

Miejsce na identyfikację szkoły

ARKUSZ PRÓBNEJ MATURY Z OPERONEM JĘZYK ANGIELSKI

POZIOM ROZSZERZONY
CZĘŚĆ II

Czas pracy 70 minut

LISTOPAD
2010

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. Materiał do odsłuchania nagrany jest na płycie CD.
3. Pisz czytelnie. Używaj tylko długopisu/pióra z czarnym tuszem/atramentem.
4. Nie używaj korektora.
5. Pamiętaj, że zapisy w brudnopisie nie podlegają ocenie.
6. Na karcie odpowiedzi wpisz swoją datę urodzenia i PESEL.
7. Zaznaczając odpowiedzi w części karty przeznaczonej dla zdającego, zamaluj ■ pola do tego przeznaczone. Błędne zaznaczenie otocz kółkiem ⊙ i zaznacz właściwe.
8. Tylko odpowiedzi zaznaczone na karcie będą oceniane.

Za rozwiązanie wszystkich zadań można otrzymać łącznie **27 punktów**.

Życzymy powodzenia!

Wpisuje zdający przed rozpoczęciem pracy

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PESEL ZDAJĄCEGO

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**KOD
ZDAJĄCEGO**

ROZUMIENIE ZE SŁUCHU

Zadanie 4. (5 pkt)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie pięć rad dotyczących punktualności. Przyporządkuj do każdej rady (4.1.–4.5.) właściwy nagłówek (A–F), wpisując do tabeli literę A, B, C, D, E lub F. Uwaga! Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

4.1.	4.2.	4.3.	4.4.	4.5.

- A. Be honest with yourself.
- B. Practise saying what you need to say.
- C. Prioritize.
- D. Be a time pessimist.
- E. Schedule it into your calendar.
- F. Run the clock backwards.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 5. (5 pkt)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedź na temat pewnej książki. Na podstawie zawartych w nagraniu informacji zaznacz w tabeli znakiem X, które zdania (5.1.–5.5.) są zgodne (T), a które nie są zgodne (F) z treścią tekstu.

Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

		T	F
5.1.	Marietta refuses to copy other girls' behaviour.		
5.2.	Marietta makes a decision to change her name.		
5.3.	Taylor remains cool-headed after being given a baby.		
5.4.	Mattie becomes Taylor's employee.		
5.5.	Mattie has a secret occupation.		

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 6. (5 pkt)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad z mężczyzną, który jako nastolatek był chuliganem, znęcającym się nad innymi. Uzupełnij zdania (6.1.–6.5.) zakreślając odpowiedzi zgodne z nagraniem (litery A, B, C lub D). Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

6.1. When choosing his victims Troy

- A. chose them without any plan.
- B. tried to choose respected people.
- C. excluded those who resembled him.
- D. thought it was a cool thing to do.

6.2. Troy bullied people

- A. mostly by beating them.
- B. because he was a class clown.
- C. who stood up to him.
- D. both mentally and physically.

6.3. Some people who stood up to Troy

- A. turned into his friends.
- B. were too strong for him.
- C. were much older.
- D. changed as he grew up.

6.4. The boy who Troy got into a fight with

- A. made Troy cry of pain.
- B. had to leave the school.
- C. realised that Troy was a stupid kid.
- D. was a stranger from Troy's school.

6.5. Now Troy knows that

- A. people think he is a great guy.
- B. fighting is superior to thinking.
- C. he shouldn't have walked away from fights.
- D. his past actions made him who he is.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

ROZUMIENIE PISANEGO TEKSTU I ROZPOZNAWANIE STRUKTUR LEKSYKALNO-GRAMATYCZNYCH

Zadanie 7. (5 pkt)

Przeczytaj tekst. Na podstawie zawartych w nim informacji zaznacz właściwe zakończenia zdań (7.1.–7.5.), zakreślając literę A, B, C lub D.

Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Do you have a set of lungs that can call folks from far and wide? If so, you might want to attend the National Hollerin' Contest held in Spivey's Corner, N.C. On the third Sunday of June each year, this otherwise sleepy town – population 49 – located in Sampson County in south-eastern North Carolina welcomes 5,000 to 10,000 people to listen to the best holler.

Hollerin' is much more than screaming or calling. Contestants use their voices like musical instruments, and the type of holler celebrated in Spivey's Corner consists of quick shifts between a natural and falsetto voice. Many people believe hollerin' is an important cultural artefact, and in fact, the contest began in 1969 when Ermon H. Godwin and John Thomas, cofounders and participants in the festival, wanted to stage a revival to preserve and celebrate the lost art of hollerin'.

Hollerin' has existed worldwide for centuries in one form or another, and each culture uses hollers for many different reasons. For example, yodellers on the mountainsides of Europe used their special form of hollerin' to communicate from peak to peak. In the Southeast United States, particularly in the area around Spivey's Corner, anthropologists have traced hollerin' to people living in colonial slave communities who worked on rafts and would holler to signal each other.

Although now hollerin' no longer serves such practical purposes, it's still celebrated. The Spivey's Corner contest features four types of hollers: the distress holler, which uses a falsetto tone to indicate a sense of urgency or trouble; the functional holler, which was mostly used on farms – its unique sound won't disturb the animals; the expressive holler, which might turn a popular melody like Amazing Grace into a hollerin' duet and, finally, the communicative holler, a form of greeting, such as a hollered version of „good morning, neighbour!”.

Due to the differences in men's and women's voices, a separate callin' contest for women was introduced in 1976. So hollerin' is a men-only contest. Contestants are judged according to how well they can sing the Spivey's Corner type of holler. So far, all winners have been from Sampson County with the exception of one from neighbouring Wayne County. But the Hollerin' Contest is open to locals and guests alike. Winners of the contest have been featured on The Tonight Show and The Late Show with David Letterman.

In addition to hollerin', the festival features pageants and other feats-of-strength, including a watermelon roll, biggest bell pepper contest, whistlin' and lady callin' contests, and a square dancing jamboree.

Adapted from www.howstuffworks.com

7.1. The National Hollerin' Contest

- A. is held in the city of Sampson County.
- B. is the contest held annually.
- C. is available both for foreigners and locals.
- D. takes place in a populous city.

7.2. Hollerin'

- A. is merely screaming or calling.
- B. was successfully revived.
- C. began with Godwin and Thomas.
- D. requires musical instruments.

7.3. In the past, hollerin' was used

- A. as a way of messaging.
- B. as a form of art.
- C. only among slaves.
- D. for one reason.

7.4. Nowadays, one type of holler can be used to

- A. stress the animals.
- B. say goodbye to your neighbour.
- C. inform about a problem.
- D. individually sing a well-known song.

7.5. The winners of the contest

- A. came from Sampson County.
- B. have never achieved TV popularity.
- C. are judged since 1976.
- D. mustn't be female.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 8. (4 pkt)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Uzupełnij luki (8.1.–8.4.) podanymi zdaniami (A–F) tak, aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Litery z tabeli wpisz w miejsca oznaczone linią ciągłą.

Uwaga! Dwa zdania zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

As far as we can tell, there are only two people on record that claim to have been in the center of a tornado and lived. **8.1.** _____ The first man was Will Keller, from Greensburg, Kansas.

On June 22, 1928, Mr. Keller was with his family, checking out the damage to his wheat from a hail-storm that had just passed. He spotted an umbrella-shaped cloud in the distance and had a feeling that a tornado might develop. Before he knew it, there were three funnel clouds heading his way. **8.2.** _____ He'd seen many tornadoes over the years, so he wasn't afraid, but remained cautious. Keller said he was fascinated by the twister, and he stood still until it was directly overhead.

Once inside the swirling cloud, Keller said that everything was „as still as death”. When he looked up, he saw the round opening directly overhead, about 50 to 100 feet in diameter and about a half a mile high. The rotating cloud walls were made clearly visible by bursts of lightning that „zigzagged from side to side”. He also noticed a lot of smaller tornadoes forming and breaking free, making a loud hissing noise. The tornado then passed, skipping over his house and smashing the home of his neighbour.

8.3. _____ Hall was a soybean grower in McKinnet, Texas. One spring afternoon in 1951, Hall and his family were outside when a storm approached. He sent his wife and kids inside to hide but stayed to watch the storm. After baseball-sized hail started coming down, he went inside. He then heard a loud rumbling followed by complete silence. The walls began to shake and his roof was ripped away and thrown into the woods nearby. At this point, he looked up to find the tornado directly overhead.

8.4. _____ Once again, non-stop lightning created a bluish light, enabling him to see everything clearly. And then, just like that, the tornado passed and the sky turned sunny. The same storm killed 100 Texans, but Hall and his family survived.

Adapted from www.science.howstuffworks.com

A.	He described the inside as a smooth wall of clouds, with smaller twisters swirling around the inside before breaking free.
B.	A travelling salesman and a farmer witnessed the phenomenon.
C.	He rushed his family to their storm cellar and, before climbing in himself, decided to take another look.
D.	The second account from Roy Hall does nothing to disprove Keller’s story.
E.	Not surprisingly, both of them were farmers.
F.	He reported that he had to blink his eyes rapidly, since the inside had a bright and luminous pinkish hue.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 9. (3 pkt)

Uzupełnij tekst, wybierając z tabeli odpowiednie formy. Wpisz w miejsca oznaczone linią ciągłą (9.1.–9.6.) literę A, B, C lub D.

Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 0,5 punktu.

THE CODE OF THE DESERT

Two men were crossing the desert when they saw a Bedouin’s tent and asked him for shelter. 9.1. _____ he did not know them, he welcomed them in the way that the conduct of nomads dictates: a camel was killed and its meat served in a sumptuous dinner.

The next day, the two strangers woke early and decided to continue on their journey. As the Bedouin was not at home, they gave his wife a hundred dinars, apologizing for not being able to wait, because 9.2. _____ they spent any more time there, the sun would become too strong for them to travel.

They had travelled for four hours when they heard a voice calling out to them. They looked back and saw the Bedouin following them. As soon as he 9.3. _____ with them, he threw the money to the ground.

„I gave you such a warm welcome! Aren’t you 9.4. _____ of yourselves?”

In surprise, the strangers said that the camel was surely worth 9.5. _____ more than that, but that they did not have much money.

„I am not talking about the amount”, was the answer. „The desert welcomes Bedouins wherever they go, and never asks anything in return. If we 9.6. _____, how could we live? Welcoming you to my tent is like paying back a fraction of what life has given us”.

Adapted from www.paulocoelhoblog.com

	A	B	C	D
9.1.	Even though	Nevertheless	In spite of	Since
9.2.	unless	if	even if	as far as
9.3.	passed up	came down	caught up	rode up
9.4.	shameful	shy	shameless	ashamed
9.5.	quite	eventually	far	no
9.6.	would pay	had to pay	have paid	weren't paid

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

BRUDNOPIS (*nie podlega ocenie*)