

Miejsce
na naklejkę
z kodem

(Wpisuje zdający przed
rozpoczęciem pracy)

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KOD ZDAJĄCEGO

MJA-P2A1P-021

EGZAMIN MATURALNY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

POZIOM PODSTAWOWY

Arkusz II

ROZUMIENIE TEKSTU CZYTANEGO

Czas pracy 50 minut

ARKUSZ II

MAJ
ROK 2002

Instrukcja dla zdającego

1. Proszę sprawdzić, czy arkusz egzaminacyjny zawiera 6 stron. Ewentualny brak należy zgłosić przewodniczącemu zespołu nadzorującego egzamin.
2. Obok każdego zadania podana jest maksymalna liczba punktów, którą można uzyskać za jego poprawne rozwiązanie.
3. Ocena końcowa jest otrzymywana w wyniku pomnożenia przez 2 sumy punktów uzyskanych ze wszystkich arkuszy danego poziomu.
4. Należy pisać czytelnie, tylko w kolorze niebieskim lub czarnym.
5. Błędne zapisy należy wyraźnie przekreślić. Nie wolno używać korektora.
6. Do ostatniej kartki arkusza dołączona jest **karta odpowiedzi**, którą w tym arkuszu **wypełnia zdający**.
7. W karcie wyników zamaluj całkowicie kratkę z literą oznaczającą właściwą odpowiedź, np. ■. Jeśli się pomylisz, błędne zaznaczenie obwiedź kółkiem ○ i zamaluj ■ inną odpowiedź.
8. Podczas tej części egzaminu nie można korzystać ze słownika.

Za rozwiązanie
wszystkich zadań
można otrzymać
łącznie **20 punktów**.

Życzymy powodzenia!

(Wpisuje zdający przed rozpoczęciem pracy)

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PESEL ZDAJĄCEGO

Zadanie 4. (8 pkt)

Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy tekst. W pierwszej części zadania, na podstawie informacji zawartych w tekście, zdecyduj, które zdania podane w tabeli są prawdziwe (TRUE), a które fałszywe (FALSE). Zaznacz znakiem (X) odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli.

W drugiej części zadania z podanych czterech możliwości, wybierz właściwą.

In 1848, gold was discovered in California. People came from all over North America. They hoped to make their fortunes. Unfortunately, not many of the miners became very rich. But a lot of people came to sell them the things that they needed.

One young man who was there to sell was called Oscar Levi Strauss. He had come to America in 1847, with many immigrants from Europe. In 1850, he arrived in San Francisco to work in a shop. One day, the door opened, and a miner came in. His clothes were terrible, particularly his trousers! "Look at these," he said. "I bought them six months ago and now they are full of holes!" Levi Strauss asked why. The miner explained, "We work on our knees most of the time." Levi Strauss thought for a moment. "What you need is some really strong material. Now we have some canvas. It's used to make tents. If we make your trousers out of canvas, I'm sure they won't get holes!" Levi Strauss took the miner to a tailor who made the trousers.

The miner came back to his camp in the mountains. His friends looked at his new trousers and laughed. "You won't laugh when you see how strong they are!" said the miner. He was right. The next time the miner's friends went to San Francisco they went to Levi Strauss's shop to buy some of the new canvas trousers. They told their friends, and their friends told their friends ... you can imagine the result.

So many people wanted to buy Levi Strauss's canvas trousers that he had to start a workshop to make them. They were called 'jeans', because the canvas that they were made from was known as 'toile de Gênes'. Gênes is the French for Genoa, in Italy, where the canvas was produced.

Cowboys as well as miners began to ask for Levi's jeans. He had to build factories. The thousands of rolls of material he received were not all the same colour. He decided to dye them all blue; that is why they are called 'blue jeans'. When Oscar Levi Strauss, the poor immigrant from Europe, died in 1902, he left \$6 million, enormous donations to good causes, and money for poor students at the University of California. Today, poor students still get money from his fortune!

(abridged from *I Love English*, November 1994)

CZĘŚĆ I:

		TRUE	FALSE
4.1.	In the late 1840s many people came to California to look for gold.		
4.2.	The miner's trousers got worn out quickly because he usually worked on his knees.		
4.3.	The other miners did not even notice the new trousers.		
4.4.	The canvas for the jeans was not made in America.		
4.5.	Levi decided to dye the material blue because he wanted to call them blue jeans.		
4.6.	Levi Strauss left his fortune to poor immigrants from Europe.		

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIE NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

CZĘŚĆ II:

W pytaniach 4.7. – 4.8. z podanych możliwości wybierz właściwą, zgodną z tekstem. Zakreśl literę a, b, c lub d.

4.7. The text

- a) explains how gold was discovered.
- b) tells the story of jeans.
- c) describes the life of miners.
- d) presents Strauss's biography in full.

4.8. The text is part of

- a) an advertisement.
- b) a leaflet.
- c) a holiday brochure.
- d) a magazine article.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIE NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 5. (6 pkt)

Przeczytaj uważnie poniższe wypowiedzi siedmiu uczniów (A – G). Następnie odpowiedz na pytania podane w tabeli, wpisując odpowiednie litery w kratki obok każdego pytania. Nie możesz dwukrotnie udzielić tej samej odpowiedzi. Wypowiedź jednej osoby podana została dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego pytania.

WHAT DO YOU DO TO SAVE OUR PLANET?**A**

There is a hole in the ozone layer. I don't want it to get bigger, so I don't use aerosol cans.

B

I take old newspapers and magazines to school. A special van comes once a month to collect waste paper. This paper will be turned into new paper. I think it's very important because our planet is dying.

C

When my mother buys eggs, I tell her to buy them in cardboard, not plastic. We throw our empty bottles into special green waste bins. We use the orange one for metal, and the red one for plastic bottles.

D

This world is very special, and we must help preserve it. My family and I try to save water. What's more, we donate money to wildlife foundations and we have adopted an endangered chimpanzee. I think it's important for children to learn about ecology, because we are the future.

E

I try to do as many things as possible to protect the environment. For example, I don't have baths very often; showers are much more economical. I turn off the water when I soap myself. I also try to remember not to leave the light on when I leave my room. In the street, I don't drop litter. If you do such things systematically, it is really useful.

F

If we don't want to end under a pile of rubbish, I think we must react quickly. It's not difficult to take a bag with you when you go on a picnic, or when you go for a long walk, so as not to leave litter behind you.

G

My parents have a small farm in the countryside. I spend my holidays there and I help them with their work. We try to keep the farm clean. We do not use chemical fertilisers in order to get healthy plants and crops and so as not to pollute the water.

(adapted from *I Love English*, April 1994)

WHO

5.1.	tries not to use too much electricity?	
5.2.	cares about animals that may die out in the future?	
5.3.	does not use products which destroy the atmosphere?	
5.4.	cares about the food we eat?	
5.5.	segregates rubbish?	
5.6.	thinks that it is important to recycle?	

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIE NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 6. (6 pkt)

Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy artykuł, a następnie przyporządkuj poszczególnym jego częściom tytuły oznaczone (A – G). Wpisz odpowiednie litery w kratki (6.1 – 6.6.)

Jeden z tytułów podany został dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej części.

THE AMERICAN FOOTBALL PLAYER6.1.

Katie Hnida, 17, Colorado, got two important, but very different, titles at her Senior High School this year. She is the Homecoming Queen. All the students in the school vote for the Homecoming Queen, so the most popular students usually win. She is also, more surprisingly for a girl, the kicker for the football team. There are no women's football teams in US high schools but girls can join the boys' teams.

6.2.

"When I started playing football, my mom was nervous at first, but that disappeared when I showed I could do the job."

6.3.

"It was in the first year, when I kicked my first extra point. It was tremendous." This past season she made history by becoming the first No.1 female kicker in the state.

6.4.

She wants to become the first woman to play Division I college football next year.

6.5.

"Do what you're afraid to do. If you work hard and don't give up, things will be OK."

6.6.

"Before, girls couldn't be sporty and feminine. I think I'm both. I hope other girls think, *If she's doing this, I can, too.*"

(from *Team*, Nov/Dec 1999)

A	BEST MOMENTS
B	EVERYONE'S FAVOURITE
C	HER HOPES FOR THE FUTURE
D	HOW SHE'LL CHANGE THE WORLD
E	NOTHING TO WORRY ABOUT
F	WHAT IS SHE AFRAID OF?
G	HER MOTTO

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIE NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!