Arkusz ćwiczeniowy – opracowanie własne na podstawie wymagań egzaminacyjnych. Układ, typy zadań i zasady oceniania odpowiadają arkuszowi CKE (Formuła 2023). Nagranie do części słuchowej: plik MP3 dołączony do zestawu (teksty odtwarzane dwukrotnie); transkrypty w zasadach oceniania.

WYPEŁNIA ZDAJĄCY

KOD

PESEL

miejsce na naklejkę
(imię, nazwisko, klasa)

EGZAMIN MATURALNY

Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

POZIOM ROZSZERZONY

PRÓBNY ARKUSZ · ZESTAW 1 · FORMUŁA 2023

DATA: .....

GODZINA ROZPOCZĘCIA: **9:00**

CZAS PRACY: **150 minut**

LICZBA PUNKTÓW DO UZYSKANIA: **60**

Instrukcja dla zdającego

1. Sprawdź, czy arkusz egzaminacyjny zawiera **18 stron** (zadania 1–10). Ewentualny brak zgłoś przewodniczącemu zespołu nadzorującego egzamin.
2. Na pierwszej stronie arkusza oraz na karcie odpowiedzi wpisz swój numer PESEL i przyklej naklejkę z kodem.
3. Nagrania do zadań 1.–3. (rozumienie ze słuchu) zostaną odtworzone **dwukrotnie**.
4. Symbol ▦ zamieszczony przy zadaniu zamkniętym oznacza, że rozwiązanie tego zadania musisz przenieść na kartę odpowiedzi (ostatnia strona arkusza). Ocenie podlegają wyłącznie odpowiedzi zaznaczone na karcie odpowiedzi.
5. Odpowiedzi do zadań zamkniętych zaznacz na karcie odpowiedzi: zamaluj pola do tego przeznaczone; błędne zaznaczenie otocz kółkiem i zaznacz właściwe.
6. Odpowiedzi do pozostałych zadań zapisz w miejscu na to przeznaczonym przy każdym zadaniu.
7. W zadaniach otwartych sprawdzających znajomość środków językowych wymagana jest **pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna**.
8. Pisz czytelnie. Używaj długopisu/pióra tylko z czarnym tuszem/atramentem. Nie używaj korektora, a błędne zapisy wyraźnie przekreśl.
9. Nie wpisuj żadnych znaków w tabelkach przeznaczonych dla egzaminatora.
10. Pamiętaj, że zapisy w brudnopisie nie będą oceniane.
11. Nie wolno korzystać ze słowników ani z innych pomocy.

Arkusz przygotowany do celów ćwiczeniowych na podstawie wymagań egzaminacyjnych z języka angielskiego (podstawa programowa – zakres rozszerzony, wersja obowiązująca od 1 IX 2024 r.)
oraz Informatora CKE o egzaminie maturalnym z języka angielskiego od roku szkolnego 2024/2025. Nie jest materiałem Centralnej Komisji Egzaminacyjnej.

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 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

Zadanie 2. (0–5) ▦

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie pięć wypowiedzi na temat pracy w muzeum. Do każdej wypowiedzi (2.1.–2.5.) dopasuj właściwe zdanie (A–F). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

A. The speaker had to unlearn something they were taught at university.

B. The speaker was surprised by how physically demanding the work is.

C. The speaker talks about being wrongly identified as someone else.

D. The speaker describes a visitor who changed the way the museum works.

E. The speaker explains why a seemingly boring task is in fact essential.

F. The speaker regrets that the job leaves little time for their own research.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
2.1	A	B	C	D	E	F
2.2	A	B	C	D	E	F
2.3	A	B	C	D	E	F
2.4	A	B	C	D	E	F
2.5	A	B	C	D	E	F

2.
0–1–2
3–4–5

Zadanie 3. (0–4)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad z projektantką mebli. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij luki 3.1.–3.4. w poniższej notatce, tak aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać sens wysłuchanego tekstu. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim. Uwaga: w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy.

Lena Voss – furniture designer

She first trained as **3.1.** before changing direction.

The workshop she bought had previously been used as **3.2.**.

She refuses to use **3.3.** because of their environmental cost.

Her next collection is designed specifically for **3.4.**.

3.
0–1–2–3–4

Podgląd • Pierwsza Ławka

Zadanie 4. (0–5) ▦

Przeczytaj cztery teksty (A–D) na temat życia i pracy w różnych miejscach. Do każdego pytania (4.1.–4.5.) dopasuj właściwy tekst. Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga: jeden tekst pasuje do dwóch pytań.

A When I took a six-month contract in Lisbon, I told myself I was being practical: lower rent, decent wifi, a beach at the weekend. What I had not budgeted for was how quickly a city becomes a backdrop rather than a place. I could name the best cafés for a flat white and still not know which bin day was which. My flat was rented through an app, furnished by a stranger and cleaned by someone I never met. The other nomads in my co-working space swapped tips on visa runs to Morocco, not on where to register with a doctor or how to join the local running club. We all worked for clients somewhere else, and we all assumed the next city would be better. I left feeling oddly unspent, as if I had been in a very attractive waiting room.

B Tokyo was supposed to be a promotion. It was also the first time I had lived somewhere I could not read the street signs. I had taken a beginners' course before I left, which taught me how to order noodles and how to apologise, and very little in between. For months I was efficient at work and helpless at the chemist's, where I once came home with a bottle of what I took for cough syrup; it turned out to be mouthwash. What changed was a cookery class I joined on a whim, mostly because the poster had pictures I could understand. Suddenly I had people who corrected my chopsticks and, more usefully, my assumptions. Two of them are now my closest friends there. I still get lost. I no longer mind. Getting lost is how I found the shop that sells the only tea I can drink without sugar.

C We moved to a village in Northumberland because we could finally afford a garden, and because our children had started to describe grass as something you visit. The silence was the first shock – not peaceful silence, but the kind that makes you aware of your own fridge. Then came the logistics: two buses to a supermarket, a GP who visits on Tuesdays, neighbours who knew our surnames before we had unpacked. I do not romanticise it. In February, when snow blocked the lane, the oil tank ran low and nobody could reach us for four days. We wore coats indoors and played cards by the stove. But when our daughter had a fever at midnight, three people offered to drive us to the hospital. That still startles me.

D I work on a research station in the Arctic for four months at a stretch. There are twenty-two of us, a greenhouse the size of a garage, and a rule that you do not complain about the food. Most of my day is spent checking instruments and writing up data that will not be properly analysed for years. The isolation is not what people think. You are never alone; you are merely far from everyone you used to know. Email is rationed, which turns out to be a gift: you write fewer messages and mean more of them, and nobody expects an answer within the hour. When I come south, supermarket lighting feels aggressive and small talk exhausting. It takes a week before I can walk into a café without planning my exit.

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

Tekst 2.

I own a bookshop, so I am expected to resent libraries. I do not. A reader made in a library is a reader who eventually finds my door. What I resent is the pretence that the two institutions do the same job. I curate; I take risks on first novels; I stay open late for a launch at which twelve people drink warm wine. A library cannot do that, and should not try. Its job is access. Mine is taste, with a till attached.

I opened the shop eleven years ago with a bank loan, a borrowed van and a level of optimism that my accountant still finds amusing. What keeps it going is not the bestsellers, which customers can buy more cheaply online, but the conversations. Several of my most loyal customers first met the authors they love on a library shelf, which is one reason I have never seen the library as a rival.

The tension appears when councils treat bookshops as a substitute for branches they have shut. We are not a substitute. We cannot offer a quiet table to a teenager with nowhere else to revise, and we cannot waive the price of a hardback because someone is choosing between heating and a novel. If your town has lost its library, buying a bestseller from me is a pleasant act. It is not a solution.

There is room for both, but only if we stop using one as an alibi for defunding the other. I would close at lunchtime every Wednesday if it kept the branch down the road alive. A city that cannot afford libraries will not, in the long run, afford bookshops either. We feed on the same habit: the belief that a stranger's sentences might still be worth your time.

W zadaniach 6.1.–6.4. z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstów. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B, C albo D. ▦

6.1. In the first paragraph of Text 1, the author mentions the man in the fluorescent jacket in order to

A. show that unemployment is the main reason libraries are busy.
B. criticise people who use libraries without reading books.
C. illustrate that libraries serve practical, present-day needs.
D. argue that librarians should be paid as career advisers.

6.2. The phrase "a civic service disguised as a room of books" (Text 1) suggests that libraries

A. have become too similar to government offices.
B. should stop pretending that books are important.
C. deliberately hide their true political agenda.
D. provide public support that goes beyond lending books.

6.3. The bookshop owner (Text 2) believes that libraries and bookshops

A. will both disappear unless they start selling coffee.
B. are in direct commercial competition for the same customers.
C. perform different functions that should not be confused.
D. could easily merge into a single type of institution.

6.4. Both authors would agree that

A. a library offers something that a commercial business cannot replace.
B. bookshops are a reasonable replacement when a library closes.
C. libraries should focus exclusively on books and silence.
D. councils should transfer library budgets to independent shops.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA ZADAŃ 6.1.–6.4. NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI

6.1.–6.4.
0–1–2–3–4

Podgląd • Pierwsza Ławka

CO JESZCZE JEST W ŚRODKU

Matura z języka angielskiego, poziom rozszerzony. Arkusz 1

Podgląd pokazał 6 z 18 stron. Pełna wersja: 18 stron A4, PDF do druku.

- Próbny arkusz · 60 pkt · 150 minut.
- Z zasadami oceniania, transkrypcjami i nagraniem MP3.
- Arkusz próbny do egzaminu maturalnego z języka angielskiego na poziomie rozszerzonym (formuła 2023, informator CKE 2024/2025).
- Układ, typy zadań i punktacja jak w arkuszu CKE: 150 minut, 60 punktów.
- Zakres: rozumienie ze słuchu 15 pkt, rozumienie tekstów pisanych 18 pkt, znajomość środków językowych 14 pkt, wypowiedź pisemna 13 pkt (rozprawka, artykuł albo list formalny – dwa
- Teksty do czytania mają łącznie ok.
- 1710 wyrazów (CKE: 1400–1800).
- Nagranie MP3 (29 min 56 s) zawiera wszystkie teksty do zadań 1–3, każdy odtwarzany dwukrotnie, z poleceniami lektora po polsku i pauzami jak na egzaminie; głosy przygotowano z użyc
- W zestawie: arkusz (18 str.), zasady oceniania (17 str.) – klucz, zasady oceniania zadań otwartych z akceptowanymi odpowiedziami i pełne kryteria oceniania wypowiedzi pisemnej w uk
- Wszystkie teksty, nagrania i zadania są oryginalne – żadne nie jest kopią zadania CKE.

Kup pełną wersję – plik od razu na e-mail

pierwszalawka.pl/material/matura-angielski-rozszerzona-probny-arkusz-1