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 **M-100**.
Jeżeli tak – przyklej naklejkę.
Jeżeli nie – zgłoś to nauczycielowi.

Egzamin maturalny *Formuła 2023*

JĘZYK ANGIELSKI

Poziom rozszerzony

Symbol arkusza
MJAP-R0-**100**-2606

DATA: **2 czerwca 2026 r.**

GODZINA ROZPOCZĘCIA: **14:00**

CZAS TRWANIA: **150 minut**

LICZBA PUNKTÓW DO UZYSKANIA: **60**

Przed rozpoczęciem pracy z arkuszem egzaminacyjnym

1. Sprawdź, czy nauczyciel przekazał Ci **właściwy arkusz egzaminacyjny**, tj. arkusz we **właściwej formule**, z **właściwego przedmiotu** na **właściwym poziomie**.
2. Jeżeli przekazano Ci **niewłaściwy** arkusz – natychmiast zgłoś to nauczycielowi. Nie rozrywaj banderol.
3. Jeżeli przekazano Ci **właściwy** arkusz – rozerwij banderole po otrzymaniu takiego polecenia od nauczyciela. Zapoznaj się z instrukcją na stronie 2.

Układ graficzny
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Instrukcja dla zdającego

1. Sprawdź, czy arkusz egzaminacyjny zawiera 20 stron (zadania 1–10). Ewentualny brak zgłoś przewodniczącemu zespołu nadzorującego egzamin.
2. Na pierwszej stronie oraz na karcie odpowiedzi wpisz swój numer PESEL i przyklej naklejkę z kodem.
3. Nagrania do zadań od 1. do 3. zostaną odtworzone dwukrotnie.
4. Pisz czytelnie. Używaj długopisu/pióra tylko z czarnym tuszem/atramentem.
5. Nie używaj korektora, a błędne zapisy wyraźnie przekreśl.
6. Pamiętaj, że zapisy w brudnopisie nie będą oceniane.
7. Symbol zamieszczony przy zadaniu zamkniętym oznacza, że rozwiązanie tego zadania musisz przenieść na kartę odpowiedzi. Ocenie podlegają wyłącznie rozwiązania zaznaczone na karcie odpowiedzi.
8. Aby zaznaczyć rozwiązania w części karty przeznaczonej dla zdającego, zamaluj ■ pola do tego przeznaczone. Błędne zaznaczenie otocz kółkiem i zaznacz właściwe pole.
9. Nie wpisuj żadnych znaków w części przeznaczonej dla egzaminatora.

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 speaker

A. recommends rebuilding the original castle.
B. expresses his opinion about an idea put forward by some visitors.
C. complains about the damage caused by a great number of tourists.

Tekst 2.

1.2. The speaker tells a story about

A. waiters' negative reaction to a customer's behaviour.
B. an unsuccessful business meeting in a restaurant.
C. an incident which attracted unwanted attention.

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

Tekst 3. (do zadań 1.3.–1.6.)

1.3. Silvano Vinceti draws attention to the fact that on seeing the *Mona Lisa* at the Louvre, many visitors are surprised by

A. the size of the painting.
B. the background of the painting.
C. the bulletproof glass protecting the painting.
D. the number of visitors standing in front of the painting.

1.4. According to Silvano Vinceti, which element of the background of the *Mona Lisa* probably existed in da Vinci's time?

A. the mountain range
B. the enormous lake
C. the winding path
D. the stone bridge

1.5. During his research, Silvano Vinceti

A. discovered that the Romito Bridge used to have six arches.
B. made a wooden model of the Ponte Buriano Bridge.
C. consulted documents from the past.
D. flew a drone over Florence.

1.6. The speaker's intention is to

A. present the steps taken to prove his theory.
B. support a view shared by most art historians.
C. question a common belief about the woman in the painting.
D. criticize the approach of other art historians to his research.

Zadanie 2. (0–5)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie pięć wypowiedzi osób, które podjęły decyzję, mającą wpływ na ich życie. Do każdej wypowiedzi (2.1.–2.5.) dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie (A–F). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli.
Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

This speaker refers to

A. an unplanned stop that led to a life-changing meeting.
B. a satisfying career change inspired by a leisure activity.
C. a childhood memory that influenced his/her choice of profession.
D. a feeling of satisfaction after recognizing someone's potential.
E. an important decision taken without consulting his/her relatives.
F. a colleague's comment which motivated him/her to start a new career.

2.1.	2.2.	2.3.	2.4.	2.5.

Zadanie 3. (0–4)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę na temat podróży lotniczych. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij luki w zdaniach 3.1.–3.4., tak aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać sens wysłuchanego tekstu. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim.

A FLIGHT ATTENDANT'S ADVICE

3.1. In overhead compartments passengers should not _____ _____ belonging to other passengers.

3.2. If you want to attract a flight attendant's attention without disturbing others, it's polite to use the call button or _____.

3.3. Josie's preferred way of distracting passengers who are afraid of flying is to _____ out of paper.

3.4. When answering the last question, Josie recommends using _____ _____ and _____ to help you fall asleep.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA ZADAŃ 1. ORAZ 2. NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 4. (0–5)

Przeczytaj tekst, który został podzielony na cztery części (A–D), oraz pytania go dotyczące (4.1.–4.5.). Do każdego pytania dopasuj właściwą część tekstu. Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli.
<u>Uwaga:</u> w jednej części tekstu znajdują się odpowiedzi na dwa pytania.

In which paragraph does the author

4.1.	point to iPal's ability to adjust to the child's individual needs?	
4.2.	stress the role of parents in stimulating their child's language development in the early years?	
4.3.	contrast a robot's and a parent's reaction to a child's accident?	
4.4.	present factors that explain the attractiveness of robot nannies on the market?	
4.5.	suggest that interacting with iPal may lead to a child's violent behaviour?	

ROBOT NANNIES

A. Imagine a robot that could undertake the role of a childminder. Given the huge amounts of money paid for childcare, that's a very attractive prospect. In the US, over 60 percent of families with children have both parents working full-time. In China and Japan, the percentage of parents employed outside the home is even higher. Due to long working hours and shifting demographics, these countries have a severe shortage of nannies. Now one company is offering a tempting solution – a child-sized humanoid robot nanny, which can keep children engaged and entertained for hours. According to the manufacturer, its product, called iPal, is selling like hot cakes.

B. iPal talks, dances, plays games, reads stories, and plugs into social media and the internet. Over time, it learns a child's likes, dislikes and habits. For example, it can independently learn about subjects your child is interested in to boost learning. There is more: iPal learns to behave like a loving human being because it has an "emotion management system" that detects the child's emotions and mirrors them. The kid responds to the robot as though it actually were a human being, but this is where a problem arises. Robots can't possibly "love" children the way humans do. So researchers are worried about how children's long-term emotional development may be affected by spending so much time with robots.

C. There are more dark sides to the robot. Although most children love it, some might abuse the helpless machines by hitting and kicking them. The trouble is that the robot can't respond appropriately, so children could get the message that they can behave aggressively without any consequences. This is likely to affect their relationships with people. Another concern is that talking electronic toys don't actually teach kids good communication skills. It's well-known that frequent verbal interactions with parents during the first three years of life boost a child's developing brain. They set the stage for the child's future communication skills.

D. The inadequacy of robot nannies rests on the programmed emotional responses they have in their repertoires, for example, they're programmed to play a child's favourite song when the child is crying. But such a response could be inappropriate if the child is upset because he or she fell over and scraped a knee. A robot playing a catchy jingle is no substitute for having Mum clean the wound and, perhaps, more importantly, help the child feel better. Most experts believe that robots can be valuable educational tools, but they can't make a child feel truly loved and valued. That's the role of parents.

Na podstawie: www.leaps.org

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 5. (0–5)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto pięć zdań. Wpisz w każdą lukę (5.1.–5.5.) literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie (A–F), tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst.
Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

TRANSPORTING RHINOS

Each year, a selection of apparently weird scientific experiments receives the Ig Nobel Prize, which is awarded to honour projects that "first make people laugh, and then make them think." **5.1.** _____ It won the award in 2021 and involved suspending 12 black rhinos upside down by their ankles from a helicopter. But while hanging rhinos make for spectacularly absurd photographs, the procedure is, in fact, all about their survival.

Sadly, black rhinos in Africa are on the brink of extinction. In the 1960s, more than 100,000 black rhinos lived in the wild, but 30 years of illegal hunting wiped out 98% of the animals. By the mid-1990s, only about 2,300 black rhinos remained. **5.2.** _____ However, despite this success, the fight must go on. To protect rhinos from poachers*, who are the main threat to the animals, they are kept within fenced reservation areas. But this prevents the animals from colonizing new areas or mixing genes by finding mates living in different areas. So conservationists sometimes have to move rhinos. Most rhino relocations are carried out with trucks, but some remote locations can't be reached by road. **5.3.** _____ Typically, the rhino is hung upside down by its ankles. But until the Ig Nobel Prize-winning study, no one had ever established whether this upside-down transportation is actually safe for the rhinos involved.

This is where science comes in. The winning study compared the effects on bodily functions when rhinos were hung by their ankles to when the same animals were lying on their sides. The researchers found rhinos hung upside down can breathe more easily than when rhinos are laid on their sides. **5.4.** _____ But, unfortunately, we have no choice. If we are to save endangered species, we can't simply leave them to themselves. They either need to be moved to where they are safe from poaching, or to new areas where there are no rhinos.

We want the rhinos to survive the relocation procedure, and to have as strong and healthy immune and reproductive systems as possible on their release. **5.5.** _____ No matter how absurd this method may seem, we need to use the safest way of transporting them.

Na podstawie: www.theconversation.com

* **Poacher** – kłusownik.

A. Since then, careful and targeted conservation efforts have doubled their numbers.

B. To achieve that, we must organize research studies, even if they involve hanging rhinos upside down.

C. Despite that, the award-winning researchers found that hanging a rhino upside down during relocation is the better option for its health.

D. Of course, it is sad that we have to put these sensitive and gentle giants through such an unnatural process in the first place.

E. A rhino relocation study which was carried out by a group of American scientists fits this description perfectly.

F. So ten years ago, conservationists began using helicopters on an occasional basis to move rhinos to and from these inaccessible places.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 6. (0–8)

Przeczytaj dwa teksty związane z kotami. Wykonaj zadania 6.1.–6.8. zgodnie z poleceniami.

Tekst 1.

ONE OF THOSE DAYS

It had begun with me oversleeping, which meant that my cat, who's called Bob, and I were already running late when we set off to catch the bus near my flat in north London on our way to Islington, where I sold a magazine called *The Big Issue*.

We were barely five minutes into our journey when things went from bad to worse. The bus was suddenly filled with a burning smell. Within seconds, the panicked driver announced that our journey was being "terminated". There was a lot of chaotic pushing, but Bob didn't seem to be in a rush, so we were among the last to get off, which, as it turned out, was a wise decision. The bus may have smelled awful, but at least it was warm. We had stopped opposite a building site, from where icy winds were blowing. The crisis turned out to be nothing more serious than an overheated engine, but the driver had to wait for a bus company mechanic to come and fix it. So, amid much grumbling, we were left standing on the freezing cold pavement while we waited for a replacement bus.

When it finally arrived, the late morning traffic was terrible, so by the time Bob and I hopped off at Islington Green, we had been on the road for more than an hour and a half. That meant I was going to miss the lunchtime rush, one of the best times for selling the magazine. And as usual, the five-minute walk to our pitch at Angel Tube station was a stop-start affair. We could never walk more than ten yards without someone wanting to stroke Bob. When we finally got to the station, I put my rucksack on the pavement so that Bob could spread out on it, and then I started laying out the magazines I'd bought from the local *The Big Issue* co-ordinator the previous day. I'd set myself the target of selling at least a couple of dozen but I soon became frustrated again. Steely clouds had been hovering above London since mid-morning, and before I'd managed to sell a single magazine, the heavens opened, forcing Bob and me to run for shelter in an underpass near some office buildings.

Unsurprisingly, fewer people than usual stopped to make a fuss over Bob, so I sold fewer magazines. As if the day wasn't going badly enough, a police officer started asking nosy questions. It wasn't the first time, but I really didn't need the hassle. I knew the law: I was entitled to sell magazines at this spot from dawn till dusk unless I was causing a public nuisance. I also had my registered vendor ID with me. Sadly, he didn't seem to have anything better to do and insisted on searching me, but found nothing suspicious. He wasn't pleased about that, so he started asking questions about Bob. I proved that the cat was legally registered to me, and he walked off with a look as grim as the weather.

By early evening, when the office workers had gone home, I decided to do the same. I'd barely sold ten magazines and collected only a fraction of what I'd normally make. I'd spent long enough living off tins of reduced-price beans and even cheaper loaves of bread to know that I wouldn't starve, and I had some savings to top up the gas and electric meters as well. But it meant I'd probably need to head out to work again over the weekend, something I hadn't wanted to do. As I sat on the bus home, I could feel the first signs of flu in my bones. By now the sky had turned inky black and the streetlights were on full blaze.

Na podstawie: James Bowen, *The World According to Bob*, London 2014.

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

6.1. The bus on which the narrator started his journey to work

A. pulled over for a while due to a heated argument on board.
B. was forced to stop for repairs at Islington Green station.
C. broke down, and the passengers had to get off.
D. completed its route according to schedule.

6.2. As the narrator was running late that day, he

A. missed the best opportunity to sell copies of *The Big Issue*.
B. decided not to stop on the way to let passers-by play with Bob.
C. had to start selling his magazines in a different spot than usual.
D. was caught in heavy rain before he reached Angel Tube station.

6.3. When approached by a police officer, the narrator

A. felt uneasy because he had committed an offence.
B. was confident he was on the right side of the law.
C. found it difficult to answer a question about Bob.
D. realized that he had forgotten his vendor ID.

6.4. From the last paragraph, we learn that the narrator

A. was unenthusiastic about the prospect of weekend work.
B. had a feeling that he wouldn't be able to make ends meet.
C. knew he would have to start saving for the first time in his life.
D. feared the additional expenses he might have to cover if he fell ill.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA ZADAŃ OD 6.1. DO 6.4. NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Tekst 2.

SNOOPERVISOR

A cream-coloured cat has become a prominent figure at the Delaware Museum of Nature and Science in Greenville. Adopted in 2009 by Chris Hayden, the cat has been accompanying him to work every day ever since.

Hayden, a museum employee, discovered the cat hanging around near the museum's back door. He immediately decided to name the cat Dude. It is a word Hayden has long used to greet people, mainly because he has a problem remembering names. Hayden asked neighbouring residents if Dude belonged to them, but since no one claimed the cat, he decided to give him a home.

Dude is a living embodiment of the museum's dynamic culture. He doesn't just passively exist in this space; he actively participates in its daily operations. In addition to being a regular door greeter who welcomes museum-goers, Dude has other responsibilities. He specializes in rodent control and boosting staff morale. It's also not uncommon to see him doing the rounds as the museum's "Snoopervisor", making sure everything is as it should be. The celebration of his "unofficial birthday" is held on the day that he was adopted, March 8th. That's when Dude also celebrates his work anniversary with his human co-workers at the museum. On that day fans from around the world send him birthday wishes through social media platforms.

Dude has gained such celebrity status at the museum that visitors can even buy a button souvenir with his face on it and a series of books, *Dude, the Museum Cat* by Christopher Hayden. Dude is also an influencer with various accounts on social media platforms, where his day-to-day experiences at the museum are shared. Dude's owner can hardly be called "a social media guy", so, at first, it escaped his attention that Dude had a large and increasing number of followers. However, he has no objection to Dude becoming an internet star. Some fans from distant locations make a lot of effort to meet Dude – like the girl and her mum who made a long car journey from another state.

Na podstawie: eu.delawareonline.com

Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach 6.5.–6.8. zgodnie z treścią tekstu, tak aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać jego sens. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim.

6.5. After Chris Hayden came across the cat, he made sure _____

_____.

6.6. One of Dude's tasks is _____ museum visitors.

6.7. Dude's "unofficial birthday" _____ his work anniversary.

6.8. For some time, Chris Hayden was unaware of Dude's _____

_____.

Zadanie 7. (0–6)

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

WHY AREN'T CAR FUEL TANKS ALWAYS ON THE SAME SIDE?

The next time you drive a friend's or family member's car, you might start wondering how **7.1.** _____ the seat or turn the headlights on. But the most irritating thing is not knowing whether the fuel tank is on the right-hand or left-hand side of the vehicle. It seems totally **7.2.** _____. So why don't car manufacturers pick the same side for their fuel tanks?

There's no formal regulation that specifies on which side of the car the tank must **7.3.** _____. At one time, manufacturers had a completely different approach to this issue: they placed the fuel tank directly in the rear centre of the vehicle, so you could easily get to it from **7.4.** _____ side. But it was eventually determined that this could be disastrous in the event of a rear-end collision.

The good news is that you don't need to **7.5.** _____ where your fuel tank is located. The dashboard will have a fuel gauge, and next to the tiny fuel pump image there will be an arrow pointing to the side with the tank. Just **7.6.** _____ you don't accidentally fill up with the wrong kind of fuel!

Na podstawie: www.mentalfloss.com

7.1.
- **A.** adjusted
- **B.** to adjust
- **C.** adjust
- **D.** adjusting

7.2.
- **A.** random
- **B.** casual
- **C.** temporary
- **D.** insufficient

7.3.
- **A.** have located
- **B.** locate
- **C.** be locating
- **D.** be located

7.4.
- **A.** latter
- **B.** both
- **C.** either
- **D.** other

7.5.
- **A.** evaluate
- **B.** conclude
- **C.** expect
- **D.** guess

7.6.
- **A.** get ready
- **B.** make sure
- **C.** draw attention
- **D.** see to

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 8. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (8.1.–8.4.) jednym wyrazem. Przekształć wyraz podany w nawiasie w taki sposób, aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

LIGHT POLLUTION

Most of us are familiar with air pollution and water pollution, but did you know that light can also be a pollutant? The excessive use of artificial light outdoors, called light pollution, is affecting human health, wildlife behaviour and even our ability to observe the stars. It has also started to impact the environment **8.1.** (**NEGATIVE**) _____.

For thousands of years, the natural darkness at night has helped us to survive. It also tells our bodies that it's time to go to bed. Without it, people can have a hard time falling asleep. Until Edison invented the lightbulb and people started using **8.2.** (**ELECTRIC**) _____ to light their cities, the night sky was lit only by the moon and the stars. Sailors used the stars to navigate while at sea. The stars also helped people mark the **8.3.** (**PASS**) _____ of time.

In addition, many artists took inspiration from the night sky. In 1889, Vincent van Gogh painted one of the world's most **8.4.** (**IMPRESS**) _____ paintings, *The Starry Night.* If he were alive today, he would not be able to see so many stars in the night sky due to light pollution.

Na podstawie: www.education.nationalgeographic.org

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 możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów, wliczając w to wyraz już podany. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań.
Uwaga: nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów.

9.1. I only saw that film because my best friend recommended it to me.

NEVER

I _____ that film if my best friend hadn't recommended it to me.

9.2. He often refuses to help his mother, which is very unkind.

HIM

It's very _____ not to help his mother.

9.3. Owen decided to continue climbing although he was injured.

SPITE

Owen decided to continue climbing _____ injured.

9.4. I'm excited about visiting Ireland next month.

WAIT

I _____ Ireland next month.

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. Napisz swoją wypowiedź w języku angielskim. Zakreśl numer wybranego przez Ciebie tematu.

1. Influencerzy są coraz częściej wzorami dla nastolatków. Napisz **rozprawkę**, w której przedstawisz dobre i złe strony tego zjawiska.

2. Coraz więcej osób w podeszłym wieku zmaga się z samotnością. Jednym z pomysłów na złagodzenie negatywnych skutków tej sytuacji może być zapraszanie seniorów do szkół. Napisz **artykuł** do czasopisma internetowego, w którym przedstawisz zalety spotkań seniorów z uczniami oraz opiszesz swój pomysł na kampanię zachęcającą seniorów do udziału w tych spotkaniach.

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*)

JĘZYK ANGIELSKI
Poziom rozszerzony
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