



Sprawdź Swoją Szkołę

DIAGNOZA PRZED EGZAMINEM MATURALNYM

*PIERWSZY PRÓBNY EGZAMIN MATURALNY
Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO*

POZIOM ROZSZERZONY

Rozumienie tekstu czytanego

KARTY PRACY



OŚRODEK
DIAGNOSTYKI
EDUKACYJNEJ



WYDAWNICTWA SZKOLNE I PEDAGOGICZNE
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Strefa wyników niskich

Zadanie 1. (III.4, III.5)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst, a następnie wybierz odpowiedzi zgodne z jego treścią. W każdym z zadań 1.1.–1.4. zaznacz literę **A**, **B**, **C** lub **D**.

Comic Relief is a British charity organization that was founded in the United Kingdom in 1985. The idea came from the comedy writer Richard Curtis, who wanted to help starving people in Ethiopia. One of the basic rules for Comic Relief is the ‘Golden Pound Principle’, which emphasizes the fact that no money is wasted. It means that no money is spent on running the organization. Sponsors pay for all the costs and all the donated money is then spent on people in need.

Red Nose Day is the main way in which Comic Relief raises money. It is held in the spring every other year, and is almost like a holiday. There are special comedy shows on TV, concerts and events at schools. British pupils do not have to wear school uniforms on that day and they do fun things. The red nose is the most popular Comic Relief symbol. People wear it to promote the charity. The design of the nose has been changed each year. First, it was very simple, then it grew arms, turned into a tomato and even changed colour. Then larger noses became available and now you can even attach them to the fronts of cars.

Adapted from: www.wikipedia.org, www.comicrelief.com

- 1.1.** The Golden Pound Principle means that
- A.** little money is spent on the organization.
 - B.** sponsors sell special golden pounds.
 - C.** sponsors try not to spend too much money.
 - D.** all the money goes to charitable causes.
- 1.2.** Red Nose Day is organized to
- A.** have a relaxed day at school.
 - B.** celebrate the beginning of spring.
 - C.** have fun and get some money.
 - D.** collect money at British schools.
- 1.3.** The red nose
- A.** is the size of a tomato.
 - B.** never changes colour.
 - C.** is big and colourful.
 - D.** changes regularly.
- 1.4.** The author
- A.** introduces the reader to the charity.
 - B.** presents different views on the charity.
 - C.** asks the reader to donate some money.
 - D.** encourages the reader to join the charity.



- 1.3. In the third paragraph the author's intention is
- A. to explain what he thinks the English are really like.
 - B. to present English people's views on other nationalities.
 - C. to provide reasons why the English think highly of themselves.
 - D. to criticise English people for the belief that sightseeing is absurd.
- 1.4. The author is
- A. an American who has a strong dislike of the English.
 - B. an Englishman doing a study on cultural differences.
 - C. an Englishman who speaks badly of his countrymen.
 - D. an American making observations about the English.

Zadanie 2. (III.7)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst, z którego usunięto trzy zdania. Uzupełnij luki brakującymi zdaniami, tak aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. W każdym z zadań 2.1.–2.3. wpisz w lukę literę wybraną spośród A–D. Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo.

According to some estimates, as many as 2 per cent of the population have a major, persistent handicap in spelling, and innumerable people claim to be 'terrible spellers'. Why is it so? The answer is children are rarely taught *how* to spell. They are told they must learn spellings by heart and they are rigorously tested. (2.1.) _____

In order to *understand* the spelling system of English, children need to be given reasons for why the spellings are as they are. (2.2.) _____ But the children are rarely taught about these principles. As a result, they never develop a sense of the system so that when they encounter new words they have to resort to guesswork.

Teachers often express surprise that a child who has been quick to learn to read should be a poor speller. (2.3.) _____ But there is no correlation between reading ability and spelling ability. Totally different skills are involved. Spelling involves a set of active, productive, conscious processes that are not required for reading.

Adapted from *The English Language* by David Crystal, 2002

A	They assume that reading, once taught, automatically means that spelling will be 'caught'.
B	Also, more things can go wrong when you try to spell than when you try to read.
C	Also, they need to learn about how these spellings relate to the way they pronounce the words.
D	But to learn things in this way doesn't explain what it is you have learned.



Zadanie 3. (III.8)

Przeczytaj tekst z lukami, a następnie wybierz właściwe ich uzupełnienie. W każdym z zadań **3.1.–3.4.** zaznacz literę **A, B, C** lub **D**.

The world's top tennis players agree that playing at Wimbledon is an experience like **(3.1.)** _____ other. Wimbledon is the most important sporting event of the British summer. Since the first tournament **(3.2.)** _____ in 1877 in front of a few hundred spectators, the competition **(3.3.)** _____ a global sporting event attended by over half a million people, and watched on television by millions.

(3.4.) _____ the Wimbledon tennis championship has been in existence for more than a century, the sport of tennis has a much longer history. Most experts agree that the modern game has its origins in a courtyard ball game played by French monks in the 11th century.

Adapted from www.bbc.co.uk

3.1.

- A. one
- B. any
- C. none
- D. no

3.2.

- A. was played
- B. has been played
- C. had been played
- D. was being played

3.3.

- A. become
- B. became
- C. has become
- D. had become

3.4.

- A. However
- B. Although
- C. Despite
- D. Even



Strefa wyników wysokich

Zadanie 1. (III.4, III.5)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst, a następnie wybierz odpowiedzi zgodne z jego treścią. W każdym z zadań 1.1.–1.4. zaznacz literę **A**, **B**, **C** lub **D**.

I don't know what has happened to me recently – some kind of hormonal change perhaps – but there is no doubt that I have changed quite significantly over the past months. I don't think it can be some kind of medical issue, not at thirty-one years old, and it can't be my mid-life crisis. Well, let me unload the facts and you can judge for yourselves. There are two key changes that I would like to draw your attention to.

Item one: about the middle of February this year I started wearing leather jackets. Nothing strange about that, except about the beginning of February I would have been the first to lay substantial bets against my ever being seen wearing such a thing. I have never, in all my days, considered myself to be anything remotely resembling a leather jacket kind of person. I never held anything against those who did wear them, you must understand, but I knew that leather jackets were simply not me.

Item two: about the end of February this year I walked into a shop in Euston Road and rode out of it half an hour later on a motorbike. Again, this may not strike you as shocking, but once more I have to assure you that nothing could have been further from my mind a fortnight earlier. Cars I love, but motorbikes? A cousin of mine who was a casualty surgeon in Manhattan tells me that he and his colleagues had a one-word nickname for bikers: donors.

So what is happening with me? The most obvious answer, I suppose, is fear or lack of confidence. When I was young, I went round looking as old as possible because I wasn't happy with my youth and now that I am getting older I act and dress like a teenager. However, what do teenagers know that I do not that enables them to act young when they are young and put away childish things? Where do I obtain their secret? Well, one thing is sure, if I carry on at this rate, my friends in ten years' time will have to get used to the sight of me wearing kids' clothes and going down the street on a tricycle. It's a rather alarming thought.

Adapted from *Paperweight* by Stephen Fry, 1997

- 1.1. In the first paragraph, the author's intention is
- A. to describe what brought on the change in his life.
 - B. to ask the reader to advise him on how to stop the change.
 - C. to admit to being puzzled about the recent change in his life.
 - D. to imply that the change must be caused by some medical problem.
- 1.2. The author has
- A. never really found leather jackets fashionable.
 - B. complete contempt for people in leather jackets.
 - C. always secretly wanted to buy a leather jacket.
 - D. unexpectedly taken a liking to leather jackets.



A	The system could be extended to other parts of the country to make our earthquake forecasts more precise.
B	The earthquake bureau in Nanning, a city particularly prone to earthquakes, has developed a system that monitors snakes' natural behaviour using hi-tech equipment.
C	The tremors exposed the frailties of the whole system of cables laid deep under water in Asia.
D	They can sense an approaching earthquake from 120km away, up to five days in advance.
E	In 1976, the city of Tangshan was devastated by an earthquake and some 250,000 people died.

Zadanie 3. (III.8)

Przeczytaj tekst z lukami, a następnie wybierz właściwe ich uzupełnienie. W każdym z zadań 3.1.–3.4. zaznacz literę **A**, **B**, **C** lub **D**.

Woody Allen has won a \$5m out-of-court settlement from American Apparel after the US company used his image on adverts. He sued the clothing firm for using a photo of him from the 1977 film *Annie Hall* (3.1.) _____ consent on billboards. American Apparel had initially planned to bring up his personal life in its defence. The firm (3.2.) _____ that Allen was not worth the \$5m he was demanding because of the controversy surrounding his family life.

Speaking outside Manhattan federal court in New York – where the case had been due to take place – Allen said \$5m was ‘enough to discourage American Apparel or anyone else from (3.3.) _____ trying such a thing again’. He said: ‘I sued American Apparel because they calculatingly took my name, likeness and image and used them publicly to promote their business.’ (3.4.) _____ American Apparel founder Dov Charney, who had the idea for the adverts, told reporters the case was about ‘the dignity of ideas’, not the right of speech.

Adapted from www.news.bbc.co.uk

3.1.

- A. through
- B. within
- C. without
- D. throughout

3.2.

- A. had argued
- B. have argued
- C. was going to argue
- D. would have argued