

Miejsce
na naklejkę
z kodem szkoły

dysleksja

MJA-P1A1P-061

EGZAMIN MATURALNY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

Arkusz I

POZIOM PODSTAWOWY

Czas pracy 120 minut

ARKUSZ I

STYCZEŃ
ROK 2006

Instrukcja dla zdającego

1. Sprawdź, czy arkusz egzaminacyjny zawiera 13 stron. Ewentualny brak zgłoś przewodniczącemu zespołu nadzorującego egzamin.
2. Część pierwsza arkusza, sprawdzająca rozumienie ze słuchu, będzie trwała około 20 minut i jest nagrana na płycie CD.
3. Pisz czytelnie. Używaj długopisu/pióra tylko z czarnym tuszem/atramentem.
4. Nie używaj korektora, a błędne zapisy wyraźnie przekreśl.
5. Pamiętaj, że zapisy w brudnopisie nie podlegają ocenie.
6. Na karcie odpowiedzi wpisz swoją datę urodzenia i PESEL. Zamaluj pola odpowiadające cyfrom numeru PESEL. Błędne zaznaczenie otocz kółkiem i zaznacz właściwe.
7. Postępuj podobnie, zaznaczając odpowiedzi w części karty przeznaczonej dla zdającego. Tylko odpowiedzi zaznaczone na karcie będą oceniane.

Życzymy powodzenia!

Za rozwiązanie
wszystkich zadań
można otrzymać
łącznie
50 punktów

Wypełnia zdający przed
rozpoczęciem pracy

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PESEL ZDAJĄCEGO

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KOD
ZDAJĄCEGO

ROZUMIENIE ZE SŁUCHU**Zadanie 1. (6 pkt)**

Zapoznaj się ze zdaniem podanymi poniżej. Usłyszysz dwukrotnie fragment wywiadu. Na podstawie usłyszanych informacji zdecyduj, które z podanych zdań są prawdziwe /TRUE/, a które fałszywe /FALSE/. Zaznacz znakiem X odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

		TRUE	FALSE
1.1.	Miriam started her singing lessons at the age of four.		
1.2.	Miriam's brothers are interested in music.		
1.3.	Miriam was the best singer in the Australian Singers Competition.		
1.4.	In England, Miriam had a break from singing.		
1.5.	Miriam does not complain about English transport.		
1.6.	The interview gives you some information about a talented English singer.		

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIE NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!**Zadanie 2. (5 pkt)**

Zapoznaj się z punktami A-F. Usłyszysz dwukrotnie pięć wiadomości. Na podstawie usłyszanych informacji odpowiedz na pytanie, wpisując odpowiednie litery w kratki (2.1.-2.5.) Jeden z punktów podany został dodatkowo i nie odnosi się do żadnej wiadomości.

Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

WHAT IS EACH NEWS ITEM ABOUT?

- A. Having fun
- B. Comforts of future homes
- C. Efforts to keep people healthy
- D. Protecting wild animals
- E. Future homework machines
- F. Future eating habits

2.1.	
2.2.	
2.3.	
2.4.	
2.5.	

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIE NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 3. (4 pkt)

Zapoznaj się ze zdaniami podanymi poniżej. Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedź Anglika na temat jego pobytu w Polsce. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zaznacz jedną z trzech możliwości, zakreślając literę A, B lub C. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

3.1. The speaker came to Poland to

- A. work at a Polish university.
- B. visit one of his Polish friends.
- C. have a break from work.

3.2. According to the speaker,

- A. the accommodation he got was very good.
- B. his friends had many different problems in Poland.
- C. Polish people are not very friendly and sociable.

3.3. In Poland, some foreigners

- A. do not change their lifestyle.
- B. behave in a very rude way.
- C. laugh at animal jokes.

3.4. The speaker wants to

- A. express his opinion on teaching languages.
- B. criticise foreign visitors staying in Poland.
- C. present some impressions of his stay in Poland.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIE NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

ROZUMIENIE TEKSTU CZYTANEGO**Zadanie 4. (6 pkt)**

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Następnie dopasuj do każdego fragmentu (4.1.-4.6.) zdanie podsumowujące jego treść (A-G). Wpisz w kratki obok numerów poszczególnych fragmentów tekstu odpowiednie litery. Jedno zdanie podane zostało dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego fragmentu.

Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- A. It is not only a free time activity but a tradition, too.
- B. Scotland is special and the people there are special, too.
- C. The economic situation is getting better.
- D. Tradition is very important for Scots.
- E. There were many important people in the history of Scotland.
- F. There are some historical places to visit.
- G. This area of Scotland is for those who enjoy spending their time outdoors.

4.1.	
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There is nowhere like Scotland. It is often cold and grey. It rains a lot. But many visitors love this country very much. They love the beautiful empty hills of the north. They love the sea and the islands. They love the big cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. They love the people, who are warm, friendly and funny.

4.2.	
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For many years Scotland was a poor country, but today it is getting richer. People in many countries drink Scotch whisky and this brings money to Scotland. There is oil and gas in the sea between Scotland and Norway. Visitors bring money to the country too because there are lots of things to see and do. And Scotland has more freedom now with its own parliament in Edinburgh. Life can be hard but for many people things are changing.

4.3.	
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Between 1066 and 1328, there were many battles between England and Scotland. In 1314, the Scottish King, Robert the Bruce, beat the English at the Battle of Bannockburn. 10,000 Englishmen died and, soon after, Scotland was free. In 1542, a girl became queen. She became Mary, Queen of Scots. The man who made the first telephone, Alexander Graham Bell, was born in Scotland. John Logie Baird, who made the first television, was Scottish, too. There are also many other famous Scots.

4.4.	
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Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland. It is an old city with many interesting buildings. The first thing you see when you leave Waverley Station is Edinburgh Castle. Then go down the Royal Mile to Holyroodhouse. It is three hundred years old. Near Princes Street is the National Gallery of Scotland, with pictures from Scotland and from other countries. Glasgow is the biggest city in Scotland. It used to be a city of shipbuilding. You can see some of the beautiful buildings from that time in George Square.

4.5.	
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Golf started in Scotland in the 15th century. It has been popular since then. Mary, Queen of Scots played it. The golfing capital of Scotland is St. Andrews, a small city near Edinburgh. For many Scots, golf is very important. It is not very expensive, and there are many beautiful golf courses: more than four hundred! In the summer, you can play from seven in the morning till ten at night.

4.6.	
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The Highlands are good for walking, climbing and fishing. The hills are not very high, but they can sometimes be difficult and dangerous for walkers in the winter, and in the summer, too. Sometimes cold weather comes from the north and so it is important to be warm and always carry things to eat and drink.

Adapted from: Steve Flinders, Scotland

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIE NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 5. (8 pkt)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Na podstawie informacji w nim zawartych zdecyduj, które z podanych zdań są prawdziwe (TRUE), a które fałszywe (FALSE). Zaznacz znakiem X odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli.

Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

It was during this lunch that George and I got a terrible shock. Harris received a shock, too. You see, it was in this way: we were sitting in a field, about ten yards from the water, and we had just sat down comfortably to eat. Harris had the pie between his knees, and was cutting it, and George and I were waiting with our plates ready.

‘Have you got a spoon there?’ asked Harris.

The picnic basket was close behind us, and George and I both turned round to reach for a spoon. It took us less than five seconds. When we looked round again, Harris and his pie were gone!

It was a wide open field. There was not a tree or a bush for hundreds of yards. George and I looked around us. Then we looked at each other.

‘Has he been taken up to heaven?’ I asked George.

‘But, do you think they have taken the pie, too?’

‘Maybe there has been an earthquake.’

Not knowing what to do, we looked once more at the spot where Harris and the pie had last been seen on earth, and there, as our hair stood up on end, we saw Harris’s head – and only his head – sticking up from the grass. His face was very red!

George reacted first.

‘Speak!’ he cried, ‘and tell us if you are alive or dead – and where is the rest of you?’

‘Oh, don’t be so stupid!’ said Harris’s head, ‘I believe you knew it.’

And out of the middle of the earth, as it seemed to us, came the pie – very much mixed up and damaged; and after it came Harris – dirty and wet.

He had been sitting, without knowing it, on the very edge of a small narrow channel formed in the ground by water. The long grass hid it from view; and in leaning a little back he had fallen into the hole, together with the pie. He said he had never felt so surprised in all his life. At the moment when he was going down he had no idea what had happened. He thought at first that the end of the world had come.

Adapted from: Jerome K. Jerome, Three Men in a Boat

		TRUE	FALSE
5.1.	The three men were going to have one more piece of pie.		
5.2.	Harris went to get a spoon.		
5.3.	George and the narrator had no idea where Harris had disappeared.		
5.4.	George and the narrator realized what had happened as soon as they saw Harris's head.		
5.5.	The pie was not in a good state.		
5.6.	It was impossible to see the hole in the ground because the grass was too long.		
5.7.	At first, Harris did not know what had happened to him.		
5.8.	This is a story of a joke that two men played on their friend.		

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIE NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 6. (6 pkt)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zaznacz jedną z czterech możliwości, zakreślając literę A, B, C lub D.

Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Tennis started in France nearly 1000 years ago. The game was originally played in the courtyards of royal palaces, using the walls (like squash) rather than a net. One of the Grand Slam tournaments takes place in Wimbledon every year. *The Tournament* or *The Fortnight*, as the British call the Wimbledon Tennis Championships, is very important to the English.

So here you are, standing in the queue to buy your ticket to watch the matches. Everybody is waiting for their turn to get inside. Nobody is pushing. If you are English, you will have all the necessary things with you: a thermos of tea (of course), a folding chair and (surprise, surprise) an umbrella!

At last you go through the gates, and you discover the atmosphere. People are sitting under their umbrellas enjoying the British weather. The atmosphere is calm and controlled. You feel as if you are in a select private club – and, in fact, you are. The gardens are superb (well, you are in England...). Every year 3,500 geraniums are planted!

What is so special about Wimbledon? Well, it is the oldest tournament in the world, and the last of the big four championships to be played on natural grass. The American, Australian and French Championships are played on cement, artificial grass and clay. All the players must dress only in white. Wimbledon is free from sponsorship, which makes it different from almost all other sporting events. This means that there are no advertising banners around the courts. The people who come to watch the matches, compared to those who watch many other international tournaments, are well disciplined. You can only sometimes hear shouts or whistles when a player prepares to serve. And if any spectator behaves badly, he or she may be asked to leave.

You think that the English are very serious tennis fans. But if you want a good place, you may well find one around 4 p.m. Where has everybody gone? Look in the tents: they are having strawberries and tea. After all, tennis is just one of many traditions, and the English like to continue them all – especially tea!

Adapted from: I Love English, 1994

6.1. The *Fortnight* is

- A. another name for the Grand Slam tournaments.
- B. the original name for a game similar to squash.
- C. the name of one of the two Wimbledon tournaments.
- D. another name for the Wimbledon Championships.

6.2. To enter Wimbledon you have to

- A. wait in a line of people.
- B. book the tickets earlier.
- C. have your own chair.
- D. belong to the club.

6.3. Which of these sentences is true?

- A. Most of the courts at Wimbledon have artificial grass.
- B. Only the Wimbledon tournament is played on natural grass.
- C. The Wimbledon championships are played on cement or clay.
- D. All four Grand Slam Tournaments are played on natural grass.

6.4. Spectators at Wimbledon

- A. never behave badly during a match.
- B. leave when a player serves badly.
- C. do not often shout during a match.
- D. are given special discipline rules.

6.5. It is easier to find a seat at 4 o'clock because

- A. English spectators go to some special tents.
- B. it is an English tradition to go home for tea.
- C. most of the spectators leave Wimbledon.
- D. serious tennis fans come in the morning.

6.6. The text is mainly about

- A. the most popular sports in England.
- B. the history of tennis championships.
- C. the tennis tournaments at Wimbledon.
- D. different English customs and traditions.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIE NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

BRUDNOPIS (*nie podlega ocenie*)