SET 1

Zadanie 1

NAGRANIE
https://arkusze.pl/matura-probna-jezyk-angielski-2022-grudzien-poziom-rozszerzony/

Zadanie 1. (0–6)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie dwa 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. (do zadań 1.1. i 1.2.)

1.1. According to the speaker, the main reason we constantly check our email is

A. our hope of receiving a message which will improve our mood.
B. our fear of missing a vital message from work.
C. our addiction to sending funny videos.

1.2. When discussing how to keep email correspondence under control, the speaker suggests that we should

A. check our inbox more often.
B. deal with each email as soon as possible.
C. be selective about which emails we answer.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

Tekst 2. (do zadań 1.3.–1.6.)

1.3. What was the role of Tim's father in his choice of career?

A. He showed Tim how to fly a helicopter.
B. He persuaded Tim to become an astronaut.
C. He took Tim to events connected with aircraft.
D. He insisted on Tim's serving in the British Army.

1.4. Which is NOT mentioned as a requirement which Tim had to meet to become an astronaut?

A. experience in flying aircraft
B. overall physical fitness
C. academic qualifications
D. earlier involvement in a space programme

1.5. When talking about his space mission in 2015, Tim

A. outlines his duties during his time in space.
B. complains about not getting enough sleep on board the space station.
C. presents some findings of the research he carried out at the time.
D. describes an incident which happened during a spacewalk.

1.6. When describing the emotions before the spacewalk, Tim mentions

A. a silly mistake he made.
B. the anxiety he experienced.
C. looking through the window at Earth passing by.
D. infinite joy just before getting out of the spaceship.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Zadanie 2

NAGRANIE

https://arkusze.pl/matura-jezyk-angielski-2022-czerwiec-poziom-rozszerzony/

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.

Uwaga: 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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

SET 2

Zadanie 1

NAGRANIE
https://arkusze.pl/matura-jezyk-angielski-2022-czerwiec-poziom-rozszerzony/

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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Zadanie 2

NAGRANIE

https://arkusze.pl/matura-jezyk-angielski-2022-czerwiec-poziom-rozszerzony/

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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

SET 3

Zadanie 1

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.

Uwaga: 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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

Zadanie 2

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.
Uwaga: 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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

SET 4

Zadanie 1

Zadanie 6. (0–5)
Przeczytaj tekst na temat miejsca zamieszkania. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl jedną literę: A, B, C albo D.

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

Zadanie 2

Zadanie 1. *(2,5 pkt)*

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (1.1.–1.5.) jednym wyrazem, przekształcając wyraz podany w nawiasie, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.
Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 0,5 punktu.

CAT CUDDLER MAY BE YOUR NEW DREAM JOB

Drop whatever you're currently doing and hand in your resignation letter! One vet clinic in Ireland has just announced they are hiring full-time cat cuddlers. So, if you are **1.1. (TRUE)** _____ passionate about animals, this may be the chance you've been waiting for all your life!

Before you board the next flight to Ireland, find out what the *Just Cats* vet clinic in Dublin is looking for. Its managers strongly **1.2. (COURAGE)** _____ applications from people with a lot of 'catitude', who would love to help animals in need. The job offer specifies that they're looking for people able to befriend cats with ease. The ideal candidates have to be **1.3. (RELY)** _____ and must have gentle and strong hands in order to pet cats for long periods of time. They also have to be capable of cat whispering to calm the nerves of the furry patients. An **1.4. (ABLE)** _____ to understand different types of purring is an evident advantage.

What are you waiting for? Just mail your CV and cover letter to them and then get ready to make a **1.5. (LIVE)** _____out of petting kittens all day.

http://www.boredpanda.com/just-cats-vet-clinic-hires-cat-cuddler/

LIVEWORKSHEETS

SET 5
Zadanie 1

NAGRANIE

https://arkusze.pl/matura-jezyk-angielski-2022-maj-poziom-rozszerzony/

Zadanie 3. (0–5)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad na temat kradzieży kaktusów (ang. *theft of cacti*). Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B, C albo D.

3.1. According to Ray, the illegal cactus trade has grown recently because

A. the availability of rare species has decreased.
B. demand for cacti has been boosted by fashion trends.
C. there are not enough places selling cacti as souvenirs.
D. the falling price of cacti on the black market attracts more buyers.

3.2. When talking about the factors making cactus theft easier, Ray points out that

A. US Fish and Wildlife officers rarely patrol deserts.
B. most cactus thieves manage to avoid getting caught.
C. some aspects of online transactions are not adequately regulated.
D. the number of specialists monitoring online sales has been reduced.

3.3. The landscaper who Ray refers to

A. was imprisoned after trying to steal a number of cacti.
B. worked single-handedly when stealing the cacti.
C. was spotted by a ranger driving a pickup truck.
D. managed to get away without a prison sentence.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3.4. According to Gene Joseph, cactus theft can be prevented by

A. raising awareness of the harm to nature caused by cactus loss.
B. making people realize how difficult growing cacti is.
C. encouraging people to grow cacti at home.
D. supplying legally grown cacti to the market.

3.5. When talking about the use of technology in fighting cactus theft, Ray

A. expresses his concern about the number of microchipped cacti.
B. points to the success of a project aimed at dealing with cactus theft.
C. explains why the adopted method is limited to Saguaro National Park.
D. questions the effectiveness of measures introduced by Saguaro National Park.

Zadanie 2

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.

Uwaga: jedna część tekstu pasuje do dwóch pytań.

In which paragraph does the author

4.1.	link the origin of the dollar sign ($) to a certain geographical landmark?	
4.2.	point to a non-English origin of the word *dollar*?	
4.3.	express regret that the roots of the US dollar sign are difficult to trace?	
4.4.	compare the value of one currency to another?	

LIVEWORKSHEETS

THE CURIOUS ORIGINS OF THE DOLLAR

A. The dollar has an exciting history. In 1520, the Kingdom of Bohemia began making coins using silver from a mine in Joachimsthal. Logically, the coin was called the Joachimsthaler. Shortened to *thaler* the name found its way into other languages, for example, *daler* in Dutch. And, it was the Dutch coin that, thanks to booming international trade, made its way to the Dutch New Netherland Colony. It's noteworthy that the modern pronunciation of *dollar* is remarkably close to the 17th-century Dutch pronunciation of *daler*. Unfortunately, there is no straightforward answer to the question of how the dollar sign originated.

B. One theory is that the dollar sign comes from the Pillars of Hercules, as the Ancient Greeks used to call the two rocks at the entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar. When King Ferdinand II of Aragon claimed the Straits of Gibraltar in 1492, he ordered the production of coins showing the Pillars of Hercules wrapped in a banner. When the Spanish colonized America, the coins travelled with them and so the Pillars of Hercules became a symbol of the New World. In the 18th and 19th centuries they also appeared on the Spanish dollar, known as the peso. This showed two columns with a ribbon wrapped around them in an S shape. The similarity to the American dollar sign seems obvious.

C. Another widely accepted theory also involves the Spanish currency, and it goes like this: in the colonies, trade between Spanish Americans and English Americans was lively, and the Spanish peso was a legal currency in the US until 1857. The word "peso" was often abbreviated to the initial "P" with an "S" beside it. Gradually the "P" merged with the "S", then the "P" lost its curve, leaving a vertical line in the centre of the "S". A peso was more or less worth one American dollar. Since both were in circulation simultaneously, the sign might have been transferred.

adapted from www.bbc.com

LIVEWORKSHEETS

SET 6

Zadanie 1

NAGRANIE

https://arkusze.pl/matura-probna-operon-jezyk-angielski-2023-poziom-rozszerzony/

Zadanie 3. (0–4)

3.
0–1–2 3–4

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedź na temat psów. 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.

TIPS FOR FIRST-TIME DOG OWNERS

Before you bring a new dog home:

- First of all, you need to **3.1.** _____
- Next, you need to prepare a suitable space for the dog.
- Lastly, gather the entire family and discuss the **3.2.** _____

_____

You should spend **3.3.** _____ with your dog when you first bring it home.

Finally, remember to **3.4.** _____ – either by yourself or with the guidance of a professional.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Zadanie 2

Zadanie 9. *(3 pkt)*

Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B, C albo D.
Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 0,5 punktu.

JOIN IN! IT'S GOOD FOR YOUR HEALTH!

Being part of a social group is good for a person's health. It can provide better protection against memory **9.1.** _____ and the effects of ageing than many drugs and medicines.

Several studies **9.2.** _____ that when people feel part of a group they are less likely to suffer from heart attacks. They are also more able to **9.3.** _____ with stress and are better at retaining their memory than people who become socially isolated.

According to Professor Alex Haslam, we are social animals who live in social groups. Belonging to a group gives us a sense of social identity, **9.4.** _____ is an indispensable part of who we are. For this **9.5.** _____, groups are essential for mental functioning, health and well-being.

Understanding the social determinants of health can give way to a totally new approach to dealing with the ageing process. Perhaps **9.6.** _____ traditional medicines and pills, doctors will begin to "prescribe" events, club meetings and cultural activities as effective remedies for these common problems.

adapted from www.independent.co.uk

9.1.
- **A.** waste
- **B.** lack
- **C.** crash
- **D.** loss

9.2.
- **A.** have been shown
- **B.** have shown
- **C.** being shown
- **D.** having been shown

9.3.
- **A.** cope
- **B.** bear
- **C.** handle
- **D.** maintain

9.4.
- **A.** while
- **B.** whereas
- **C.** which
- **D.** what

9.5.
- **A.** origin
- **B.** sense
- **C.** ground
- **D.** reason

9.6.
- **A.** because of
- **B.** in order to
- **C.** instead of
- **D.** as far as

LIVEWORKSHEETS

SET 7

Zadanie 1

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.
Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

FRUITFUL COMBINATION

The story of *banoffee pie*, an iconic British dessert with bananas, cream, toffee and a shortcrust pastry base, began in 1968 when a newly-wed couple purchased an old tea room in a 16th-century monastery building in East Sussex. **5.1.** _____ After the most urgent tasks had been completed, the owners got down to putting the finishing touches to the interior. They called the place *The Hungry Monk*, a clear reference to its former residents.

In 1971, Nigel Mackenzie, the owner, decided a new dessert was essential on their menu. At that time Ian Dowding, the head chef, had just returned from America, so he suggested a recipe he had brought back from his trip – *Blum's coffee toffee pie*. **5.2.** _____ A few experiments with adding apples or oranges proved to be disappointing. But Mackenzie would not give up and he suggested using bananas, which was a stroke of genius. Now it was time to invent the name. Having tested a few ideas, the duo finally opted for *banoffee*, a combination of words denoting the main ingredients of the dessert – bananas and toffee.

The response from the restaurant's clients was immediate. Some rang from London before setting out to check if *banoffee* was still on the menu. **5.3.** _____ But it was not only numerous eateries that took advantage of *banoffee*'s fame. Supermarkets also sold their own variants, which truly appalled the creators. Meanwhile, the recipe for genuine *banoffee* appeared in a cookbook, and later the dessert gained its own entry in the *Oxford English Dictionary*.

Banoffee was a great success and many people thought it must be from America. Therefore, Mackenzie decided to challenge those who were questioning its origin. He offered a 10,000-pound prize to anyone who could prove *banoffee* was not British. **5.4.** _____ It said: *The Birthplace of one of the World's Favourite Puddings*. The dessert has indeed won the hearts and stomachs of thousands across the world.

adapted from www.independent.co.uk; www.madeupinbritain.uk

A. When no one claimed it, Mackenzie proudly put up a plaque at the restaurant's entrance.

B. Mackenzie was enthusiastic about the new dish, but both he and his chef felt that they needed to make it distinctly their own.

C. The chef strongly opposed this idea because he disapproved of making changes to the recipes he had come up with.

D. People clearly loved it, so owners of other restaurants throughout the country decided to serve it as well.

E. To convert the property into a restaurant, a number of essential changes had to be made.

LIVEWORKSHEETS