

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
Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO**

POZIOM ROZSZERZONY

DATA: **9 maja 2022 r.**

GODZINA ROZPOCZĘCIA: **9:00**

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 16 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-R0-700-2205

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

1.1.	link the origin of the dollar sign (\$) to a certain geographical landmark?	
1.2.	point to a non-English origin of the word <i>dollar</i> ?	
1.3.	express regret that the roots of the US dollar sign are difficult to trace?	
1.4.	compare the value of one currency to another?	

THE CURIOUS ORIGINS OF THE DOLLAR

- A.** The dollar has an exciting history. In 1520, the Kingdom of Bohemia began making coins using silver from a mine in Joachimsthal. Logically, the coin was called the Joachimsthaler. Shortened to *thaler* the name found its way into other languages, for example, *daler* in Dutch. And, it was the Dutch coin that, thanks to booming international trade, made its way to the Dutch New Netherland Colony. It's noteworthy that the modern pronunciation of *dollar* is remarkably close to the 17th-century Dutch pronunciation of *daler*. Unfortunately, there is no straightforward answer to the question of how the dollar sign originated.
- B.** One theory is that the dollar sign comes from the Pillars of Hercules, as the Ancient Greeks used to call the two rocks at the entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar. When King Ferdinand II of Aragon took over the Straits of Gibraltar in 1492, he ordered the production of coins showing the Pillars of Hercules wrapped in a banner¹. When the Spanish colonized America, the coins travelled with them and so the Pillars of Hercules became a symbol of the New World. In the 18th and 19th centuries they also appeared on the Spanish dollar, known as the peso. This showed two columns with a ribbon wrapped around them in an S shape. The similarity to the American dollar sign seems obvious.

C. Another widely accepted theory also involves the Spanish currency, and it goes like this: in the colonies, trade between Spanish Americans and English Americans was lively, and the Spanish peso was a legal currency in the US until 1857. The word “peso” was often abbreviated to the initial “P” with an “S” beside it. Gradually the “P” merged² with the “S”, then the “P” lost its curve, leaving a vertical line in the centre of the “S”. A peso was more or less worth one American dollar. Since both were in circulation simultaneously, the sign might have been transferred.

¹ **Banner** – a long piece of cloth with words written on it.

² **Merge** – to combine; to join together.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 2. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Wpisz w każdą lukę (2.1.–2.4.) literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie (A–E), tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst.

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

A NEW DESSERT

The story of *banoffee pie*, an iconic British dessert with bananas, cream, toffee and a shortcrust pastry base, began in 1968 when a newly-wed couple bought an old tea room in a 16th-century monastery building in East Sussex. **2.1.** ____ After the most urgent tasks had been completed, they called the place *The Hungry Monk*, a clear reference to its former residents.

In 1971, Nigel Mackenzie, the owner, decided a new dessert was essential on their menu. At that time Ian Dowding, the head chef, had just returned from America, so he suggested a recipe he had brought back from his trip – *Blum's coffee toffee pie*. **2.2.** ____ A few experiments with adding apples or oranges proved to be disappointing. But Mackenzie would not give up and he suggested using bananas, which was a stroke of genius. Now it was time to invent the name. Having tested a few ideas, the duo finally opted for *banoffee*, a combination of words denoting the main ingredients of the dessert – bananas and toffee.

The response from the restaurant's clients was immediate. Some rang from London before setting out to check if *banoffee* was still on the menu. **2.3.** ____ But it was not only numerous eateries that took advantage of *banoffee's* fame. Supermarkets also sold their own variants, The recipe for genuine *banoffee* also appeared in a cookbook, and later the dessert gained its own entry in the *Oxford English Dictionary*.

Banoffee was a great success and many people thought it must be from America. Therefore, Mackenzie decided to challenge those who were questioning its origin. He offered a 10,000-pound prize to anyone who could prove *banoffee* was not British. **2.4.** ____ It said: *The Birthplace of one of the World's Favourite Puddings*. The dessert has indeed won the hearts and stomachs of thousands across the world.

- A. When no one claimed it, Mackenzie proudly put up a sign at the restaurant's entrance.
- B. Mackenzie was enthusiastic about the new dish, but both he and his chef felt that they needed to modify it in their own way.
- C. The chef strongly opposed this idea because he disapproved of making changes to the recipes he had come up with.
- D. People clearly loved it, so owners of other restaurants throughout the country decided to serve it as well.
- E. To change the property into a restaurant, a number of essential modifications had to be made.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 3. (0–5)

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

Tekst 1.

MY FIRST ENCOUNTER WITH GORILLAS

I shall never forget the day I met gorillas for the first time. In the middle of an African forest I suddenly heard high-pitched screams in the air. They were followed by a series of sharp *pok-pok* chest-beats from a male hidden behind a dense wall of vegetation¹.

When I actually saw the gorillas, I froze and remained still until the echoes of the screams and chest-beats faded². The group must have been resting and sunbathing. I could distinguish a few black, furry-headed creatures staring back at me. Their bright eyes moved nervously as they attempted to determine if I was a friend or an enemy. The females looked tense. They had moved with their infants to the back of the group, leaving their leader and some younger males in the foreground. Occasionally, the dominant male would rise to chest-beat in an attempt to frighten me away.

I desperately wanted to take a photo of them, so I decided to climb a tree. The tree was smooth and slippery and, no matter how hard I tried, I couldn't get more than a metre above the ground. I was really noisy so the gorillas went back and hid in the thick forest. I was about to give up when Sanwekwe, my African guide, came to my aid by giving me a mighty push upwards and I finally managed to pull myself up onto a branch about six metres above the ground.

By this time I assumed that the noise I had made must have frightened the gorillas onto the next mountain. But to my surprise, the entire group had returned and were watching me like front-row spectators at a circus. All the members of the group had revealed³ themselves because it was obvious to them that the intruder had been distracted by tree-climbing problems, an activity they could understand. I took out my camera, and that's how probably one of the most publicized pictures of gorillas in the wild was taken. It shows a lineup of sixteen gorillas posing as if for a family photo in a back garden.

¹ **Vegetation** – roślinność.

² **Fade** – tu: ucichnąć.

³ **Reveal** – tu: wyjść z ukrycia.

3.1. When the author saw the gorillas for the first time,

- A. they looked at her anxiously, trying to figure out her intentions.
- B. younger males started to make noises in order to scare her.
- C. the females gathered around the dominant male.

3.2. The author's attempt to climb a tree

- A. encouraged the gorillas to do the same.
- B. was successful thanks to someone's assistance.
- C. made the gorillas come to her rescue.

3.3. Which would be the best caption for the photo the author took?

- A. GORILLAS FRIGHTENED BY A CAMERA
- B. GORILLAS CHASING ME UP A TREE
- C. GORILLAS FASCINATED BY MY CLIMBING ATTEMPT

Tekst 2.

THE MYSTERY OF A FAMOUS KISS SOLVED?

Immediately after President Truman announced Japan's surrender in World War II, at 7:03 p.m. on August 14, 1945, amid the crowds celebrating victory in Times Square, an American sailor shared a passionate kiss with a nurse who was passing by. Or, at least, that's how the story went.

In fact, as reported by the *New York Times* in 2010, Alfred Eisenstaedt's famous photo "The Kiss" might have been taken hours earlier. Gloria Bullard, who was in Times Square that day, claimed that she had seen the pair who were in the photograph kiss. However, in her eighties, when interviewed by the *New York Times*, she said that she had returned home on August 14 in the late afternoon. As her house was 40 miles from Times Square, a long train ride away, she can't have been in New York as late as 7 p.m.

There were also some other doubts as to the circumstances in which the photo was taken. Online comments under the *New York Times* article pointed to a distinctive shadow that appears on one of the buildings in the photo, cast by another building, now identified as the Astor Hotel. Three academics set out to examine the length and direction of that shadow to determine the time the photo was taken. They found out that the sun must have been "at azimuth¹ 270 degrees and at an altitude² of +22.7 degrees" in order to create such a shadow. It could only have achieved that position on the day in question at 5:51 p.m., much earlier than when the victory was announced.

Although the scientists' detective work didn't solve the mystery of the kissing couple's identity, it helped to eliminate dozens of people who had claimed to have been in the photo. The photographer himself had tried to establish the couple's identity, and in 1979, he announced that he had found the long-lost nurse. For the next thirty years, Edith Shain was thought to be the woman in the photo. But Eisenstaedt's attempts to determine the sailor's identity failed. It was Lawrence Verria and George Galdorisi who provided ultimate proof of the identity of the couple in their book *The Kissing Sailor*. They identified the man in the photo as George Mendonsa and excluded Edith Shain as the nurse he kissed. They concluded without any doubt that the woman was Greta Zimmer, a dental assistant from Queens. Why did Edith Shain claim to be the nurse who was kissed? It's hard to say. The most credible explanation is simply that she wanted her moment in the limelight. Can we be sure that the last word about the mysterious photo has been said?

¹ **Azimuth** – azymut.

² **Altitude** – wysokość.

3.4. The exact time Eisenstaedt took the photo was established based on

- A.** a scientific analysis of a shadow visible in the photo.
- B.** online comments posted under an article.
- C.** an eye-witness account of the event.

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

- A.** Gloria Bullard can't have been in Times Square when the victory was announced.
- B.** The true identity of the couple in the photograph was revealed in a book.
- C.** Edith Shain pretended to have been the nurse in the photo to draw attention to herself.

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.

ALDWYCH STATION

There are many disused tube stations in London, of which Aldwych Station is the most well-known. It was designed by Leslie Green, a famous English architect.

Before the station opened in 1907, its construction **4.1.** _____ two years. From the very beginning the passenger numbers were not very high, yet the station **4.2.** _____ importance for a different reason. During the Second World War its platform was used as emergency storage for museum treasures and as an air raid shelter. After the war the original **4.3.** _____ of the station was restored, but low passenger numbers led to its closure in 1994. Now it is a site of historic significance and because of this, the *London Transport Museum* organizes sightseeing tours there.

The station plays one more role. It has become a popular filming location. Observant film audiences can recognize the station in productions such as *The Patriot Games* or *Atonement*. It is worth mentioning that some of the posters on its platform are not old, but are made **4.4.** _____ old for filming purposes.

4.1.

- A. has been taking
- B. had taken
- C. was taking

4.3.

- A. reason
- B. function
- C. meaning

4.2.

- A. grew
- B. added
- C. gained

4.4.

- A. to look
- B. have looked
- C. looking

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 5. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (5.1.–5.4.) jednym wyrazem, tak aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

AN UNCONVENTIONAL PAINTER

One day, a boy saw a man climb over the wall of his neighbour's garden to steal some fruit. He quickly went home and drew a sketch showing the thief. The moment his father heard the story and saw the picture, he took it to the authorities. It **5.1.** _____ out to be very useful because the thief was soon caught. The boy was Thomas Gainsborough, who grew up to be one of England's most famous 18th-century painters, known both **5.2.** _____ the mastery of his craft and his unconventional methods. He painted in semi-darkness, and the people he painted claimed that **5.3.** _____ they nor their portraits were visible. When painting a landscape, he did not go outside, but constructed models from cork and coal, sand, moss, and other materials. Yet, **5.4.** _____ a result of this unusual practice, Thomas Gainsborough produced some of the most poetic paintings imaginable.

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 cztery wyrazy, wliczając w to wyrazy już podane.

6.1. Unfortunately, the accident prevented (*he / complete*) _____
_____ the project on time.

6.2. Would you mind (*carry / big*) _____
parcel of the three? I'll take the two smaller ones.

6.3. Don't worry too much (*other people / opinion*) _____
_____. They are often formed too hastily.

6.4. People who attended the meeting (*be / unable / download*) _____
_____ the file yesterday because
of the poor Internet connection.

BRUDNOPIS (*nie podlega ocenie*)

