

Miejsce na identyfikację szkoły

ARKUSZ PRÓBNEJ MATURY Z OPERONEM JĘZYK ANGIELSKI

POZIOM ROZSZERZONY

CZĘŚĆ II

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 i jest nagrana na płycie CD.
3. Pisz czytelnie. Używaj tylko długopisu/pióra z czarnym tuszem/atramentem.
4. Nie używaj korektora, a błędne zapisy wyraźnie przekreśl.
5. Na karcie odpowiedzi wpisz swoją datę urodzenia i PESEL. Zamaluj ■ pola odpowiadające cyfrom numeru PESEL. Błędne zaznaczenie otocz kółkiem (●) i zaznacz właściwe.
6. Postępuj podobnie, zaznaczając odpowiedzi w części karty przeznaczonej dla zdającego. Tylko odpowiedzi zaznaczone na karcie będą oceniane.

Życzymy powodzenia!

LISTOPAD
ROK 2009

Za rozwiązanie
wszystkich zadań
można otrzymać
łącznie 27 punktów.

Wpisuje zdający przed rozpoczęciem pracy

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PESEL ZDAJĄCEGO

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KOD
ZDAJĄCEGO

ROZUMIENIE SŁUCHANEGO TEKSTU

Zadanie 4. (5 pkt)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedzi pięciu osób na temat znaczenia i pochodzenia popularnych angielskich powiedzeń. Przyporządkuj do każdej wypowiedzi (4.1.–4.5.) właściwe powiedzenie (A–F). Wpisz odpowiednią literę w każdą kratkę. Jedno powiedzenie nie odnosi się do żadnej wypowiedzi. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

A.	To be under the weather.
B.	Don't count your chickens before they are hatched.
C.	To bury the hatchet.
D.	Eyes are bigger than your stomach.
E.	Break a leg.
F.	To knock on wood.

4.1.	
4.2.	
4.3.	
4.4.	
4.5.	

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 5. (5 pkt)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad z Hansem Zimmerem, jednym z twórców filmu *Hannibal*. Na podstawie usłyszanych informacji zdecyduj, które zdania są zgodne z treścią tekstu (TRUE), a które nie (FALSE). Zaznacz znakiem X odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

		TRUE	FALSE
5.1.	Ridley Scott said that making <i>Hannibal</i> a romantic comedy is too crazy.		
5.2.	Paintings were a good source of inspiration for Hans.		
5.3.	Having finished the work on <i>Mission Impossible 2</i> , Hans had long holidays and then he started to work on <i>Hannibal</i> .		
5.4.	He thinks that Anthony Hopkins hasn't got an ear for music.		
5.5.	The unknown composer wrote music for the film.		

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 6. (5 pkt)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedź dotyczącą pewnego odkrycia. Z podanych możliwości odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B, C lub D.

Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

6.1. According to one of the archeologists

- A. it's the second finding in the Valley of the Kings.
- B. it's the first finding in the Valley of the Kings since 1922.
- C. it's the first finding in the Valley of the Kings.
- D. it's the second finding in Egypt.

6.2. The archeologists

- A. are not allowed to examine the mummies.
- B. found six mummies.
- C. don't know how many mummies the tomb contains.
- D. do not want to examine the tomb.

6.3. In the Valley of the Kings there are

- A. tombs of all the pharaohs.
- B. a few tombs of the royal family.
- C. few non-royal tombs.
- D. numerous non-royal tombs.

6.4. The newfound tomb

- A. is quite spacious and contains a lot of precious objects.
- B. is not large.
- C. is really well-preserved.
- D. is probably empty.

6.5. The famous Tutankhamun's tomb

- A. is located three miles away from the newfound one.
- B. was covered with the rubble of workmen's huts.
- C. was discovered in 1822.
- D. isn't located in the Valley of the Kings.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

ROZUMIENIE PISANEGO TEKSTU I ROZPOZNAWANIE STRUKTUR LEKSYKALNO-GRAMATYCZNYCH

Zadanie 7. (5 pkt)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Z podanych możliwości odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B, C lub D. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

On the ninth of January, now four days ago, I received by the evening delivery a registered envelope, addressed in the hand of my colleague and old school-companion, Henry Jekyll. I was a good deal surprised by this; for we were by no means in the habit of correspondence; I had seen the man, dined with him, indeed, the night before; and I could imagine nothing in our intercourse that should justify formality of registration. The contents increased my wonder; for this is how the letter ran:

“Dear Lanyon, You are one of my oldest friends; and although we may have differed at times on scientific questions, I cannot remember, at least on my side, any break in our affection. There was never a day when, if you had said to me, "Jekyll, my life, my honour, my reason, depend upon you," and I would not have sacrificed my left hand to help you. Lanyon, my life, my honour my reason, are all at your mercy; if you fail me tonight I am lost. You might suppose, after this preface, that I am going to ask you for something dishonourable to grant. Judge for yourself "I want you to postpone all other engagements for tonight – even if you were summoned to the bedside of an emperor; to take a cab, unless your carriage should be actually at the door; and with this letter in your hand for consultation, to drive straight to my house. Poole, my butler, has his orders; you will find, him waiting your arrival with a locksmith. The door of my cabinet is then to be forced: and you are to go in alone; to open the press (letter E) on the left hand, breaking the lock if it be shut; and to draw out, with all its contents as they stand, the fourth drawer from the top or (which is the same thing) the third from the bottom. In my extreme distress of mind, I have a morbid fear of misdirecting you; but even if I am in error, you may know the right drawer by its contents: some powders, a phial and a paper book. This drawer I beg of you to carry back with you to Cavendish Square exactly as it stands.

That is the first part of the service: now for the second. You should be back, if you set out at once on the receipt of this, long before midnight; but I will leave you that amount of margin, not only in the fear of one of those obstacles that can neither be prevented nor foreseen, but because an hour when your servants are in bed is to be preferred for what will then remain to do. At midnight, then, I have to ask you to be alone in your consulting-room, to admit with your own hand into the house a man who will present himself in my name, and to place in his hands the drawer that you will have brought with you from my cabinet. Then you will have played your part and earned my gratitude completely. Five minutes afterwards, if you insist upon an explanation, you will have understood that these arrangements are of capital importance; and that by the neglect of one of them, fantastic as they must appear, you might have charged your conscience with my death or the shipwreck of my reason.”

Adapted from The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson

7.1. Henry Jekyll

- A. had put the address on the envelope.
- B. delivered the letter.
- C. wasn't the author of the letter.
- D. was really surprised.

7.2. The two friends

- A. had never fallen out over anything before.
- B. had exchanged letters on some special occasions.
- C. had been pretty good friends.
- D. had been ill affected towards each other.

7.3. According to the author of the letter

- A. Poole will have a kind of tool to force the door.
- B. if there are no unexpected obstacles, the first part of the service will be finished by midnight.
- C. his butler, Poole, will be the only person waiting for Lanyon.
- D. Lanyon is to take the numerous drawers to Cavendish Square.

7.4. In the second part of the service

- A. Lanyon is to hide the content of the drawers.
- B. Lanyon should let the man in.
- C. The man will not say anything.
- D. Lanyon's servants are to help him.

7.5. Which of the sentences is not true?

- A. The author tells the story on the thirteenth day of the year.
- B. Nobody but Lanyon is allowed to enter Jekyll's cabinet.
- C. There were six drawers in the press marked E.
- D. Jekyll is definitely afraid of something.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 8. (4 pkt)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Dobierz brakujące zdania (A–F), tak aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst. W każdą lukę (8.1.–8.4.) wpisz literę, którą oznaczone jest brakujące zdanie. Dwa zdania podane zostały dodatkowo i nie pasują do tekstu.

Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

We share a common tongue – we just use different lips. Across continental Europe, in museums, on aeroplanes, in stores and hotels, it is clear that English is Europe's second language. **8.1.** But I also like to think its because, jackdawlike, we delight in borrowing shiny new words from all over. It would be foolish to pretend there are not family disagreements between speakers of British and American English. "Two nations divided by a common language" has been variously attributed to Winston Churchill, George Bernard Shaw and Oscar Wilde. **8.2.**

There seems to be little rhyme nor reason behind some of the better-known divergences. "Fall", short for the delightful mediaeval expression "season of the fall of leaves" is far more poetic than Britain's raw Latin "autumn". But I find "sidewalk" is prosaically literal when compared to "pavement" from the old French word for smoothed stone. Many American coinings are a gift to any language. **8.3.** One of my favourite words is the glorious "boondocks", for a cut-off rural hinterland. It was imported by GI's from the Philippines, where it means "mountain". Apparently it now means "cool". "Cool" itself has been cool since the jazz age. The origin of "jazz" itself is much disputed, but seems to have been first used by baseball players adapting a word that roughly means guts, or spirit. **8.4.** "Diaper" first makes its appearance in Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew" in 1623. There it means a diamond-patterned linen, from the Latin words for "two" and "white". It later came to mean that most essential item of baby's clothing, but was replaced in England by "nappy", meaning fluffy cloth.

However, the American habit of turning nouns into verbs enrages my sensitive English ears. I know Shakespeare did it, but he didn't invent "burglarize", when what a burglar does is burgle. I'm happy when American athletes do well, but can't help but wince they are "medalled". I recently read a report of the President's foreign visit: all was well until the journalist reported they had to "debus", rather than simply get off the bus.

Adapted from *Worlds apart* by Mark Mardell, *BBC Knowledge Magazine*

- A. Moreover, you should know everything about its structure.
- B. There is no trouble with borrowings from Native American languages, like papoose or kayak.
- C. Often new-fangled Americanism turns out to be archaic English.
- D. There is, however, one very important difference.
- E. Whoever said it, it clearly strikes a chord.
- F. Of course, this is mainly because it is the language of the world's only superpower, the language of pop music and of Hollywood movies.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 9. (3 pkt)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Zaznacz jedną z czterech możliwości, zakreślając literę A, B, C lub D.

Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 0,5 punktu.

Cell phones and wireless phones have dramatically changed the way people use telephones. **9.1.**, telephone conversations were restricted to take place in relatively fixed locations. The physical telephone line restricted the user's abilities to move around while talking, and telephones were usually located in areas away from and more or less isolated from other activities. Telephone booths and phone boxes were located in designated areas and designed for the purpose of not disturbing and/or being disturbed **9.2.** The location of the telephone in private homes and offices has also been regulated by norms and traditions, balancing the benefits of a central location with the comfort of having the phone conversation away from the noise and disturbance of other activities. The cell phone has brought telephone conversations out from these designated areas of traditional fixed line telephones, and into the huge **9.3.** of social situations and settings people take part in. Today, we see people use cell phones in all kinds of situations, from the most private situations such as in bed and in the bathroom, to public places such as in the streets, on the bus, in shops, restaurants, public theaters, offices, at work as well as leisure, alone as well as together with others.

People often perform cell phone conversations in combination with multiple other activities and simultaneously with other social interactions they participate in locally. Rather than being a one-to-one interaction between the two telephone speakers, mobile phone conversations often **9.4.** other persons in the speaker's local context. Whether they are directly or indirectly involved, if this involvement is intended or unintended by the speaker or themselves, whether it has been accepted and chosen or forced upon by the speakers, third party individuals are often involved or affected by cell phone conversations. Weilenmann and Larsson give examples of intended, accepted and direct involvement of local others among teenagers, including several local individuals taking turns **9.5.**, reading text messages aloud, and exchanging information between the local group and the remote participants. Not surprisingly, the pervasive nature of mobile telecommunication **9.6.** social implications and may even cause some problems.

*Adapted from *Disturbing cell phone behavior – a psychological perspective* by Svein Bergvik*

9.1.

- A. Although
- B. Traditionally
- C. However
- D. Thus

9.2.

- A. by other
- B. by the other
- C. by others
- D. by another

9.3.

- A. variety
- B. various
- C. varying
- D. vary

9.4.

- A. involving
- B. involve
- C. involvement
- D. to involve

9.5.

- A. talk on the phone
- B. talk by the phone
- C. talking on the phone
- D. talking by the phone

9.6.

- A. have had
- B. has
- C. have
- D. have been

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

BRUDNOPIS (*nie podlega ocenie*)