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 ***Formuła 2015***

JĘZYK ANGIELSKI

Poziom rozszerzony

Symbol arkusza
EJAP-R0-**100**-2506

DATA: **4 czerwca 2025 r.**

GODZINA ROZPOCZĘCIA: **14:00**

CZAS TRWANIA: **150 minut**

LICZBA PUNKTÓW DO UZYSKANIA: **50**

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.

Więcej arkuszy znajdziesz na stronie:
https://www.instytutkorepetycji.pl/arkusze-egzaminacyjne/

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 odpowiedzi 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.

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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. What is the speaker doing?

A. instructing listeners on how to install an innovative pet device
B. suggesting an improvement to an innovative pet device
C. explaining the usefulness of an innovative pet device

Tekst 2.

1.2. When talking about the bridge, the speaker uses comparisons in order to

A. emphasize how it matches the scenery of the place.
B. explain the technical problems involved.
C. illustrate the unusual way it works.

Tekst 3.

1.3. The main topic of the conversation is

A. an inconvenience library users are going to face.
B. the extent of the renovation works at the library.
C. how to find a suitable pick-up location.

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Zadanie 2. (0–5)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie pięć wypowiedzi na temat zmian klimatycznych. 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

A. believes taking action against climate change is more important than just being aware of it.
B. expresses his/her opinion about people who are unwilling to adopt some basic solutions.
C. points out that personal experience of a disaster raises environmental awareness.
D. uses a comparison to illustrate people's indifference to climate change.
E. suggests several ways of coping with climate change anxiety.
F. voices concern about people living in other parts of the world.

2.1.	2.2.	2.3.	2.4.	2.5.

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Zadanie 3. (0–4)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę na temat projektu naukowego w Parku Narodowym Everglades. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B, C albo D.

3.1. It was difficult for the teacher to attract scientists to the project because they

A. didn't find the idea for the project challenging enough.
B. had little experience of working with young people.
C. were worried it would interfere with other projects.
D. doubted the students' ability to handle it.

3.2. When preparing the project-related activities, the students

A. chose a part of the Everglades that had roads.
B. relied on technology for route planning.
C. didn't plan to use canoes at all.
D. failed to obtain some permits.

3.3. What activity did the students carry out <u>without supervision?</u>

A. the collection of samples
B. the organization of online seminars
C. the analysis of the DNA data they had obtained
D. the preparation of an article for a scientific journal

3.4. When answering the last question, the teacher

A. shows how scientific projects have affected students' career choices.
B. points to some aspects of his project that need improvement.
C. explains why it was necessary to extend the project.
D. argues that similar projects would be worthwhile.

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

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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> w jednej części tekstu znajdują się odpowiedzi na dwa pytania.

In which paragraph does the author

4.1.	define some requirements candidates for the orchestra members had to meet?	
4.2.	give examples of mistakes that members of the orchestra frequently made?	
4.3.	mention people's reaction to the first performance of the orchestra?	
4.4.	compare how things turn out in reality and fiction?	

THE WORLD'S WORST ORCHESTRA?

A. When you gather a group of eager but untrained dreamers to play a football game against professionals, or put on a spectacular concert to save the local animal shelter, those amateurs heroically exceed the expectations of even the harshest critics. That, at least, is how it goes in the movies. But in real life when you get a bunch of amateurs together to perform a skilled task, such as playing an instrument, you usually end up with something like the Portsmouth Sinfonia, an experimental orchestra from the 1970s, which became famous for performing what could fairly be called terribly bad music.

B. The Portsmouth Sinfonia was the brainchild of Gavin Bryars, a lecturer at the Portsmouth School of Art. In May 1970, he put on a three-day talent contest, including all sorts of acts, from comedians to singers. Bryars named it Portsmouth Sinfonia. The Portsmouth Sinfonia consisted of 13 members who were students with little musical experience. Unsurprisingly they didn't win the contest. Yet, encouraged by the audience's enthusiasm for their initial attempt, the Portsmouth Sinfonia continued to play, growing in size over the following years.

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C. Their policy was that anyone, of any skill level, could join. Professional musicians could be selected for the Portsmouth Sinfonia only if they agreed to play an instrument that was entirely new to them. It was imperative that all members attended the practice sessions. Despite working hard, their very limited musical skills inevitably meant that the orchestra's performances lacked harmony, with plenty of off-notes and random blasts of noise. The world-renowned composer Brian Eno, who joined the Sinfonia as a clarinet player (he'd never played that particular instrument before), said that the members ranked "from geniuses to the extremely incompetent".

Na podstawie: www.atlasobscura.com

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

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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.

THE STADIUM OF TREES

In autumn 2019, the Swiss artist Klaus Littmann did something incredible. He filled a football stadium in the Austrian town of Klagenfurt with a full-grown forest, creating one of the largest free-access public art installations in the world. Littmann isn't new to large-scale public projects. But this installation, his largest to date, was a long time in the making. **5.1.** _____ One of them depicted a stadium packed with spectators looking towards a fully-grown forest standing in the centre of the stadium. This stuck in Littmann's mind, and whenever the idea of creating an art installation in a stadium came up for discussion, he proposed this vision.

In 2016, he became interested in Wörthersee Stadion in Klagenfurt, a state-of-the-art facility with 32,000 seats. **5.2.** _____ With the site secured, Littmann proceeded to raise the € 2.2 m needed for the installation itself. The funding came from Littmann's own contacts and art patrons in Switzerland. Then, Littmann asked a highly regarded landscape architect to bring his vision to life. The biggest challenge was to find 300 trees of 19 varieties to make up a typical Central European mini-forest on the pitch. "We needed to use what are called 'schooled trees'," says Littmann. "That means mature trees that are about 13–14 metres tall that have been re-potted every four to five years, and don't get stressed by moving." **5.3.** _____ Around the edges, a meadow area that went right up to the stands was created. The whole installation was floodlit at night and the leaves changed colour as autumn progressed. Visitors could enter the stadium, at no charge, and move freely around the stands to see the work from different perspectives, but the forest itself wasn't accessible.

The installation provoked a great deal of controversy. **5.4.** _____ Littmann rejected this argument saying that most of the existing forests were not mixed, but monocultures. The native mixed forests are being completely marginalised, despite the fact that people depend on them, especially now in the context of climate change.

Na podstawie: www.wallpaper.com

Więcej arkuszy znajdziesz na stronie:
https://www.instytutkorepetycji.pl/arkusze-egzaminacyjne/

A. The trees filled the pitch and their bases were covered with a net, over which the architect's team constructed a natural-looking forest floor.

B. Although local council officials weren't in favour of this bold proposal, Littmann kept trying to convince them, but it was all in vain.

C. It had all begun years before, when a friend showed him a book containing a series of drawings.

D. One of the objections raised was that Austria is full of forests, so there was no need to put one in a stadium.

E. After much negotiation, the local council agreed to let him use it for two months free of charge.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

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Zadanie 6. (0–5)

Przeczytaj dwa teksty związane ze znaną atrakcją turystyczną London Eye. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B, C albo D.

Tekst 1.

Soaring one hundred and thirty-five metres above London, with one of the most spectacular city views in the world as your backdrop, who could say no?

I now know who could say no. Jade Toogood. The woman who, until just a few moments ago, I had envisioned spending the rest of my life with. The person who I am now trapped with inside a glass capsule 443 feet above ground.

She could say no. Rather, she did say no.

New Year's Eve. The London Eye. The girl of my dreams. A ring. A future together. What could possibly go wrong?

I had prearranged everything very carefully. I devoted months to secretly browsing through websites, taking into consideration different ways of proposing. It was only when Jade told me how eager she was to take the London Eye ride that I made up my mind to propose to her there.

The glossy brochure promoting the "Proposal Package", which I subsequently obtained, seemed to guarantee that it was the most appropriate place. If you ignore the prohibitive cost, what could be more romantic than having a whole London Eye capsule to yourself? The pages featured beautiful-looking people shedding tears of happiness. There were high-definition images of the breath-taking view. The word 'magical' was emphatically printed in bold type. There was no small print warning that she might reject my proposal. After all, as the slogan declared, "Who could say no?".

We are not even high enough to witness the promised iconic skyline when, to put it mildly, reality falls short of my expectations. We have only just boarded our private capsule which, for the next thirty minutes, is reserved just for us, accompanied by a box of luxury chocolate truffles and a bottle of champagne. I don't even like champagne. But with the nerves, and the pressure of the situation, I drink a glass before we even set off.

I pop both the bottle and the question too early.

If there was a handbook for London Eye proposals, then I imagine it would instruct you to get down on one knee when the wheel reaches its highest point, when you have the maximum impact of the spectacular 360-degree view. But I don't wait.

Maybe she would have said "yes" if she'd been faced with the wondrous sights of Big Ben, Wren's baroque architecture and the modern metropolis of the City. Instead, as I say the fateful words "Will you marry me?", we are face-to-face with the London Dungeon. The question petrifies her more than its billboards.

"No, Josh, no," Jade replies, her eyes locked onto mine. She gazes at me as if I'm a stranger she's never encountered. "Marriage, Josh? Really? What's going through your mind? I dreamed of a ride on the London Eye, not a proposal atop of it."

Her words continue to resonate inside my head and echo around the capsule.

No. No. No.

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What does she even mean? Is this a temporary rejection or a permanent one? If only I had the proposal package brochure at this moment, perhaps it would provide me with guidance on the appropriate course of action. A quick glance at my watch. Twenty-seven minutes to the end of this nightmare. What is the problem with this wheel? Why is its pace so slow? Could it possibly be broken?

Na podstawie: James Bailey, *The Flip Side*, New York 2020.

6.1. Josh's decision to propose on the London Eye was <u>primarily</u> motivated by

A. information Josh found while browsing many proposal-related websites.
B. desperation resulting from his lengthy search for an appropriate place.
C. a glossy brochure promoting it as the best place for this purpose.
D. Jade's remark that she was keen to take a ride on it.

6.2. During the ride on the London Eye

A. Josh blamed himself for choosing the wrong moment for the proposal.
B. Josh carefully followed the instructions in the proposal handbook.
C. Josh suspected the ride would end in disaster.
D. Josh felt the duration of the ride was too short.

6.3. Which is the best title for the story?

A. CELEBRATION SPOILT BY FELLOW PASSENGERS
B. A TECHNICAL PROBLEM WITH A CAPSULE
C. AN UNEXPECTED TURN OF EVENTS
D. FUTURE WIFE TURNS UP TOO LATE

Więcej arkuszy znajdziesz na stronie:
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Tekst 2.

THE LONDON EYE

Observation structures are common tourist attractions in big cities around the world. New York's Empire State Building, Chicago's Sears Tower, Toronto's CN Tower – the list goes on and on. But how many cities can boast that their observation structure is a giant Ferris wheel?

Opened in 2000, the London Eye is located on the south bank of the River Thames. Originally called The Millennium Wheel, the London Eye is the brainchild of David Marks and Julia Barfield, a husband and wife architect team. In 1993, Britain's *Sunday Times* newspaper organized a competition in which it called for ideas for monuments to mark the upcoming Millennium celebration. Marks and Barfield's concept of an ever-turning wheel offering a unique bird's-eye view of Britain's capital and beyond is now the number one paid-for tourist attraction in London. But why a Ferris wheel? Well, the architects noted that London didn't have any observation points for people to view the entire city skyline, as well as the River Thames stretching to the horizon. They concluded that a tall, rotating wheel would not only allow a unique viewing point, but would also make it possible for large numbers of people to appreciate that view at the same time. But, most importantly, the turning of the wheel was meant to represent the turning of the millennium.

The London Eye is a modern take on a traditional Ferris wheel with a few distinct differences. For one, the passengers sit in fully enclosed capsules rather than dangling gondolas. In addition, the entire structure of the London Eye is supported on one side only, allowing the wheel to hang over the River Thames. There are 32 capsules, one to represent each borough of London. Its speed is quite slow, and passengers can easily step on and off while the wheel is turning – though for elderly or disabled passengers the wheel comes to a complete stop to ensure their safety.

We've all read enough horror stories about amusement park rides to wonder if anything has ever gone wrong with the London Eye. Although no major breakdowns have occurred, not everyone has enjoyed a peaceful and relaxing ride. In March 2008, the wheel broke down and 400 passengers were left hanging for about an hour. Nobody was hurt, but many passengers were quite shaken up by the experience. Also, back in 2002, passengers were not allowed on board the London Eye for a few hours after engineers noticed it was rotating a little too fast. During its construction, the London Eye underwent extensive safety monitoring, testing and evaluation, and this monitoring has continued on an ongoing basis. In the event of a problem, the ride operator can return a capsule – no matter where it is – back to the boarding platform in eight minutes, by either changing direction or speeding up the rotation.

Na podstawie: https://adventure.howstuffworks.com

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6.4. Which of the following is TRUE about the London Eye?

A. It is not suitable for disabled passengers.
B. Every capsule represents a different city in the UK.
C. Two *Sunday Times* journalists came up with the idea for this landmark.
D. Its movement symbolizes the occasion it was intended to commemorate.

6.5. In the last paragraph, the author focuses on

A. issues related to passengers' safety.
B. restrictions concerning certain groups of visitors.
C. repeated incidents which required long-term closure.
D. situations when passengers didn't follow safety instructions.

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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.

DOES WATCHING TV MAKE YOU HUNGRIER?

Sitting down in front of the television with a meal or snack after a long day is a very popular pastime. And as a result of every episode of a series being played automatically by streaming services, some viewers aren't even burning the few calories it might take to reach for the remote.

Many people believe that your appetite **7.1.** _____ by watching TV. However, according to recent research, television isn't so much an appetite stimulant as it is a distraction, which means that when we watch TV, we pay **7.2.** _____ attention to the signals that tell us we're getting full. Also, news, entertainment and advertising send confusing messages about food. A presenter on a morning program might recommend eating fresh fruit for breakfast, but another one might tell you that scrambled eggs are the healthiest option. Combining television and snacking also creates an association in your brain that may lead you to treat the two activities as inseparable. **7.3.** _____ , you might reach for some pizza because you've come to identify television with snacking.

So is snacking while watching television that bad? Like most things, it's OK in moderation. Having meals away from the TV can encourage mindful eating, which is when your attention is focused on the food in front of you. You'll be able to **7.4.** _____ the signals your body is giving you when you're not fully absorbed in what is happening on your screen. Better yet, you won't have to struggle to hear your favourite show over all that chewing.

Na podstawie: www.mentalfloss.com

7.1.

- **A.** stimulates
- **B.** is stimulated
- **C.** is stimulating
- **D.** having stimulated

7.2.

- **A.** little
- **B.** close
- **C.** constant
- **D.** unwanted

7.3.

- **A.** In comparison
- **B.** In other words
- **C.** On the contrary
- **D.** On the one hand

7.4.

- **A.** send out
- **B.** make up
- **C.** pick up
- **D.** turn off

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

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Zadanie 8. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (8.1.–8.4.) jednym wyrazem, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

A DOG PHOTOGRAPHER

You can't afford to miss a chance like this. This Sunday in London's Victoria Park dog owners will be able to **8.1.** _____ pictures of their dogs taken by Nick Ridley. He has won fame as the author of two books on dog photography and is also the creator of the first dog photography course in the UK. Nick specializes in portraits of dogs at work or at play. In **8.2.** _____ to get a perfect shot, he sometimes lies on the ground as the dogs run towards him. It goes without saying that his services are extremely popular. Even though Nick frequently has to work **8.3.** _____ pressure, he is renowned for his cheerful and patient attitude to animals.

If you are interested in learning how to capture the perfect image of your dog, **8.4.** _____ not book a place on a course led by Nick? Each course is tailored to the individual photographer's abilities.

Na podstawie https://london-post.co.uk

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Zadanie 9. (0–4)

Przetłumacz na język angielski podane w nawiasach fragmenty, tak aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów.
Uwaga: w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów.

9.1. All her friends were proud and they (*pogratulowali jej zdania*) _____ _____ the exams to the most prestigious university in the country.

9.2. The flat which he (*chciał, abyśmy wynajęli*) _____ in London was small but cosy.

9.3. Nowadays, we tend to spend (*coraz mniej*) _____ time with our family.

9.4. Why didn't you tell me yesterday you were going to be late? We (*poczekalibyśmy*) ____ _____ for you.

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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. Zakreśl jego numer.

1. Turystyka ekstremalna (ang. *extreme tourism)* staje się coraz popularniejsza. Z roku na rok rośnie liczba turystów skaczących na bungee, zdobywających Mount Everest lub nurkujących w głębinach oceanów. Napisz **rozprawkę**, w której przedstawisz dobre i złe strony rosnącej popularności turystyki ekstremalnej.

2. W Twojej szkole postanowiono zorganizować kampanię promującą noszenie kasków podczas jazdy rowerem. Napisz **artykuł,** w którym uzasadnisz, dlaczego noszenie kasków jest ważne, oraz przedstawisz swój pomysł na taką kampanię.

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