

Radosław Swigon

MATURA
Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO
ZBIÓR ZADAŃ

egzamin pisemny i ustny
poziom rozszerzony

WYDANIE TRZECIE

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Przedmowa

Niniejsza publikacja przeznaczona jest głównie dla uczniów, którzy będą przystępować do matury z języka angielskiego na poziomie rozszerzonym. Książka zawiera 225 przykładowych zadań maturalnych, zarówno dla części pisemnej, jak i ustnej egzaminu. Pozycja ta może być zatem dobrym uzupełnieniem podręcznika szkolnego.

Życzę Wam, drodzy uczniowie, zdania nowego egzaminu maturalnego nie na szóstkę, jak to kiedyś bywało, lecz na 100 procent!

Autor

słuchanie

Zadanie 1



Zapoznaj się z treścią zadania. Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad z piosenkarką. Wskaż, które z podanych informacji (1.-5.) są zgodne z jego treścią (TRUE), a które nie (FALSE). Zaznacz znakiem X odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

	TRUE	FALSE
1. People say the Japanese aren't good at making noise.		
2. Dizzie is sure that her next album will be very good.		
3. Dizzie doesn't want to talk about Miss D.		
4. Miss D and Dizzie are planning to write a book together.		
5. Dizzie wants to get married to Jason.		

- ➔ Klucz do tego zadania – str. 208
- ➔ Transkrypcja tego tekstu – str. 184

Zadanie 2



Zapoznaj się z treścią zadania. Usłyszysz dwukrotnie fragment opowiadania. Wskaż zakończenia zdań (1.-5.) zgodne z treścią tekstu, zakreślając jedną literę A,B, C lub D. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- The children
 - loved their stepmother very much.
 - got worse food than the dog did.
 - had a mother who knew how badly they were treated.
 - wanted to leave the house and go with their mother to see the wide world.
- In the evening, the children
 - were crying.
 - thought it was going to rain.
 - couldn't fall asleep.
 - were exhausted.
- The following day,
 - the sister wanted to find some water.
 - the children didn't know that all the brooks were bewitched.
 - the children suspected that their stepmother was following them.
 - both children heard the water talking to them.
- The sister
 - wanted her brother to drink from the third brook.
 - was afraid of becoming a wolf or a tiger.
 - was afraid of being eaten.
 - was happy when she found the small cat beside her.
- After the brother changed into the cat,
 - he was not so sad.
 - he untied his sister's shoelaces.
 - he ran away into the forest.
 - he was put on a lead.

- ➔ Klucz do tego zadania – str. 208
- ➔ Transkrypcja tego tekstu – str. 185

czytanie

Zadanie 1

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Uzupełnij każdą z luk (1.-7.), wpisując jedną z liter (A-G) oznaczającą brakujące zdanie. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Help For Alcoholics

-If an alcoholic is unwilling to get help, what can you do about it?

Alcoholics don't respond very well to advice, suggestions or threats. **1.** ____ You must realize that an alcoholic is desperate to get more and more alcohol. Moreover, he or she may lie, cheat and steal in order to do so. Very simply, an alcoholic is a person whose life is controlled by alcohol. They are sick.

-If an alcoholic is sick, why doesn't he or she just go to the hospital?

Because in the early stages of alcoholism, an alcoholic does not appear sick, in pain or visibly abnormal. Alcoholics do not comprehend that they are about to become a very sick person and neither do the people around them.

¹⁰ ____ By the time an alcoholic is in the late stage, he or she is often irrational, deluded and unable to understand what has happened. **2.** ____

Being an alcoholic is not a curse. An alcoholic is a sick person and should be treated as one. Alcoholics are born with a genetic predisposition to addiction that is to do with brain chemistry. Of course, alcoholics need to ingest alcohol before the addiction takes hold. Alcoholism is a progressive disease: it only gets worse if it is not treated.

-If an alcoholic is unwilling to seek help, is there any way to get them into treatment?

Sure, the courts force alcoholics into treatment all the time. Rehab centers are overflowing with people who don't want to be there. **3.** ____ A perfect example is the alcoholic with multiple DUI arrests. These folks have all been through one or more alcohol treatment programs. Why ²⁰ ____ didn't any of them work? The answer is that the alcoholic refused to admit to themselves that they had a problem.

No alcoholic is hopeless. If you're trying to get an alcoholic sober, learn to accept the fact that they are sick: they have an illness that neither they nor you can control. **4.** ____

The first step in treating an alcoholic is the detoxification stage. The alcoholic must truly want to stop drinking or detoxification just becomes a temporary solution. The biggest problem to overcome for an alcoholic is their denial that they have a drinking problem. An alcoholic is someone who could be helped but who is only worth helping if they decide not to drink.

Once an alcoholic is in treatment, they will more than likely be asked to start attending Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) meetings, usually on a daily basis. It is not easy to know when or if an alcoholic is ready for AA. **5.** ____ People bounce in and out of AA all the time. 30

The success of an alcohol recovery program depends on the severity and nature of the person's alcoholism. Most of all, it depends on the alcoholic's personal level of commitment and motivation. Going to treatment is a big hurdle for them to jump.

Many of these hurdles are self imposed, yet to alcoholics they seem as difficult to get over as fortified brick walls are. These walls are constructed from fear, shame, embarrassment and denial. The uncertainty of what they must face is enough to trigger enough stress to stop them going.

It may never be completely understood what causes alcoholism and AA is only one of many recognized treatments for alcoholism. **6.** ____ More than 700,000 Americans receive treatment for alcoholism of one kind or another on any given day. Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) is one of the best treatment options for a recovering alcoholic. (...) 40

If you don't like the first meeting you attend, go to a different one. **7.** ____ Eventually you will find a meeting you like with people who care and are willing to help you through the recovery process.

Adapted from Kevin O'Leary, www.articlecity.com

- A. The alcoholic is addicted and an addict cannot stop just by choosing to stop.
- B. You can't make the decision for them.
- C. The alcoholic is simply not aware of what is going on in his or her body and is in a complete state of denial.
- D. One would imagine that, under these circumstances, an alcoholic is doomed to oblivion.
- E. The difference is its track record of success.
- F. Will forcing an alcoholic into treatment guarantee recovery? No.
- G. It's not as if they're difficult to find.

rozpoznawanie struktur leksykalno-gramatycznych

Zadanie 1

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 0,5 punktu.

A friend got a call from VISA this week and Mastercard rang me on Thursday. It went like this: the person calling said “This is Carl Patterson and I’m calling from the Security and Fraud Department at VISA. My badge number is 2460. Your card has been flagged for an unusual purchase pattern, and I’m calling to verify. Did you purchase an item for 497 pounds 99 pence from a marketing company based in Ipswich?”

When you say 'No', the caller continues with “Then we will be issuing a credit to your account. This is a company we have been watching for some time: they have been falsely **1.**_____ a lot of people between 297 and 497 ¹⁰_____ pounds. Most cards are flagged for purchases worth over 500 pounds. The credit will be sent to you at (they give you your address) before your next statement is sent out. Is the address correct?”

You say, “Yes”. The caller continues with this: “I will be starting a fraud investigation. If you have any questions, you should call the 0800 number given on your card and ask for the Security Department. You will need to **2.**_____ this control number”. They then give you a 6-digit number. After that, the caller says that he “needs to verify that you are in possession of your card” (this is where the scam takes place as up **3.**_____ they have requested nothing!). They then ask you to turn your card over. There are seven numbers; ²⁰_____ the first four are 1234 (or whatever - in any case, they already have these numbers). The next 3 are the security numbers that verify that you are in possession of the card (these are the numbers they are really **4.**_____, as

these are the numbers you use when making Internet purchases to prove you have the card). “Read me the 3 numbers”. When you do, he says “That is correct. I just needed to verify that the card has not been lost or stolen and that you still have your card. Do you have any other questions? Don't **5.**_____ to call back if you do”.

You actually say very little and they never ask for or tell you the card number. But after we were called on Wednesday, we telephoned VISA within 20 minutes to ask a question. Are we glad we did! The REAL VISA security department ³⁰_____ told us it was a scam and in the last 15 minutes a new **6.**_____ 497.99 pounds HAD BEEN put on our card!

We made a real fraud report and closed the VISA card. They are issuing us with a new number.

THE REAL VISA/MASTERCARD DEPARTMENT STRESSED THAT THEY WOULD NEVER ASK ANYTHING ABOUT THE CARD **7.**_____ THEY ALREADY KNOW EVERYTHING ABOUT IT!

Written by John Cowell

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. charging | 5. A. mention |
| B. lending | B. ask us |
| C. listing | C. hesitate |
| D. tipping | D. need |
| 2. A. call off | 6. A. worth |
| B. refer to | B. worth of |
| C. misquote | C. acquisition of |
| D. read through | D. purchase of |
| 3. A. until now | 7. A. since |
| B. to | B. yet |
| C. unless | C. otherwise |
| D. now | D. so far |
| 4. A. looking up to | |
| B. want | |
| C. after | |
| D. before | |

stosowanie struktur leksykalno-gramatycznych

słotwórstwo

Zadanie 1

Uzupełnij poniższe zdania wyrazami utworzonymi od słów podanych w nawiasach, tak aby otrzymać logiczną i gramatycznie poprawną całość. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 0,5 punktu.

1. The exact time of his _____ is still not known.
(ARRIVE)
2. Her views _____ considerably from those of her sister.
(DIFFERENCE)
3. Babies are _____ about everything around them.
(CURIOSITY)
4. These figures have to be _____.
(VERIFICATION)
5. Have you been _____ of my decision?
(NOTIFICATION)
6. He _____ me with a gun yesterday.
(THREAT)
7. I'm scared of _____.
(HIGH)
8. He is a very _____ young boy.
(INVENTION)
9. I could hear a _____ noise.
(DISTANCE)
10. Mike is a very _____ person.
(CREATE)
11. The city's _____ areas are very poor.
(SUBURB)
12. I was late and she was _____ with me!
(FURY)

Zadanie 2

Uzupełnij poniższe zdania wyrazami utworzonymi od słów podanych w nawiasach, tak aby otrzymać logiczną i gramatycznie poprawną całość. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 0,5 punktu.

1. It was a remarkable _____ for him.
(ACHIEVE)
2. It was her _____ to give him the sack.
(DECIDE)
3. Unfortunately, I was _____ to contact him.
(ABILITY)
4. English is compulsory, but Music is _____.
(OPTION)
5. Thanks for the _____ to the reception!
(INVITE)
6. Jeffrey had an amazingly _____ four years. He managed to write three novels.
(PRODUCE)
7. There's no _____ to this problem.
(SOLVE)
8. His _____ is the only thing he can be proud of.
(STRONG)
9. The _____ of the president left us devastated.
(ASSASSINATE)
10. The _____ of the rope is 25 metres.
(LONG)
11. The motel is in a lovely _____ overlooking the sea.
(LOCATE)
12. You must be joking! It's _____!
(BELIEVE)

stosowanie struktur leksykalno-gramatycznych

parafraza

Zadanie 33

Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde z niedokończonych zdań tak, aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Nie zmieniaj podanych wyrazów. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 0,5 punktu.

1. 'Close the book now!', he told me.
TO
He told _____ immediately.
2. Mike has given me a watch.
BEEN
A watch _____.
3. He said that I had stolen his car.
ACCUSED
He _____ car.
4. If you touch it, you'll be in trouble.
ELSE
Don't _____ trouble.
5. He hasn't tried parachuting before.
FIRST
It _____.
6. I don't have a car and neither does Peter.
NOR
I don't _____.
7. Jack probably won't come on Saturday.
CHANCE
There's _____ Saturday.
8. Could I open the window?
MIND
Would _____?

Zadanie 34

Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde z niedokończonych zdań tak, aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Nie zmieniaj podanych wyrazów. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 0,5 punktu.

1. A: You know John's forty?
B: What? He _____! He looks like he's twenty-one!
BE
2. Sue will probably sell her house in January.
LIKELY
Sue _____.
3. You mustn't touch this red button!
ALLOWED
You _____ red button.
4. Susan went to hospital because she was ill.
OF
Susan went _____.
5. The car I got was so cheap!
SUCH
I _____ car!
6. Peter knows John and John knows Peter.
EACH
Peter and John _____.
7. 'Why don't we visit Jane?', he asked me.
SUGGESTED
He _____ Jane.
8. The photographer might take his picture.
BE
His picture _____.
9. You shouldn't say things like that about her father!
OUGHT
You _____ father!
10. 'He definitely went to Brighton last year. It's in his diary'.
MUST
He _____ last year.

stosowanie struktur leksykalno-gramatycznych

układanie fragmentów zdań z podanych elementów leksykalnych

Zadanie 69

Uzupełnij poniższe zdania wyrazami utworzonymi z podanych poniżej elementów leksykalnych, tak aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdanie. Uwaga! Niektóre elementy leksykalne należy odpowiednio przekształcić. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Polish leader, 95 others dead in Russia jet crash

Polish President Lech Kaczynski and 1. _____

(military the country's civilian highest some die and leaders of) on Saturday when the presidential plane crashed as it came in for landing in thick fog in western Russia, killing 96, officials said.

Russian and Polish officials 2. _____

_____ (Tupolev be the no on 26-year-old survivors say there), which was taking the president, his wife and staff to events marking the 70th anniversary of the massacre in Katyn forest of 3. _____

10 _____ (Polish thousands Soviet of by police secret officer).

The crash devastated the upper echelons of Poland's political and military establishments. On board were the army chief of staff, the chief commander of the navy, and heads of the air and land forces. 4. _____

_____ (president the the also of be national killed bank), the deputy foreign minister, the army chaplain, the head of the National Security Office, the deputy parliament speaker, the head of the Polish Olympic Committee, the civil rights commissioner and at least two presidential aides and three lawmakers, the Polish foreign ministry said.

"5. _____ (be Katyn tragic unbelief — this, this cursed)," Kaczynski's predecessor, Aleksander 20 Kwasniewski, said on TVN24 television.

It is "a cursed place, horrible symbolism," he said. "It's hard to believe. You get chills down your spine."

Andrei Yevseyenkov, spokesman for the Smolensk regional government, said Russian dispatchers 6. _____

(crew airport asked the from to military divert in the) North Smolensk and land instead in Minsk, the capital of neighboring Belarus, or in Moscow because of the fog. While traffic controllers generally have the final word in whether it is safe for a plane to land, they can and do leave it to the pilots' discretion.

Air Force Gen. Alexander Alyoshin 7. _____ 30

(fly airfield confirmed to the disregard pilot instructions that to another). "But they continued landing, and it ended, unfortunately, with a tragedy," the Interfax news agency quoted Alyoshin as saying. He added that the pilot makes the final decision about whether to land. (...)

According to the Aviation Safety Network, 8. _____

_____ (there in four be crashes Tu-154s involving the past decade 66 have), including six in the past five years. The Russian carrier Aeroflot recently withdrew its Tu-154 fleet from service, largely because the planes do not meet international noise restrictions and use too much fuel. (...)

Poland 9. _____ 40

(long have the the planes discuss carry that replacing) country's leaders but has lacked the funds to do so. (...)

Lech Kaczynski became president in December 2005 after defeating Tusk in that year's presidential vote. The nationalist conservative had said he would seek a second term in presidential elections this fall. 10. _____

(face he be uphill an expected to against Parliament struggle speaker) Bronislaw Komorowski, the candidate of Tusk's governing Civic Platform party.

Adapted from <http://www.yahoo.com>

Zestaw 6

Zadanie 1.

Właśnie wróciłeś z dodatkowych zajęć z języka angielskiego. Rozmawiasz o nich z kolegą/koleżanką z USA. Poniżej podane są 4 kwestie, które musisz omówić w rozmowie.

powody zapisania się na zajęcia

atmosfera na zajęciach

program zajęć

nauczyciel

Zadanie 2.

Opisz poniższą ilustrację i odpowiedz na pytania egzaminującego.



Pytania do ilustracji (wyłącznie w zestawie dla egzaminującego).

1. Why do you think these people have decided to go to a fast food restaurant?
2. Is your diet healthy? What is your diet like?
3. What do you think people should eat in order to be healthy?

Zadanie 3.

Popatrz na zdjęcie nr 1, 2 i 3. Po ukończeniu szkoły chcesz wyprowadzić się z rodzinnego miasta. Rozmawiasz o różnych możliwościach zamieszkania.

- Wybierz to miejsce zamieszkania, która najbardziej Ci odpowiada i uzasadnij swój wybór.
- Wyjaśnij, dlaczego odrzucasz pozostałe możliwości.

Zdjęcie 1



Zdjęcie 2



Zdjęcie 3



Pytania do materiału stymulującego (wyłącznie w zestawie dla egzaminującego).
Egzaminator wybiera dwa pytania.

1. What other places do people live in?
2. What are the advantages of living in a big city?
3. What are the advantages of living in a small village?
4. What are the possible reasons why people move out of their family homes?