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 podstawowy

Symbol arkusza
EJAP-P0-**100**-2505

DATA: **7 maja 2025 r.**

GODZINA ROZPOCZĘCIA: **9:00**

CZAS TRWANIA: **120 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: arkusze.pl

Układ graficzny
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Instrukcja dla zdającego

1. Sprawdź, czy arkusz egzaminacyjny zawiera 17 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.

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Zadanie 1. (0–5)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedź o pracy na Antarktydzie. Zaznacz znakiem X, które zdania są zgodne z treścią nagrania (T – True), a które nie (F – False).

		T	F
1.1.	Tom will begin working in Antarctica in five months.		
1.2.	Tom's application was rejected at first.		
1.3.	Tom had to buy warm clothes with his own money.		
1.4.	Tom will teach scientists how to survive in Antarctica.		
1.5.	Tom is worried that he will be isolated from the base camp.		

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Zadanie 2. (0–5)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie pięć wypowiedzi związanych z rodzinnymi podróżami. 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.

The speaker

A. recommends a film about people on a road trip.
B. asks for advice about an item needed for his/her holiday.
C. is a tour organizer speaking to travellers.
D. describes what he/she does to stay awake during a journey.
E. explains how he/she filmed a family trip.
F. talks about a problem on the road which his/her family didn't expect.

2.1.	2.2.	2.3.	2.4.	2.5.

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Zadanie 3. (0–5)

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

Tekst 1.

3.1. The man is talking about

A. a recent booking made on the internet.
B. new options available on a website.
C. his dream travel destinations.

Tekst 2.

3.2. The mug that the woman is using now

A. was an unexpected gift.
B. has belonged to her for a very long time.
C. needs to be exchanged as soon as possible.

Tekst 3.

3.3. When does Giving Tuesday take place?

A. before Black Friday and Cyber Monday
B. between Black Friday and Cyber Monday
C. after Black Friday and Cyber Monday

Tekst 4.

3.4. What happened to the woman's phone?

A. A dolphin stole it from her.
B. She lost it while she was swimming.
C. It stopped working after it fell into water.

Tekst 5.

3.5. The reviewer mentions

A. the length of the film.
B. the ending of the story.
C. the name of the main character.

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

Więcej arkuszy znajdziesz na stronie: arkusze.pl

Zadanie 4. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst. Dobierz właściwy nagłówek (A–F) do każdej oznaczonej części tekstu (4.1.–4.4.). Wpisz odpowiednią literę w każdą kratkę.
Uwaga: dwa nagłówki zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej części tekstu.

A. CHOOSING A SIMPLER OPTION
B. A CLOSER LOOK AT THE PHOTO
C. SOME REASONS WHY THE BAND BROKE UP
D. A DECISION TAKEN AFTER CONSULTING FANS
E. WALKING IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE BEATLES
F. THE WAY THE PHOTO SESSION WAS CARRIED OUT

A FAMOUS COVER PHOTO



4.1.	

In 1969, after the Beatles recorded their final album in a studio in Abbey Road, London, the band discussed what title they should give it. One suggestion was to call it *Everest* and have a photo session for the cover in the Himalayas. But that would require a long journey, so they soon rejected that title and decided on another idea, which was effortless and much more convenient. The band had a picture taken in the street outside the studio and called the album *Abbey Road*. The result has delighted fans ever since.

4.2.	

Even 50 years ago Abbey Road was not a quiet street, so the photographer had to do his job quickly. A policeman stopped the traffic at the zebra crossing for ten minutes, and the photographer climbed up a stepladder in the middle of the road. Then, the Beatles walked back and forth across the road three times, and a picture was taken each time they crossed. The best photo was chosen for the cover of the album.

Więcej arkuszy znajdziesz na stronie: arkusze.pl

4.3.	

When you look at the cover, you can see the Beatles on the zebra crossing walking away from their studio with Lennon leading them. Some fans see this as symbolic because he was the first member to leave the band. McCartney has no shoes on. It is said that he kicked them off because they were too tight. Harrison is not wearing a suit, unlike the other Beatles, as he always preferred to go his own way.

4.4.	

Millions of fans come to Abbey Road to have their photo taken on the iconic crossing. However, it should be remembered that Abbey Road is not just a tourist attraction. It's a busy road. If you want to walk across it like the four famous musicians and have your photo taken, you have to be prepared to spend a lot of time waiting until there is a gap in the traffic. It's not as simple as you might think!

Na podstawie: www.radiox.co.uk
Źródło: wikipedia.org

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Więcej arkuszy znajdziesz na stronie: arkusze.pl

Zadanie 5. (0–3)

Przeczytaj trzy teksty związane ze znaczkami pocztowymi. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

Tekst 1.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS?

Before electronic mail was invented, when people wanted to send a message, they had to take a piece of paper, use a pen to write a letter on it, put it into an addressed envelope, and then drop it into the mailbox. But, before that, there was still one more thing to remember. The envelope needed an important piece of sticky paper attached to it – a postage stamp. Envelopes and stamps might seem like a thing of the past, but they've not gone completely. A quick check of your family's mailbox will probably show that you still receive some messages in the old-fashioned way, especially from government offices.

Na podstawie: www.wonderopolis.org

5.1. The author of this text

A. explains what you had to do if you wanted to send a traditional letter.
B. criticizes the fact that people stopped writing traditional letters.
C. encourages readers to send traditional letters.



Tekst 2.

THE STAMP THAT STARTED IT ALL

The world's first postage stamp, the *Penny Black*, was introduced on May 1, 1840, in Great Britain, as part of the postal reform of 1840. Before that, sending a letter was expensive. You were charged for each sheet of paper that a letter contained and for the distance covered. The person who got the letter had to pay for it, not the one who sent it! The cost was as much as a day's earnings for many workers. From 1840, the sender had to pay, but if a letter weighed under half an ounce (14 grams), the cost was just one penny. The introduction of the penny stamp resulted in increased trade and prosperity, with more people sending letters, postcards and Christmas cards than ever before.

Na podstawie: www.bl.uk

5.2. From the text we learn that

A. before the postal reform all letters cost the same to send.
B. as a result of the postal reform sending letters became cheaper.
C. after the postal reform the person who got the letter had to pay for it.

Więcej arkuszy znajdziesz na stronie: arkusze.pl

Tekst 3.

– – –

Uncle Vernon held up the envelope in which Mrs. Weasley's letter had come. Harry tried not to laugh when he saw the way she had decorated the envelope with stamps. Every white piece of it was covered in stamps except for a small square on the front, where Mrs. Weasley managed to fit the Dursleys' address with very tiny letters.
"She put enough stamps on, for sure," said Harry, trying to sound as if Mrs. Weasley's mistake was one that anyone could make.

Na podstawie: J.K. Rowling, *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*, London 2020.

5.3. What is the best title for the text?

A. A LETTER WITHOUT AN ADDRESS
B. A FUNNY-LOOKING ENVELOPE
C. A RARE STAMP

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Więcej arkuszy znajdziesz na stronie: arkusze.pl

Zadanie 6. (0–5)

Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B, C albo D.

A NANNY WITH A CAMERA

In 2007, John Maloof, a young real estate agent*, walked into an auction house in search of materials for a book. He wanted to write about one of the districts of Chicago. He ended up buying some boxes of photos. After unpacking them at home, John discovered a few thousand pictures – in perfect condition and chronologically sorted. Many of them dated back to the 1950s–1980s. When Maloof realized they were not of value for his book, he put the boxes into a cupboard, and got on with his writing.

After his book was published, John thought again about the photos. He started looking through the collection and became fascinated by the photos and the person who had taken them. The photographer's name, Vivian Maier, was easy to find as it was on the photo lab receipts and envelopes, which were also in the boxes. At the time Maier was completely unknown in the photographic world, despite the brilliance of her work. Maloof decided to contact her. It turned out that she was then 83 years old and was living in a retirement home. When he called to speak with her, he was informed that she was unavailable, and when he called again, he was told that she had died. Now there was nothing else John could do but study the contents of the boxes and find out everything he could about Vivian Maier. He was finally able to discover that she had worked as a nanny for much of her life and shot images of the street life of New York and Chicago in her free time.

Born in New York in 1926, Maier spent her childhood and teenage years in France, with regular visits to America with her mother. It was in France that Vivian took her first pictures with an amateur Kodak camera that was heavy and difficult to use, and which had belonged to her mother. At the age of 25, she returned to the USA and settled in New York, where she got a job as a nanny with a rich family. Maier spent every free moment in the streets of New York, taking pictures of life around her, but using a much better camera – a Rolleiflex.
In 1956, Maier moved to Chicago, where she spent the rest of her life working as a nanny and doing her photography along the way. She didn't have any children of her own. In her photos, she managed to show interesting and unusual details of the daily routine of the cities. Many of her photos are now considered to be masterpieces of street photography. Sadly, during her lifetime her talent was not recognized.

Na podstawie: birdinflight.com

* **Real estate agent** – agent nieruchomości.

Więcej arkuszy znajdziesz na stronie: arkusze.pl

6.1. Why did John Maloof buy the photos?

A. He noticed the photos were in excellent condition.
B. He hoped the photos would be worth a lot of money.
C. He thought the photos could provide material for his book.
D. He needed the photos for his work as a real estate agent.

6.2. After John became interested in Vivian Maier's work, he

A. got a call from the retirement home where she lived.
B. realized she had been a well-known photographer.
C. had a conversation with her about her life.
D. tried to get in touch with her twice.

6.3. Vivian Maier started taking photos

A. while she was living in France.
B. when she got her own camera.
C. after she was employed by a rich family.
D. during her visits to America with her mother.

6.4. After returning to the USA, Vivian Maier

A. documented the life of her own family.
B. continued to use her old camera.
C. often changed professions.
D. lived in two different cities.

6.5. The text is about

A. the challenges faced by a photographer trying to become famous.
B. the reasons a nanny started a career in photography.
C. an exhibition which made a photographer famous.
D. the discovery of a talented photographer's work.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Więcej arkuszy znajdziesz na stronie: arkusze.pl

Zadanie 7. (0–3)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto trzy zdania. Wpisz w każdą lukę (7.1.–7.3.) literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie (A–E), tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Uwaga: dwa zdania zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

KAFKA AND THE DOLL

The famous author Franz Kafka once met a little girl in the park while he was taking his daily walk. She was crying because she had lost her doll. After she had gone home with her mother, Kafka looked for the doll himself. **7.1.** _____ He read it to the girl the next day when she came to the park. It said: “Please do not cry for me. I have gone on a trip to see the world. I will write to you about my adventures.”

This was the beginning of many meetings. Whenever he happened to see the girl in the park, Kafka read new letters from the doll. Finally, one day Kafka presented the girl with a new doll. It looked very different from the one she had lost so she felt a bit disappointed. She was not sure if she could ever love the new doll like her old one. **7.2.** _____ When the girl heard that, she hugged the new doll and took her home, full of joy. Not long after that, the girl heard the sad news that Kafka had died. She missed their meetings a lot.

Many years later, the now grown girl found a tiny pocket in the doll’s dress that she had never noticed before. **7.3.** _____ There was a message on it which said: “Everything that you love, you will eventually lose, but in the end, love will return in a different form.”

Na podstawie: www.huffpost.com

A. But then Kafka read her a new letter that started with the words: “My travels have changed me.”
B. Unfortunately, the doll was still missing and the problem was becoming more serious.
C. He was unable to find it, so he decided to write a letter and pretend it was from the doll.
D. She looked inside it and, to her surprise, found a small piece of paper.
E. The girl really enjoyed it when Kafka read the letters to her.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Więcej arkuszy znajdziesz na stronie: arkusze.pl

Zadanie 8. (0–5)

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

GETTING TO KNOW CORNWALL

The county of Cornwall is one of the most popular holiday destinations in the UK, attracting millions of visitors every year. If you are planning **8.1.** _____ this part of the UK, you should learn what it is like before you travel.

It's one of the sunniest areas in the UK, and it is a very popular place to **8.2.** _____ surfing as there are plenty of sandy beaches with great waves. There are many surfing schools along the coast which offer lessons for people of all ages. Cornwall is famous **8.3.** _____ its wonderful cliffs and beaches, so it's no wonder that many iconic scenes in films and TV series have been filmed here.

Cornwall has a long tradition of fishing. Its rich sailing culture includes sailors' songs, called shanties, which **8.4.** _____ on ships to keep the men working to a rhythm. Nowadays shanties are still very popular. You can hear them at various events, **8.5.** _____ the *Falmouth International Sea Shanty Festival*. Sea shanty groups often come together to perform on stages in cafés, pubs and hotels.

Na podstawie: kids2cornwall.co.uk; www.beachretreats.co.uk; www.itv.com

8.1.
- **A.** visit
- **B.** to visit
- **C.** visited

8.2.
- **A.** make
- **B.** have
- **C.** go

8.3.
- **A.** for
- **B.** of
- **C.** to

8.4.
- **A.** sang
- **B.** were sung
- **C.** were singing

8.5.
- **A.** organizing
- **B.** including
- **C.** holding

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Więcej arkuszy znajdziesz na stronie: arkusze.pl

Zadanie 9. (0–5)

W zadaniach 9.1.–9.5. spośród podanych opcji wybierz tę, która poprawnie uzupełnia obydwa zdania. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

9.1.

- I'm a bit tired. I just need a _____ break.
- I can't afford this suit. I'm _____ of money this month.

A. little
B. short
C. quick

9.2.

- I don't _____ working long hours because I like my job.
- He wanted to know what I was doing and I told him to _____ his own business.

A. avoid
B. mind
C. run

9.3.

- Harry _____ his brother to wait in front of the shop.
- I'm really angry at Nick. He _____ me a lie.

A. told
B. gave
C. wanted

9.4.

- They cooked several different Italian _____, such as pasta and pizza, for the dinner party.
- My first real job was washing _____ in a restaurant.

A. meals
B. tables
C. dishes

9.5.

- I think that I _____ my toe yesterday. It's so painful when I walk.
- My son kicked the ball too high and _____ the window.

A. closed
B. broke
C. hurt

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

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Zadanie 10. (0–10)

W ubiegłym tygodniu odbył się Twój pierwszy występ przed publicznością. We wpisie na blogu:

- **poinformuj, co to było za wydarzenie i dlaczego zdecydowałeś/zdecydowałaś się wystąpić**
- **wyjaśnij, w jaki sposób przygotowywałeś/przygotowywałaś się do występu**
- **napisz, jaki miałeś/miałaś problem podczas występu**
- **opisz reakcję publiczności na Twój występ.**

*Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z czterech podpunktów, pamiętając, że jej długość powinna wynosić **od 80 do 130 wyrazów** (nie licząc wyrazów podanych na początku wypowiedzi). Oceniane są: umiejętność pełnego przekazania informacji (4 punkty), spójność i logika wypowiedzi (2 punkty), bogactwo językowe (2 punkty) oraz poprawność językowa (2 punkty).*

CZYSTOPIS

Hi everybody,
Guess what! Last week, I performed in front of an audience for the first time in my life.

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Treść	Spójność i logika	Zakres środków językowych	Poprawność środków językowych	RAZEM
0-1-2-3-4	0-1-2	0-1-2	0-1-2	

BRUDNOPIS (*nie podlega ocenie*)

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JĘZYK ANGIELSKI
Poziom podstawowy

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