

**WYPEŁNIA ZDAJĄCY**

KOD

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PESEL

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**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 dwujęzyczny

Symbol arkusza

EJAA-D0-**100**-2305

DATA: **9 maja 2023 r.**

GODZINA ROZPOCZĘCIA: **9:00**

CZAS TRWANIA: **180 minut**

LICZBA PUNKTÓW DO UZYSKANIA: **60**

**WYPEŁNIA ZESPÓŁ  
NADZORUJĄCY**

Uprawnienia zdającego do:



- nieprzenoszenia odpowiedzi na kartę odpowiedzi
- dostosowania zasad oceniania.

**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.



## 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. Teksty do zadań od 1. do 3. zostaną odtworzone z płyty CD.
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. Aby zaznaczyć odpowiedzi w części karty przeznaczonej dla zdającego, zamaluj  pola do tego przeznaczone. Błędne zaznaczenie otocz kółkiem  i zaznacz właściwe pole.
8. Tylko odpowiedzi zaznaczone na karcie będą oceniane.
9. Nie wpisuj żadnych znaków w części przeznaczonej dla egzaminatora.

**TASK 1. (0–5)**

You are going to hear four people talking about different discoveries. For questions 1.1.–1.5., choose the right speaker (A–D) and put a cross (X) in the appropriate column in the table. One speaker must be chosen twice. You will hear the recording twice.

Which speaker mentions		A	B	C	D
1.1.	items whose presence was inconsistent with previously available information about the find?				
1.2.	the reason for not disclosing the place where the find is stored?				
1.3.	the potentially significant historical value of the find despite its poor condition?				
1.4.	the contents of the find being revealed in public?				
1.5.	certain properties which prompted inconclusive theories about the origin of the find?				

## TASK 2. (0–6)

You are going to hear two texts. For questions 2.1.–2.6., choose the answer which best matches what you have heard by circling the appropriate letter (A, B, C or D).

Questions 2.1.–2.3. are for Text 1, questions 2.4.–2.6. are for Text 2. You will hear the recording twice.

### Text 1

2.1. Which of the following is stated as an opinion, not a fact, in answer to the first question?

- A. The design of the building did not match the architecture in its vicinity.
- B. Many avant-garde artists strongly criticized Wright's design.
- C. Wright's design violated established architectural principles.
- D. The negative reactions to his design upset Wright.

2.2. In Paul Goldberger's opinion, Wright's intention in designing the building was to

- A. advocate the notion that modern architecture can overshadow art.
- B. show that neutral spaces are the most advantageous for displaying art.
- C. gain fame for himself as the creator of a new trend in architecture.
- D. demonstrate that a venue can complement the art displayed there.

2.3. Inside the Guggenheim Museum, visitors

- A. experience the exhibited works of art as soon as they go into the rotunda.
- B. are able to admire works of art from different perspectives.
- C. follow a route whereby they return to the same rooms a number of times.
- D. get the misleading impression that the rotunda is tilted.

### Text 2

2.4. The ClearSpace-1 mission is described in the text as "an emotional rollercoaster" because

- A. it might become hazardous to other space missions.
- B. there is a risk of the robot falling out of orbit and causing chaos on Earth.
- C. the robot the scientists invented is destined for destruction.
- D. dealing with space junk can be a frustrating process.

2.5. The next goal for the ClearSpace-1 scientists will be to design

- A. a laser which burns up dangerous space clutter.
- B. a device able to place space clutter in a 'graveyard orbit'.
- C. nets and harpoons that can retrieve junk from space.
- D. a machine which can repeatedly be used to dispose of space clutter.

**2.6. The speaker mentions the incident caused by a tiny piece of space debris to**

- A. show the urgency of finding a solution to the problem of space junk.
- B. draw attention to the problem of inactive satellites colliding in space.
- C. make readers aware of various problems with the International Space Station.
- D. speculate about the speed at which debris becomes a threat to active satellites.

**TASK 3. (0–4)**

**You are going to hear a text about an interesting project. Based on what you hear, complete the gap in each sentence (3.1.–3.4.). You will hear the recording twice.**

**3.1.** The aim of the expedition was to re-enact \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ which took place in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

**3.2.** Sometimes the participants had to be cautious on asphalt roads in order to avoid \_\_\_\_\_.

**3.3.** After the first day, the participants were discouraged because \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ they had planned.

**3.4.** The speaker wanted to investigate \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ on the participants of the expedition.

**TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO TASKS 1 AND 2 TO THE ANSWER SHEET!**

#### TASK 4. (0–7)

You are going to read two texts connected with employment. For questions 4.1.–4.7., choose the answer that best matches the text and circle the appropriate letter (A, B, C or D).

#### Text 1

### A DREAM COMPANY

A mega-store demands a mega-building. When Levi's employers blew into Boston seven years ago, several nineteenth-century structures were considered. The best was the old municipal library in which one opened the doors by twisting an iron hoop with both hands. Now those twelve-foot oak doors have been replaced by glass panels that silently part when people approach. Levi walked through these and touched fists with Marlon and Big James in security. [ 1 ] He took the elevator to the basement storeroom to change into the branded T-shirt, baseball cap and the cheap skinny-legged, tapered ankle black polyester jogging pants they made him wear. Then he went up to the fourth floor and made his way to his section, eyes to the floor, following the repeated brand logo in the synthetic carpet underfoot. He was angry. He started to realize he'd been let down. [ 2 ] He had taken this Saturday job in good faith, having always admired the global brand behind these stores, the scope and ambition of their vision. He had been particularly impressed by this statement on the application form:

*Our company are part of a family rather than a hierarchy. In a sense we are a community, with shared ideas, values, interests and goals. The proof of our success is real and tangible. Be part of it.*

He had wanted to be part of it. [ 3 ] Levi liked the way the mythical British guy who owned the brand was like a graffiti artist, tagging the world. Planes, finance, soft drinks, music, cell phones, vacations, bridal wear – anything with a surface that would take his simple bold logo. That was the kind of thing Levi wanted to do one day.

He'd figured out that it wasn't such a bad idea to get a little sales assistant job with this enormous firm, if only to see how their operation worked from the inside. Watch, learn, supplant – Machiavelli style. Even when it turned out to be tough work for bad pay, he'd stuck with it. Because he believed that he was part of a family whose success was real and tangible, despite the \$6.89 an hour he was being paid. [ 4 ] Then out of nowhere this morning he received a message on his pager from Tom, a nice guy from the Folk Music section. According to Tom, there was a rumour going around that the floor manager, Bailey, required all floor and counter staff to work Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. It then struck Levi that he'd never seriously considered precisely what his employer really meant by these shared ideas, values, interests and goals in which he and Tom and Candy and Gloria and all the rest supposedly partook.

Adapted from: *On Beauty* by Zadie Smith

**4.1. Look at the gaps marked 1–4 in the text and decide where the following sentence best fits in the passage.**

**Walking along the corridor he traced the genealogy of this feeling of resentment.**

- A. In the space marked [ 1 ].
- B. In the space marked [ 2 ].
- C. In the space marked [ 3 ].
- D. In the space marked [ 4 ].

**4.2. Which is TRUE about the building where Levi worked?**

- A. It was the only option available for the company's premises.
- B. It was not originally designed for its present purpose.
- C. Its massive wooden doors were iconic of the store.
- D. It was a long structure with a single storey.

**4.3. According to the text, what did Levi consider an advantage of working for the company?**

- A. It offered attractive perks for its employees.
- B. Initially, he found it both a profitable and engaging experience.
- C. He thought that it would benefit his future career.
- D. He felt pampered by the supervisors.

**4.4. What caused Levi's negative emotions?**

- A. the lack of transparency in the application process
- B. the branded outfit the company required him to wear
- C. the fact he had been offered only part-time employment
- D. the inconsistency between the company's claims and practice

## Text 2

### THE CANVAS

*The Canvas* was founded in 2014, by actress and puppeteer Ruth Rogers. Ruth's dream for *The Canvas* began in 2007. "When I was 25, I founded a positive body image charity called *Body Gossip*. We asked people to share stories about their bodies, which we published and used to create theatre," she says. But Ruth wanted to find a way to spread the message further so she decided to take her white living-room sofa to the Edinburgh Fringe Festival and ask passers-by to write one sentence about their bodies on the sofa. She was touched by the outcome. People wrote really beautiful, honest things that they had never said before. The sofa toured the country and inspired Ruth to devise a more permanent space. She wanted to create a venue where the canvas was the walls themselves, with questions about happiness, wellbeing and community written on them. And so, *The Canvas* was born – 'a blank canvas for positivity' in the form of a café and community enterprise.

But there's much more to it than just coffee and cake. "We enable and support the launch of community ideas, such as the *Museum of Happiness* and *Mike's Table* that provide restaurant-quality meals for refugees. We make sure the ideas we host are in accordance with our values of fairness and tolerance. It's a business model based on generosity. Our space is safe, accessible and open to everyone. It draws people through the doors and all they need to do is buy a coffee to help keep us going," Ruth says.

How does she choose employees who support *The Canvas* ethos? "When we hire, we don't ask people to come and work in a café. We ask people if they want to work for a positive, creatively driven social enterprise that's helping new ideas get off the ground where they'll also be serving coffee and cake." Recently, Ruth has started working from home more, and she enjoys having undisturbed time to connect over email with customers. She receives emails from people saying how much they love the idea of *The Canvas* and feel they've found somewhere they belong. "I try not to be there all the time. I work better when I'm a little bit distanced. I like blue-sky thinking, but if I'm in the middle of it, then I micromanage and I can't see the wood for the trees."

"When I look back I realise that I was so naive about what was needed to start a business," she says. "To be honest, I don't think I knew what my vision for *The Canvas* was at first. Now, the idea is so much more formed. Setting it up, for the first time in my life, I felt hectic anxiety. I was talking to electricians, estate agents and plumbers – I felt completely out of my depth. At the start, you have to be a technician, a manager and an entrepreneur. For the first two years, I was closing the café most nights, managing all the admin work and doing odd jobs that I'm not really right for," she recalls. "It's a long journey. You take a step back, then jump in again, then take a small step back. It's hard knowing I'm doing a job that I'm not always suited to, but I can't afford to hire someone else to totally take over those parts."

Ruth would love to open more places like *The Canvas* in other cities across the UK and she hopes they will thrive.

Adapted from: [www.deliciousmagazine.co.uk](http://www.deliciousmagazine.co.uk)



**4.5. What is the idea behind *The Canvas*?**

- A. satisfying Ruth's artistic ambitions
- B. opening a café selling unique brands of coffee
- C. creating a place which promotes social values
- D. launching a business to take advantage of an economic boom

**4.6. Which is not mentioned in the third paragraph?**

- A. an advantage of managing the café from home
- B. duties her employees are expected to perform
- C. people's appreciation for the place she created
- D. the academic qualifications Ruth requires from potential employees

**4.7. Ruth uses the phrase *I felt completely out of my depth* to show that she was**

- A. overwhelmed by unfamiliar tasks she had to perform.
- B. too confused to recognize her priorities.
- C. anxious she wouldn't manage to meet her deadlines.
- D. disillusioned with being an entrepreneur.

**TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!**

**TASK 5. (0–4)**

Read the article. Four paragraphs have been removed from the text. Complete each gap (5.1.–5.4.) with the paragraph which fits best and put the appropriate letter (A–E) in each gap. There is one paragraph which you do not need to use.

### HOW A CITY CAN SAVE ITS WILDLIFE

The wildlife and green spaces in our cities, towns, and other built-up areas matter because as a nation we are increasingly being told that we are becoming disconnected from nature, and this in turn is negatively affecting our health. Besides, who doesn't get a good feeling from hearing a little bird chirping away, spotting bright flowers in the park, or coming across the signs of an otter while taking a walk along the river?

**5.1.** \_\_\_\_\_

London is a prime example of what is at stake in this battle between urban development and nature. With its population of over 8.6 million, Britain's capital has more than 13,000 recorded species; according to the director of London Wildlife Trust, Mathew Frith, it is the most species-diverse region in the UK. This is a reflection of the city's millions of gardens and its status as an international trading city, which has made it one of Britain's main points of entry for new species from elsewhere in the world.

**5.2.** \_\_\_\_\_

Furthermore, urban peregrine falcons are on the rise, greater spotted woodpeckers and jays are increasingly found in inner London, and several species of deer are making their presence known. The River Thames is now home to 125 species of fish after major clean-ups since the 1950s. There have also been upswings in some other species, which are either occupying new niches, or recovering from previous lows.

**5.3.** \_\_\_\_\_

One solution lies in an interesting proposal for Greater London to be designated as a National Park City, an idea of Frith's that is rapidly gaining support in the capital. This would mean London becoming a new kind of urban national park. As a result, London would be a semi-protected area with all of the public activities and conservation efforts that take place in a traditional national park, but in an urban environment, which includes people's homes, workplaces and gardens.

**5.4.** \_\_\_\_\_

This is a massive shift in the approach to wildlife, which should involve all citizens. The London Wildlife Trust proposal to designate London as a National Park City will help to raise awareness among the population and cultivate more sensitive approaches to the way that we design and manage the city, though it will not solve all the problems that affect nature in London. "It needs to add value to the collective efforts to conserve London's nature for decades, and not merely duplicate these efforts," says Mr Frith.

Adapted from: [www.bbc.com](http://www.bbc.com)

- A.** The intention is to encourage people to welcome wildlife, for example by using swift bricks in new houses or making holes in fences for hedgehogs. People have to think of it as a set of recommended practices that could naturally connect open spaces and gardens. It's a long-term vision that might be achieved through lots of small, individual actions: digging up concrete paving, planting flowers or not chopping trees down.
- B.** As a result, ring-necked parakeets and some Himalayan plants have flourished and become as familiar as our native hornbeam and heather in the city scenery. And many don't realise that the capital holds nationally important populations of many species: stag beetles, greater yellow-rattle, black redstart, and wintering populations of gadwall and shoveler.
- C.** He believes that changing a few policies is not enough to halt the loss and start the recovery; nature needs to be at the centre of how our country is run, putting wildlife habitats back into the landscape. He adds that bringing back nature benefits the whole society and therefore needs to be a priority for the government.
- D.** Some of these trends reflect national patterns; others are down to changes in London either through conservation action or climate change. The city's open spaces are critically important for the survival of most of its urban wildlife. It's quite extraordinary that 47% of London is covered by green space. Yet, we have to be cautious. London's natural environment needs constant monitoring and protection because pressure to use available land for housing is greater than it's ever been.
- E.** It's important to note that, apart from the influence nature has on our well-being, urban areas are among the most biologically diverse habitats in the country. With more people living in cities than ever before, this diversity is increasingly coming under pressure from property developers, businesses and home owners who often decide to pave over their lawns, or cut down trees in their gardens.

***TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!***

**TASK 6. (0–4)**

Read the text. For questions 6.1.–6.4., choose the appropriate paragraph and write the corresponding letter (A–E) in the table. One paragraph does not match any of the questions.

In which paragraph does the author

6.1.	discuss a current change in the attitude towards wearing wigs in the courtroom?	
6.2.	mention the historical period when wigs became mandatory in English courtrooms?	
6.3.	point to the wearing of wigs as a sign of authority and impartiality in the courtroom?	
6.4.	refer to a publication which had a significant influence on the attire of English lawyers?	

#### WHY ARE WIGS WORN IN ENGLISH COURTS?

- A.** The traditional courtroom dress of English judges and barristers (lawyers who represent the defence or prosecution in higher courts of law) looks as if it came straight from the Middle Ages. Actually it was much later. In 1625, an academic paper entitled *The Discourse on Robes and Apparel* appeared in print. It paved the way for the introduction of distinct regulations for the wearing of robes and wigs for different purposes in the courtroom.
- B.** Both robes and wigs became emblematic of anonymity, visually emphasizing the supremacy of the law and distancing the wearer from personal involvement. Distinctions in the style of wig have significance. A judge's wig differs from that of a barrister in that it is more ornate, which reflects the judge's higher status. Most wigs used in court are made according to an age-old tradition of styling, sewing and gluing. Although wigs may have fallen out of men's fashion over the centuries, when they first made their appearance, they were part and parcel of being a well-dressed professional.
- C.** But why did powdered wigs come into fashion in the first place? Why top one's head with an itchy, sweat-inducing mass of artificial curls? Professor Maria Hayward points out in *The King's Clothing Choices* that when it comes to trend-setters, no one had a greater influence on the wearing of wigs than Louis XIV of France. During his reign, the Sun King disguised his prematurely balding scalp by wearing a wig. In doing so, he started a trend that was widely followed by the European upper and middle classes.

- D.** Although those who wished to remain in good social standing were quick to adopt the practice of wearing wigs, English courtrooms were slower to act. Judicial portraits from that time still show a natural, no-wig look. In the late Stuart Era, however, full, shoulder-length wigs became part of the requisite attire for judges and barristers during a trial. Over time, wigs fell out of fashion within society as a whole. By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, they were worn by only a few, namely bishops, coachmen, and those in the legal profession.
- E.** In 2007, however, the desire to maintain formality and pay homage to legal history was challenged. A case proposing changes to the traditional dress code was brought to court, and was successful. The Lord Chief Justice, Baron Phillips, stated that wigs would no longer be worn during civil or family cases. Wigs are still worn during criminal trials, but some want the tradition to be fully abandoned. A growing number of lawyers are comparing wigs and robes to the suits of armour worn in bygone days by knights, and believe that the English courts should be more focused on important issues and not on what officials are wearing.

Adapted from: [people.howstuffworks.com](http://people.howstuffworks.com)

***TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!***

**TASK 7. (0–5)**

Read the text. For questions 7.1.–7.5., choose the word or phrase which fits best in each gap. Circle the appropriate letter (A, B, C or D).

**POWER-GENERATING TILES**

Would you believe that while people were making their way to attend the Olympics in London in 2012, they were also producing renewable energy? And as a result, they **7.1.** \_\_\_\_\_ to a breakthrough in renewable power.

Around one million or so visitors alighted at West Ham underground station to get to the Games. Access to the Olympic Park was via a tiled walkway. Using a hybrid technology that **7.2.** \_\_\_\_\_ kinetic energy into electricity, the walkway's lights were powered by a uniquely original source: footsteps. Laurence Kemball-Cook, **7.3.** \_\_\_\_\_ behind the technology, dreamt up the idea of turning footsteps into power when he worked at Loughborough University.

The young inventor calls his creation "footfall harvesting". How does it work? The tile surface flexes about five millimetres **7.4.** \_\_\_\_\_, thus creating kinetic energy that is then used to produce an average of six watts per footstep. During the two weeks of the Games, the tiles generated 20 kilowatt-hours or 72 million joules, which provided **7.5.** \_\_\_\_\_ energy to keep the walkway lights illuminated at full power through the night, and at half power during the day, with plenty of back-up energy to spare. Kemball-Cook sees renewable energy technology as a potential alternative to solar, which is difficult to use indoors or in built-up urban areas.

Adapted from: [www.theguardian.com](http://www.theguardian.com)

**7.1.**

- A. would rather contribute
- B. had better contribute
- C. may have contributed
- D. used to be contributed

**7.2.**

- A. applies
- B. converts
- C. generates
- D. discloses

**7.3.**

- A. the heads
- B. the minds
- C. the wits
- D. the brains

**7.4.**

- A. when stepped on
- B. to being stepped on
- C. having stepped on
- D. while stepping on

**7.5.**

- A. unnecessary
- B. extended
- C. foremost
- D. sufficient

**TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!**

**TASK 8. (0–5)**

Read the text. For questions 8.1.–8.5., use the word given in brackets to form a word that fits the gap. The text must be logical and correct in both grammar and spelling. Write the missing word in the space provided.

**THE FUTURE OF WINTER SPORTS AND RECREATION**

Since 1949, nearly 80% of weather stations across the contiguous 48 states in the US have recorded an increase in winter precipitation falling as rain instead of snow. With future projected temperature rises, winter sports may experience a decline. For ski resorts in the Northeast to remain viable, they require the **8.1. (LONG)** \_\_\_\_\_ of an average ski season to be at least 100 days.

Projections indicate that the **8.2. (SUSTAIN)** \_\_\_\_\_ of most resorts in the region will be in question by the end of the century. They will be required to produce more artificial snow and this, in turn, will result in increased resort attendance costs due to higher water and energy usage. There are also many sports, like snowmobiling and cross-country skiing, where machine-made snow is not a **8.3. (WORK)** \_\_\_\_\_ solution, as it is not possible to produce enough snow to cover miles of trails.

The snowpack has always been an **8.4. (RESIST)** \_\_\_\_\_ attraction for the hikers who visit national parks in huge numbers every winter. But decreases in snowpack depth have been observed since 1955. Although, currently, hikers are still able to reach snowcapped mountains and glaciers, as winters become warmer, the snowpack on the tops of mountains and the glaciers will **8.5. (PRESUME)** \_\_\_\_\_ disappear.

Adapted from: [www.neefusa.org](http://www.neefusa.org)

**TASK 9. (0–5)**

For questions 9.1.–9.5., complete the second sentence so that it is as similar in meaning as possible to the first sentence and it is correct in both grammar and spelling. Use the word given. Do not change the word given. Use up to five words including the word given.

9.1. I do not like people slapping me on the back when they greet me.

**TO**

I object \_\_\_\_\_ the back  
when people greet me.

9.2. Mr Peterson was given a medal for his bravery during the First World War.

**RECOGNITION**

Mr Peterson received a medal \_\_\_\_\_  
his bravery during the First World War.

9.3. Kate didn't seem anxious even though she was giving the speech without any notes.

**SIGN**

Kate showed \_\_\_\_\_ even though  
she was giving the speech without any notes.

9.4. My friend said that I could use his apartment at any time.

**DISPOSAL**

My friend said his apartment \_\_\_\_\_  
whenever I wanted.

9.5. We avoided getting into trouble because John speaks the local dialect fluently.

**WOULD**

If John didn't speak the local dialect, we \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ into trouble.









**NOTES (*will not be assessed*)**







**JĘZYK ANGIELSKI**  
**Poziom dwujęzyczny**

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