

Spis treści

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ROZUMIENIE ZE SŁUCHU**Zadanie 1. (0–5)**

🔊 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie pięć wypowiedzi związanych z wypadkami i wizytami w szpitalu. Do każdej wypowiedzi (1.1.–1.5.) 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. had an accident getting ready to start work.
- B. describes the accident that brought him/her to hospital.
- C. explains why he/she happened to be visiting someone in hospital.
- D. discusses the most common reason for certain hospital visits.
- E. provides a way to help make hospital visits less expensive.
- F. promotes a service that helps in recovery from an accident.

1.1.	1.2.	1.3.	1.4.	1.5.

Zadanie 2. (0–6)

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

Tekst 1.

2.1. Which of the following did the family do first on holiday?

- A. safari
- B. meal in restaurant
- C. mountain climb

Tekst 2.

2.2. What aspect is the text about the Lunar New Year focused upon?

- A. the transport costs
- B. the enormous scale
- C. the strength of family ties

Tekst 3.

2.3. What conclusion can you draw from the conversation?

- A. The man is dating Pamela.
- B. The man won't go to the rink again.
- C. The woman is not very interested in skating.

Tekst 4. (do zadań 2.4.–2.6.)

2.4. The balloon is going to

- A. be the first green technology to bring people into space.
- B. take astronauts beyond the point they have ever been.
- C. offer a feature to attract the environmentally conscious.


2.5. What is TRUE about the balloon?

- A. The gas causing it to rise up can be reused for subsequent flights.
- B. It has significant differences from the experience provided by rivals.
- C. The technical difficulties it has faced have put off potential customers.

2.6. What is the best title for the text?

- A. A NEW ROUTE TO SPACE
- B. NEW AND TOTALLY GREEN
- C. THE NEW SPACE RACE

Zadanie 3. (0–4)

 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedź opiekuna praktykantów w kancelarii prawnej. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij luki 3.1.–3.4., tak aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać sens wysłuchanego tekstu. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim.

Humbolt Legal training week programme

Monday: talk on how 3.1. _____; tour of local office

Tuesday: visit to company headquarters by 3.2. _____

Wednesday: visit courts

Thursday: 3.3. _____

Friday: 3.4. _____, see my desk, etc

Following Monday: start work

ROZUMIENIE TEKSTÓW PISANYCH

Zadanie 4. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst. Dobierz właściwy nagłówek (A–F) do każdej 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 BUSH NOT TO BEAT ABOUT IN

4.1.

In Latin, it's *dendrocnide moroides*, but it is more commonly known as the stinging bush, the stinging tree and the Queensland stinger. In the language of the local Aboriginal tribe, the Gubbi Gubbi people, it is the gympie-gympie. All point to one thing, and it is probably unnecessary to point out its kinship with the nettle. But whereas the nettle produces a mild discomfort, a sting from the gympie-gympie is commonly described as agonising, unbearable and, in the words of conservation officer Ernie Rider (who once was slapped in the face by one), as "ten times worse than anything else."

4.2.

As one of its names suggests, the plant is to be found in the rainforests of Queensland, Australia, but it also grows in Malaysia. It is a modest shrub, growing a maximum of 10 metres, but more usually no more than three. The heart-shaped leaves, stem, branches and fruits of this ordinary-looking plant are all covered in very fine needle-like hairs that enter the skin when someone so much as brushes against it. The hairs break off very easily and remain in the skin; they are hollow and full of a toxin similar to that produced by poisonous spiders or the deadly cone snail.

4.3.

Researchers have also discovered that the poison in the hairs is extremely stable in nature, which is why hairs in the skin remain painful for weeks or even months, as more and more of the toxin drains in. It also explains why fallen leaves and fruit are still capable of delivering a sting a long time after dropping. There is also the risk of internal injury, since these hairs are so tiny that they can fall off the plant at the barest whisper of a breeze, and hang in the air to be breathed in.

4.4.

The pain comes on instantly and is triggered for weeks after by events like temperature change or contact with water. It is so intense that it makes sleep difficult, and breathing in the hairs can result in severe allergic reactions. The only remedy – or at least a way to avoid the long-term effects – is to remove the hairs. This can be done with the application of a wax or gum, which can be stripped away once dried, along with the hairs.



- A. INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DANGERS
- B. TRADITIONAL CURES
- C. EFFECT AND REMEDY
- D. A BUSH WITH MANY NAMES
- E. HOW PAINFUL THE STING IS
- F. APPEARANCES CAN MISLEAD