

Przykładowy pisemny egzamin maturalny

## Poziom podstawowy

Czas pracy: 120 minut

Za rozwiązanie wszystkich zadań można otrzymać łącznie **50 punktów**.

## ROZUMIENIE ZE SŁUCHU

### Zadanie 1. (5pkt)

**M1.1** Zapoznaj się ze zdaniami podanymi w tabeli. Usłyszysz dwukrotnie fragment audycji radiowej. Zdecyduj, które zdania są zgodne z jej treścią (TRUE), a które nie (FALSE). Zaznacz znakiem (X) odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

	TRUE	FALSE
<b>1.1.</b> Two thousand years ago Pompeii was a large but rather poor town.		
<b>1.2.</b> People in ancient Pompeii hadn't experienced a disaster before the fatal Vesuvius eruption.		
<b>1.3.</b> It took the volcano a couple of days to bury Pompeii.		
<b>1.4.</b> Some people in Herculaneum hoped to survive because of the weather conditions.		
<b>1.5.</b> Vesuvius hasn't erupted for the last 79 years.		

### Zadanie 2. (5 pkt)

**M1.2** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie audycję radiową, w której wypowie się pięć osób na temat książek. Przyporządkuj im zdania (A–F). Wpisz odpowiednie litery w kratki (2.1.–2.5.) Jedno ze zdań nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz jeden punkt.

The person is talking about	
<b>A</b> a true story.	
<b>B</b> a biography.	
<b>C</b> a book about nature.	
<b>D</b> a detective story.	
<b>E</b> an adventure book.	
<b>F</b> a horror story.	

<b>2.1.</b> Speaker 1	
<b>2.2.</b> Speaker 2	
<b>2.3.</b> Speaker 3	
<b>2.4.</b> Speaker 4	
<b>2.5.</b> Speaker 5	

### Zadanie 3. (5pkt)

**M1.3** Zapoznaj się ze zdaniami podanymi poniżej. Usłyszysz dwukrotnie fragment powieści. Z podanych możliwości odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią usłyszanych informacji. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- 3.1.** David Clarendon had  
**A** one child.  
**B** two children.  
**C** three children.
- 3.2.** That day he was going to drive his daughter to her ballet class because  
**A** she asked him to do it.  
**B** it was what he always did.  
**C** his wife couldn't use her car.
- 3.3.** David wanted to talk to the workmen  
**A** to find out who had stolen the money.  
**B** to praise them for finishing the work so quickly.  
**C** to ask them to leave the house.
- 3.4.** His wife's parents died  
**A** before she got married.  
**B** after her daughter's birth.  
**C** ten years after she got married.
- 3.5.** In her marriage Mrs Clarendon was bothered by her husband's  
**A** impatience.  
**B** frightening past.  
**C** attitude to the future.

## ROZUMIENIE TEKSTU CZYTANEGO

### Zadanie 4. (8 pkt)

Przeczytaj poniższe fragmenty tekstu (4.1–4.8), a następnie dopasuj odpowiadające im stwierdzenia (A–I). Jedno stwierdzenie nie pasuje do żadnego fragmentu. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

4.1.

Don't make the mistake of thinking the interview is just a formality. Even if all the preliminaries have gone well, don't start imagining how you'll spend your new salary. The biggest error you can make is to assume that, because you've got this far, the job is in the bag.

4.2.

How you present yourself during your initial meeting with a potential employer is very important, and your physical appearance can say a lot to someone who is meeting you for the first time. Even if you know that the firm allows employees to wear jeans, don't show up to the interview in casual clothes. Show up in neat, professional clothing, preferably a business suit.

4.3.

Be familiar with the job description of the position you're applying for so that you can illustrate how your experience, abilities, and strengths are in line with the company's needs. Many potential employers want to know why they should hire you specifically. Make it clear to them.

4.4.

Failing to praise yourself during an interview is one of the most self-defeating mistakes you can make. This is the time for thinking you are the best, so sing your praises! Don't be afraid to talk about everything you've accomplished, whether in school or in previous companies. This is your time to shine.

4.5.

This meeting should be a two-way conversation, and many interviewees cover up their nervousness by talking on. Be careful not to talk over the interviewer. Sit calmly and listen carefully, answering questions thoughtfully.

4.6.

Employers appreciate a candidate who can ask several intelligent questions during an interview. Prepare at least three or four questions in advance to ask the interviewer. Interviews are an exchange of information, and not having questions to ask can reveal a lack of preparation.

4.7.

This is your first and sometimes only chance to show your personality. Don't walk in announcing you're having a bad day. Be polite and cheerful. Show you are very much interested in the job and happy to be interviewed for it. And don't forget to thank the person at the end of the interview!

4.8.

Make sure to send a handwritten thank-you note or polite email to the interviewer expressing gratitude for his or her time and consideration. You shouldn't start calling the company on a daily basis, but a phone call checking in a week after the interview is perfectly acceptable.

A Don't forget the follow-up.

B Don't wear too much make up.

C Show your enthusiasm.

D Show you want to know more.

E Dress properly.

F Take the interview seriously.

G Don't be too modest.

H Show why you're the best choice.

I Don't talk too much.

### Zadanie 5. (8 pkt)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst, z którego usunięto osiem zdań. Wstaw zdania oznaczone A–I w luki 5.1.–5.8., tak aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. W każdą lukę wpisz literę, którą oznaczone zostało brakujące zdanie. Jedno ze zdań nie pasuje do tekstu. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

When I was a child, I was always at Wuthering Heights, because my mother was a servant with the Earnshaw family. **5.1.** \_\_\_\_\_ I grew up with Catherine and Hindley Earnshaw, and we three played together as children.

One day, their father Mr Earnshaw came back from a long journey. **5.2.** \_\_\_\_\_ 'Look what I've bought you!' he told us all, unwrapping something he was holding carefully in his arms. Catherine and Hindley were expecting presents, and they rushed eagerly to see what it was. **5.3.** \_\_\_\_\_

'I found him all alone in the busy streets of Liverpool,' Mr Earnshaw explained to them, 'and I couldn't leave him to die. **5.4.** \_\_\_\_\_.' But Hindley and Catherine were angry because they had not received any presents and refused to let the strange child share their room. **5.5.** \_\_\_\_\_ He was called Heathcliff, as a first and last name. No one ever discovered who his parents had been.

Catherine and he became great friends, but Hindley hated him, and was often cruel to him. Old Mr Earnshaw was strangely fond of this gipsy child, and frequently punished his son for behaving badly to Heathcliff. **5.6.** \_\_\_\_\_

This situation could not last. As Mr Earnshaw grew old and ill, Heathcliff became even more his favourite, and Hindley often quarrelled with his father. When Hindley was sent away to study, I hoped that we would have peace in the house. **5.7.** \_\_\_\_\_ He tried to persuade his master to be stricter with the children, and was always complaining that Heathcliff and Catherine did not spend enough time studying the Bible or attending church services.

Catherine was a wild, wicked girl in those days. **5.8.** \_\_\_\_\_ She was proud, and liked giving orders. But she had the prettiest face and the sweetest smile you've ever seen. I could forgive her anything when she came to say she was sorry.

(Adapted from *Wuthering Heights*, by Emily Brontë, retold by Clare West © Oxford University Press 2000)

A	They were very disappointed to see only a dirty, black-haired gipsy child.
B	Hindley began to be jealous of his father's feelings for Heathcliff, and saw them both as enemies.
C	He had travelled sixty miles to Liverpool and back on business, and he was very tired.
D	But then it was that old servant Joseph who caused trouble.
E	However Mr Earnshaw insisted, and little by little the boy became accepted by the family.
F	We had to watch her every moment of the day, to stop her playing her tricks on us.
G	Catherine did not realize that her father's illness made him less patient with her.
H	They are a very old family who have lived in that house for centuries, as you can see from their name on the stone over the front door.
I	He can sleep in your room.

### Zadanie 6. (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.

Almost everybody in Britain dreams of living in a detached house; that is, a house which is a separate building. The saying, 'An Englishman's home is his castle' is well-known. It illustrates the desire for privacy and the importance attached to ownership which seems the heart of the British attitude to housing.

Most people try to avoid living in blocks of flats. Flats, they feel, provide the least amount of privacy. With a few exceptions, mostly in certain locations in central London, flats are the cheapest kind of home. The people who live in them are those who cannot afford to live anywhere else. The dislike of living in flats is very strong. In the 1950's millions of poorer people lived in old, cold, uncomfortable nineteenth century houses, often with only

(Adapted from *Britain* by James O'Driscoll, Oxford Bookworms © Oxford University Press 1995)

an outside toilet and no bathroom. During the next twenty years many of them moved to new 'high-rise' blocks of flats with central heating and bathrooms, surrounded by grassy open spaces. But people hated their new homes. They said they felt cut off from the world all those floors up. They couldn't keep a watchful eye on their children playing down there in those lovely green spaces.

In other countries millions of people live reasonably happily in flats. But in Britain they were a failure because they do not suit British attitudes. The failure has been generally recognized for several years now. No more high-rises are being built. At the present time, only 4% of the population live in one. Only 20% of the country's households live in flats of any kind.

6.1. The British love living in detached houses mainly because of their desire to

- A live in a castle.
- B have a big garden.
- C belong to a higher class.
- D be undisturbed in their own home.

6.2. In the 1950's a lot of the British lived in

- A newly-built blocks of flats.
- B comfortable flats with bathrooms.
- C low-standard houses.
- D houses surrounded by green spaces.

6.3. According to the text, living in high-rise blocks of flats

- A is unpopular all over the world.
- B suits only a fifth of the British.
- C helps supervise children.
- D does not agree with the British character.

6.4. The main idea of the text is to talk about

- A types of housing in Britain.
- B reasons why the British dislike living in blocks of flats.
- C reasons why people choose a certain kind of housing.
- D people that live in the cheapest kind of housing.

### WYPOWIEDŹ PISEMNA

#### Zadanie 7. (5 pkt)

Wybierasz się ze swoim kolegą z zagranicy do centrum handlowo-rozrywkowego. Napisz mu wiadomość, w której:

- poinformujesz, dokąd pójdziesz;
- podasz, co zamierzasz kupić;
- poradzisz, co powinien ze sobą zabrać;
- zaproponujesz jakieś zajęcia po zakupach.

Nie podawaj swoich prawdziwych danych osobowych. W zadaniu nie jest określony limit słów. Oceniana jest umiejętność zwięzłego przekazu informacji określonych w poleceniu (4 punkty) i poprawność językowa (1 punkt).

#### Zadanie 8. (10 pkt)

Był-eś/aś niedawno na ciekawej wycieczce. W liście do koleżanki z zagranicy:

- napisz, dokąd pojechał-eś/aś i jak długo trwała ta wycieczka;
- poinformuj, co zwiedził-eś/aś i jakie to zrobiło na tobie wrażenie;
- wspomnij jakieś nieoczekiwane zdarzenie i jego skutki;
- obiecaj przystać zdjęcia z wycieczki i zaproponuj koleżance wspólne wakacje w przyszłym roku.

Pamiętaj o zachowaniu odpowiedniej formy i stylu listu. Nie umieszczaj żadnych adresów. Podpisz się jako XYZ. Długość listu powinna wynosić od 120 do 150 słów. Oceniana jest umiejętność pełnego przekazania informacji (4 punkty), forma (2 punkty), poprawność językowa (2 punkty) oraz bogactwo językowe (2 punkty).

## Rozumienie ze słuchu

### Zadanie 1. (5 pkt)

1.1. F 1.2. F 1.3. T 1.4. T 1.5. F

**M1.1 Radio presenter:** Hello and welcome to this edition of Disaster! Today the natural disaster we are going to talk about was one of the most tragic and best-known catastrophes – the eruption of Vesuvius.

In the year A.D. 79, nearly 2000 years ago, the people of the busy town of Pompeii hurried about their lives without thinking of Vesuvius. Pompeii is twenty kilometres south-east of Naples, and it is only ten kilometres from the great volcano. At that time, Pompeii was a rich town of 20 000 people with a busy port and market. All around the town were the beautiful homes of rich merchants and their families.

Then, on 24th August, A.D. 79, everything changed for ever. In the middle of the morning, the earth began to shake; cups fell off tables, and holes appeared in the ground. People remembered the disastrous earthquake that had hit the town seventeen years before. Was this the beginning of another earthquake?

At midday, a great cloud of ash rose up out of Vesuvius, then the top of the volcano was blown twenty kilometres into the air. Vesuvius was erupting! A south-east wind quickly blew the cloud of ash towards the town of Pompeii. People panicked and tried to escape, but for many, it was too late. In two days, the town was covered in four metres of ash and stones.

The small port of Herculaneum, which lies between Vesuvius and the sea, met an even more violent end. After the first eruption of Vesuvius, many people had left Herculaneum. Those who remained thought they were safe, because the winds did not take the ash and smoke in their direction.

However, on 25th August, the day after the first eruption, Herculaneum was suddenly covered by a violent river of hot ash and mud. In a few hours, the town was buried under twenty metres of hardened volcanic rock.

Vesuvius has erupted more than seventy times since A.D. 79. It erupts approximately once every twenty-seven years. The last eruption was in 1944.

(Adapted from *Disaster!* by Mary McIntosh, Oxford Bookworms Factfiles © Oxford University Press 1998)

### Zadanie 2. (5 pkt)

2.1. D 2.2. E 2.3. B 2.4. F 2.5. A

**M1.2 Speaker 1**

I love Sherlock Holmes stories. But the one I'd like to tell you about was not written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. It's a strange and frightening tale. For fifty years after Dr Watson's death, a packet of papers written by the doctor himself was hidden in a locked box. The papers contained an extraordinary report of the case of Jack the Ripper and the horrible murders in the East End of London in 1888. The detective was Sherlock Holmes, but why was the report kept hidden for so long?

#### Speaker 2

The book I've been reading is about four children. They were playing in a harbour, but had promised their mother that they would not go into the sea and be home in time for tea. But they got into a boat and began to drift out to sea in a thick fog. When the

fog lifted, they thought they could turn round and sail back to the harbour. But there was a terrible storm, and they were swept further out into the cold North Sea.

#### Speaker 3

For many people Agatha Christie is associated with murder mystery and her famous detectives, Hercules Poirot and Miss Marple. But who was Agatha Christie? What was she like? Was her life quiet and unexciting, or was it full of interest and adventure? Was there mystery in her life, too? The book I'm reading now gives answers to these questions. It's all about her life.

#### Speaker 4

I've been reading a collection of stories. One of the stories is about a fly which is less than half the size of your finger nail. Try catching a fly and looking at its head, its eyes, its legs. And now imagine that this thing is about the size of a human being... These stories offer horror in many shapes and forms, in worlds full of monsters and evil spirits.

#### Speaker 5

You may think I'm reading a horror story. On a cold day in 1821, a man and his six children stood around a grave. They were burying a wife and a mother. The children were all young, and within a few years the two eldest were dead, too. The three sisters became famous writers but they didn't live to grow old nor enjoy their fame. Only their father was left alone with his memories. It may sound like a horror story, but it actually happened.

### Zadanie 3. (5 pkt)

3.1. B 3.2. C 3.3. A 3.4. A 3.5. C

**M1.3 Narrator:** David Clarendon was sitting in his elegant living room in his brand new house in Summertown, quietly reading his newspaper, smiling to himself as he warmed his feet by the open fire.

Life had been kind to David. He was in his early thirties yet looked young, stylish and handsome. He was happily married, had a son and a daughter, and he was hoping that his wife would give him a third child.

His enjoyment of his newspaper was broken by the sound of his daughter Fiona's voice reminding him that he had to drive her to her ballet class. Usually, his wife Sarah did this, but she had crashed her car the previous week and it was still at the garage, being repaired.

He also knew that before he left he must speak to the workmen who were building the new conservatory that would extend the dining room. The work was almost finished and they would be leaving soon. Some money had gone missing from his study and David was convinced that one of the three workmen had stolen it. He was sure that he'd seen the tallest one go into the study the previous morning. He would have to be careful how he asked the question, as he didn't want to accuse them without evidence.

Mrs Clarendon waited patiently for her husband. A tall, good-looking woman, she had married young, very soon after her parents had tragically died in the great Heathwick air crash. Now, ten years and two children later, she knew that she was lucky – in every way but one. She did not feel she really knew her husband. He seemed to live in a different world from her, a world in which the future and the past were certain. She was frightened by this, but didn't understand why.

# Rozumienie tekstu czytanego

## Zadanie 4. (8 pkt)

4.1. F 4.2. E 4.3. H 4.4. G 4.5. I 4.6. D 4.7. C 4.8. A

## Zadanie 5. (8 pkt)

5.1. H 5.2. C 5.3. A 5.4. I 5.5. E 5.6. B 5.7. D 5.8 F

## Zadanie 6. (4 pkt)

6.1. D 6.2. C 6.3. D 6.4. B

# Wypowiedź pisemna

## Zadanie 7. (5 pkt)

Krótką formą użytkową

### KRYTERIA OCENY<sup>1</sup>

Liczba pkt	Treść				Poprawność	Maks. liczba pkt
	Inf. 1	Inf. 2	Inf. 3	Inf. 4		
	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	5

### SZCZEGÓŁOWE KRYTERIA OCENIANIA

Przy ocenie tego zadania bierze się pod uwagę głównie komunikatywność, a w mniejszym stopniu ocenia się poprawność językową.

- Przyznaje się po 1 punkcie za każdą informację zgodną z poleceniem.
- Jeżeli brak informacji lub błędy językowe uniemożliwiają jej zrozumienie, przyznaje się 0 punktów za tę informację.
- Jeżeli tekst jest poprawny pod względem językowym, tzn. nie zawiera błędów lub zawiera błędy stanowiące nie więcej niż 25% liczby wszystkich wyrazów w tekście, przyznaje się 1 punkt za poprawność językową.
- Jeżeli tekst zawiera błędy językowe (gramatyczne oraz leksykalne) i ortograficzne stanowiące więcej niż 25% liczby wszystkich wyrazów w tekście, przyznaje się 0 punktów za poprawność językową.
- Punkt za poprawność przyznaje się, jeśli tekst zawiera więcej niż połowę wymaganych informacji (tj. minimum 3 punkty za treść).

## Zadanie 8. (10 pkt)

Dłuższą formą użytkową

### KRYTERIA OCENY<sup>2</sup>

Liczba pkt	Treść				Forma	Bogactwo językowe	Poprawność językowa	Maks. liczba pkt
	Inf. 1	Inf. 2	Inf. 3	Inf. 4				
	0-0,5 -1	0-0,5 -1	0-0,5 -1	0-0,5 -1	0-1-2	0-1-2	0-1-2	10

### SZCZEGÓŁOWE KRYTERIA OCENIANIA

Przy ocenie tego zadania bierze się pod uwagę treść, formę, bogactwo językowe i poprawność językową.

#### Treść:

Przyznaje się maksymalnie po 1 punkcie za każdą informację.

- 1 pkt – informacja zawiera wszystkie elementy określone w poleceniu,
- 0,5 pkt – informacja zawiera część elementów określonych w poleceniu,
- 0 pkt – brak informacji lub błędy językowe uniemożliwiają jej zrozumienie.

#### Forma:

- 2 pkt – wypowiedź zgodna z wymaganą formą,
  - układ tekstu spójny, logiczny,
  - objętość pracy może przekroczyć podane granice do  $\pm 10\%$ ,
- 1 pkt – wypowiedź częściowo zgodna z wymaganą formą,
  - układ tekstu częściowo spójny, logiczny,
  - objętość pracy może przekroczyć podane granice do  $\pm 15\%$ ,
- 0 pkt – praca jest niezgodna z wymaganą formą (**niezależnie od stopnia realizacji pozostałych kryteriów**),
  - układ tekstu niespójny, chaotyczny,
  - objętość pracy przekracza podane granice ponad  $\pm 15\%$ .

#### Bogactwo językowe:

- 2 pkt – zróżnicowane struktury gramatyczne,
  - urozmaicone słownictwo i frazeologia,
- 1 pkt – mało zróżnicowane struktury gramatyczne,
  - mało urozmaicone słownictwo i frazeologia,
- 0 pkt – niezróżnicowane struktury gramatyczne,
  - bardzo ubogie słownictwo i frazeologia,
  - praca liczy mniej niż 60 słów, czyli 50% wymaganego limitu (niezależnie od stopnia realizacji pozostałych kryteriów),
  - zdający przekazał mniej niż połowę informacji, czyli uzyskał mniej niż 2 punkty za treść (niezależnie od stopnia realizacji pozostałych kryteriów).

#### Poprawność językowa:

- 2 pkt – błędy językowe (gramatyczne i/lub leksykalne) i/lub ortograficzne stanowiące od 0 do 15% liczby wszystkich wyrazów,
- 1 pkt – błędy językowe (gramatyczne i/lub leksykalne) i/lub ortograficzne stanowiące powyżej 15%, nie więcej jednak niż 25% liczby wszystkich wyrazów,
- 0 pkt – błędy językowe (gramatyczne i/lub leksykalne) i/lub ortograficzne stanowiące powyżej 25% liczby wyrazów,
  - praca liczy mniej niż 60 słów, czyli 50% wymaganego limitu (**niezależnie od stopnia realizacji pozostałych kryteriów**),
  - zdający przekazał mniej niż połowę informacji, czyli uzyskał mniej niż 2 punkty za treść (**niezależnie od stopnia realizacji pozostałych kryteriów**).

#### Uwaga!

W obu zadaniach nie uwzględnia się błędów stylistycznych i interpunkcyjnych.

<sup>1</sup>Źródło: Aneks do informatora maturalnego od maja 2007. Język angielski, oprac. przez CKE, Warszawa 2006

<sup>2</sup>Źródło: Aneks do informatora maturalnego od maja 2007. Język angielski, oprac. przez CKE, Warszawa 2006