROK 2009



Za rozwiązanie  
wszystkich zadań  
można otrzymać  
łącznie  
**60 punktów**

Wypełnia zdający przed  
rozpoczęciem pracy

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PESEL ZDAJĄCEGO

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KOD  
ZDAJĄCEGO

## READING COMPREHENSION

### Task 5. (12 points)

Read the text below. For questions 5.1. – 5.6. match the paragraphs with the headings that best summarise their main idea. Put the appropriate letter (A – G) in each box (5.1. – 5.6.). There is one extra heading. Then, answer questions 5.7. – 5.12. by putting the number of the paragraph (1 – 7) in the table. Some paragraphs may be chosen more than once. For each correct answer you will be given 1 point.

- A. SMALL SCALE TRADITIONALISM
- B. PERSUADING THE BRITISH CUSTOMER
- C. PROFIT MEANS SELF-CONFIDENCE
- D. ICONIC DOMESTIC BRANDS
- E. HYPOCRITICAL COMPANY
- F. MOVING PRODUCTION OVERSEAS
- G. DIFFERENT VIEWS ON SENSITIVITY TO PRODUCT ORIGIN

The last year has seen some famous British brands move abroad. But will people love them any less?

<b>Paragraph 1.</b>	<b>5.1.</b>	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
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So there you are cruising around a picturesque village in the Cotswolds in your Aston Martin Rapide, eating your bacon sandwich covered in lashings of HP sauce and ready to chase it down with a bag of Smarties. What could be more British than that? A Bond car, the most popular British sauce and a sweet that has been a part of British childhood since 1937.

<b>Paragraph 2.</b>	<b>5.2.</b>	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
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But change is afoot. Aston Martin is considering building the Rapide abroad, Smarties has moved production from York to Hamburg in Germany, and the last bottle of British HP plopped mournfully off the line in Aston in March, giving way to production in Elst, in the Netherlands. In addition, Cadbury is moving Curly Wurly and other chocolates to factories in Poland, and there has been a memorable battle by the workers of Treorchy in the Rhondda Valley to stop Burberry taking production of its Polo shirts out of the country.

<b>Paragraph 3.</b>	<b>5.3.</b>	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
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When HP Sauce made its decision, a retired police officer, Ray Egan, went as far as occupying the roof of the factory in Aston. There were protesters with Union Jacks at Westminster and an MP brandished a bottle in the Commons. The protesters asked how a firm that had launched a campaign to “Save the Proper British Café” just weeks before the decision to move production was made, and which had produced special bottles designed by Paul Smith for a Truly British season at Harrods in 2005, could have the gall to move to the Netherlands. But none could stop the move and Heinz is unrepentant.

<b>Paragraph 4.</b>	<b>5.4.</b>	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
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“It is more popular now, sales have gone up and people are satisfied with the product,” a Heinz spokesman says. “We thoroughly researched all sorts of options earlier this year. The priority for the company is to close the considerable financial gap. We are still fully committed to British manufacturing, with 80% of all our products made domestically, but we can’t afford to go bankrupt.” Smarties-owner Nestle is equally bullish about its move to Hamburg. “We are making considerable savings this way. And Smarties aren’t going to taste any different,” a spokesman says, adding that sales have not taken a hit.

**Paragraph 5.**

**5.5.**

Manufacturing has been moving away from these shores for some decades, but if Heinz and Nestle are right, the British consumer does not care about even the most iconic British products being manufactured abroad. Rune Gustafson, chief executive of branding consultants Interbrand, thinks not. “People are actually aware of where products are made, provenance is important, but rather from a social aspect” he says. “There is also a possible change in our perception of Britishness. Britain as a manufacturing nation has been declining for well over 50 years. So far, Britishness has meant: ‘made by British people in good conditions in good factories’, maybe Britishness in the future will refer much more to the design.”

**Paragraph 6.**

**5.6.**

Those brands that trumpet their Britishness are often luxury labels that are not in the business of massive sales. Knitwear firm John Smedley is one. “Economically it would make some sense to manufacture abroad but our particular brand has been established since 1784 on the same site in Derbyshire and employs 450 people,” says brand manager Dawne Stubbs. “The same families have made the same product for generations and the skills base means it is best to stay put.” But John Smedley produces only half a million garments a year and its main business is selling £100 jumpers in Selfridges and Harvey Nichols.

**Paragraph 7.**

If the owners of iconic British brands can take production abroad and still maintain sales, then that tells us all we need to know about the diluted nature of our relationship with what we buy and where it is made. And this lukewarm attitude comes at a time when producers of food in the UK are preparing to benefit from the current obsession with the environment and food miles (the distance the food travels before it gets on our plate). But in the case of manufacturing, the proof of the pudding seems to be in the buying.

*adapted from: news.bbc.co.uk*

	<b>Which paragraph mentions:</b>	<b>Paragraph (1 – 7)</b>
<b>5.7.</b>	special packaging created to promote the product’s Britishness?	
<b>5.8.</b>	a group of people fighting against their own company moving production abroad?	
<b>5.9.</b>	the reasons behind the decision to stay a domestic company?	
<b>5.10.</b>	evaluation carried out to help the company make the decision about moving abroad?	
<b>5.11.</b>	a politician getting involved in a campaign against manufacturing a British product abroad?	
<b>5.12.</b>	two issues, other than product origin, which are of great interest to British consumers nowadays?	

***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.

By the time Girija reached the camp site, it was nine-thirty; but he rested a few minutes before starting work. He had calculated beforehand that it would take him less than two hours to move all the boxes to the cane thicket, and was determined to reserve his strength as much as possible. That's how he was taught in MI5 – save your energy. The hardest part of the job would come on the third night, and he must be prepared for that.

He had solved the problem of handling the boxes, almost by accident. At intervals, Mr. Wright received catalogues from a mail order house in Singapore, and in one of them Girija had seen a device that had interested him. It was a gadget for those with heavy suitcases who did not wish to hire porters. It consisted of a strap attached to a bracket with two small trolley wheels mounted on it. The strap was fastened lengthwise round the suitcase, with the wheels at one corner. There was a handle on the strap. The owner of the suitcases simply grasped the handle and walked along, trailing the case behind him, with half of the weight of it carried on the trolley wheels. The price was six dollars.

Girija had sent for one, and when the parcel arrived, he started to experiment. The thing worked on firm ground; but up at the camp site, and with a heavy box of rifles, the small wheels sank into the spongy surface of the hillside and were useless. Larger wheels with broader tyres were needed. He had found them eventually on the estate. Before the Wright children had been sent away to school in England, one of them had had a scooter. It had been left in Mr. Wright's garage, and Girija had had no difficulty in removing the wheels. Mounted on an axle made out of a spare jack handle, they worked quite well.

The transfer to the cane thicket was completed by midnight, and Girija began the journey back. In spite of his resolve to conserve his energies, he was tired, and realised that **he could no longer rely upon his wits to see him through**. Now, it would be a question of stamina.

There was a compensation. As his weariness increased, his fears seemed to diminish. By the time he had completed the next night's work, he had forgotten about leopards from the jungle, and feared the dark track from the stream bed to the tin workings only because it threatened his powers of endurance.

The nine boxes containing the rifles were the most awkward to handle, and only one could be moved at a time. It required twenty stumbling journeys each way to shift all the boxes, and the final move from the stream bed to the oil depository took five and a half hours. When he had secured the padlock he sank down on the ground in a state of collapse. It was another hour before he could summon the strength to get on his bicycle and ride back to the estate; and only the fear of being seen returning to the estate compound at daybreak before he had had time to wash and put on clean clothes, drove him to make that final effort.

*adapted from Passage of Arms by Eric Ambler*

- 6.1. After arriving at the camp, Girija**
- A. decided to calculate how long the job would take.
  - B. was careful to avoid getting too tired.
  - C. loitered until 9.30 before starting work.
  - D. immediately got to completing his task.
- 6.2. The device from the catalogue was**
- A. purchased via the postal service.
  - B. recommended by Mr. Wright.
  - C. hired from a porter in Singapore.
  - D. ordered for Girija by somebody else.
- 6.3. The original gadget**
- A. made suitcases more comfortable to carry.
  - B. helped people to fasten suitcases.
  - C. made suitcases easier to move.
  - D. helped porters trailing the suitcases.
- 6.4. The gadget did not work well at the camp site because**
- A. Girija had never used it before.
  - B. the boxes were too big to transport .
  - C. the trolley wheels slid.
  - D. the ground was not hard enough.
- 6.5. In order to improve the gadget, Girija**
- A. changed the tyres for the scooter's.
  - B. fixed larger wheels onto an axle.
  - C. mounted larger wheels on the bracket.
  - D. removed the axle from the scooter.
- 6.6. The phrase 'he could no longer rely upon his wits to see him through' means that**
- A. he could not depend on his sense of humour.
  - B. logical thinking was not the key to survival.
  - C. his mood would help him to succeed.
  - D. he was beginning to go insane from the strain.
- 6.7. After two nights' work, Girija felt**
- A. threatened by wild animals.
  - B. too tired to walk to the tin workings.
  - C. more confident of his endurance.
  - D. extremely exhausted.
- 6.8. The main character in the passage can best be described as**
- A. a determined secret agent.
  - B. a willing accomplice.
  - C. a remorseless schemer.
  - D. a malnourished guerrilla.

***TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!***

**Task 7. (10 points)**

Read the text below. Complete each gap (7.1. – 7.10.) with one word only in order to create a fully logical and grammatically correct text. For each correct answer you will be given 1 point.

We have been looking at the night skies for thousands of years. We have used the stars to steer by, to work out our calendars and even to try and predict the future! Often, though, we just wonder what is out there. When Galileo pointed his telescope 7.1. \_\_\_\_\_ Jupiter in 1610 and discovered four moons orbiting this huge planet he had proof that ours was not the 7.2. \_\_\_\_\_ world in space. Writers such as Cyrano de Bergerac and Samuel Brunt went on to imagine ways of 7.3. \_\_\_\_\_ to these worlds. Their ‘spacecraft’ appear fanciful to us but paved the 7.4. \_\_\_\_\_ for Jules Verne and his best-selling *From the Earth to the Moon*. It was this thoroughly researched nineteenth century science fiction novel which, 7.5. \_\_\_\_\_ its technical flaws, inspired people to devise ‘real’ spaceflight in the twentieth century. This story looks at how human beings have breached the ‘final frontier’ and learned how to reach and travel in space.

The words “space: the final frontier” are 7.6. \_\_\_\_\_ by the fictional Captain Kirk at the start of each episode of the original *Star Trek* series. The first programme came 7.7. \_\_\_\_\_ in 1966 but after three years the series was cancelled 7.8. \_\_\_\_\_ to poor ratings. The decision turned out to be a 7.9. \_\_\_\_\_ one as within a few years the repeats were pulling in global audiences of many millions. *Star Trek's* popularity reflects our age-old fascination with space. We have been gazing up at the heavens since 7.10. \_\_\_\_\_ immemorial and for thousands of years have been recording our thoughts on what might be up there.

*adapted from: www.makingthemodernworld.co.uk*









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