CENTRALNA KOMISJA EGZAMINACYJNA

Arkusz zawiera informacje prawnie chronione do momentu rozpoczęcia egzaminu.

WYPEŁNIA ZDAJĄCY

KOD

PESEL

Miejsce na naklejkę.
Sprawdź, czy kod na naklejce to **E-100**.
Jeżeli tak – przyklej naklejkę.
Jeżeli nie – zgłoś to nauczycielowi.

EGZAMIN MATURALNY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

POZIOM ROZSZERZONY

DATA: **6 czerwca 2022 r.**
GODZINA ROZPOCZĘCIA: **14:00**
CZAS PRACY: **150 minut**
LICZBA PUNKTÓW DO UZYSKANIA: **50**

WYPEŁNIA ZESPÓŁ NADZORUJĄCY

Uprawnienia zdającego do:

- ☐ nieprzenoszenia odpowiedzi na kartę odpowiedzi
- ☐ dostosowania zasad oceniania.

Instrukcja dla zdającego

1. Sprawdź, czy arkusz egzaminacyjny zawiera 17 stron (zadania 1–10). Ewentualny brak zgłoś przewodniczącemu zespołu nadzorującego egzamin.
2. Teksty do zadań od 1. do 3. zostaną odtworzone z płyty CD.
3. Pisz czytelnie. Używaj długopisu/pióra tylko z czarnym tuszem/atramentem.
4. Nie używaj korektora, a błędne zapisy wyraźnie przekreśl.
5. Pamiętaj, że zapisy w brudnopisie nie będą oceniane.
6. Na tej stronie oraz na karcie odpowiedzi wpisz swój numer PESEL i przyklej naklejkę z kodem.
7. Zaznaczając odpowiedzi w części karty przeznaczonej dla zdającego, zamaluj ■ pola do tego przeznaczone. Błędne zaznaczenie otocz kółkiem ◉ i zaznacz właściwe.
8. Tylko odpowiedzi zaznaczone na karcie będą oceniane.
9. Nie wpisuj żadnych znaków w części przeznaczonej dla egzaminatora.

EJAP-R0-**100**-2206

Układ graficzny
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Zadanie 1. (0–3)

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

Tekst 1.

1.1. The people are discussing

A. the idea of renting a cave for a holiday.
B. the practicalities of living in a cave house.
C. the difficulties of purchasing a cave house.

Tekst 2.

1.2. The speaker

A. questions some emergency measures taken by the Department of Health.
B. discusses a number of health problems caused by a heatwave.
C. warns about an oncoming period of very hot weather.

Tekst 3.

1.3. The text is about

A. a surprising discovery made while travelling abroad.
B. the lifting of a ban on importing a certain plant.
C. a berry which is considered inedible in the US.

Zadanie 2. (0–4)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi na temat posługiwania się nawigacją samochodową. Do każdej wypowiedzi (2.1.–2.4.) dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie (A–E). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli.
<u>Uwaga:</u> jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

The driver in the story

A. considered changing his/her route after seeing a warning sign.
B. blocked the traffic after disregarding some road signs.
C. narrowly escaped a dangerous fall when behind the wheel.
D. caused significant damage to a building.
E. made a prolonged journey due to a spelling mistake.

2.1.	2.2.	2.3.	2.4.

Zadanie 3. (0–5)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad ze znanym szefem kuchni. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B, C albo D.

3.1. From Heston's answer to the first question we learn that

A. as a child he was impressed with the wide variety of Sicilian ice cream flavours.
B. the memory of a local ice cream shop inspired him to open one himself.
C. later in life he invented a new technique for making coffee ice cream.
D. his recollection of ice cream from childhood turned out to be inaccurate.

3.2. Which of the following senses is NOT referred to in Heston's account of his visit to the restaurant in Provence?

A. taste
B. touch
C. smell
D. sight

3.3. Before Heston opened his own restaurant, he

A. wrote a cookbook with recipes for dishes he had sampled in other restaurants.
B. made an unsuccessful attempt to produce parmesan ice cream.
C. realized that working for someone else limited his creativity.
D. completed a course run by the top chefs from France.

3.4. What change in British food culture does Heston emphasize?

A. the improved quality of culinary shows broadcast on TV
B. the readiness of the British to experience new tastes
C. the growing interest in preparing foreign food at home
D. the increased demand for ice cream

3.5. In the interview, Heston

A. discusses the sources of his inspiration.
B. focuses on challenges the future holds for him.
C. explains how to promote a food business effectively.
D. provides listeners with expert tips on choosing fresh ingredients.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA ZADAŃ <u>OD 1. DO 3.</u> NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 4. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst, który został podzielony na trzy części (A–C), oraz pytania go dotyczące (4.1.–4.4.). Do każdego pytania dopasuj właściwą część tekstu. Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli.
<u>Uwaga:</u> jedna część tekstu pasuje do dwóch pytań.

In which paragraph does the author mention

4.1.	a piece of music released to honour an extraordinary human achievement?	
4.2.	a contribution to the promotion of astrophysics coming from an unexpected source?	
4.3.	the discovery of a universal principle?	
4.4.	employment prospects for people who are passionate about astrophysics?	

FROM MUSIC TO ASTROPHYSICS

A. Until recently, very few of us were familiar with the word astrophysics. No wonder! How many people are capable of understanding such complex issues as the luminosity, density or chemical composition of astronomical objects? One of them is Dr. Brian May, the lead guitarist of the legendary British band *Queen*, the composer of *We Will Rock You*. He has drawn people's attention to astrophysics by writing a PhD dissertation related to the subject. In this way, he has not only proved that a passionate professional musician can keenly study space and the stars, which many would find hard to believe, but also helped to popularize this field of science.

B. But what is it about astrophysics that captured Brian's attention? Well, astrophysics is a branch of science that applies the laws of physics and chemistry to explain the birth, life and death of stars, planets, galaxies, and other objects in the universe. It began with the respected scientist Isaac Newton who showed that a single theory can simultaneously explain different phenomena, for example how moons circle planets in space and how a cannonball travels when it is shot from a gun on Earth. This provided evidence that the same physical laws apply to objects both on Earth and in space.

C. Astrophysicists try to understand the universe and our place in it. There is still a lot to discover as many questions remain unanswered. And for some people astrophysics can be more than just a hobby. It can become an exciting vocation. A number of renowned universities and government institutions, such as NASA, are seeking astrophysicists. Interestingly, in 2019, when NASA's *New Horizon* probe buzzed around an ultra-distant planetoid, nicknamed *Ultima Thule*, Dr. Brian May's two worlds collided. To pay tribute to NASA's probe, he composed and performed *New Horizons to Explore,* and then got involved in processing the images of the most distant object ever reached by a spacecraft.

adapted from www.space.com; www.astronomy.com

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 5. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Wpisz w każdą lukę (5.1.–5.4.) literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie (A–E), tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst.
<u>Uwaga:</u> jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

SAFETY BY ACCIDENT

One day in 1903, French scientist Édouard Bénédictus was trying to get some chemicals off a high shelf in his lab. His arm brushed against an empty glass bottle and it dropped onto the floor. He climbed down quickly, expecting to find broken glass everywhere, but he was in for a surprise. The bottle hadn't shattered into pieces! It had cracked into a spiderweb-like pattern, but it had held together. Bénédictus wondered why. **5.1.** _____ Although it had been washed before being put back on the shelf, Bénédictus realized some of the liquid plastic must have remained inside as a thin invisible coating. It had kept the cracked glass from falling apart.

The same week, a Paris newspaper printed an article about car crashes. The automobile was a new and exciting invention, and more and more people were taking to the road. The article blamed the collisions on the poor condition of the roads. **5.2.** _____. Bénédictus wrote in his diary, "While I was reading the article, an image of the cracked bottle suddenly appeared in my mind." Could his accidental discovery be somehow useful?

He ran to his lab and started experimenting. **5.3.** _____ However, the results were disappointing. Finally, he put a layer of liquid plastic between two sheets of glass and pressed them together. When he hit it, the glass-and-plastic sandwich cracked, but it didn't smash into pieces. Bénédictus had done it! He wrote, "I had produced my first piece of Triplex (his name for the invention) – full of promise for the future. Hopefully, driving a car will be safer with the new glass installed." **5.4.** _____ The kind of liquid plastic used to make safety glass has changed since Bénédictus's time, but his method of putting it between sheets of glass is still used today. Even bulletproof glass is made of layers of glass and strong plastic.

adapted from ASK Magazine May/June 2017

A. However, that wouldn’t come about for another 10 years, since it took that long to convince car companies to use the new safety glass in their windscreens.

B. Drivers frequently ignored these signs and so the number of accidents was constantly growing.

C. Over and over again he coated single sheets of glass with liquid plastic and hit them with a hammer to examine the effects.

D. There was also information that drivers were often injured by broken glass flying around when windscreens shattered.

E. To find out, he talked to his assistant who said that the bottle had been used to hold clear liquid plastic during some experiments.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 6. (0–5)

Przeczytaj dwa teksty na temat miejsca zamieszkania. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl jedną literę: A, B, C albo D.

Tekst 1.

MILL COTTAGE

"Sold, sir."

"What do you mean, sold?" asked Harry incredulously. "You gave me the particulars only yesterday."

"Sellers' market, sir. Things are moving fast at the moment. Spring, you know." The young estate agent looked as though he had been born just a few weeks ago, though his attitude was more like that expected of a long-standing member of the House of Lords. He stood there in his tweed jacket, corduroys and check shirt, fresh from an estate management course and looking as though he owned half of Cirencester.

Harry just said, "I am well acquainted with the seasons. What I don't understand is why barely fifteen hours ago you would give me the details of a property that you now tell me is sold."

"Well, it is not exactly sold, sir, but it is under offer."

"Which means?"

"Which means that somebody has said they will buy it."

"But they haven't bought it yet?"

A slight flush appeared in the young man's cheeks. "They have not yet exchanged contracts. That will occur once they are happy with the survey and their solicitor's searches. We expect completion within the month."

Harry was lost for words. Eventually he asked, "Is there any chance I can have a look at it?"

"As I say, sir, it is under offer."

"And if the client has second thoughts?"

"Very unlikely, sir. This is, after all, a highly desirable property ..."

"A highly desirable property that needs a master builder to get it habitable." Harry pointed to the photograph of the picturesque ruin. "Might I have the keys? If your current sale doesn't go ahead, you'll have something in the way of back-up." Harry spoke in a voice that did not allow any contradiction. The better part of twenty years of teaching small boys had offered ample opportunity to refine an intimidating tone; a tone that would strike someone so recently of school age as being impossible to contradict. It did the trick. The young man said obediently, "Of course, sir," and handed over the keys.

It was, undoubtedly, a rash thing to do. He should have left his name and number and asked the agent to call him if the cottage became available. If he liked it, the disappointment of not getting it would be agonizing.

It was a perfect spring day. He stopped where he stood, barely ten feet inside the gate, knowing that he had fallen in love with this place even before he reached the cottage itself. Finally at the peeling front door, he pushed in the key and turned it. It opened with ease, and he looked inside. In spite of the age of the cottage it did not smell of damp and decay. It was just ... well ... empty. Waiting. Expectant.

He went home with a heavy heart, dropping off the keys and asking to be called if the current buyer had a change of heart. Five hours later he took the call that he had told himself would never come. The previous buyer had withdrawn his offer. Mill Cottage was his if he wanted it. Harry confirmed that he did.

adapted from The Haunting by Alan Titchmarsh

6.1. Initially, the estate agent was reluctant to let Harry view the property because

A. its sale had already been finalized.
B. someone else had made an offer to purchase it.
C. it was in a much worse condition than in the advertisement.
D. the owner's solicitor disapproved of unaccompanied visits to the property.

6.2. How did Harry get the estate agent's permission to view the property?

A. He played a trick he had mastered as a schoolboy.
B. He threatened to notify the agent's superior.
C. He accused the agent of making contradictory remarks.
D. He used his work experience to his advantage.

6.3. The text is about

A. an estate agent who talked a buyer out of purchasing a property.
B. an offer which failed to meet the owner's expectations.
C. a buyer who was determined to have his own way.
D. a dishonest owner trying to sell his cottage.

Tekst 2.

HOW ABOUT MICRO LIVING?

Carmel Place is New York City's first apartment building consisting exclusively of micro units – miniature apartments for single occupancy.

Dan Tomita recently moved into *Carmel Place* after flat-sharing in a series of larger dwellings. He came to New York some years ago to attend university. He first learned about the *Carmel Place* development when his class visited the *Capsys* factory where the building's modular units were being manufactured. When he graduated, Dan landed a job at *Ollie*, a company that promises "an all-inclusive living experience at accessible prices". It's a housing management provider with services including free Wi-Fi, housekeeping, and even grocery shopping, along with an on-site community manager. Coincidentally, the first New York City building that *Ollie* worked on was *Carmel Place*. Dan decided to move into one of the tiny apartments there.

Downsizing to a 300-square-foot apartment was not an issue for Dan; if anything, he found that he had too much storage space, since the unit comes with a fold-down bed. However, he had to buy a sound machine since the apartment lacked the noise he had been used to. That points to a major downside of micro living – loneliness. After years of sharing, living alone has been more of an adjustment than Dan was expecting. Still, there are some upsides. The absence of distractions definitely helps you get work done.

Dan doesn't see his current situation as permanent. Although it is a satisfactory option at this stage of his life, he has bigger plans for the future.

adapted from www.ny.curbed.com

6.4. After getting his degree, Dan

A. saw how advanced housing modules are designed in the *Capsys* factory.
B. was hired by a construction company to build *Carmel Place*.
C. conducted research into micro-apartments in New York.
D. started to live in a building connected with his job.

6.5. The author of the text

A. discusses living in tiny apartments using one specific case as an example.
B. analyzes the reasons behind New Yorkers' current tendency to downsize.
C. criticizes modern trends in housing aimed at young employees.
D. praises city dwellers for their interest in micro-apartments.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 7. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B, C albo D.

PROBABLY THE OLDEST UNDERWATER MEADOW

The Mediterranean's most widespread seagrass, named *Posidonia* after the Greek god Poseidon, **7.1.** _____ among the oldest living organisms on Earth. Biological research on genetic sequencing has recently **7.2.** _____ that an expansive *Posidonia* meadow growing off the coast of Spain could be up to a hundred thousand years old.

This means that before our modern human **7.3.** _____ had even left Africa, the first of those seagrass shoots were gently putting down roots and beginning a process of cell division and cloning that would survive through the global spread of humankind. One of the reasons that slow-growing *Posidonia* can last for so long is that it has **7.4.** _____ natural competitors, or predators. In fact, the main threat to *Posidonia* comes from human beings, whose exploding populations and poor habitat management are gradually destroying the ancient meadows.

adapted from https://news.nationalgeographic.com

7.1.

A. is thought to be
B. was used to being
C. is likely being
D. would have been

7.2.

A. exhibited
B. revealed
C. examined
D. inquired

7.3.

A. followers
B. successors
C. ancestors
D. heirs

7.4.

A. little
B. none
C. hardly
D. few

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 8. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (8.1.–8.4.), przekształcając jeden z wyrazów z ramki w taki sposób, aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.
<u>Uwaga:</u> dwa wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

explain	occasion	frequent	member	vary	popular

WHAT ARE THE ROOTS OF "OK"?

OK is an American English word denoting approval, acceptance or agreement. *OK* has been described as the most **8.1.** _____ used word on the planet. There have been numerous attempts to trace the origin of *OK,* but many of the **8.2.** _____ that have emerged are pure speculation.

One likely theory is that the term originated during the American presidential elections in 1840 as the Democratic Party slogan. Their candidate was President Martin Van Buren. A group of his supporters formed the "OK Club". *OK* stood for the initials of Van Buren's nickname, *Old Kinderhook.* The abbreviation gained **8.3.** _____ among voters and started to be used all over the world in subsequent years.

Another theory with at least some degree of credibility is that OK was first used by slaves from West Africa as it meant *all right* or *yes indeed* in **8.4.** _____ West African languages. However, little evidence has been found to support this theory.

adapted from www.lexico.com

Zadanie 9. (0–4)

Wykorzystując wyrazy podane WIELKIMI literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego (9.1.–9.4.). W każdą lukę można wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów, wliczając wyraz już podany. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań.
Uwaga: nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów.

9.1. There are rumours that one of the leading companies is on the brink of collapse.

RUMOURED

One of the leading companies _____ on the brink of collapse.

9.2. I thought it would take 15 minutes to get to my new school, but it took half an hour.

TWICE

Getting to my new school took _____ I thought it would.

9.3. It annoys me when my boss orders me to work overtime.

MADE

It annoys me when I _____ overtime by my boss.

9.4. I regret telling you about my financial problems.

TOLD

I wish _____ about my financial problems.

Zadanie 10. (0–13)

Wypowiedz się na jeden z poniższych tematów. Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 wyrazów i spełniać wszystkie wymogi typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu. Zaznacz temat wybrany przez Ciebie, zakreślając jego numer.

1. Adopcja wirtualna to coraz popularniejsza forma pomocy dla zwierząt. Deklarując określoną kwotę na utrzymanie wybranego zwierzaka gdziekolwiek na świecie, można zostać jego wirtualnym opiekunem i dostawać regularnie zdjęcia oraz informacje na jego temat. Napisz **rozprawkę**, w której przedstawisz dobre i złe strony wirtualnej adopcji.

2. Często zmiana, której się obawiamy, przynosi pozytywne skutki. Napisz **artykuł**, w którym wyjaśnisz, dlaczego ludzie boją się zmian w swoim życiu, i opiszesz zmianę, której się obawiałeś(-aś), a która okazała się korzystna.

CZYSTOPIS

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Zgodność z poleceniem									Spójność i logika	Zakres środków językowych	Poprawność środków językowych	RAZEM
	0-1-2-3-4-5								0-1-2	0-1-2-3	0-1-2-3	
Elementy treści (0-1-2)					*Elementy formy (0-1)*							
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*				

BRUDNOPIS (*nie podlega ocenie*)