ROZUMIENIE ZE SŁUCHU

Zadanie 1. (0–4)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi na temat przeprowadzki. Do każdej wypowiedzi (1.1.–1.4.) dopasuj zdanie (A–E), które ją najlepiej podsumowuje. Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

A. The speaker had to change schools in the middle of the year.

B. The speaker was surprised by how friendly the new neighbours were.

C. The speaker misses the peace of the previous place.

D. The speaker found the move easier thanks to a family member.

E. The speaker regrets leaving a pet behind.

	A	B	C	D	E
1.1	A	B	C	D	E
1.2	A	B	C	D	E
1.3	A	B	C	D	E
1.4	A	B	C	D	E

1.
0–1–2–3–4

Zadanie 2. (0–4)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery teksty. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

Tekst 1.

2.1. Why is the speaker calling?

A. To ask about the price of a service.

B. To cancel an appointment.

C. To change the time of an appointment.

Tekst 2.

2.2. Where can you hear this announcement?

A. In a shopping centre.

B. At an airport.

C. At a railway station.

Tekst 3.

2.3. What does the girl want to do on Saturday?

A. Visit her grandmother.

B. Go to a concert.

C. Stay at home and study.

Tekst 4.

2.4. The speaker's main purpose is to

A. describe a race he took part in.

B. give advice to people who want to start running.

C. advertise a new sports club.

2.
0–1–2–3–4

Podgląd • Pierwsza Ławka

ROZUMIENIE ZE SŁUCHU

Zadanie 1. (0–4)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi na temat korzystania ze smartfonów. Do każdej wypowiedzi (1.1.–1.4.) dopasuj zdanie (A–E), które ją najlepiej podsumowuje. Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

A. The speaker talks about a problem with sleeping.

B. The speaker lost an important thing because of the phone.

C. The speaker explains why he/she doesn't have a smartphone.

D. The speaker describes a rule introduced at home.

E. The speaker uses the phone to learn something new.

	A	B	C	D	E
1.1	A	B	C	D	E
1.2	A	B	C	D	E
1.3	A	B	C	D	E
1.4	A	B	C	D	E

1.
0–1–2–3–4

Zadanie 2. (0–4)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery teksty. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

Tekst 1.

2.1. What should drivers do?

A. Use the ring road instead of the bridge.

B. Avoid the city centre.

C. Drive slowly on the motorway.

Tekst 2.

2.2. Why does the woman want to return the jumper?

A. She doesn't like the colour.

B. It is damaged.

C. It is the wrong size.

Tekst 3.

2.3. Lucy is calling her friend to

A. invite him to a party.

B. ask him to bring something.

C. tell him about a change of plans.

Tekst 4.

2.4. What does the speaker say about the book?

A. The film is better than the book.

B. The ending was a surprise.

C. It was too long.

2.
0–1–2–3–4

Podgląd • Pierwsza Ławka

ROZUMIENIE ZE SŁUCHU

Zadanie 1. (0–4)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi na temat uprawiania sportu. Do każdej wypowiedzi (1.1.–1.4.) dopasuj zdanie (A–E), które ją najlepiej podsumowuje. Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

A. The speaker didn't enjoy a sport at first.

B. The speaker does a sport with a family member.

C. The speaker prefers doing sport alone.

D. The speaker had to give up a sport because of money.

E. The speaker started doing a sport after an injury.

	A	B	C	D	E
1.1	A	B	C	D	E
1.2	A	B	C	D	E
1.3	A	B	C	D	E
1.4	A	B	C	D	E

1.
0–1–2–3–4

Zadanie 2. (0–4)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery teksty. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

Tekst 1.

2.1. What are the girl and her dad talking about?

A. How long the flight will take.

B. Which way to go to the airport.

C. What to pack for a trip.

Tekst 2.

2.2. The woman is talking to

A. tourists on a bus.

B. passengers on a plane.

C. hotel guests.

Tekst 3.

2.3. Why is the flight delayed?

A. Because some passengers are late.

B. Because of the weather.

C. Because of a technical problem.

Tekst 4.

2.4. What is the speaker's opinion about the hostel?

A. It was in a great location.

B. It was cheap but dirty.

C. The staff were unfriendly.

2.
0–1–2–3–4

Podgląd • Pierwsza Ławka

ROZUMIENIE ZE SŁUCHU

Zadanie 1. (0–4) ▦

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi na temat obowiązków domowych. Do każdej wypowiedzi (1.1.–1.4.) dopasuj zdanie (A–E), które ją najlepiej podsumowuje. Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

A. The speaker gets paid for doing housework.

B. The speaker learnt a useful skill from a parent.

C. The speaker has recently started doing more at home.

D. The speaker thinks the housework in his/her home is not shared fairly.

E. The speaker doesn't have to do any housework.

	A	B	C	D	E
1.1	A	B	C	D	E
1.2	A	B	C	D	E
1.3	A	B	C	D	E
1.4	A	B	C	D	E

1.
0–1–2–3–4

Zadanie 2. (0–4) ▦

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery teksty. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

Tekst 1.

2.1. What is the speaker doing?

A. Giving instructions to exam candidates.

B. Explaining the rules of a competition.

C. Inviting students to a school event.

Tekst 2.

2.2. What is the boy's problem?

A. He has lost his keys.

B. He is late for school.

C. He can't find his sports clothes.

Tekst 3.

2.3. The speaker recommends the app because it

A. teaches you to cook.

B. is completely free.

C. helps you save money.

Tekst 4.

2.4. Where is the girl?

A. In a shop.

B. At a bus stop.

C. At a friend's house.

2.
0–1–2–3–4

Podgląd • Pierwsza Ławka

ROZUMIENIE TEKSTÓW PISANYCH

Zadanie 5. (0–4) ▦

Przeczytaj tekst. Dobierz właściwy nagłówek (A–F) do każdej części tekstu (5.1.–5.4.). Wpisz odpowiednią literę w każdą kratkę. Uwaga: dwa nagłówki zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej części tekstu.

A. Hunting at night

B. How to live with them

C. Why the city is attractive

D. A danger for pets?

E. Sold as pets

F. Newcomers from the countryside

FOXES IN THE CITY

5.1. _____

Ninety years ago it was unusual to see a fox in London. Today experts believe there are about ten thousand of them in the city. The first urban foxes moved in from nearby fields and woods in the 1930s, when new suburbs with large gardens were built on land where the animals had always lived. Instead of leaving, the foxes simply stayed and slowly learned that people were not always a threat.

5.2. _____

For a fox, a city offers almost everything it needs. There is plenty of food in bins and on compost heaps, and some people even leave meat out for them on purpose. Gardens, parks and railway lines give them safe places to hide and raise their young, and there are no larger animals that hunt them. That is why a city fox often lives just a few metres from a family's kitchen door.

5.3. _____

Many people worry that foxes attack cats and small dogs. In fact, scientists who have studied thousands of fox and cat meetings say that fights are extremely rare. Most of the time the two animals simply ignore each other. Rabbits and guinea pigs kept in the garden, however, should always be in a strong cage. A hungry fox can easily open a weak door or dig under a wooden fence during the night.

5.4. _____

If foxes are visiting your garden and you don't want them, there are simple things you can do. Don't leave food outside, close your bins tightly and block holes under sheds. Never try to catch a fox yourself. Remember that they are wild animals and it is best to watch them from a distance. If you find a fox that looks ill or injured, call a local animal charity for advice.

5.
0–1–2–3–4

Podgląd • Pierwsza Ławka

Tekst D.

Our class trip to the mountains was fantastic, although the weather wasn't perfect. On Saturday it was so foggy that we couldn't climb to the top, so our teacher took us to a cheese farm instead. It turned out to be the best part of the weekend – we even made our own cheese! Next year we would like to go back and try again to reach the top.

6.4. What does the writer say about the trip?

A. The bad weather spoiled the weekend.

B. The class reached the top of the mountain.

C. A change of plans turned out well.

6.
0–1–2–3–4

Zadanie 7. (0–4) ▦

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Wpisz w każdą lukę (7.1.–7.4.) literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie (A–E), tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

THE BEST BIRTHDAY PRESENT

My grandmother turned eighty last year, and our family wanted to give her something special. My brother suggested a new TV, but Grandma already had one. **7.1.** Then I had an idea. Grandma always talked about the village where she grew up, but she hadn't been there for over fifty years.

We decided to take her there as a surprise. My dad found the village on the map and my mum phoned the local school to ask if anyone still remembered Grandma's family. **7.2.** One of the teachers had found an old photo of Grandma's class in the school archive!

On the day of the trip we told Grandma we were going for a picnic. **7.3.** But when she saw the old church and the river, she stopped talking and started to cry. 'I know this place,' she whispered.

At the school, the teachers showed her the photo. Grandma recognised herself immediately and named almost every child in the picture. **7.4.** It was the best birthday present we have ever given anyone.

A. At first she was a bit bored in the car and kept asking how long the journey would take.

B. Two days later they called back with some amazing news.

C. And flowers and chocolates seemed too ordinary for such an important birthday.

D. She had never liked travelling by car.

E. On the way home she held my hand and told us stories about her childhood.

	A	B	C	D	E
7.1	A	B	C	D	E
7.2	A	B	C	D	E
7.3	A	B	C	D	E
7.4	A	B	C	D	E

7.
0–1–2–3–4

Podgląd • Pierwsza Ławka

Tekst D.

Health tip of the week

Do you sit at a desk for hours? Every 30 minutes, stand up and walk around for two minutes. Look out of the window to rest your eyes. And remember: a glass of water is a better choice than another cup of coffee when you feel tired in the afternoon.

6.4. The text gives advice to people who

A. drink too little coffee.

B. can't sleep at night.

C. spend a lot of time sitting.

6.
0–1–2–3–4

Zadanie 7. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Wpisz w każdą lukę (7.1.–7.4.) literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie (A–E), tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

LOST IN THE MOUNTAINS

Last August my friend Kasia and I decided to climb a mountain in the Tatras. The weather forecast was good, so we left early in the morning with sandwiches, water and a map. **7.1.** After three hours we reached the top and the view was absolutely amazing.

On the way down, however, thick clouds suddenly covered the mountain. We couldn't see more than a few metres in front of us. **7.2.** We walked for another hour, but we didn't see any signs or other tourists. We realised we were lost.

Kasia wanted to keep walking, but I remembered what our teacher had told us on a school trip: if you are lost in the mountains, stay where you are and call for help. **7.3.** Luckily, my phone still had some battery, so I called the mountain rescue number.

Two rescuers found us after forty minutes. They weren't angry – they said we had made the right decision. **7.4.** Since then, I have never gone into the mountains without checking the weather twice and telling someone my route.

A. Unfortunately, both our phones were completely dead.

B. So we sat down on a rock and put on our warm jackets.

C. At first, the path was easy to follow and we met many other people.

D. Somehow we left the main path without noticing it.

E. However, they reminded us that we should have checked the forecast for the afternoon, too.

	A	B	C	D	E
7.1	A	B	C	D	E
7.2	A	B	C	D	E
7.3	A	B	C	D	E
7.4	A	B	C	D	E

7.
0–1–2–3–4

Podgląd • Pierwsza Ławka

ROZUMIENIE TEKSTÓW PISANYCH

Zadanie 5. (0–4) ▦

Przeczytaj tekst. Dobierz właściwy nagłówek (A–F) do każdej części tekstu (5.1.–5.4.). Wpisz odpowiednią literę w każdą kratkę. Uwaga: dwa nagłówki zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej części tekstu.

A. How coffee is grown

B. Places where people met and talked

C. The world's favourite drink?

D. The most expensive coffee

E. A legend about dancing goats

F. Too much can be bad for you

THE STORY OF COFFEE

5.1. _____

According to an old story from Ethiopia, a young shepherd named Kaldi noticed that his goats became very energetic after eating red berries from a certain bush. They jumped around and couldn't sleep at night. Kaldi told a local monk about it. The monk made a drink from the berries and found that it helped him stay awake during long evening prayers. Nobody knows if the story is true, but coffee plants really do come from Ethiopia.

5.2. _____

In the seventeenth century, coffee houses became very popular in cities like Istanbul, London and Vienna. People went there not only to drink coffee but also to read newspapers, discuss politics and do business. In London they were called 'penny universities', because for the price of a cup you could listen to very interesting conversations. Some famous companies, including a big insurance company, started in a coffee house.

5.3. _____

Today people drink about two billion cups of coffee every day. In countries like Finland, the average person drinks about four cups a day. Even so, tea is still drunk more often than coffee around the world, especially in China and India, so coffee is probably only in second place. Brazil produces more coffee than any other country, about one third of the world's total.

5.4. _____

Coffee contains caffeine, which helps us concentrate and feel less tired. However, doctors warn that more than four cups a day can cause headaches, problems with sleeping and a fast heartbeat. Teenagers should be especially careful, because energy drinks often contain even more caffeine than a strong espresso. Experts say it is best not to drink coffee in the late afternoon or evening.

5.
0–1–2–3–4

Podgląd • Pierwsza Ławka

EGZAMIN MATURALNY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO · POZIOM PODSTAWOWY · ZESTAW 1

Próbny arkusz · Formuła 2023 · Zasady oceniania rozwiązań zadań

Arkusz: 14 zadań, 60 pkt (rozumienie ze słuchu 15, rozumienie tekstów pisanych 20, znajomość środków językowych 13, wypowiedź pisemna 12; w tym zamknięte: 36 pkt). Czas pracy: 120 minut. Nagrania odtwarzane dwukrotnie. W zadaniach 4. i 9. ocenia się komunikatywność i zgodność z tekstem (dopuszczalne błędy, które nie zakłócają komunikacji); w zadaniach 12. i 13. wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna.

1. Klucz odpowiedzi do zadań zamkniętych

Nr	Odp.
1.1	C
1.2	B
1.3	A
1.4	D
2.1	C
2.2	A
2.3	B
2.4	B
3.1	C
3.2	A
3.3	B
3.4	B
5.1	F
5.2	C
5.3	D
5.4	B
6.1	B
6.2	B

Nr	Odp.
6.3	C
6.4	B
7.1	A
7.2	E
7.3	C
7.4	D
8.1	C
8.2	B
8.3	D
8.4	D
8.5	C
10.1	B
10.2	B
10.3	C
11.1	A
11.2	A
11.3	C
11.4	B

2. Zasady oceniania poszczególnych zadań

Zadanie 1.1. (0–1) · zamknięte

Wymaganie: rozumienie ze słuchu (II.1–II.8) – główna myśl wypowiedzi

Odpowiedź: C — Tęskni za ciszą wsi – w mieście ciągły hałas.

PIERWSZA ŁAWKA

EGZAMIN MATURALNY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO · POZIOM PODSTAWOWY · ZESTAW 2

Próbny arkusz · Formuła 2023 · Zasady oceniania rozwiązań zadań

Arkusz: 14 zadań, 60 pkt (rozumienie ze słuchu 15, rozumienie tekstów pisanych 20, znajomość środków językowych 13, wypowiedź pisemna 12; w tym zamknięte: 36 pkt). Czas pracy: 120 minut. Nagrania odtwarzane dwukrotnie. W zadaniach 4. i 9. ocenia się komunikatywność i zgodność z tekstem (dopuszczalne błędy, które nie zakłócają komunikacji); w zadaniach 12. i 13. wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna.

1. Klucz odpowiedzi do zadań zamkniętych

Nr	Odp.
1.1	A
1.2	D
1.3	E
1.4	C
2.1	A
2.2	B
2.3	C
2.4	B
3.1	C
3.2	A
3.3	C
3.4	C
5.1	E
5.2	B
5.3	D
5.4	F
6.1	B
6.2	A

Nr	Odp.
6.3	C
6.4	C
7.1	C
7.2	B
7.3	A
7.4	E
8.1	C
8.2	B
8.3	B
8.4	C
8.5	D
10.1	C
10.2	A
10.3	B
11.1	B
11.2	C
11.3	A
11.4	A

2. Zasady oceniania poszczególnych zadań

Zadanie 1.1. (0–1) · zamknięte

Wymaganie: rozumienie ze słuchu (II.1–II.8) – główna myśl wypowiedzi

Odpowiedź: A — Przeglądał telefon w nocy i nie mógł zasnąć – teraz zostawia go w kuchni.

Podgląd • Pierwsza Ławka

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- Matura z angielskiego (poziom podstawowy) – próbny arkusz 3
- Matura z angielskiego (poziom podstawowy) – próbny arkusz 1
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