



dysleksja

MATERIAŁ DIAGNOSTYCZNY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

Arkusz I

POZIOM PODSTAWOWY

Czas pracy 120 minut

ARKUSZ I

GRUDZIEŃ

ROK 2005

Instrukcja dla ucznia

1. Sprawdź, czy arkusz zawiera 13 ponumerowanych stron. Ewentualny brak zgłoś przewodniczącemu zespołu nadzorującego badanie.
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.
6. Na karcie odpowiedzi wpisz swoją datę urodzenia i PESEL. Zamaluj ■ pola odpowiadające cyfrom numeru PESEL. Błędne zaznaczenie otocz kółkiem ⊗ i zaznacz właściwe.
7. Postępuj podobnie, zaznaczając odpowiedzi w części karty przeznaczonej dla zdającego. Tylko odpowiedzi zaznaczone na karcie będą oceniane.

Życzymy powodzenia!

Za rozwiązanie
wszystkich zadań
można otrzymać
łącznie
50 punktów

Wypełnia uczeń przed rozpoczęciem pracy

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PESEL UCZNIA

Wypełnia uczeń
przed rozpoczęciem
pracy

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KOD UCZNIA

ROZUMIENIE ZE SŁUCHU

Zadanie 1. (6 pkt)

Zapoznaj się ze zdaniami podanymi poniżej. Usłyszysz dwukrotnie fragment wywiadu. Na podstawie usłyszanych informacji zdecyduj, które z podanych zdań są prawdziwe (TRUE), a które fałszywe (FALSE). Zaznacz znakiem X odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

		TRUE	FALSE
1.1.	Bob did not play in the Bill Cosby Show.		
1.2.	Background artists must have a lot of clothes.		
1.3.	In one of the films, Bob had to wear a special costume.		
1.4.	Bob refused to play one scene in Donald Sutherland's film.		
1.5.	Bob explains why he got to like Tom Hanks.		
1.6.	The interviewer talks to a famous film star.		

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIE NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 2. (5 pkt)

Zapoznaj się z punktami (A-F). Usłyszysz dwukrotnie pięć tekstów dotyczących świata przyrody. Na podstawie usłyszanych informacji odpowiedz na pytanie, wpisując odpowiednie litery w kratki (2.1.-2.5.) Jeden z punktów podany został dodatkowo i nie odnosi się do żadnego tekstu.

Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

WHAT IS EACH TEXT ABOUT?

- A. Problems with saving wild animals
- B. A fight with plants
- C. Caring parents
- D. Looking at the world from above
- E. Protecting African rivers
- F. An unusual birth

2.1.	
2.2.	
2.3.	
2.4.	
2.5.	

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIE NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 3. (4 pkt)

Zapoznaj się ze zdaniami podanymi poniżej. Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedź na temat wakacji. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zaznacz jedną z trzech możliwości, zakreślając literę A, B lub C.

Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

3.1. During holidays Harvey

- A. earns some pocket money.
- B. helps his close friends.
- C. makes sightseeing trips.

3.2. Which is true about Harvey?

- A. He spends holidays at the seaside.
- B. He does not spend holidays with friends.
- C. He does not go on holiday anywhere.

3.3. Which is true about Nell?

- A. Her holidays are quite expensive.
- B. She is spending some time on a beach.
- C. Her holiday house is clean and tidy.

3.4. The speaker wants to

- A. describe the holidays of young American people.
- B. inform students about ideal holiday destinations.
- C. criticise students for what they do in summer.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIE NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

ROZUMIENIE TEKSTU CZYTANEGO

Zadanie 4. (6 pkt)

Przeczytaj fragmenty tekstu (4.1.-4.6.) Następnie dopasuj do każdego z nich zdanie podsumowujące jego treść (A-G). Wpisz w kratki obok numerów poszczególnych fragmentów tekstu odpowiednie litery. Jedno zdanie podane zostało dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego fragmentu.

Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- A. There is a monarch and there are people who rule the country.
- B. It was a long time before the white man discovered Australia.
- C. Australians prefer active ways of spending their free time.
- D. Traditions of the Australian Aborigines are still important.
- E. The population of Australia has changed over the years.
- F. There are a few festivals that Australians celebrate.
- G. Australia is not only a country.

4.1.	
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The capital of Australia is Canberra. With an area of 7,682,000 square kilometres, Australia is about the same size as the United States (not counting Alaska). Deserts and areas that cannot be used for people to live in make up much of Australia's territory, and most of its people live in cities along the continent's south-eastern and eastern coasts. Australia is the world's smallest continent and biggest island, too. Its largest lake is Lake Eyre, which falls to nearly 12 metres below sea level. Its tallest peak is Mount Kosciusko (2,228 metres).

4.2.	
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Aboriginal people have been living in Australia for as long as 38,000 years. Europeans had thought there was a huge southern land mass for some time, but they weren't certain until the 17th century when Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese merchants first went into the area. In 1770 Captain James Cook of the British Royal Navy saw the coast of Australia. The British began colonising the continent in 1788.

4.3.	
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In 1788, there were about 1,500 white Europeans in Australia and about 300,000 Aboriginal people. The number of people living in Australia at present is more than 17 million. The number of Aborigines is about 250,000. More than five million immigrants have settled in Australia since the Second World War. About 2.4 million of them came from Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia, Holland, Germany, New Zealand, Poland, the US, Vietnam, the Lebanon and Malaysia.

4.4.	
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Australia has a democratic form of government of the federal type. Queen Elizabeth II is formally the Queen of Australia and is represented by the governor-general and six state governors. But it is the prime minister and his cabinet that have real power. Parliament is composed of two chambers: the House of Representatives (lower house) and the Senate (upper house). Each of the six states has its own parliament and is self-governing. Australia's biggest political parties are the Liberal Party, the National Party, the Australian Labour Party and the Australian democrats.

4.5.	
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Australians spend Christmas in a similar way to the British, except that they often have their turkey dinner in the backyard or on the beach. Christmas over there comes in summer. Other important holidays are Australia Day (26 January), the anniversary of the first Europeans coming to live in Australia in 1788, and Anoxic Day (25 April), when Australians show their respect for those who died and fought in wars.

4.6.	
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Most Australians do some form of sport. Children prefer cricket, Australian football, soccer, two types of rugby, netball, swimming, basketball and softball. Apart from these sports, many adults go in for golf, tennis, lawn bowls, fishing, boating, bushwalking, horse-riding and fitness programmes.

adapted from: The World of English

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIE NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 5. (8 pkt)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Na podstawie informacji w nim zawartych zdecyduj, które z podanych zdań są prawdziwe (TRUE), a które fałszywe (FALSE). Zaznacz znakiem X odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli.

Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

I remember a friend of mine buying a couple of cheeses in Liverpool. I was in Liverpool at the time, and my friend said that if I didn't mind he would give me the cheeses to take back to London. He would not be coming up for a day or two himself, and he did not think the cheeses should be kept much longer.

'Oh, with pleasure, dear boy,' I replied, 'with pleasure.'

I took the cheeses and went to the station. I took my ticket, and marched proudly up the platform, with my cheeses. The people moved back on both sides. The train was crowded, and I had to get into a carriage where there were already seven other people. Putting my cheeses upon the rack, I sat down with a pleasant smile, and said it was a warm day.

A few moments passed, and an old gentleman and the man next to him began sniffing, and, at the third sniff, they got up, without a word and went out. And then a lady got up, took a bag and eight parcels and went. The remaining four passengers sat on for a while, but from Crewe I had the compartment to myself, though the train was crowded. As we stopped at the different stations, the people, seeing my empty carriage, ran for it. And they ran along, carrying heavy bags, and fought round the door to get in first. And one opened the door and climbed the steps, and fell back into the arms of the man behind him; and they all came and had a sniff, and then ran away and pushed into other carriages.

From Euston, I took the cheeses down to my friend's house. When his wife came into the room, she smelt round for a while. Then she said: 'What is it?' I said: 'It's cheeses. Tom bought them in Liverpool, and asked me to bring them up with me.'

My friend was in Liverpool longer than he expected; and, three days later, as he hadn't returned home, his wife called on me. She said:

'What did Tom say about those cheeses?'

I replied that he seemed really fond of them.

'You think he would be upset,' she asked, 'if I paid a man to take them away and bury them?' I answered that I thought he would never smile again.

'Very well, then,' said my friend's wife, rising, 'all I have to say is that I shall take the children and go to a hotel until those cheeses are eaten. I won't live any longer in the same house with them.'

Tom decided to throw the cheeses away. At last he took them down to a seaside town and buried them on the beach. Visitors said they had never noticed before how strong the air was, and people with weak chests used to go there for years afterwards.

adapted from: Jerome K. Jerome, Three Men in a Boat

		TRUE	FALSE
5.1.	The writer asked a friend to help him carry the cheeses.		
5.2.	There were lots of people on the train.		
5.3.	All the other passengers left immediately after the writer came into the carriage.		
5.4.	The writer did not let any other passengers enter the compartment.		
5.5.	Tom returned to London later than the writer.		
5.6.	The writer thought that his friend would not be happy if his wife threw the cheeses away.		
5.7.	Tom paid somebody to throw the cheeses away.		
5.8.	The text is about some problems caused by the smell of cheese.		

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIE NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 6. (6 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.

Have you heard of *mushers*? They are people who drive dog sledges. Every year, on the first Saturday in March, 60 to 75 teams of mushers from around the world start the Iditarod, Alaska's famous sled-dog race. The race goes from Anchorage to the city of Nome.

How did the Iditarod start? In 1925, there was a diphtheria epidemic in Nome. Serum was sent from Anchorage to protect Nome's children. But it was very far. The serum was transported by train as far as possible. But then the train lines stopped. There were still 625 miles to cross in a cold, hostile environment. There was only one solution ... The first dog team left on January 28th, with temperatures of -45°C! Men and their dogs transported the serum, warming it occasionally. On February 2nd, the serum finally arrived in Nome. Hundreds of children were saved.

The Iditarod was started in 1973, to commemorate this. The route is symbolically 1049 miles long: 1000 (a round number) plus 49 (Alaska is the 49th U.S. state). The race starts in Anchorage: a team leaves every two minutes. There are more than twenty checkpoints on the Iditarod, some in Eskimo villages. The mushers' dogs are Huskies, Malamutes and Samoyeds. These dogs love to run, to make their masters happy, and their masters want to come first in the race.

The lead dogs are the ones who best obey the mushers' commands. They are generally the mushers' favorites. When the dogs are not running, they live outside, attached on long chains near a dog house. Many mushers raise their own dogs. Others borrow or rent them. A musher knows all his dogs' names and he sometimes has 150 dogs!

The mushers come from England, Germany, Japan, France, Australia and the U.S. They travel across mountains, the frozen Yukon River, forests and ice fields, all in the horrible cold. With temperatures of -55°C, the mushers have to wear warm clothes. They do it for the love of it, but there are many dangers, too: dangers of being lost, getting stuck in the snow, bad weather, and animals that can attack the dogs. The race is difficult. But to the people who do the Iditarod, the Alaskan silence is the most beautiful sound in the world. They really enjoy it.

adapted from: I love English, 1995

- 6.1. The Iditarod is a race in which 60-75**
- A. people from the area take part.
 - B. children from Nome take part.
 - C. organised groups take part.
 - D. types of dogs take part.
- 6.2. The serum to protect the children got to Nome**
- A. by two means of transport.
 - B. with the help of dogs only.
 - C. by passenger train only.
 - D. by medical inland post.
- 6.3. The Iditarod teams leave**
- A. all at the same time.
 - B. one after another.
 - C. two per minute.
 - D. two at a time.
- 6.4. The mushers**
- A. rarely know their dogs' names.
 - B. do not need to have their own dogs.
 - C. always borrow their dogs.
 - D. always have their own dogs.
- 6.5. The people who take part in the Iditarod like**
- A. dealing with difficulties.
 - B. the changing weather.
 - C. the peace and quiet.
 - D. being in danger.
- 6.6. Which of these is the best title for the text?**
- A. Saving the Children of Nome
 - B. Alaskan Hunting Expedition
 - C. Lost in the Snow
 - D. On Their Way to Win

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIE NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

WYPOWIEDŹ PISEMNA

Zadanie 7. (5 pkt)

Musisz nagle wyjechać. Zostaw wiadomość dla kolegi/koleżanki z zagranicy, z którym/którą wynajmujesz mieszkanie.

- Podaj powód swojego wyjazdu.
- Poproś o opiekę nad psem.
- Przypomnij, gdzie przechowujesz jedzenie dla psa.
- Poinformuj, w jaki sposób się skontaktujesz.

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

Zadanie 8. (10 pkt)

Napisz list do znajomego z zagranicy, z którym spędziłeś/aś kilka dni w Polsce.

- Przeprasz, że dawno nie pisałeś/aś i podaj powód.
- Wspomnij o zdarzeniu z pobytu znajomego w Polsce i napisz, jakie były tego skutki.
- Poinformuj, czym zajmujesz się obecnie i wymień jeden ze swoich obowiązków.
- Dowiedz się o termin ferii zimowych znajomego i zaproponuj wspólny wyjazd.

Pamiętaj o zachowaniu odpowiedniej formy 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).

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	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*)

