



Centralna Komisja Egzaminacyjna

Arkusz zawiera informacje prawnie chronione do momentu rozpoczęcia egzaminu.

Układ graficzny © CKE 2010

WPISUJE ZDAJĄCY

KOD

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PESEL

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*Miejsce
na naklejkę
z kodem*

dysleksja

EGZAMIN MATURALNY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

POZIOM PODSTAWOWY

MAJ 2010

Instrukcja dla zdającego

1. Sprawdź, czy arkusz egzaminacyjny zawiera 11 stron (zadania 1 – 8). Ewentualny brak zgłoś przewodniczącemu zespołu nadzorującego egzamin.
2. Część pierwsza arkusza, sprawdzająca rozumienie ze słuchu, będzie trwała około 20 minut i jest nagrana na płycie CD.
3. Pisz czytelnie. Używaj długopisu/pióra tylko z czarnym tuszem/atramentem.
4. Nie używaj korektora, a błędne zapisy wyraźnie przekreśl.
5. Pamiętaj, że zapisy w brudnopisie nie będą oceniane.
6. Na karcie odpowiedzi wpisz swój numer PESEL i przyklej naklejkę z kodem.
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.
9. Nie wpisuj żadnych znaków w części przeznaczonej dla egzaminatora.

**Czas pracy:
120 minut**

**Liczba punktów
do uzyskania: 50**



MJA-P1_1P-102

ROZUMIENIE SŁUCHANEGO TEKSTU**Zadanie 1. (5 pkt)**

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie komunikat dotyczący konkursu. Zdecyduj, które zdania są zgodne z treścią komunikatu (T), a które nie (F). Zaznacz znakiem X odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

		T	F
1.1.	The competition lasts more than a month.		
1.2.	The competition is open to both amateurs and professionals.		
1.3.	It is necessary to use the Internet to enter the competition.		
1.4.	People must send at least one photograph in every category.		
1.5.	The winner will receive \$1,000 in cash.		

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!**Zadanie 2. (5 pkt)**

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedzi pięciu osób na temat pracy domowej zadawanej w szkole. Do każdej osoby (2.1. – 2.5.) dopasuj zdanie podsumowujące jej wypowiedź (A – F). Wpisz odpowiednie litery do tabeli. Jedno zdanie podane zostało dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- A. Homework should be done by kids, not by their parents.
- B. Homework prepares you for further education.
- C. Good teaching is more important than homework.
- D. Homework should be more attractive.
- E. Too much homework may be bad for pupils' health.
- F. Homework should keep pupils busy.

2.1.	
2.2.	
2.3.	
2.4.	
2.5.	

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 3. (5 pkt)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad z pisarzem. Z podanych możliwości odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

3.1. Paul Cornell started working as a writer because he

- A. enjoyed writing very much.
- B. had to earn his own money.
- C. didn't want to study any more.

3.2. The advice Cornell gives to future writers is to

- A. change their job if they are not good at it.
- B. ask mum for her honest opinion.
- C. listen to the critical opinions of others.

3.3. Cornell's day

- A. depends on how much he writes by lunchtime.
- B. is always the same and starts early in the morning.
- C. seems short because he loves going to the cinema.

3.4. According to Cornell,

- A. young writers usually write lots of rubbish.
- B. anyone can think of a good story for a novel.
- C. many famous writers suffer from writer's block.

3.5. Paul Cornell is

- A. sorry he didn't finish his university course.
- B. sometimes disappointed with being a writer.
- C. satisfied with the profession he has chosen.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

ROZUMIENIE PISANEGO TEKSTU**Zadanie 4. (8 pkt)**

Przeczytaj oferty pracy. Do każdego z podanych zdań (4.1. – 4.8.) przyporządkuj właściwą ofertę (A – E). Wpisz odpowiednią literę w każdą rubrykę tabeli. Każda z liter może być użyta więcej niż jeden raz. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- A.** We would like to recruit a receptionist. You need to have a very outgoing personality and should be able to work under pressure. You must have computer skills and be able to manage face to face contacts with our clients. Working hours – 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays.
- B.** We need trained security officers. One week you will work from 8 a.m. till 4 p.m., the next week - evening hours, but you will not have to work at weekends. You need excellent references from your last employer. 5-year previous employment in this profession is a must.
- C.** This is a new position for a part-time pharmacist who will manage the distribution of medicines. Initially, the candidate is expected to work between three and six hours per week, which may increase with time.
- D.** We are very excited to announce the position of Restaurant and Bar Manager here at Bedford Hotel. We expect you to be a natural leader and have good communication skills which will help you to train your team.
- E.** We are currently recruiting for the position of Product Manager. We need a person who will be creative and enthusiastic about the products that we sell. We are looking for a person with vision, who enjoys learning about new products and technologies and can work long hours including Saturdays and Sundays.

adapted from www.wantalocal.co.uk

4.1.	You will be educating a group of people.	
4.2.	You will have to gain some knowledge.	
4.3.	You must be good at talking to customers.	
4.4.	You will have to work weekly shifts.	
4.5.	You may have to work at weekends.	
4.6.	It is possible that you will work more hours in the future.	
4.7.	You should know how to work in stressful situations.	
4.8.	Experience is absolutely essential.	

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 5. (6 pkt)

Przeczytaj tekst. Na podstawie informacji w nim zawartych zdecyduj, które zdania są zgodne z treścią tekstu (T), a które nie (F). Zaznacz znakiem X odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Schatz came into the room while we were still in bed and I saw that he looked ill. His face was white and he walked slowly. "Dad, I've got a headache," he said.

"You go to bed. I'll see you when I'm dressed."

But when I came downstairs he was dressed, sitting by the fire and feeling cold. When I put my hand on his forehead I knew he had a fever. When the doctor came, he took the boy's temperature. "What is it?" I asked him. "One hundred and two," the doctor said. Downstairs he left three different medicines with instructions for giving them. He said there was nothing to worry about and there was no danger.

Back in the room I asked the boy "Do you want me to read to you?"

"All right, if you want to," said the boy. His face was very white and there were dark patches under his eyes. He lay still in bed and seemed not to pay attention to what was going on. "How do you feel, Schatz?" I asked him. "Just the same, so far," he said.

After giving him the medicine at eleven o'clock, I went out for a while. It was a bright, cold day, so I took the dog for a walk up the road. When I returned home, they said the boy refused to let anyone come into the room.

"You can't come in," he said. "You mustn't get what I have."

He was sitting in exactly the same position as before. I took his temperature. "What is it?" he asked. "Your temperature seems all right," I said. "There's nothing to worry about."

I sat down, opened the book and started to read. I could see he was not following, so I stopped. "About what time do you think they are going to take me to hospital?" he asked with tears in his eyes.

"You aren't going to hospital. What's the matter with you?"

"Oh yes, I am. I heard the doctor say a hundred and two," he cried.

"People don't go to hospital with a fever of one hundred and two," I explained calmly.

"You poor Schatz. That's a different thermometer, a different scale. It's like miles and kilometers. Do you remember when we were driving and I explained to you how many kilometers we were doing when you saw seventy miles on the speedometer?"

"Oh sure, I remember now," he said and the look in his eyes relaxed slowly.

adapted from A Day's Wait by Ernest Hemingway

		T	F
5.1.	Schatz's father told him to get dressed.		
5.2.	The doctor left a prescription for three medicines.		
5.3.	The boy asked his father to read to him.		
5.4.	The boy was afraid to have visitors in his room.		
5.5.	Schatz was listening carefully when his father was reading to him.		
5.6.	The story is about a misunderstanding.		

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 6. (6 pkt)

Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych możliwości odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B, C lub D. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

You won't catch world-famous computer programmer Richard Stallman blogging. He doesn't even own a mobile phone. How does he manage?

For decades Richard Stallman has been one of the world's most famous computer programmers. These days the 55-year-old spends his time travelling the globe and speaking about his work. But despite this, he is one of those people who choose to limit the use of popular technologies in a way that may seem strange. For example, he refuses to carry a mobile phone. And even though he does most of his work on a computer, Stallman rarely connects to the Internet and avoids surfing the web without purpose. He also has a rule about answering emails – he never checks his email until he has answered all previous messages.

“Very often I'm on planes and buses, or in a place where there's no Internet, so I couldn't possibly do my work if I couldn't do it offline,” he told the Guardian from his office in Boston. “Fortunately I have a powerful computer, and it's capable of doing an awful lot without a web connection – something which many users don't seem to realise.”

In this he is not alone. Most of us know the feeling of fear when our computer announces yet another email. Research from the University of Glasgow has shown that 34 per cent of us feel devastated by the number of messages we receive. That is why some of the most skilled technologists react by choosing to limit their interaction with the hi-tech world. In the most extreme cases, technologists can become so disappointed with the benefits of new systems that they disconnect almost completely. Retired professor Donald Knuth, like many 70-year-olds, doesn't use email any more. This is the result of his decision made nearly 20 years ago. Professor Knuth says he simply doesn't want to spend so much time in front of the screen.

However, not everybody is in the lucky position of Knuth or Stallman. We cannot give up modern technologies completely. Of course, some people can afford to do that. For example, if you're extremely rich, you can employ an assistant to surf the web for you, but most people have their duties at work that force them to be connected.

adapted from www.guardian.co.uk

6.1. Stallman is an unusual computer expert because he

- A. keeps away from new technologies.
- B. works on his own computer only.
- C. never answers the emails he receives.
- D. does more work on planes than at home.

6.2. Which sentence is true about Stallman?

- A. He dislikes working on computers while travelling.
- B. He doesn't trust the safety of the Internet.
- C. He has learned to work without access to the net.
- D. He uses his mobile phone only at work.

6.3. Research has proved that people

- A. receive about 34 messages a day.
- B. feel disappointed surfing the web.
- C. regularly check electronic mail.
- D. dislike getting too many emails.

6.4. Professor Donald Knuth does not use email because he

- A. was disconnected a long time ago.
- B. thinks he is too old to use it.
- C. has never tried to use it before.
- D. believes it is time-consuming.

6.5. According to the author, some people

- A. are lucky to be able to use modern technologies.
- B. are not able to avoid using the Internet.
- C. are not allowed to use the Internet at work.
- D. cannot afford to use high-tech devices.

6.6. In the article, the author

- A. makes fun of people who do not use computers.
- B. explains why some people are not hi-tech fans.
- C. encourages readers to surf the web more often.
- D. criticizes those who do not use the Internet.

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