

Miejsce na identyfikację szkoły

ARKUSZ PRÓBNEJ MATURY Z OPERONEM JĘZYK ANGIELSKI

POZIOM ROZSZERZONY
CZĘŚĆ II

Czas pracy: 70 minut

LISTOPAD
2011

Instrukcja dla zdającego

1. Sprawdź, czy arkusz egzaminacyjny zawiera 7 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**

Arkusz opracowany przez Wydawnictwo Pedagogiczne OPERON.

Kopiowanie w całości lub we fragmentach bez zgody wydawcy zabronione. Wydawca zezwala na kopiowanie zadań przez dyrektorów szkół biorących udział w programie Próbną Maturę z OPERONEM.

ROZUMIENIE ZE SŁUCHU

Zadanie 4. (5 pkt)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie audycję radiową o programie komputerowym umożliwiającym zarabianie przez internet. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz te, które są zgodne z nagraniem, zakreślając literę A, B lub C. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

4.1. Who is the developer of the program Adsense?

- A. A major search engine.
- B. A marketing sales company.
- C. A money funding institution.

4.2. Website owners can make money with Adsense by

- A. promoting the ad service to other companies.
- B. placing ads for other companies on their site.
- C. selling their products through this online ad store.

4.3. How are the ads distributed?

- A. By email or mailing lists.
- B. Through online news groups.
- C. On Websites.

4.4. Which point about Adsense was NOT addressed in the news report?

- A. You can tailor the look and feel of the ads to suit your needs.
- B. You are paid based on the number of times people click on the ad.
- C. You can see how your account is doing by viewing statistics online.

4.5. What should you do before you sign up for an account?

- A. Read the Terms of Service.
- B. Check your Website ranking.
- C. Determine if Adsense is suitable for you.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 5. (5 pkt)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedź na temat Kambodży. Zaznacz w tabeli znakiem X, które zdania (5.1.–5.5.) są zgodne z treścią nagrania (TRUE), a które nie (FALSE).

Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

		TRUE	FALSE
5.1.	From the 9 th to the 14 th centuries, Europe was more advanced than Cambodia.		
5.2.	Angkor Wat was the capital of the Cambodian Empire.		
5.3.	It took several decades to build the capital.		
5.4.	The stonework of Angkor Wat is in poor condition today.		
5.5.	Dawn and dusk are particularly good times to visit Angkor Wat.		

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 6. (5 pkt)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie audycję radiową o rasach psów. Na podstawie zawartych w nagraniu informacji przyporządkuj zdania (A–F) do odpowiadających im ras psów (6.1.–6.5.). Wpisz literę A, B, C, D, E lub F w odpowiednie miejsce w tabeli.

Uwaga: jedna informacja została podana dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej z ras.

Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- A. will dig holes in the garden
- B. doesn't bear grudges
- C. garden fence should be high
- D. have a tendency to run off and not return when called for
- E. energetic when young
- F. sleeps a lot even when a puppy

6.1.	Afghan Hound	
6.2.	Beagle	
6.3.	English Bulldog	
6.4.	Golden Retriever	
6.5.	Rhodesian Ridgeback	

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.

The Man Booker Prize for Fiction is awarded every year for a novel written by a writer from the Commonwealth or the Republic of Ireland and it aims to represent the very best in contemporary fiction. The prize was originally called the Booker-McConnell Prize, which was the name of the company that sponsored it, though it was better-known as simply the “Booker Prize”. In 2002, the Man Group became the sponsor and they chose the new name, keeping “Booker”.

Publishers can submit books for consideration for the prize, but the judges can also ask for books to be submitted they think should be included. Firstly, the Advisory Committee give advice if there have been any changes to the rules for the prize and selects the people who will judge the books. The judging panel changes every year and usually a person is only a judge once.

Great efforts are made to ensure that the judging panel is balanced in terms of gender and professions within the industry, so that a writer, a critic, an editor and an academic are chosen along with a well-known person from wider society. However, when the panel of judges has been finalized, they are left to make their own decisions without any further involvement or interference from the prize sponsor.

The Man Booker judges include critics, writers and academics to maintain the consistent quality of the prize and its influence is such that the winner will almost certainly see the sales increase considerably, in addition to the £50,000 that comes with the prize.

Adapted from www.usingenglish.com

7.1. The Man group

- A. was forced to keep the name “Booker”.
- B. decided to include the name “Booker”.
- C. decided to keep the name “Booker-McConnell”.
- D. decided to use only the name “Booker”.

7.2. Who advises on changes to the rules?

- A. The sponsors.
- B. The judging panel.
- C. The advisory panel.
- D. Publishers.

7.3. The judging panel

- A. doesn't include women.
- B. includes only women.
- C. is only chosen from representatives of the industry.
- D. includes someone from outside the industry.

7.4. The Advisory Committee

- A. are involved in choosing the winner.
- B. are involved in choosing the judges.
- C. are not involved at all.
- D. choose the academic for the panel of judges.

7.5. The consistent quality of the prize

- A. is guaranteed by the prize money.
- B. is guaranteed by the publishers.
- C. is guaranteed by neutrality and diversity of the panel of judges.
- D. is guaranteed by the increase in sales of the winner.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 8. (4 pkt)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery fragmenty zdań. Uzupełnij luki (8.1.–8.4.) podanymi fragmentami (A–E) tak, aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Wpisz odpowiednie litery w miejsca oznaczone linią ciągłą.

Uwaga: jeden fragment został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Royal Mail has announced that county names are to be deleted from its postal database, which is called the Postcode Address File and lists every address in the UK. It's used by businesses and public bodies. People will still be able to put counties on addresses when they post letters, but are being advised it's not necessary because a house number, street and postcode are all that is needed.

Ian Beesley, chairman of the board that advises the Royal Mail on running the database, said county names had become “a kind of vanity attachment”. **8.1. _____** – and one or two lines less to write on an envelope – for others this strikes at the heart of who they are.

County-lovers say that by deleting county names from addresses, the postal service is tampering with Britain's history. “It is not up to Royal Mail to decide whether or not to delete our heritage. As far as I recall, we didn't elect them”, says Arnold Bear from Bagshot in Surrey.

When astrologer Russell Grant was growing up in Hillingdon in the late 1950s and early 1960s, **8.2. _____**. “I used to look at Middlesex Cricket Club scores every morning in the paper. And on my school books, it said ‘Middlesex Education Committee’ with the shield of Middlesex, so I felt that sense of belonging.

“And so did others, over the smallest things they were brought up with. It's not just about Middlesex but wherever you grew up and realised from a young age the things that are part of your history and heritage”.

In 1965, the county council was incorporated into Greater London, Hertfordshire and Surrey.

Grant says this removed “daily contact” that local people had with the name because they no longer saw it on, for example, the side of fire engines. “**8.3. _____** but for people moving into the area, it changed things and it definitely became more confusing”.

The name of Middlesex, a Saxon settlement documented in 704, lives on in many ways, most famously in the county cricket club and the university, and its spirit is still evoked by road signs that proudly announce to drivers when they are entering the old county boundaries. There was also a recent reminder of its past glories when the former Middlesex Guildhall was preserved as the new Supreme Court in Parliament Square, central London.

What happened to the historical county of Middlesex was repeated across the UK between 1972 and 1975, **8.4. _____**. In Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, the county councils were no more.

Adapted from www.bbc.co.uk

- A. when a major reorganisation of local government swept aside many old county names
- B. it didn't really change anything for me because I had a solid identity
- C. while many city-dwellers may view the Royal Mail proposal as a sensible move
- D. he felt very much a Middlesex boy
- E. people have started a protest to stop this from happening

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.

First there was surfing and windsurfing. After that we got used to the fact that we can also surf the net. But have you ever heard about couchsurfing? When I heard the name for the first time I instantly thought about “couch potatoes” – probably because the same word occurs in both these phrases. But quite 9.1. _____ to my initial thoughts, not every couch potato would decide to try couchsurfing since it has completely nothing to do with sitting on your couch in front of the TV.

I do not know anyone who does not like travelling. Going on a journey can be a very exciting and enlightening experience. There seems to be no mistake in what people say about travelling – it can really 9.2. _____ your mind. And if you ask yourself how to make this experience even more enjoyable and, first of all, cheaper, then you might want to try couchsurfing.

The idea arose when Casey Fenton, the author of the project, went for a short trip to Reykjavik. The only problem was that he had no accommodation and did not wish to stay in a regular hostel. He 9.3. _____ wrote e-mails to numerous students living in this city and after some time got many responses from those who offered to put him up and show him the city. That's how it got started.

The CouchSurfing project is a non-profit hospitality exchange network. Over the years it has grown rapidly and is now the largest organisation of this type in the world. It is open to all people who want to travel around the globe staying in the houses of other members of the CouchSurfing community. 9.4. _____ exchange they might offer accommodation to those who would like to visit their country. The hosts provide their guests not only with lodging but also 9.5. _____ them about what is worth seeing or doing at their place. As the site of the project 9.6. _____ us, the mission of the project is to make people of different cultural backgrounds work together, get to know each other and make the world a better place.

Adapted from www.e-angielski.com

	A	B	C	D
9.1.	unlike	contrary	opposite	different
9.2.	lengthen	spread	broaden	build
9.3.	moreover	therefore	however	although
9.4.	in	on	with	for
9.5.	suggested to	suggest	advice	advise
9.6.	informs	inform	informing	would inform

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

BRUDNOPIS (*nie podlega ocenie*)