

Miejsce
na naklejkę

dysleksja

MAD-R2 1A-082

EGZAMIN MATURALNY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

DLA ABSOLWENTÓW KLAS DWUJĘZYCZNYCH

CZĘŚĆ II

MAJ
ROK 2008

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.



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. (11 points)

Read the following extract from an article. Match the most suitable headings for paragraphs 5.1. – 5.7. Write the appropriate letter (A-H) in the blank. One heading does not fit any of the paragraphs. For questions 5.8. – 5.11. choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to the text and circle the appropriate letter. For each correct answer you will be given 1 point.

- A. OLD HABITS DIE HARD
- B. THE SURPRISING LONGEVITY OF PAPER
- C. NEATNESS AS THE ROOT OF EVIL
- D. ILLOGICAL JUSTIFICATION
- E. AN ISLAND OF FREEDOM
- F. EXPLOITING WORKERS' FEELINGS OF GUILT
- G. TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE
- H. A VISION PUT INTO PRACTICE

IN PRAISE OF CLUTTER

5.1. _____

Many companies these days run 'clean desk' policies, requiring employees to remove all evidence of work from their desks by the end of the day. The reason given is usually security – that burglars will be less likely to find anything interesting if it is put away – but that is a poor excuse. Any self-respecting burglar can pick the lock of a filing cabinet, and will be far more likely to find what he is looking for in a methodical office than in one whose logic is comprehensible only to its creator.

5.2. _____

The real reason is more likely to be the common hostility to 'clutter', which managers tend to regard as an obstacle to work. Although office clutter is usually almost entirely work-related, it tends to be treated as though it consisted of the dirty socks and crisp packets of an adolescent. Workers are confused. They know that creating clutter is an essential part of the way they work, but they are made to feel bad about it. And there are plenty of parasites who make a living out of this confusion: Jeffery Mayer, for instance, who exhorts people to "Get rid of the clutter! Save time! Become more productive!" in his book *Winning the Fight between You and Your Desk*.

5.3. _____

During the 1990s, progress in electronic equipment lent authority to the familiar prejudice against clutter. Clutter, after all, was paper, and paper was old-fashioned. Paper has no memory; paper cannot be networked. As digital services began to talk to each other, as computers proliferated, the persistent popularity of a means of communication that had been around for 6,000 years became increasingly irritating to the guardians of the *Zeitgeist*. Some of the digital age's finest thinkers set about burying paper. Paul Saffo, director of the Institute for the Future in Menlo Park, California, explained in 1992 that "paper is well on its way to becoming a metaphor rather than a medium," in the sense that the screen and stylus of a handheld organiser mimic notebook and pencil. "Digital paper and computers that you can roll up will become business realities after this decade is over," he wrote.

5.4. _____

It is fortunate for contemporary prophets that most of their predictions are as swiftly forgotten as they are made, for paper, while it may be used in a metaphorical sense by the electronics industry, has also remained stubbornly literal. The more digital information sped around the

world, the more people wanted to print it out. From 1992 to 2002, world consumption of paper and board products grew from 250m tonnes to 325m.

5.5. _____

A few of those prophets, however, tried to impose their ideas on their employees. The most dramatic of these experiments took place at the offices of Chiat/Day, an American advertising agency. In 1993, Jay Chiat had a revelation while on the ski slopes and realised that his employees' minds were trapped by the boxes they were working in. Free their bodies from the box and you would free their minds, and consequently productivity would soar. They were, accordingly, installed in offices without desks or filing cabinets. There were sofas to sit on and a few special rooms for meetings. There was nowhere to keep any paper; indeed, nobody was supposed to keep paper.

5.6. _____

Chiat/Day's employees behaved like any group of refugees torn from familiar surroundings. They tried to rebuild their world. One woman bought a child's red wagon, put her paper files in it and trailed it around the corridors after her. Most people recreated their desks in the boots of their cars, where they stored their files and notebooks, dashing in and out of the building to the parking lot during meetings. Groups of workers took permanent control of meeting rooms and a shanty-town of desks grew up. The company was eventually bought by a traditionalist rival and normal life resumed.

5.7. _____

But the inhabitants of our editorial offices are mostly left alone to adapt the environment to their convenience. The floors of *The Economist's* offices are treated somewhat like a nature reserve where strange beasts roam and browse at will, undisturbed by the fads and fancies that sweep through the rest of business life.

abridged from 'In praise of clutter', The Economist, 21 December 2002

5.8. 'Clean desk' policies are introduced

- A. to prevent burglars from damaging filing cabinets.
- B. to eliminate factors interfering with people's work.
- C. to collect evidence of each worker's daily activity.
- D. to make workers less confused in the workplace.

5.9. Contrary to predictions, paper

- A. plays a role in networking.
- B. is now of better quality.
- C. is in greater demand at present.
- D. is produced faster now.

5.10. Chiat/Day's employees were deprived of ordinary office furniture and equipment

- A. to meet the expectations of the managers.
- B. to make more space for physical activity.
- C. to enable more organised meetings.
- D. to increase the efficiency of their work.

5.11. Office life returned to normal after

- A. the ownership of the company had changed.
- B. the staff had rebelled against the changes.
- C. some workers had taken control of the office.
- D. desks had been moved to meeting rooms.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!

TASK 6. (12 points)

Read the following text. For questions 6.1.-6.7. choose the appropriate paragraph and write the corresponding letter (A-F) in the ANSWER column. Some paragraphs may match more than one question. Then answer questions 6.8.-6.12 in the space provided. Do not quote from the text.

For each correct answer you will be given 1 point.

END THE EXILE

- A.** In August, the world congress of art historians begins in Athens. Many people from all over the world will come to the city crowned by the Parthenon. But the Greeks, **hoping against hope**, have invited a very special group of guests who will not be coming. The sacred figures of the Elgin Marbles, sawn off the temple by a Scottish nobleman almost 200 years ago, will be staying in the British Museum.
- B.** Where are they going, those grave maidens carrying wreaths, those bareback horsemen brooding as they ride? I'm one of those who hope that they are going back to Greece. Not just because Lord Elgin took them wrongfully, and not just because the Greeks need them more than we do. But because it's time they left England. They have been here too long for England's good.
- C.** The Marbles in the British Museum are performers, trained as actors in a ceremony. But this is not the Panathenaic Procession. It is a Great British ceremony, about an imperial splendour which thought of itself as universal rather than merely national. The figures exhibited in the Duveen Gallery no longer deliver Athens any more than the bagpipers who tramp round banquets at Windsor Castle deliver Scotland. They are guests from Greece who became so well known during the 19th century that they were **adopted into the family**.
- D.** The controversy has been running for two centuries. The arguments for keeping the Marbles in London change all the time, but the arguments for returning them stay much the same. In 1828, a Polish visitor to London wrote in her diary: 'There [in Athens] everything had its reason for existence and meaning and formed one whole; here everything is in pieces, almost in ruins, without any sense or order. In a word, these remains brought to England are no longer what they were in Greece where the common people, even through looking at them, developed their taste and perception.' That remains the core of the **returners'** case. The Marbles only make sense when they are together in the context of the great building of which they were an integral part, and they are the central symbol of the Greek nation's identity.
- E.** Repatriation is in vogue and the current of opinion is moving against the British Museum. But what about the fear of many big museums that returning the marbles would unleash a flood of demands for other treasures to be repatriated – Berlin's Pergamon Altar back to Turkey or Napoleon's loot in the Louvre back to Venice or Egypt? Richard Allan MP, like the Greeks, insists that the Parthenon is a special case which sets no precedent. The Marbles, he says, are not isolated objects, but part of the monument that still exists. And that makes the difference.
- F.** The Greeks are planning to open the so-called 'virtual Parthenon'. When this museum on the Acropolis is complete, a new situation will exist in which Greece and Britain could invent a solution which humiliates neither side. The Greeks no longer insist on property rights and suggest the marbles could be loaned to a part of the Acropolis Museum under British Museum authority. After all, England has had its turn and sucked its own bizarre identity-juice from these stones. That was long ago, and they do not matter to this culture as they once did. Greece has been very patient, but should now welcome its exiles home.

abridged from Neal Ascherson, 'End the exile', The Observer, 20 June 2004

Which paragraph		ANSWER
6.1.	mentions exact location of the Elgin Marbles in the British Museum?	
6.2.	presents a foreigner's justification for returning the Marbles?	
6.3.	compares the Elgin Marbles figures to refugees?	
6.4.	describes the figures of the stolen masterpiece in detail?	
6.5.	mentions the origin of the man who took the Marbles from Greece?	
6.6.	expresses hope for a compromise?	
6.7.	presents the author's reasons for returning the Marbles to Greece?	

6.8. Explain the meaning of the phrase 'hoping against hope' as used in the first paragraph.

6.9. In what way are the Elgin Marbles in London and bagpipes in Windsor similar in the eyes of the author?

6.10. The Elgin Marbles 'were adopted into the family'. What does this mean?

6.11. Explain who the 'returners' are.

6.12. Is Richard Allen in favour of returning all works of art to the country of their origin? Why/Why not?

TRANSFER ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 6.1.-6.7. TO THE ANSWER SHEET!

TASK 7. (7 points)

Complete the following text by filling each of the gaps (7.1. – 7.7.) with an appropriate expression (A – D). Circle the letter corresponding to the chosen answer.

For each correct answer you will be given 1 point.

VITAMINS INCREASE RISK OF DEATH

Vitamin pills are commonly taken to boost health, but a new study has found that they may, in fact, significantly increase the risk of death.

Scientists from Copenhagen University Hospital in Denmark found that vitamin A, vitamin E and beta carotene taken 7.1. _____ or with other supplements significantly increase mortality.

The researchers found no evidence that Vitamin C could increase longevity, while selenium tended 7.2. _____ the risk of death.

The study, published in the Journal of the American Medical Association, 7.3. _____ the analysis of 68 previous trials of the five antioxidant supplements carried out on 232,606 participants.

Having completed the research, the Copenhagen team 7.4. _____ 47 'low-bias risk' trials as being the best quality. Based on these studies, the supplements were found 7.5. _____ with a 5 per cent increased risk of mortality.

Taking beta carotene was correlated with a 7 per cent risk, vitamin A with a 76 per cent risk and vitamin E with a 4 per cent risk, while there was 7.6. _____ increased mortality risk with vitamin C or selenium.

The authors wrote in the report: "Our findings 7.7. _____ the findings of observational studies, claiming that antioxidants improve health. Considering that 20 - 70 per cent of the adult population in North America and Europe may consume the assessed supplements, the public health consequences may be substantial."

www.uk.news.yahoo.com

7.1.

- A. only
- B. singly
- C. once
- D. separate

7.2.

- A. to reduce
- B. reducing
- C. to have reduced
- D. reduce

7.3.

- A. pulled in
- B. took up
- C. drew on
- D. put out

7.4.

- A. found out
- B. separated
- C. discovered
- D. singled out

7.5.

- A. being associated
- B. to be associated
- C. associated
- D. associating

7.6.

- A. no
- B. none
- C. some
- D. an

7.7.

- A. refuse
- B. contrast
- C. object
- D. contradict

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!

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Poziom	TREŚĆ			KOMPOZYCJA			BOGACTWO JĘZYKOWE			POPRAWNOŚĆ JĘZYKOWA			RAZEM
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	
Liczba punktów	7-6	5-4-3	2-1-0	7-6	5-4-3	2-1-0	8-7-6	5-4-3	2-1-0	8-7-6	5-4-3	2-1-0	

ROUGH DRAFT