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 4 · 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 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 2. (0–5) ▦

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie pięć wypowiedzi na temat kupowania rzeczy używanych. 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 admits they still enjoy the thrill of a new object.

B. The speaker was embarrassed at first to be seen in a second-hand shop.

C. The speaker was motivated mainly by the desire to save money.

D. The speaker now refuses to buy anything that cannot be repaired.

E. The speaker describes a purchase that came with an unexpected story.

F. The speaker changed their mind after working in a landfill.

	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 audycję o turystyce kosmicznej. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij luki 3.1.–3.4. w 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.

Space tourism – notes from a radio commentary

The first commercial passengers trained for **3.1.** before the flight.

The speaker compares the carbon cost of one flight to **3.2.**.

She is more worried about **3.3.** than about emissions alone.

A useful earthly spin-off of the industry could be better **3.4.**.

3.
0–1–2–3–4

Podgląd • Pierwsza Ławka

ROZUMIENIE TEKSTÓW PISANYCH

Zadanie 4. (0–5) ▦

Przeczytaj cztery teksty (A–D) związane z ciszą i hałasem. Do każdego pytania (4.1.–4.5.) dopasuj właściwy tekst. Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga: jeden tekst pasuje do dwóch pytań.

A Three years ago my quiet street acquired a nightlife it had never asked for: first one bar, then a second, and then a pavement that turned into an open-air smoking room at one in the morning. We filed complaints, we went to meetings, we wrote emotional letters about our children's sleep. Nothing changed. Then a new parent on the top floor of our building started recording noise levels on a phone app every night for two months and sending the council neat graphs with dates, times and decibels. Within weeks, inspectors came to measure the noise themselves, and the bars were given a closing time. Bureaucracy, I have learned, prefers a spreadsheet to a feeling. I am almost grateful to that app, which is a sentence I never expected to write.

B In a recording studio we hunt silence the way other people hunt for a beautiful view. A fridge humming in the next building, a lift, a plane on a flight path nobody told us about when we signed the lease – any of these can ruin a take, and we have thrown away hours of good performances because of a single cough. Our walls are lined with foam, the floors rest on rubber, and we still check every recording twice. The irony is that most of the tracks we produce will be heard through cheap earphones on a crowded bus, or in a car with the windows open. Still, we chase the perfect take, because noise you choose is music, and noise you did not choose is a mistake you will hear for ever.

C I booked a silent retreat because I was tired of my own opinions. The brochure promised pine forests, simple vegetarian meals and a week without small talk, which sounded like a holiday from myself. What it did not mention was how loudly a person thinks when nobody is interrupting. On the first day my head was full of half-finished arguments, shopping lists and songs I did not even like. By day two I would have paid extra for a boring conversation about the weather. By day five, however, the noise had faded, and I noticed that I had stopped rehearsing clever replies to people who were not in the room. I cannot prove that the week was spiritually significant. I can prove that I slept nine hours a night.

D Open-plan offices were sold to us as a way of encouraging collaboration. In practice, ours became a competition to see who could look busiest in a room that sounded like an airport. Phone calls, keyboards, a colleague eating crisps – nothing was private and nothing was quiet. After a few months I started wearing large headphones with nothing playing, a coward's wall that told everyone to leave me alone without my having to say a word. Half the department soon did the same. When the company finally turned two storerooms into quiet rooms, they were booked weeks in advance, mostly by the people whose actual job was to think. The managers who had designed the space were surprised. I was not. Good collaboration, it turns out, needs a door that can be closed.

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.

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

Tekst 2.

I have worked in elder care for nineteen years, and I read the articles about four-day weeks with interest and some irritation. When journalists write about them, they are almost always writing about people who sit at desks. The success stories come from software firms, marketing agencies and banks. Nobody interviews us. Yet residents still need washing, feeding and turning on Fridays. Families still visit at weekends, and they are right to expect someone who knows their mother's name. From our staff room, a rota with fewer days does not look like freedom. It looks like a puzzle that pushes the missing hours onto whoever has the least power to refuse them – the youngest staff, the agency workers, the people on night shifts who are already exhausted. Last winter, when two colleagues were off sick at the same time, I worked six nights in a row.

Shorter hours are not the problem. I would love to work four days myself. The problem is a conversation that treats a whole economy as if it were a software company. If a four-day week in care is going to be paid for by hiring more people, then say so honestly, and put the money in the budget. If it is going to be paid for by making a smaller team work faster, say that too, and do not be surprised when that smaller team resigns. We are already short of carers in this country; we cannot afford to lose more.

Office trials are useful, and I am glad they exist. They tell us something about offices. They are not a verdict on work in general. Until somebody designs a four-day week that does not quietly steal a fifth day from a night shift, I will keep asking the same question: who, exactly, gets to go to the lake on Friday?

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 trial described in Text 1, the most surprising result for the writer was

A. stable productivity.
B. a sharp drop in sick leave.
C. the need to hire extra staff.
D. irritated clients.

6.2. According to Text 1, fewer weekdays forced the company to

A. employ temporary staff on Fridays.
B. answer clients' emails more slowly.
C. get rid of unnecessary meetings.
D. extend working hours on the remaining days.

6.3. The care worker in Text 2 fears that a four-day week in the care sector would

A. shift extra work onto staff who cannot easily refuse it.
B. be rejected by most care workers.
C. lead to lower wages for carers.
D. reduce the number of family visits.

6.4. Both writers would agree that the four-day week

A. should be introduced by law in all sectors.
B. is impossible outside the technology industry.
C. must be judged according to the kind of work involved.
D. will only work if more staff are hired.

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 4

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.
- 1546 wyrazów (CKE: 1400–1800).
- Nagranie MP3 (28 min 50 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-4