

dysleksja

☐

ARKUSZ DIAGNOSTYCZNY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

dla uczniów szkół ponadgimnazjalnych

LUTY
ROK 2011

POZIOM PODSTAWOWY

Czas pracy 120 minut

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 podlegają ocenie.

Życzymy powodzenia!

Za rozwiązanie
wszystkich zadań
można otrzymać
łącznie
50 punktów

Okręgowa Komisja Egzaminacyjna w Łomży

Wypełnia zdający
przed rozpoczęciem pracy

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PESEL ZDAJĄCEGO

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KOD
ZDAJĄCEGO

Zadanie 1. (5 pkt)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedź przewodnika podczas wycieczki. Zdecyduj, które zdania są zgodne z jego treścią (T), a które nie (F). Zaznacz znakiem X odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

		T	F
1.1.	The London Eye was built to celebrate an important person.		
1.2.	You cannot go on the London Eye every day.		
1.3.	It will be possible to go inside Westminster Palace.		
1.4.	You cannot take pictures inside Sherlock Holmes' museum.		
1.5.	The tour guide gives advice on what to take on a visit to London.		

Zadanie 2. (5 pkt)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedzi pięciu osób na temat problemów z podróżowaniem. Do wypowiedzi 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.

Which of the speakers

- A. decided not to go home for Christmas?
- B. had to travel much longer than usual?
- C. didn't get enough information about the changes?
- D. had a ruined trip because a plane was delayed?
- E. had to change the means of transport?
- F. were kept in a locked place?

2.1.	Speaker 1	
2.2.	Speaker 2	
2.3.	Speaker 3	
2.4.	Speaker 4	
2.5.	Speaker 5	

Zadanie 3. (5 pkt)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie dialog z osobą wykonującą nietypową pracę. Z podanych możliwości odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

3.1. Jane got a job on a ship when she

- A. sent a job application.
- B. took part in a video audition.
- C. hired an agent.

3.2. How did Jane realize she wanted to be a musician?

- A. She had always wanted to do it since her childhood.
- B. She found out it was her passion at college.
- C. She didn't have any other interests at all.

3.3. The pianist's room is

- A. quite large.
- B. fully equipped.
- C. a double room.

3.4. Jane believes that if you are seasick, you should

- A. eat well and get some sleep.
- B. take some medication.
- C. drink some fresh fruit juice.

3.5. In the dialogue Jane

- A. describes her roommate and the band members.
- B. talks about the conditions on the ship.
- C. discusses the advantages of working on a ship.

ROZUMIENIE TEKSTU CZYTANEGO**Zadanie 4. (6 pkt)**

Przeczytaj tekst. Zaznacz znakiem X, które zdania są zgodne z treścią tekstu (T – True), a które nie (F – False). Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

The village people knew nothing about Silas's secret. They were afraid of him for other reasons. He never invited them to his house, and he never met the other men in the village bar. That's why they were curious about what was going in his home. One day, some village boys came close to his house as some noise inside the house interested them. They stood and listened outside Silas's house. When Silas saw them, he opened the door and, without a word, he fixed his large brown eyes on the boys. He seemed to be angry but he looked that way just because he could not see very well. But the boys did not know this. They ran away in fear. They knew from their mothers and fathers that Silas could help sick people. He had skills which were greater than those of other men. But when he was angry, there was danger in his eyes.

To add to his strange eyes, there was another mystery about Silas. Jem Rodney met him one evening at his gate and told his story later in the village bar. 'He was standing close to the gate. But he wasn't resting; there was a heavy bag on his back. His eyes were like a dead man's eyes. His arms and legs were as hard as stone. I spoke to him but he didn't reply so I put my hand on him. He didn't move. "He's dead!" I said to myself. Then suddenly he was himself again. I said "Good evening!" but he just turned round and walked away without saying a word. The villagers talked about this, and they also, for a time, discussed his skills with the sick.

One day Silas took an old pair of his shoes to the house of Mr Oates, who repaired shoes. Sally, Mr Oates's wife, was sitting by the fire. She looked very ill and Silas saw the signs of heart trouble. He felt sorry for her because he remembered the same signs in his mother before her death. He remembered the name of the plant that slowed his mother's illness. He said to Sally, 'The doctor hasn't helped you with his medicines. I believe that I can. I'll bring you something.'

After a few days, Sally Oates was much better. There was a lot of talk in the village. Soon all kinds of people were coming to Silas's house. There were mothers and children and men from the farms. They all wanted to pay for help but Silas refused to take anything. Most of them wanted help which he could not give as he had no appropriate medical training. He told them this, but they did not believe him. They continued to come. In the end he became angry and he drove them away. After that event, they stopped bothering him.

		T	F
4.1.	Village people were afraid of Silas because they discovered his secret.		
4.2.	Silas's face expression was a result of his problems with seeing.		
4.3.	Jem Rodney had a strange discussion with Silas.		
4.4.	Silas knew how to help Mrs. Oates as he recognised her disease.		
4.5.	Silas was not able to get rid of the people asking for help.		
4.6.	The fragment describes how Silas became a successful village doctor.		

Zadanie 5. (8 pkt)

Przeczytaj poniższe teksty (A – D) na temat domów znanych osób. Następnie przyporządkuj do tekstów odpowiednie, zgodne z ich treścią zdania (5.1. – 5.8.). Wpisz odpowiednie litery w kratki obok zdań. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

A. Brad Pitt's house

The rumors are true. It seems that Brad Pitt is more than a great actor– he also knows quite a bit about architecture, as proved by his modernist masterpiece located high in the Hollywood Hills far from the city. The fact that he also had a hand in creating it makes it special. The story about the house accompanied by photos was presented as a cover story of the July 2006 issue of Elle Decoration Magazine. Also, gossip pages discuss its construction.

B. Mick Jagger's mansion

When Sir Mick Jagger bought a 17th-century mansion for £10 million, he planned to transform it to suit his needs. At huge expense, he hired a team of designers and architects. Yet, it appears that Sir Mick may not make all his dreams come true – he has lost a battle with his neighbours over four magnolia trees. Mick Jagger had wanted to cut them down to build a swimming pool. However, the proposal annoyed other residents in the street in Chelsea, and they sent letters of protest to the local council. So, no swimming for Mick!

C. Bill Gates' home

The Bill Gates family lives in a huge home on the side of a mountain in the exclusive suburb of Medina. Bill Gates' home is a very modern 21st century house. Lights automatically come on when you come home. Portable touch pads control everything. In the future Bill wants to add some sports facilities for the family. The house overlooks Lake Washington, which makes it special. Surprisingly, little information about this house can be found in the media.

D. Tiger Wood's estate

The area where Tiger Woods will have his home is about 500 yards wide. Apparently, he demolished the original estate, which cost about \$38 million. The buildings in the area were knocked down and it included: a 13-year-old mansion, 3 other large houses, 2 swimming pools, tennis and a mini-golf courses. His architect is planning to build a huge two-storey house. Tiger even intends to build a man-made lake. Surprisingly, no sports facilities have been planned. Has he had enough of sports? Woods likes his privacy and chose a place surrounded by trees planted in large numbers to keep paparazzi away.

5.1.	The house will be built instead of other ones.	
5.2.	The owner may play some sports there soon.	
5.3.	A famous person took part in designing this building.	
5.4.	The house is located on a hill with a view on a lake.	
5.5.	Expensive professionals renovated the building.	
5.6.	Unwanted trees surround the house.	
5.7.	There was a lot of media interest in the building.	
5.8.	The owner protects himself from the interest of media.	

Zadanie 6. (6 pkt)

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

Many useful inventions were discovered in the past although their inventors hadn't planned on them and sometimes these only happened by chance.

The year was 1879 and chemist, Constantin Fahlberg was trying to come up with new and interesting uses for coal tar. After a productive day at the office, he went home and something strange happened. He noticed the rolls he was eating tasted particularly sweet. He asked his wife if she had done anything unusual to the rolls, but she hadn't – she just brought them from the nearby shop. They tasted normal to her. Fahlberg realized the taste must have been coming from his hands which he hadn't washed after the experiments. The next day he went back to the lab and started tasting his work until he found saccharin, a substitute for sugar.

In 1850, Joel Houghton patented a wooden machine with a hand-turned wheel that splashed water on dishes. It didn't wash the dishes well, but it was the first patent. In 1886, Josephine Cochran invented the first working dishwasher. Josephine Cochran's machine was a hand-operated mechanical dishwasher. She expected the public to welcome the new invention, but only hotels and large restaurants were buying her machine. It was not until the 1950s, that dishwashers became fashionable with the general public.

Back in 1896 physicist Henri Becquerel was fascinated by two things: natural fluorescence and the innovative X-ray. He ran a series of experiments to see if naturally fluorescent minerals produced X-rays after they had been put in the sun. There was one problem – he was doing these experiments in winter, and there was one week with a long stretch of a cloudy sky. He left a uranium rock and a photographic plate wrapped up together in a drawer and waited for a sunny day. When he got back to work, Becquerel realized that the uranium rock he had put in the drawer left a mark on a photographic plate and it hadn't even been placed in direct sunlight. If it hadn't been for the weather conditions, he wouldn't have made the discovery. Later, working with Marie and Pierre Curie, he discovered it was radioactivity that left a mark on the photographic plate.

This list wouldn't be complete without at least one life saving medical device. That is the pacemaker which is used to stimulate the heart. It was actually discovered because the American engineer, Wilson Greatbatch, reached into a box and pulled out the wrong thing. Greatbatch was working to make a machine to help record heart sounds. He reached into a box for a resistor in order to finish the equipment and pulled out a 1-megaohm resistor instead of a 10,000-ohm one. The circuit in the equipment pulsed for 1.8 milliseconds and then stopped for one second. Then it repeated. He was shocked to realize the sound was a perfect heartbeat.

There are many stories of accidentally invented food but probably none as popular as Coca Cola. Atlanta pharmacist, John Pemberton was trying to make a cure for headaches. He mixed together a bunch of ingredients. His discovery was sold in drug stores but it didn't prove effective for headaches. Because the drink was not a success, Pemberton decided to get rid of it. The formula was bought by Asa Candler. Thanks to aggressive marketing it became so popular that soon it was sold in bottles in America. It took many more years to sell it all over the world. The recipe is still a closely guarded secret – only two main bosses of the Coca Cola Company know the exact recipe. Other workers are not familiar with all of the ingredients.

6.1. Fahlberg's discovered saccharin as a result of

- A. his search for coal.
- B. forgetting hygiene rules.
- C. his wife's cooking.
- D. long-lasting experiments.

6.2. Josephines Cochran's invention

- A. became the first patented dishwasher.
- B. proved immediately successful with the public.
- C. was very popular with hotels and restaurants first.
- D. failed to be successful in washing the dishes.

6.3. Henri Becquerel did the first step to discover radioactivity with the help of

- A. cloudy weather.
- B. X-ray machines.
- C. direct sunlight.
- D. complicated tools.

6.4. While making the discovery of a pacemaker, Wilson Greatbatch

- A. got an electric shock.
- B. reached into a wrong box.
- C. took a wrong piece of equipment.
- D. wanted to invent a life-saving device.

6.5. What do we learn about Coca Cola?

- A. It was a successful medicine against headaches.
- B. It quickly became popular all over the world.
- C. Its ingredients are well-known to company workers.
- D. Its inventor sold the recipe to someone else.

6.6. The article

- A. presents the background of some inventions.
- B. encourages readers to make some inventions.
- C. informs how all the experiments were done.
- D. tells readers about the lives of inventors.

WYPOWIEDŹ PISEMNA

Zadanie 7. (5 pkt)

Napisz maila do osoby, która sprzedaje interesujący Cię przedmiot na zagranicznej aukcji internetowej.

- Wyjaśnij, dlaczego chcesz kupić tę rzecz.
- Poproś o przysłanie wyraźniejszych zdjęć.
- Zasugeruj niższą cenę za wystawiony przedmiot.
- Wyjaśnij, dlaczego zależy Ci na szybkim dostarczeniu przesyłki.

Podpisz się jako **XYZ**. W zadaniu nie jest określony limit słów. Oceniana jest umiejętność zwięzłego przekazu wszystkich informacji określonych w poleceniu (4 punkty) oraz poprawność językowa (1 punkt).

CZYSTOPIS

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Liczba wyrazów w KFU	
Liczba błędów	
Procent błędów	

	TREŚĆ				POPRAWNOŚĆ JĘZYKOWA	RAZEM
	Inf. 1	Inf. 2	Inf. 3	Inf. 4		
Liczba punktów	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	

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Liczba wyrazów w DFU	
Liczba błędów	
Procent błędów	

	TREŚĆ				FORMA	BOGACTWO JĘZYKOWE	POPRAWNOŚĆ JĘZYKOWA	RAZEM
	Inf. 1	Inf. 2	Inf. 3	Inf. 4				
Liczba punktów	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	

BRUDNOPIS (nie podlega ocenie)