

# Polish your English

*Pisemny egzamin dojrzałości z języka angielskiego w szkołach dla młodzieży w województwie dolnośląskim 7 maja 2003, godzina 9*

## ZADANIA

### TEKSTY DO ROZUMIENIA ZE SŁUCHU

(Na maturze otrzymał je tylko nauczyciel)

#### TEKST I

##### SPEAKER ONE

I think that the procedure for getting your driving licence should change. I took the written test in school when I was 15 but had to wait until I turned 16 to get my permit. Well, by that time my test results had already expired! That was frustrating – but it got worse! I took the test for the second time and failed. I was completely aggravated. I finally passed the written test a couple of months ago; however, in my state even if you are the legal age to drive, you still have to wait six months once you get your permit before you get your licence. That means I will be 18 when I can officially drive, and by that time, I'll be leaving for college and won't be able to have a car. I was so excited to drive when I first turned 17, but after going through all this drama to get my licence, I'm totally disappointed.

##### SPEAKER TWO

One day, my dad – who was teaching me to drive a stick shift – decided I was finally good enough to drive outside the local hospital parking lot. I pulled onto a maintenance road, got up to 30 mph and was feeling confident. Then I stopped too short at a stop sign. My dad got impatient and told me to keep going. Suddenly, sirens started blaring and someone on a bullhorn told me to pull over, which I wasn't sure how to do. I finally just stopped the car in the middle of the road. Turns out that hospital security thought I was driving drunk! Luckily, my dad is a doctor there, and once we showed the officers my learner's permit, they let me go.

##### SPEAKER THREE

I've had bad luck with cars in general. I failed both the written and driving tests. After I finally passed, my dad bought me a car, and two days later someone hit me in the school parking lot. Then, the same day my mom bought me a new car, someone hit it in another parking lot and broke my taillight! A month later, I got a parking ticket near my school. Instead of paying, I chose not to drive to school for 15 days. The first day I drove to school again, someone rammed into my rear bumper. My total bill for tickets and damages was \$5,000. I'm obviously not meant to drive. (Według magazynu *Seventeen March 2003*)

#### TEKST II

40,000 people marched through central London on 21<sup>st</sup> September in support of foxhunting. The protesters are angry that Tony Blair's government is set

to ban the ancient "blood sport". Hunting horns blared and whistles blew as the demonstrators walked past the Houses of Parliament shouting, "Blair, ban hunting and we'll boot you out."

Foxhunting is practised by only a small minority of the British population. The participants are mainly from rural areas and those from the upper classes. Prince Charles is a supporter. On hearing of the Labour Government's plans to ban the blood sport, the Prince was heard to say, "I might as well leave the country."

The majority of the British public have never supported what many feel is a cruel and barbaric way to spend one's leisure time. The latest opinion polls show that around 65% of the population wishes to see foxhunting banned. Only 24% support it. 64% of those polled also said that the Royal Family set a bad example to others by taking part in blood sports.

Those who support foxhunting say that it is a humane way to control the number of foxes in the countryside. They say that 6,000 jobs depend on the sport. They also think that it is a lot of fun. Those against the sport say that other methods of controlling foxes are less cruel. Foxhunting involves men and women in red coats shouting "Tally Ho", who, along with around 50 dogs, chase a fox around the countryside. If the fox is caught then it is ripped to pieces by the dogs. Sounds like a nice way to spend a Sunday afternoon. Doesn't it? (Według magazynu *The World of English No 5 2002*)

## CZEŚĆ I

### ROZUMIENIE TEKSTU SŁUCHANEGO

#### ZADANIE A

Po dwukrotnym wysłuchaniu wypowiedzi trzech dziewcząt zdecyduj, której z nich dotyczy poniższe zdanie (1-9). Zaznacz znakiem ✓ odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli. Za poprawne wykonanie tego zadania możesz uzyskać 9 punktów.

Speaker Speaker Speaker  
One Two Three

##### 0 She had a learner's permit. (przykład)

1. She thinks she shouldn't drive at all.
2. She didn't pass the driving test the first time.
3. She had to take the test the second time because of the regulations.
4. She was stopped for breaking the traffic regulations.
5. She had a series of small accidents.
6. She thinks it takes too long to get a driving licence.
7. She is complaining about the driving licence regulations in her state.
8. She was taught to drive by her dad.
9. She had to pay a lot of money for repairs and tickets.

#### ZADANIE B

Po dwukrotnym wysłuchaniu wiadomości zdecyduj, które z poniższych zdań są zgodne (TRUE) z zawartymi w nich informacjami, a które nie (FALSE). Zaznacz znakiem ✓ odpowiednią rubrykę w tabelce. Za prawidłowe rozwiązanie tego zadania możesz uzyskać 6 punktów.

TRUE FALSE

1. The march in London was organised to protest against foxhunting.
2. Prince Charles shares the protesters' opinion.
3. Foxhunting is popular with the majority of Britons.
4. The Royal Family is criticised for supporting foxhunting by a considerable part of the British population.
5. The text provides a description of what foxhunting involves.
6. The text presents only arguments against foxhunting.

## CZEŚĆ II

### ROZUMIENIE TEKSTU CZYTANEGO

#### Zadanie A

Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy tekst. W części I wybierz jedną zgodną z tekstem odpowiedź i zakreśl A, B albo C. W części II, spośród 15 pytań oznaczonych literami od A do O wybierz 9 takich, na które znajdziesz odpowiedź w tekście. Wpisz do tabelki litery oznaczające wybrane pytania. Kolejność wpisywanych liter nie jest ważna. Za poprawne rozwiązanie tego zadania możesz uzyskać 10 punktów.

#### Has anyone got a home for me?

It's springtime, when thoughts turn to nesting. My boyfriend and I are moving. This isn't good news for us, mainly because it will be the third time in 12 months that we have had to move. The reason we move so often is that we are part of a housing underclass in London. Hardly anyone recognises our existence. Technically, we could be called "homeless", since we never live anywhere permanently. More accurately, we are "short-lifers". That, at least, is what we are called by the housing associations, private organisations that provide homes for the not-very-well-off.

Housing associations get money from the government to renovate properties. While they're waiting for the government money, they put people in the flats to stop squatters taking over. That's where people like my boyfriend and I come in. We are those people.

Unfortunately, the system seems to benefit the association more than it does the people who live in these properties. We move every few months into flats that anyone else would consider unfit for human habitation. In one flat, the smell in the bathroom was so bad that I refused to go in it at all. My boyfriend went in with a pair of rubber gloves and a mask over his face to remove the old, urine-stained carpet from the floor.

The kitchen was no better. The grease on the floor was so thick that it looked as if someone had spent ten years rubbing bacon fat on it and then tramping across it in muddy boots. We did finally get it clean, but I was angry. How could anyone have lived in such conditions? And who was this filthy person?

I found out a few weeks later when he rang the bell to ask if he could get his mail. I gathered all my weeks of resentment and prepared to confront him. But when I opened the door, I saw a pale, greasy-haired man in his forties, who was wiping his nose on the sleeve of his coat. He looked so pathetic, I just lost my nerve.

The neighbours are another problem. Already this year we have lived above a psychopathic bouncer and his girlfriend. She was so sensitive to noise that a small ventilator we couldn't hear inside our flat was giving her a headache in hers.

Then there was the girl with the extremely cute cat. Unfortunately, the girl had a very un-cute habit of going through our mail and taking cheques and banknotes. We finally had to get a locked mailbox.

In the flat we have now, we live below a Spanish woman called Mrs Jérez who has multiple personalities, to whom she is constantly talking. We hear her moving furniture around at five in the morning.

My boyfriend, who is also Spanish, tried to befriend her, because as soon as the housing association manages to get her out, they will also kick us out so they can start renovations on the whole house. "Hello! I hear you're Spanish as well," he said to her in Spanish. She didn't answer, but just shook her head irrationally.

Mrs Jérez is not the only irrational person in our road. My boyfriend has had his car windscreen smashed with a brick simply because he took someone's parking space. Ah, London life! It's no wonder I spend most of my time 65 kilometres away in Reading, where I work.

(Według magazynu *Spotlight No 5/1999*)

### CZEŚĆ I

The main idea of the text is that

- A. it's difficult for some people to find a decent flat in London.
- B. most flats in London are ruined and dirty.
- C. neighbours in London are generally difficult to get on with.

### CZEŚĆ II

A. *What did the bathroom in one of the author's flats look like? (przykład)*

- B. How many times has the author moved in the last 12 months?
- C. Why do housing associations put people in devastated houses?
- D. Why is the author homeless?
- E. Where does the author's boyfriend come from?
- F. Where had the previous tenant moved?
- G. What did the previous tenant do for a living?
- H. Why did the previous tenant come to the author?
- I. Why does one of the author's neighbours talk to herself?
- J. What did the author tell the previous tenant when she saw him?
- K. Why has the author's boyfriend had the windscreen smashed?
- L. What did one of the author's neighbours steal?
- M. Why did one of the author's neighbours have headaches?
- N. What was special about the kitchen floor in one of the flats?
- O. What is the author's boyfriend's job?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
A

### Zadanie B

Z poniższego artykułu usunięto kilka fragmentów zdań. Przeczytaj uważnie tekst i dopasuj brakujące fragmenty zdań tak, aby tworzyły logiczną i poprawną całość, wpisując odpowiednią literę w luki. Jeden fragment jest zbędny, a jeden został już dla przykładu

wstawiony. Za prawidłowe rozwiązanie tego zadania możesz otrzymać 10 punktów.

Tony Blair's Son Misses Out Oxford

Euan Blair, (0) A, has just failed to get good enough grades in his A-levels to go (1) \_\_\_\_\_. He got a C grade in his French exam. If he had got a B, (2) \_\_\_\_\_. Unfortunately, Euan's narrow failure coincides with a scandal (3) \_\_\_\_\_. It has been alleged that examiners were put under pressure to purposely grade students down so that the government could escape criticism that the exams (4) \_\_\_\_\_. It also appears that this pressure came from the government itself. Thousands of A-level students consequently got lower grades (5) \_\_\_\_\_. So Euan Blair is not alone in his disappointment. Could it be his dad's government was to blame for him not getting into Oxford?

The scandal has meant that the head of the A-level examination board (6) \_\_\_\_\_, and thousands of students papers (7) \_\_\_\_\_. "Of course I am sorry," said Prime Minister Blair. "I am not just sorry for those students that have been put in this position. I am sorry (8) \_\_\_\_\_."

Euan was a pupil at the strangely named London Oratory School, where he was deputy head boy. After being rejected from Oxford, Blair has been accepted at Bristol University (9) \_\_\_\_\_. Bristol is a good university, (10) \_\_\_\_\_. And if he doesn't like it at his new university, then there is only one person to blame, perhaps – his dad!

(Według *The World of English No 5/2002*)

### A. the son of British Prime Minister

- B. have had to be re-graded
- C. to Oxford University
- D. that this situation has happened at all
- E. has been sacked
- F. then he would be going to Oxford
- G. than they were expecting
- H. but not as good as Oxford
- I. are becoming too easy
- J. that has broken out about A-level results this year
- K. where he will study ancient history
- L. and this week he applied for the university

### CZEŚĆ III

#### TEST LEKSYKALNO-GRAMATYCZNY

#### Zadanie A

Uzupełnij każde z niedokończonych zdań tak, aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Nie wolno niczego zmieniać w podanych fragmentach zdań. Za prawidłowe wykonanie tego zadania możesz otrzymać 12 punktów.

*Przykład:*

*I spend 15 minutes going to school.*

*It takes me 15 minutes to get to school.*

- 1. John was offered a job so he didn't have to emigrate. If John \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. I'm sure she hasn't apologised to him.

She can't

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. You will have to take your car to the garage. It needs servicing. You will \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ serviced.

4. I'm sorry I didn't have time to meet with you. I wish \_\_\_\_\_.

5. "No, I didn't ask your boyfriend to give me a lift," said Maggie. Maggie denied \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Jane first visited her parents-in-law last weekend. Until last weekend \_\_\_\_\_.

7. I have never read a book as good as this. This is \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ read.

8. Jane finds it difficult to live in a small village after living in a big city for so many years. Jane can't get used \_\_\_\_\_.

9. They are discussing that problem at the moment. The problem \_\_\_\_\_

10. I'd better take some warm clothes because it might be cold in the evenings.

I will take some warm clothes in case \_\_\_\_\_.

11. Although she is still very young she seems to be very mature and responsible.

Despite \_\_\_\_\_

12. "I want to start the journey now, without any delay," said Peter.

Peter insisted \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Zadanie B

Przeczytaj uważnie tekst i zdecyduj, które linijki są poprawne, a w których znajduje się zbędny wyraz. Jeśli linijka jest poprawna, postaw ✓, jeśli zawiera zbędny wyraz, wypisz go na marginesie. Dwie pierwsze linijki są przykładami. Za prawidłowe rozwiązanie tego zadania możesz otrzymać 5 punktów.

0. *The trouble with the tea is that originally it was quite \_\_\_\_\_*

00. *a good drink. So a group of the most eminent British \_\_\_\_\_*

- 1. scientists put up their heads together, and conducted a complicated \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. biological experiment as to find a way of spoiling it. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. They suggested that if you do not drink it clear, or with lemon, \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. or rum and sugar but pour a few drops of the cold milk into it, \_\_\_\_\_

5. and no sugar at all, the desired object is been achieved. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Once this refreshing, aromatic beverage was successfully \_\_\_\_\_
7. transformed into a colourless and tasteless gar-gling-water, \_\_\_\_\_
8. it suddenly had become the national drink of \_\_\_\_\_

Rowling was finally vindicated when a judge in the US ruled that Stouffer was a blatant liar and cheat. "I sat shaking after hearing 9) \_\_\_\_\_ news," she says. "The clouds have lifted and I no longer have 10) \_\_\_\_\_ worry." (Według magazynu *The Week* 28 September 2002)

### Zadanie E

Uzupełnij zdania, wstawiając odpowiednią formę czasownika w nawiasie. Za prawidłowe rozwiązanie tego zadania możesz otrzymać 5 punktów.

**Przykład:** I suggest (go) going to the cinema.

9. Great Britain and Ireland – still retaining, \_\_\_\_\_
10. indeed usurping, the high-sounding title of tea. \_\_\_\_\_
- (Według *George Mikes, How to be an Alien*)

### Zadanie C

Przekształć wyrazy podane na końcu każdego ze zdań w taki sposób, aby po ich wstawieniu w luki uzyskać poprawne i logiczne zdania. Za prawidłowe rozwiązanie tego zadania możesz otrzymać 3 punkty.

0) **Pushy parents may be doing their children more harm than good. PUSH – przykład**

1. Can you hear that \_\_\_\_\_? It's John watching his favourite comedy show again. LAUGH
2. Many children live in the \_\_\_\_\_ world of computer games. IMAGINE
3. Although she had put on a lot of make-up, there was still a \_\_\_\_\_ scar on her left cheek. NOTICE
4. I think you should \_\_\_\_\_ John from climbing this mountain. The weather is going to change so it may be dangerous. COURAGE
5. After his last jump everybody knew he was the \_\_\_\_\_ world champion. QUESTION
6. Although he is 25, he is still very \_\_\_\_\_. Do you think he will ever grow up? MATURE

### Zadanie D

Wstaw jeden wyraz w każdą lukę tak, aby uzyskać logiczny i poprawny tekst. Za prawidłowe rozwiązanie tego zadania możesz otrzymać 5 punktów.

J.K. Rowling 0) **has** been having a terrible time. First she 1) \_\_\_\_\_ terrorised 2) \_\_\_\_\_ a stalker – an American fan 3) \_\_\_\_\_ was finally deported last month. Then she was accused 4) \_\_\_\_\_ plagiarism by Nancy Stouffer, an American writer who alleged that Rowling stole the word "Muggles" – the non-wizards in the *Harry Potter* books – from her own work. The case, 5) \_\_\_\_\_ was big news in the US, made Rowling's life 6) \_\_\_\_\_ misery. She lay awake all night worrying, and even contemplating abandoning *Harry Potter* altogether. "It felt as 7) \_\_\_\_\_ some stranger had come out of nowhere saying she was my daughter's mother," she says. "I had worked on *Harry Potter* 8) \_\_\_\_\_ 11 years. For Stouffer to claim that this was done not through effort but theft – it was like a punch in the stomach." Last week

1. Susan's got sore feet because she (dance) \_\_\_\_\_ non-stop for three hours.
2. Why do you keep (repeat) \_\_\_\_\_ that you don't love him? Everybody knows you are marrying him next month.
3. He should stay in bed until his fever (go) \_\_\_\_\_ down.
4. If you hear her (cough) \_\_\_\_\_ again, give her these tablets.
5. By the time you come back from the shops I (finish) \_\_\_\_\_ lunch.

### CZĘŚĆ IV WYPOWIEDŹ PISEMNA

Proszę napisać wypracowanie o długości 200–300 słów (1–1,5 strony papieru kancelaryjnego) na jeden z trzech tematów. Za tę część można uzyskać maksymalnie 35 punktów.

1. Write about the most fascinating city you have ever visited.
2. You haven't been getting on well with your parents recently. In a letter to a friend describe the problem and ask for advice.
3. More and more people say that it is better to study abroad than in Poland. Write a composition about it providing arguments for and against.