ROZUMIENIE ZE SŁUCHU

Zadanie 1. (0–6) ▦

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie trzy teksty. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania.

W zadaniach 1.1. i 1.2. zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

Tekst 1.

1.1. The presenter mainly wants listeners to

A. reconsider what they mean by a successful city.

B. sign a petition against high-rise development.

C. move out of densely populated neighbourhoods.

Tekst 2.

1.2. What is the speaker doing?

A. Advertising a guided tour of a museum.

B. Warning visitors about a temporary restriction.

C. Apologising for a cancelled exhibition.

W zadaniach 1.3.–1.6. zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B, C albo D.

Tekst 3.

1.3. According to Dr Hale, most people who say they sleep well

A. have had their sleep quality confirmed by laboratory tests.

B. underestimate how often they wake during the night.

C. avoid caffeine completely in the afternoon.

D. sleep longer at weekends to compensate for weekday shortages.

1.4. The new clinic's first patients will be

A. volunteers who had already taken part in Dr Hale's earlier study.

B. professional athletes recovering from injury.

C. night-shift workers from nearby hospitals.

D. teenagers whose schools have reported poor attendance.

1.5. Dr Hale believes wearable sleep trackers

A. work only if users also keep a written diary.

B. should be compulsory for all shift workers.

C. are accurate enough to replace a night in a sleep laboratory.

D. can make anxious users sleep even worse.

1.6. The interviewer's final question suggests that she

A. is sceptical about treating sleep as a medical issue.

B. expects Dr Hale to criticise the government's health policy.

C. doubts whether employers will ever change shift patterns.

D. wants to book an appointment at the clinic herself.

1.
0–1–2–3
4–5–6

Podgląd • Pierwsza Ławka

ROZUMIENIE ZE SŁUCHU

Zadanie 1. (0–6) ▦

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie trzy teksty. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania.

W zadaniach 1.1. i 1.2. zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

Tekst 1.

1.1. The wildlife presenter admits that

A. her earlier reports overstated the birds' recovery.

B. tourists are now the main threat to the nests.

C. the colony may disappear within a decade.

Tekst 2.

1.2. The voicemail is intended to

A. ask the student to arrive earlier than planned.

B. explain a change to the interview arrangements.

C. cancel an internship interview.

W zadaniach 1.3.–1.6. zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B, C albo D.

Tekst 3.

1.3. Maya Chen started designing furniture because she

A. failed to find work as a graphic designer.

B. wanted objects that would outlast a fashion season.

C. inherited a workshop from her grandfather.

D. was commissioned by a well-known hotel chain.

1.4. What does she say about social media?

A. It rewards novelty at the expense of quality.

B. It is her most reliable way of finding new clients.

C. She has stopped using it altogether.

D. It helped her raise money for the studio.

1.5. The stool that made her name was originally

A. a prototype for a school competition.

B. copied from a Scandinavian catalogue.

C. designed for a museum café.

D. built as a temporary solution in her flat.

1.6. Maya's attitude to mass production is that she

A. might agree if she can still control the materials.

B. will never allow a factory to make her pieces.

C. has already signed a contract with a large retailer.

D. believes handmade objects are always superior.

1.
0–1–2–3
4–5–6

Podgląd • Pierwsza Ławka

ROZUMIENIE ZE SŁUCHU

Zadanie 1. (0–6) ▦

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie trzy teksty. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania.

W zadaniach 1.1. i 1.2. zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

Tekst 1.

1.1. The speaker's main point is that

A. households should sort their waste more carefully.

B. plastic production must be reduced at source.

C. biodegradable packaging is a proven solution.

Tekst 2.

1.2. The speaker is

A. giving travel advice to people moving abroad.

B. describing a mistake made during the first month abroad.

C. complaining about the cost of language courses.

W zadaniach 1.3.–1.6. zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B, C albo D.

Tekst 3.

1.3. Professor Okonkwo's team measured microplastics mainly in

A. the air inside ordinary homes.

B. bottled mineral water.

C. the blood of farm animals.

D. deep-ocean sediment.

1.4. He argues that washing-machine filters

A. should be fitted as standard on new machines.

B. have already solved the microfibre problem in Europe.

C. work only in cold-water cycles.

D. are useless unless people also change detergents.

1.5. According to the professor, 'plastic-free' labels are often misleading because

A. shops remove them after a promotional week.

B. the labels refer only to the transport packaging.

C. the companies pay for the certification themselves.

D. the products still contain hidden synthetic fibres.

1.6. The interviewer's last remark shows that she

A. believes governments will act before consumers do.

B. disagrees with the professor's research methods.

C. wants a simple action listeners can take this week.

D. intends to replace all the textiles in her flat.

1.
0–1–2–3
4–5–6

Podgląd • Pierwsza Ławka

ROZUMIENIE ZE SŁUCHU

Zadanie 1. (0–6) ▦

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie trzy teksty. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania.

W zadaniach 1.1. i 1.2. zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

Tekst 1.

1.1. The sports psychologist's key advice is that athletes should

A. treat nerves as information, not as a verdict.

B. copy the pre-match rituals of champions.

C. visualise only successful outcomes.

Tekst 2.

1.2. The radio presenter wants listeners to

A. volunteer as sorting staff on Saturday.

B. bring damaged clothes in for repair.

C. donate only branded items this weekend.

W zadaniach 1.3.–1.6. zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B, C albo D.

Tekst 3.

1.3. Chef Idris Nombe opened his first kitchen

A. in a garage after being refused a shop lease.

B. on a market stall his aunt already ran.

C. as a pop-up in a department store.

D. with a bank loan his parents guaranteed.

1.4. He stopped serving a popular dish because

A. he was bored of cooking it.

B. a supplier failed a hygiene inspection.

C. the ingredients became too expensive.

D. customers photographed it instead of eating it.

1.5. What is his view of food waste in restaurants?

A. It is mainly the fault of indecisive diners.

B. It is inevitable if you want generous portions.

C. It is largely caused by kitchens cooking food before anyone has ordered it.

D. It would disappear if people ate more slowly.

1.6. The interviewer suggests that Idris

A. is planning to franchise the restaurant.

B. might be too idealistic for television.

C. has contradicted something he said earlier.

D. should write a memoir rather than a cookbook.

1.
0–1–2–3
4–5–6

Podgląd • Pierwsza Ławka

Zadanie 5. (0–5) ▦

Przeczytaj tekst. Do każdej luki (5.1.–5.5.) dopasuj właściwy fragment (A–F), tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga: jeden fragment został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

Most of us treat coincidences as entertainment: the old classmate on a distant platform, the book that falls open at the page you needed, the song on the radio that you were humming a minute earlier. We tell these stories at dinner, often with a slight lowering of the voice, as if the universe had briefly winked at us. Statisticians, however, are rarely impressed. **5.1.** Once you accept how many people we pass, message and sit next to in an ordinary week, the surprising thing is not that coincidences happen, but that we notice so few of them.

There is a catch. We are superb at spotting patterns and quick to overlook the facts that do not suit the story we are telling. **5.2.** A missed connection is not a story; a reunion is. Our memory, in other words, is a journalist with a taste for drama, and it files only the reports that are likely to sell.

Psychologists describe part of this as confirmation bias. Once we suspect that something is meaningful, we start collecting evidence for it and quietly ignoring evidence against it. Think of a friend who is convinced that her phone rings whenever she is thinking about someone. She will remember every occasion on which it did and none of the far more numerous evenings on which she thought about her brother and the phone stayed silent. Nobody is lying here. The mind is simply doing what minds do, which is to look for order in a noisy world.

None of this means coincidences are meaningless. They can still change a life, even if they were always likely in the aggregate. **5.3.** The probability of someone, somewhere, bumping into a childhood friend is high. The probability that it is you, today, in this particular café, is tiny – and it is the tiny number that we feel.

Writers have always known this. Dickens stuffed his plots with chance meetings that critics later called lazy. **5.4.** Life, unlike a well-edited novel, has no obligation to be plausible. It only has to happen.

Perhaps the healthiest attitude is a kind of double vision: enjoy the shiver when two unlikely threads cross, and remember that the loom is enormous. **5.5.** Wonder does not require a miracle. It only requires paying attention to the ordinary machinery that makes miracles look cheap.

Zdania

A. They point out that with eight billion people on the planet, even rare events occur constantly.

B. She had not seen him since their final exams, more than twenty years earlier.

C. Yet readers continue to forgive him, perhaps because coincidence is one of the few narrative devices that reality uses as freely as fiction does.

D. In an age of social media, that loom has only grown: we are connected to more people, in more places, than any generation before us.

E. The distinction is between the chance of an event happening to someone and the chance of it happening to you.

F. That is why we remember the day we met an old friend at an airport and forget the hundreds of journeys on which we met no one at all.

Podgląd • Pierwsza Ławka

Zadanie 5. (0–5) ▦

Przeczytaj tekst. Do każdej luki (5.1.–5.5.) dopasuj właściwy fragment (A–F), tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga: jeden fragment został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

Adults learning a new language are often told they have missed the window. The so-called critical period is real enough for native-like pronunciation. **5.1.** Motivation, hours of meaningful use, and a willingness to sound foolish predict success more reliably than the year on a birth certificate. Adults also bring something that children lack: they already know how at least one language works, they can follow a grammar explanation, and they can plan their own learning.

Classrooms still matter, but not in the way many of us remember. **5.2.** A learner who spends forty minutes reciting irregular verbs and then goes home to a life conducted entirely in their first language should not be surprised when progress stalls. The most effective courses now build lessons around tasks, such as booking a room, complaining about a bill or explaining a problem to a doctor, and treat grammar as a tool for getting those tasks done.

Technology has complicated the picture. Translation apps can order a coffee and, used lazily, can also prevent the brain from doing the one thing it needs to do: hesitate, guess, and be corrected. **5.3.** The tool is not the enemy. The habit of never being stuck is.

Consider a retired engineer I interviewed for this article, who began learning Spanish at sixty-two after her daughter married into a family in Valencia. She had no talent for languages, she told me, and a terrible memory for words. What she did have was a reason to talk every Sunday: her daughter's mother-in-law, who refused to switch to English, and grandchildren who corrected her without a trace of politeness. Three years later she argues about football in Spanish with complete confidence and frequent mistakes.

There is a social piece that coursebooks underplay. **5.4.** Shame closes mouths faster than any grammar rule. Teachers who treat error as data rather than failure are not being kind. They are being efficient.

Nobody sensible claims that an early start is worthless. **5.5.** The real target here is the habit of treating adulthood as a linguistic disability. The window that actually closes is not biological. It is the window of time we are prepared to look awkward in public.

Zdania

A. People do not abandon languages because the past tense is difficult; they abandon them because they have been laughed at, ignored or silently assessed.

B. Children have advantages; they also have years of school in which to waste them.

C. Apps that force you to produce a sentence before they show the answer are a different species from those that whisper it in your ear.

D. It is far less decisive for vocabulary, for reading, or for the ability to hold a conversation that is merely good enough.

E. Drilling isolated forms has a place; it cannot substitute for using the language to get something done.

F. Adults who start after the age of twenty-five, research suggests, almost never reach a conversational level.

Podgląd • Pierwsza Ławka

Zadanie 5. (0–5) ▦

Przeczytaj tekst. Do każdej luki (5.1.–5.5.) dopasuj właściwy fragment (A–F), tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga: jeden fragment został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

Overtourism is usually discussed as a numbers problem: too many people, too small a square. **5.1.** A city can cope with large crowds if they are spread across the day and across the map, and if visitors behave like guests rather than like spectators at a festival. What it cannot cope with is a fleet of wheeled suitcases rattling over the cobbles at six in the morning on a street full of light sleepers, or fifty tour groups arriving at the same bridge at the same hour because the same app has told them to.

Short-term rentals then changed the arithmetic. **5.2.** When a whole block becomes a hotel that does not call itself a hotel, the local bakery loses its regulars and gains customers who ask for the wifi password. The hardware shop becomes a souvenir shop; the dentist moves to the suburbs, following her patients. The street still looks wonderful in photographs. It simply no longer works as a street.

Faced with angry residents, authorities tend to reach for the same set of tools: tourist taxes, bans on new holiday lets, entrance fees for the most crowded districts and polite campaigns asking visitors to 'behave'. **5.3.** They can raise useful money and send a signal. But a modest charge on a luxury weekend will not bring back a neighbourhood whose primary school has already closed for lack of children, and an entrance fee may simply turn a living district into a theme park with a ticket office.

There is also a more awkward conversation to be had about advertising. **5.4.** Tourist boards and city halls spend public money putting a particular square on posters in airports around the world, and then act surprised when that square fills up. Film locations are promoted in the same way, and so are 'hidden' beaches and 'secret' viewpoints. You cannot market a secret and then complain that it is no longer secret.

Nobody serious wants to lock the gates. Tourism pays wages, keeps theatres open and allows people to see how others live. **5.5.** What is needed is to treat tourism as a planning decision, like a ring road or a hospital, rather than as the weather – something that simply arrives and for which nobody is responsible.

Zdania

A. The same is true of cruise ships, which have roughly doubled in size over the last twenty years.

B. It is just as much a timing and behaviour problem.

C. Taxes are not useless; they are simply too weak for the scale of the change.

D. Flats that once held families now turn over every three days.

E. A place that lives off its visitors can still decide how many come, when, and on whose terms.

F. Cities spend millions inviting the very influx they later describe as a natural disaster.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
5.1	A	B	C	D	E	F
5.2	A	B	C	D	E	F
5.3	A	B	C	D	E	F
5.4	A	B	C	D	E	F
5.5	A	B	C	D	E	F

5.
0–1–2
3–4–5

Podgląd • Pierwsza Ławka

Zadanie 5. (0–5) ▦

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Electric cars have been presented as a moral upgrade: the same freedom as before, with no fumes coming out of the exhaust pipe. **5.1.** A vehicle that burns nothing in a city street can still be dirty at the mine where its battery metals are dug up, at the power station that charges it, and at the side of the road, where heavy cars wear down their tyres and brakes and throw fine particles into the air. Because batteries are heavy, electric cars tend to weigh more than their petrol equivalents, and that extra weight does not disappear just because the engine is quiet.

Range anxiety – the fear of being stranded between chargers – is already fading on motorways and main routes, where new fast-charging stations open every month. **5.2.** The slower story is housing. Millions of people live in flats without a driveway or in terraced streets where a cable stretched across the pavement is an accident, and a lawsuit, waiting to happen. Until charging at home is as ordinary and as dull as posting a letter, the electric car will remain a machine for people with a front garden.

There is also the question of what we think a car is for. **5.3.** A large share of car journeys in European cities are shorter than five kilometres, and the average car carries fewer than two people. Swapping petrol for a battery and then sitting in the same traffic jam is a change of fuel, not a change of city.

This is no reason to keep the old engines. **5.4.** Air pollution from traffic is linked to asthma and heart disease, and every diesel bus replaced by an electric one makes a real difference to the people who live along its route. What the argument does justify is refusing a fairy tale in which a private object, however well engineered, can replace buses, bicycles and the political decision to make streets smaller.

If electric vehicles are to be more than a new badge on an old habit, they will have to share the road with things that are not vehicles at all. **5.5.** That means wider pavements, safe cycle lanes, more trees and fewer parking spaces – decisions that are far harder to sell than a shiny new car. The quiet motor is a start. But silence in a traffic jam is still a jam.

Zdania

A. If the purpose is to move a body across a city, a two-tonne battery on four wheels is a peculiar tool.

B. Diesel particles in children's lungs are not a lifestyle debate.

C. What has not faded is the geography of plugging in.

D. That upgrade is real at the tailpipe and incomplete everywhere else.

E. Pedestrians, prams and trees do not have exhaust pipes, and they still need space.

F. Drivers who switch often report that the pleasure is not speed but the absence of a gear stick and a garage bill.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
5.1	A	B	C	D	E	F
5.2	A	B	C	D	E	F
5.3	A	B	C	D	E	F
5.4	A	B	C	D	E	F
5.5	A	B	C	D	E	F

5.
0–1–2
3–4–5

Podgląd • Pierwsza Ławka

EGZAMIN MATURALNY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO · POZIOM ROZSZERZONY · ZESTAW 1

Próbny arkusz · Formuła 2023 · Zasady oceniania rozwiązań

Arkusz: 10 zadań, 60 pkt (rozumienie ze słuchu 15, teksty pisane 18, środki językowe 14, wypowiedź pisemna 13; w tym zamknięte: 31 pkt). Nagrania odtwarzane dwukrotnie.

- **Zadania 3. i 6.5.–6.8.** (rozumienie ze słuchu i tekstów pisanych): odpowiedź musi być komunikatywna, zgodna z poleceniem i świadczyć o zrozumieniu tekstu. Błędy językowe są dopuszczalne, o ile nie zmieniają sensu i nie utrudniają rozpoznania wyrazu; wyrazy o wysokiej frekwencji i liczebniki muszą być zapisane poprawnie. Brak lub zbędny rodzajnik nie wpływa na ocenę. Nie przyznaje się punktu za odpowiedź nieprecyzyjną, niepasującą logicznie lub gramatycznie do zdania z luką, uzupełnioną informacją niezgodną z tekstem albo za dwie odpowiedzi, z których jedna jest błędna.
- **Zadania 8. i 9.** (środki językowe): wymagana pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna. W zad. 9. wyrazu podanego wielkimi literami nie wolno zmieniać (np. NOT nie może zostać zapisane jako *n't*).
- Akceptuje się także odpowiedzi nieujęte w zasadach, jeżeli są merytorycznie poprawne i spełniają wszystkie warunki zadania. Listy „Akceptowane" są przykładowe.
- Akceptuje się zapis wielką lub małą literą, o ile nie narusza pisowni nazw własnych. W zad. 8. i 9. odpowiedź, która powtarza tekst stojący przed luką lub po niej i przez to tworzy zdanie niepoprawne gramatycznie, otrzymuje 0 pkt; w zad. 3. i 6.5.–6.8. takie powtórzenie nie wpływa na ocenę, jeżeli odpowiedź jest komunikatywna.

1. Klucz odpowiedzi do zadań zamkniętych

Nr	Odp.
1.1	A
1.2	B
1.3	B
1.4	C
1.5	D
1.6	C
2.1	B
2.2	A
2.3	E
2.4	C
2.5	D
4.1	C
4.2	A
4.3	B
4.4	D
4.5	B

Nr	Odp.
5.1	A
5.2	F
5.3	E
5.4	C
5.5	D
6.1	C
6.2	D
6.3	C
6.4	A
7.1	D
7.2	C
7.3	C
7.4	B
7.5	D
7.6	B

Podgląd • Pierwsza Ławka

TRANSKRYPCJA NAGRAŃ · JĘZYK ANGIELSKI · POZIOM ROZSZERZONY · ZESTAW 1

Próbny arkusz PŁ-ANG-PR-1 · zadania 1.–3. (rozumienie ze słuchu)

Zadanie 1.

Tekst 1.

If you walk through any European capital these days, you'd be forgiven for thinking that a city's success is measured in glass towers and rooftop bars. Every new skyline is launched with a video, a slogan and a promise of world-class living. I'm not convinced. Last month I spent a week in a district where the tallest building is four storeys high, yet people actually stop to talk on the stairs. There is a shared courtyard with a vegetable patch that nobody officially owns, and a bench that somehow always has room for one more person. A few years ago the council planned to replace half of the block with offices. Residents collected signatures, and the plan quietly disappeared, although I suspect the money ran out before the petition did any real work. I'm not saying we should freeze cities in time, and I'm certainly not telling anyone to pack up and move to the countryside. I'm saying we should stop confusing density with vitality. A neighbourhood that looks modest on a postcard can still be doing the one thing cities are for: helping strangers become slightly less strange to one another. So the next time a brochure promises you a world-class city, ask a simpler question: who stops to talk on the stairs?

Tekst 2.

Good afternoon, and welcome to the City Sculpture Gallery. Before you go in, please note that the west wing will remain closed until Friday while we install new lighting. The old lamps were slowly damaging some of the more delicate surfaces, so this is work we simply couldn't postpone any longer. The closure includes the room with Moore's Reclining Figure, which I know many of you have come specifically to see. I'm sorry for the inconvenience. The rest of the collection is open as usual, and if you have a timed ticket for the west wing, the desk will rebook you for next week at no extra charge. The free tour at two o'clock will still run, but it will follow a shorter route and finish in the courtyard rather than upstairs. Photography without flash is permitted everywhere except in the textile gallery, where even a phone screen can fade the colours over time. Bags larger than a laptop case should be left in the lockers to your right. Thank you, and enjoy your visit.

Tekst 3.

Interviewer: Dr Maya Hale, you run the new sleep clinic at St Oswald's. You opened in March, and the waiting list is already six months long. Are we in the middle of a sleep crisis, or are we just talking about it more?
Hale: Both, probably. What's changed is that we can measure things we used to guess. People tell me they sleep through the night. Put a simple sensor on their wrist and it turns out they surface four or five times and simply don't remember. Very few of them have ever spent a night in a laboratory, so they have nothing to compare it with. That isn't insomnia in the classic sense, but it isn't restorative sleep either. You get up after eight hours in bed and wonder why you feel as if you'd had five.
Interviewer: So how do people end up on your list? Can anyone simply book an appointment?
Hale: Not yet. For now patients come to us through their family doctor, partly because we have to be honest about capacity. We have six beds, two technicians and one of me. If we opened the doors to everyone who has ever had a bad week, we'd be a waiting room rather than a clinic.
Interviewer: Who are you seeing first?
Hale: We're starting with night-shift nurses and porters from the two hospitals next door. Their body clocks are being asked to do something they didn't evolve for, and the health consequences — blood pressure, mood, even reaction times on the drive home — are well documented. The volunteers from our earlier study helped us design the questionnaires, which was very generous of them, but the first beds go to people who are, quite literally, working while the rest of us sleep. Athletes and exam-stressed teenagers will come later.
Interviewer: A lot of your patients already own a sleep-tracking watch. Is that helpful?
Hale: Sometimes. Often not. The devices are getting better, but they are still estimating, not measuring brain activity the way we do here. And there's a phenomenon called orthosomnia: people become so anxious about the numbers on the

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