

JĘZYK ANGIELSKI: przykładowe zadania egzaminu pisemnego na poziomie rozszerzonym

Struktura egzaminu pisemnego

Poziom rozszerzony		Czas	Punkty
Część I	Stosowanie struktur leksykalno-gramatycznych • jedno lub dwa zadania otwarte	120 min	5 pkt
	Wypowiedź pisemna • jedno zadanie: wypracowanie		18 pkt
Część II	Rozumienie ze słuchu • dwa lub trzy zadania zamknięte	70 min	15 pkt
	Rozumienie tekstu czytanego i rozpoznawanie struktur leksykalno-gramatycznych • jedno lub dwa zadania zamknięte • jedno zadanie zamknięte to test wyboru sprawdzające rozpoznawanie struktur leksykalno-gramatycznych (3-4 pkt)		12 pkt
Razem		190 min	50 pkt

Część I

Stosowanie struktur leksykalno-gramatycznych

Zadanie 1 (2,5 pkt)

Uzupełnij poniższy tekst. W luki (1-5) wpisz wyrazy utworzone od słów znajdujących się w nawiasach tak, aby tekst był logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 0,5 punktu.

In 1947 *Peanuts*, created by Charles Schultz, first 1. (APPEARANCE) in the local paper, *The St Paul Pioneer Press*. Shultz has said that the idea for the comic strip was based on his own experiences of 2. (BULLY) when he was a child. Charlie Brown's main characteristic is his self-defeating 3. (STUBBORN): he can never win a ballgame, but continues playing baseball. He can never fly a kite 4. (SUCCESS), but continues trying to fly his kite. Charlie Brown's playmates in the early years 5. (INCLUSION) his pet beagle Snoopy, Lucy van Pelt and her little brother Linus, and piano playing Schroeder.

Adapted from: "The World of English", 3/2004

Prawidłowe odpowiedzi: 1. appeared, 2. bullying, 3. stubbornness, 4. successfully, 5. included

Zadanie 2 (2,5 pkt)

Wykorzystując podane wyrazy, uzupełnij każde zdanie tak, aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego (1-5). Nie zmieniaj podanych fragmentów i formy podanych wyrazów. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 0,5 punktu.

- Please send the letter as soon as possible.
DELAY
Please send the letter
- You have to pay two months' rent before you move in.
ADVANCE
You have to pay before you move in.
- She accidentally picked up the wrong suitcase at the airport.
MISTAKE
She
- I like spending a lot of time in the open air.
DOORS
I like

- I wish I knew what to do about this problem.

SOLUTION

I wish this problem.

Prawidłowe odpowiedzi: 1. without delay, 2. two months' rent in advance, 3. picked up the wrong suitcase at the airport by mistake, 4. spending a lot of time out of doors, 5. I had the solution to

Wypowiedź pisemna

Zadanie 3 (18 pkt)

Wypowiedz się na jeden z trzech poniższych tematów. Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 słów i spełniać wszystkie wymogi typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu. Zaznacz wybrany temat, zakreślając jego numer.

- Coraz więcej Polaków spędza wakacje za granicą. Napisz **rozprawkę** przedstawiającą dobre i złe strony tego zjawiska.
- Napisz **opowiadanie** o nieoczekiwanym wydarzeniu, które miało miejsce podczas wycieczki zagranicznej i spowodowało twój wcześniejszy powrót do domu.
- Napisz **recenzję** poleconej Ci przez kogoś książki, która Cię oczarowała.

Jak pisać?

I. Rozprawka argumentatywna

- We wstępie rozprawki argumentatywnej (For and Against Essay) określamy temat nie przedstawiając swojej opinii.
- Argumenty za i przeciw problemowi określonemu w temacie omawiamy w rozwinięciu, w dwóch odrębnych akapitach.
- Każdy akapit zaczynamy od tzw. „topic sentence”, które streszcza zawartość danego akapitu.
- Korzystnie jest umieścić przeważające argumenty tuż przed ostatnim akapitem, aby logicznie prowadziły one do końcowych wniosków.
- W zakończeniu podajemy własną opinię lub wyważone podsumowanie tematu.

II. Opowiadanie

- Opowiadanie przedstawia prawdziwe lub fikcyjne wydarzenia. Najczęściej piszemy je nieformalnym stylem, w pierwszej lub trzeciej osobie liczby pojedynczej. Używamy czasów przeszłych oraz konstrukcji imiesłowowych.
- We wstępie określamy tło akcji – osoby, czas i miejsce. Od jego zawartości zazwyczaj zależy, czy czytelnik będzie chciał kontynuować lekturę.
- W rozwinięciu opisujemy wydarzenia, które prowadzą do szczegółowo przedstawionego wydarzenia głównego.
- W zakończeniu opisujemy odczucia i reakcje ludzi, wnioski i konsekwencje danego wydarzenia.
- Możemy zastosować technikę tzw. „flashback narration”, która polega na cofnięciu się w czasie po doprowadzeniu historii do pewnego momentu.
- Pamiętamy o ogromnej roli zróżnicowanego słownictwa!

III. Recenzja

- Recenzja może dotyczyć filmu, książki, sztuki, wystawy, koncertu, pracy naukowej, itd. Piszemy ją stosując czasy teraźniejsze, używając stylu formalnego lub nieformalnego, w zależności od tego, do kogo jest adresowana.
- We wstępie umieszczamy informacje typu czas, miejsce, osoby.
- Rozwinięcie zawiera opis akcji filmu, książki, sztuki, wystawy, przedstawienie treści pracy naukowej, programu koncertu,

a także komentarze dotyczące gry aktorskiej, reżyserii lub sposobu ekspozycji wystawianych obiektów.

4. W zakończeniu należy polecić lub nie omawiane dzieło, podając przyczyny.

Uwaga: jeśli praca będzie zawierać więcej niż 300 słów, otrzymasz za jej kompozycję 0 punktów!

Część II

Rozumienie ze słuchu

Zadanie 4 (5 pkt)

Zapoznaj się z treścią zadania. Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedź na temat wpływu promieni słonecznych na zdrowie człowieka. Na podstawie usłyszanych informacji zdecyduj, które z podanych zdań 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
1.	Jaime Smith noticed a mole on her back when she was grown-up.		
2.	The number of people suffering from skin cancer has been increasing in most countries in the world.		
3.	Nowadays melanoma is the 13th most frequent cancer in the UK.		
4.	In Australia people have been more careful in the sun for about 15 years.		
5.	Most people get sunburnt while sunbathing on a foreign holiday.		

Transkrypcja tekstu do słuchania

"This year's sunbathing could be next year's skin cancer" Jaime Smith was 12 when her GP spotted an abnormal mole on her back. It was removed a week later and sent for tests, which came back positive. She had got a malignant melanoma before she had even reached her teens.

Skin cancer among people in their teens and 20s is increasingly common. In the United States, it is now the most prevalent cancer among 25- to 29-year-olds. From the mid 1970s to the late 1990s, melanoma rates in the United States rose 60.5 per cent among women aged 15 to 29. Britain could soon be facing a similar explosion of cases. According to skin cancer expert Dr Mark Birch, of the University of Newcastle, the States is hitting 1.2 million new skin cancer cases each year. In the UK we're hitting about 46,000, which is going up year upon year.

Melanoma is currently the 13th most common cancer in the UK. But among people under the age of 35, it is the third most common for women and fifth most common in men. Dr Birch believes we are sitting on a skin-cancer "time bomb". He warns that what we are doing now may have grave consequences in 15 to 20 years' time.

The only country in the world where cases of skin cancer are not rising is Australia, because of 15 years of skin cancer awareness campaigns, which have focused on protecting children from the sun.

"Some people estimate that you get up to half your lifetime exposure to the sun before you are 18", says Dr Birch. People who are diagnosed with skin cancer in their teens or 20s are, in fact, suffering from the consequences of sun damage during childhood.

The British are not heeding the warnings to be careful in the sun. However, contrary to expectation, it is not the British abroad who are the problem. Few would now set foot on a plane without stocking up on sun cream. Most of the damage is done at home. When Jaime Smith was diagnosed with cancer, she had never been on a foreign holiday and had never been severely burnt. She says that's the scary thing about it. You do not have to bake yourself in the sun to get skin cancer.

A recent survey found that most people did not get sunburnt while sunbathing. About eight out of ten people who got burnt in the UK did so when they were involved in an outdoor activity rather than actively sunbathing. So we all need to cover up – even when we are just out shopping!

Adapted from: "GIRL ABOUT TOWN" July 15, 2002 No 1496

Prawidłowe odpowiedzi: 1-F, 2-T, 3-T, 4-T, 5-F

Zadanie 5 (4 pkt)

Zapoznaj się z poniższymi zdaniem, które dotyczą wypowiedzi czterech osób na temat narkotyków. Przyporządkuj każdej osobie (1-5) jedno ze zdań (A-F). Dwa zdania podane zostały dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej wypowiedzi. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- A. It's your own business what you do after work at home.
- B. Only drug dealers should be sent to prison.
- C. Drug addicts should be treated in prison.
- D. Marijuana is more dangerous than alcohol and cigarettes.
- E. It is pointless to treat all drug users.
- F. Drugs should be sold legally like cigarettes and their price should contain taxes.

- 1. Speaker 1 –
- 2. Speaker 2 –
- 3. Speaker 3 –
- 4. Speaker 4 –

Transkrypcja tekstu do słuchania

SPEAKER 1

Here's how I feel: I'm tired of paying for everybody else's responsibilities. I paid for my family, you pay for yours. I smoke cigarettes, I pay high taxes. I don't complain to anybody. If you wanna take drugs, you pay high taxes. I think if we made it legal we would get rid of all of these drug pushers and I don't want to pay for anybody's incarceration. I'm already paying for way too many. I'm sick of it. I don't want to pay for anybody's rehab. Take responsibility.

SPEAKER 2

And what would you say about the responsible adult, who looks at marijuana and just using... you know... a marijuana cigarette at night like someone else who would go home and have a martini or a glass of wine? Why shouldn't those people be able to do it, in the privacy of their own home, if you can go home and have a drink tonight when you're done with work?

SPEAKER 3

My problem isn't with the legalisation of drugs or not – legalizing or not. The problem is the people that are in jail, they're in jail for drug use. What rehabilitation are they getting? Are they being treated? And what is the use of putting people in jail for using drugs when they're not being treated for the drug use and they come back out and they're going to keep using the drugs.

SPEAKER 4

Right, I disagree with the notion that drug users, such as marijuana users, anyway, need treatment. I think that – well, listening to the World Health Organisation, they recently put out like a long-term study conclusively stating that marijuana is far less dangerous than both alcohol and cigarettes. So I think that the whole nation of them needing treatment is completely wrong. And I think it's unworkable for us to pay for it anyway.

Adapted from: "Do Drug Offenders Need Treatment or Prison?", CNN.com

Prawidłowe odpowiedzi: 1-F, 2-A, 3-C, 4-E

Zadanie 6 (6 pkt)

Zapoznaj się z poniższymi zdaniem. Usłyszysz dwukrotnie tekst o misjach badawczych na Marsa. Z podanych możliwości odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią usłyszanego tekstu. Zakreśl w każdym przykładzie odpowiednią literę (A-D). Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. What happened to Beagle 2?
 - A. It hasn't landed on Mars.
 - B. The craft's signal wasn't heard on Earth.
 - C. It crashed on the way to Mars.
 - D. Its crew couldn't send a signal composed by the pop group Blur.
2. What was the reason for sending Beagle 2 into space?
 - A. To do research on Mars.
 - B. To measure the distance between Earth and Mars.
 - C. To check if the spacecraft's signal can be heard from Mars.
 - D. To prove that British science is on a higher level than American.
3. Colin Pilinger said that
 - A. Beagle 3 would land on Mars on Christmas Day 2009.
 - B. Beagle 3 would land on Mars in 2009 without any problems.
 - C. Beagle 2 wasn't British failure.
 - D. one British man would stand on Mars by 2030.
4. American scientists
 - A. are proud of three spacecrafts sent to space.
 - B. are going to do more research on Mars in the future.
 - C. have promised President Bush to put him on Mars by 2030.
 - D. named crafts in honour of Charles Darwin.
5. There were
 - A. three spacecrafts sent to Mars in 2007.
 - B. a lot of problems with American mission.
 - C. many missions to Mars which weren't successful.
 - D. two American crafts which succeeded in reaching the Red Planet.
6. American missions to Mars
 - A. have been unsuccessful so far.
 - B. have been done by Spirit and Opportunity.
 - C. have had no problems with spacecrafts.
 - D. have proved that there was once life on the Red Planet.

Transkrypcja tekstu do słuchania

Beagle 2 – A failure or success?

It was hailed as a great advance for British science. It would land on Mars on Christmas Day and begin transmitting signals back to Earth, 100 million miles away. The British pop group Blur had composed a special signal for Beagle 2, which would announce that the spacecraft was working properly. Unfortunately, the little craft has got lost. No signal has been heard from it since it landed. Instead of a massive advance for British space research, Beagle 2 has turned into yet another Great British Heroic Failure.

In the meantime, the United States has successfully landed not just one, but two space rovers on the Red Planet and they have been sending back amazing photographs of the planet's surface: Spirit, which has had a few computer problems, and Opportunity, which works just fine, are now travelling around Mars analyzing rock samples and looking to see if there was once life on Mars.

Beagle 2 was named after The Beagle, the ship that Charles Darwin sailed on when he made his historic trip to the Galapagos Islands. Unfortunately, Beagle 2 has not been so successful. But are the British scientists red faced at their failure on the red planet? Apparently not. Colin Pilinger, the scientist who masterminded the whole project, has promised that Beagle 3 will be launched in 2009. "I think Beagle 2 is a heroic success. We have demonstrated that British people are interested in science. But it's difficult to land on Mars, there is no doubt about it."

The American space team at NASA has promised more of its (successful) Mars probes in 2007, and President Bush has an-

nounced a plan to put a man on Mars by 2030. But so far the race to Mars has only one winner. It's been one small step for the British, but one giant leap for the United States.

Adapted from: "The World of English", 1/2004

Prawidłowe odpowiedzi: 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-B, 5-D, 6-B

Rozumienie tekstu czytanego i rozpoznawanie struktur leksykalno-gramatycznych

Zadanie 7 (5 pkt)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst, z którego usunięto pięć zdań. Wstaw zdania oznaczone literami A-F w luki 1-5 tak, aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. Jedno zdanie podane zostało dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Makers of Quality Children's Protective Clothing since 1897

The school holidays signal the start of six weeks of expense – trips out, new shoes and clothes, and snacks to keep your little ones going.

However, with Queen Eleanor this needn't be the case. **1.** Meaning, this summer you don't have to break the bank to entertain your children, as long as you don't mind a little mess.

Originally created as Kettering Corset Co-operative Society, Queen Eleanor has gone through many changes since its initial creation in 1897. **2.** **3.** Aspire also highly recommend their school wear range.

Everything in Queen Eleanor's extensive school wear range is made using high quality fabrics to ensure all the products are child friendly – durable, washable at high temperatures and comfy.

4. As a new school term will also signal the return of dark afternoons, Insight would also like to recommend Queen Eleanor's range of hi-viz jackets as a must for all school children that have to walk any distance home from school in the dark. **5.**

Queen Eleanor Finance Director, Kevin Brown, told us: "There are so many children injured or killed on our roads during the winter months, mostly due to poor visibility." **6.**

Adapted from: "Insight", 15/2008

- A. As well as boasting an extensive school wear range. Queen Eleanor also produce extensive ranges of work clothing for all sectors of industry.
- B. The dark winter nights throw up numerous dangers but if your child has to walk home alone, arming them with a hi-viz jacket is the ONLY way to ensure their safety.
- C. Ensuring your child not only owns a hi-viz jacket but ensuring they wear it will not only give you peace of mind, but it might also save their life.
- D. Not only do they stock a wide range of high quality school clothes for all ages, they also sell waterproof, paint proof, food proof... generally mess-proof aprons.
- E. The range includes book bags, tabards, waterproof jackets, t-shirts, caps, shorts and skirts, and much more.
- F. A name change and several product range changes later and Queen Eleanor have established themselves as the ONLY company to turn to for all sorts of professional clothing needs.

Prawidłowe odpowiedzi: 1-D, 2-F, 3-E, 4-B, 5-C

Zadanie 8 (4 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.

Herb Alpert

Guitars, not horns, are playing in the Solomon Gallery in Los Angeles. In this way Herb Alpert is celebrating the opening of his exhibition.

Yes, this is the same Herb Alpert who, as a trumpet player in the 1960s, was a great success with his band, the *Tijuana Brass*. The colorful, playful works of art suggest that Alpert is a person of many talents.

He grew up in the Spanish area of Boyle Heights in East Los Angeles and started playing the trumpet at the age of eight. He was influenced by Charlie Parker and Louis Armstrong. Alpert studied classical trumpet, then turned to jazz as a teenager. He also wrote pop music, for example *Wonderful World*, which he wrote with another musician in the late 1950s.

His first success came when he cleverly mixed a new version of *Twinkle Star* with a mariachi sound. He went to a corrida in Tijuana, Mexico, and recorded the cheers and the bands that played. The result, *Lonely Bell*, was a big hit which made Herb Alpert and the *Tijuana Brass* famous throughout the world.

The band produced 14 platinum albums, five no.1 hits and got seven Grammy awards. By 1966, the *Tijuana Brass* had sold more records than *The Beatles*, and their albums *Whipped Cream* and *Other Delights and Going Places* stayed on the album charts for two years.

On the albums, Alpert played all the trumpet parts himself. But he was more than just a horn player. In 1962, with just \$200, he and a friend named Jerry Moss created the company *A&M Records* out of Alpert's garage.

The *A&M Records* company later worked with musicians such as *The Police*, Joe Cocker, *The Carpenters* and Janet Jackson. In 1992, Alpert and Moss sold the company to *PolyGram* for nearly \$500 million.

By the late 1960s Alpert fell into depression. He was worried about the 'unrealistic' nature of his life as a very popular artist. He wanted to slow down his life a little, and so he stopped playing his horn. 'That's when I decided to start painting', he told us. His exhibition proves that it was the right thing to do!

Adapted from: Laurie Schenden, "Herb Alpert", Spotlight

- Herb Alpert seems to be
 - a very talented trumpet player, a successful manager and a skillful painter.
 - the most successful trumpet player in the world.
 - more gifted than people thought.
 - one of the best modern painters.
- Herb Alpert became famous
 - in Tijuana in Mexico.
 - thanks to The Police, Joe Cocker, The Carpenters and Janet Jackson.
 - thanks to *Lonely Bell*.
 - as a teenager.
- Alpert fell into depression
 - after selling his company.
 - because he had stopped playing in a band.
 - because he didn't succeed as a musician.
 - because of his popularity.
- Alpert's exhibition
 - demonstrates his great talent.
 - shows that he is better at painting than playing the horn.
 - made him famous throughout the world.
 - deals with the unrealistic nature of his life.

Prawidłowe odpowiedzi: 1-A, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A

Zadanie 9 (3 pkt)

Przeczytaj tekst, a następnie wybierz właściwe, poprawne pod względem gramatycznym i leksykalnym, uzupełnienie luk 1-6. Zaznacz jedną z czterech możliwości, zakreślając literę A, B, C lub D. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 0,5 pkt.

The World Federation for the Deaf says that there are 70 million deaf people around the world. Sadly, most of these people do not have the resources they need.

They do not **1.** they are fully part of a community. But other deaf people have formed close groups. They even say they have a culture.

For a long time, people **2.** at deaf people as unusual. They believe that deaf people have something wrong with them. In the past, some people have even believed that deaf people were not as intelligent as "normal" people. They believed deaf people learned slowly, or that they could not even learn. Sadly, some people in the past and even today, **3.** deaf people to be worth less than other people because they could not hear. So, deaf people were oppressed. But experts now see deaf people in a new way.

Carol Padden is a professor at a university in California in the United States. She teaches students about communication. She is also deaf. Padden's parents were deaf too. Padden writes about her experiences: "My interest in language is strongly **4.** in the experience of moving between different worlds and languages. While at school, I was often the only deaf child among hearing classmates. But at the end of the day, I returned home and used **5.** Language with my parents and brother."

Carol says that hearing people may think of being deaf as **6.** But many in the Deaf Culture do not think of being deaf as a problem. Carol says that nine out of every ten members of Deaf Culture marry another deaf person. They may even HOPE for a deaf child. They want to share their culture with their children!

Adapted from: "Deaf Culture", Spotlight

- A.** see
B. behave
C. feel like
D. look like
- A.** look
B. were looking
C. have looked
D. looked
- A.** remembered
B. thought
C. took
D. considered
- A.** rooted
B. based
C. caused
D. originated
- A.** Signal
B. Sign
C. Gesture
D. Mighty
- A.** disclosure
B. discernment
C. a discharge
D. a disability

Prawidłowe odpowiedzi: 1-C, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A, 5-B, 6-D

Zadania maturalne opracowała: Marzena Kurnicka, egzaminator, nauczyciel języka angielskiego w Zespole Szkół Nr 5 w Białymstoku