

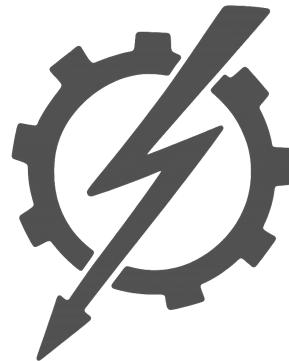
WYPEŁNIA ZDAJĄCY

KOD

PESEL

IMIĘ I NAZWISKO

KLASA



Egzamin maturalny

Formuła 2023

JEZYK ANGIELSKI

Poziom rozszerzony

Test ZSM-E



CZAS TRWANIA: 150 MINUT

LICZBA PUNKTÓW DO UZYSKANIA: 60

Przed rozpoczęciem pracy z arkuszem:

- Upewnij się, że otrzymany od nauczyciela arkusz jest właściwy – dotyczy odpowiedniego przedmiotu, poziomu oraz formuły egzaminu.
- Jeśli zauważysz, że arkusz jest niewłaściwy, niezwłocznie poinformuj o tym nauczyciela.



1 5 A D W 1 3 M W

Instrukcja dla zdającego

1. Sprawdź, czy arkusz egzaminacyjny zawiera 19 stron (zadania 1–10). Ewentualny brak zgłoś przewodniczącemu zespołu nadzorującego egzamin.
2. Na pierwszej stronie oraz na karcie odpowiedzi wpisz swój numer PESEL, imię i nazwisko oraz klasę. **Na prawdziwej maturze wpiszesz tylko PESEL i przykleisz naklejkę.**
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 do tego przeznaczone. Błędne zaznaczenie otocz kółkiem
9. Nie wpisuj żadnych znaków w części przeznaczonej dla egzaminatora.





Zadanie 3. (0–4)



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.

Uwaga: w jednej części tekstu znajdują się odpowiedzi na dwa pytania.

In which paragraph does the author

4.1.	warn that fear of criticism may prevent open discussion?	
4.2.	explain how cancel culture originally served a positive purpose?	
4.3.	share a personal experience of being judged online?	
4.4.	suggest an alternative to permanent exclusion?	
4.5.	describe how people often react before understanding the full situation?	

CANCEL CULTURE – TRIAL BY INTERNET

- A. In the early 2010s, the phrase “cancel culture” was barely recognised. It began as a form of online activism that enabled ordinary people to demand justice when institutions failed to hold the powerful to account. Social media gave a voice to those who had long been ignored, allowing them to challenge racism, sexism, and other forms of discrimination. Many saw it as a new kind of democracy, where influence was no longer limited to politicians or the press. Yet as online platforms expanded, this collective energy became unpredictable. What had started as a movement for fairness sometimes turned into a form of public humiliation, where the crowd acted as judge, jury, and executioner.
- B. At the heart of cancel culture lies a moral dilemma: how do we balance freedom of speech with social responsibility? Supporters argue that it's a tool for calling out those who use their platforms to spread harmful views. Critics, however, claim it has evolved into a culture of outrage in which accusations travel faster than the truth. Online condemnation often arrives before all the facts are known. Apologies rarely lead to forgiveness, and subtlety disappears in the rush to take sides. As one columnist noted, “People don't pause to listen – they scroll to attack.” What was meant to promote awareness has, in many cases, discouraged genuine conversation.
- C. A few years ago, I experienced cancel culture first-hand. An old post from my university days was rediscovered and shared online, stripped of context and labelled as offensive. Within hours, I was receiving abusive messages and calls for my dismissal. Although I apologised and tried to explain, it made little difference. My social media profiles became war zones filled with strangers judging my entire character based on a single remark. What shocked me most wasn't the criticism itself, but how quickly empathy disappeared. I learnt that in the digital age, a reputation can crumble faster than it takes to type a tweet.



- D. In recent years, some academics and social commentators have begun advocating a more measured response. They suggest that accountability shouldn't mean expulsion. Instead of erasing individuals from public life, organisations could promote "restorative dialogue" – conversations aimed at learning rather than condemning. This approach doesn't excuse harmful behaviour; it recognises that people can grow and change. If we truly wish to build a fair society, we must create room for forgiveness. Otherwise, fear will replace honesty, and progress will give way to silence. After all, if everyone is cancelled, who will be left to talk?

Tekst własny

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIAZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!



Zadanie 5. (0–5)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto pięć fragmentów. Wpisz w każdą lukę (5.1.–5.5.) literę, którą oznaczono brakujący fragment (A–F), tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst.

Uwaga: jeden fragment został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

The fate of Ophelia

The first track on Taylor Swift's new album, *The Life of a Showgirl*, is "The Fate of Ophelia"… which got us thinking, well, what is the fate of Ophelia? And why can't we stop writing, painting, and singing about her?

If—like Travis and Jason Kelce—you're not up to date on the plot of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, here's how Ophelia comes into it: Ophelia is the daughter of Polonius, a councilor to King Claudius. Before the play begins, she has a romantic connection of some kind with Hamlet. Her two best known scenes are her confrontation with Hamlet (Act III, Scene 1) and her mad scene (Act IV, Scene 5). In Act III, her father uses Ophelia as bait to determine the nature of the prince's supposed madness. Hamlet turns on her and denies he ever loved her, famously telling her to "Get thee to a nunnery." Later, Hamlet mistakenly kills Polonius and, overcome by grief, Ophelia loses her mind. **5.1.**_____ Whether her death was accidental or suicide is debated within the play. Laertes blames Hamlet for the death of his father and sister, setting up the climactic final duel between them, in which both are killed.

Ophelia, who appears in only five of the play's 20 scenes, leaves us with more questions than answers. **5.2.**_____

One of Shakespeare's best known female characters, the role of Ophelia has also been taken on by generations of famous actresses. **5.3.**_____ Kate Winslet portrayed her in Kenneth Branagh's 1996 film, and Daisy Ridley played the titular character in a 2018 re-imagining, *Ophelia*.

Ophelia's name continues to be a watchword for a young woman fated to a tragic end. Beyond drama, she's appeared or been referenced in paintings, novels, poems, ballets, songs, and psychology books (1994's *Reviving Ophelia*). **5.4.**_____ The Indigo Girls and Tori Amos both dedicated albums to her. Bob Dylan includes Ophelia as one of the characters residing on Desolation Row.

Reclaiming her story is a popular modern approach. In 2025, the Folger Theatre produced Lauren Gunderson's *A Room in the Castle*, imagining what was happening to Queen Gertrude, Ophelia, and her maid Anna behind the scenes. **5.5.**_____

Ophelia is having a particularly eventful 2025. In addition to Swift's "The Fate of Ophelia"—and an album cover referencing our drowned heroine—Netflix's *Wednesday* features references to a missing Aunt Ophelia, a woman whose psychic ability led to madness.

Na podstawie: www.folger.edu



- A.** Many scholars argue that Ophelia's tragic story continues to resonate because it reflects the enduring struggle between love, loyalty, and madness.
- B.** What was the nature of her relationship with Hamlet? Did she end her own life or was her death an accident? In a better world, would Ophelia have survived? And what might that life have looked like?
- C.** In Victorian England, artists painted numerous portraits of her; many of them perhaps inspired by one of the most famous paintings of the Pre-Raphaelite movement, John Everett Millais' c. 1852 depiction of her death.
- D.** This modern treatment gave Ophelia a rich interior life, working with Queen Gertrude to try to save the man she loves from his own grief and madness.
- E.** Judi Dench's first professional acting role was playing Ophelia in an Old Vic Company production of Hamlet.
- F.** In her "mad scene" in Act IV, she sings of death and betrayal, and hands out flowers to the court. Ophelia ultimately drowns while hanging flower garlands from a branch over a brook.



Source: Business Insider

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!



Zadanie 6. (0–8)

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

Tekst 1.**NEW ORDER**

After President Snow's surrender, Alma Coin stood before the gathered survivors in the ruined Capitol. Her grey uniform was spotless, her silver hair tied back with military precision. To many, she looked like the perfect image of a new beginning. "Today," she announced, "Panem belongs to its people again." Her voice was steady, confident, and sharp as glass. Katniss listened, surrounded by soldiers and medics, unable to tell whether the words brought comfort or warning.

In the following days, the Capitol was filled with order and silence. Coin moved swiftly, establishing temporary councils and promising elections "as soon as stability was achieved." The words sounded reassuring, but her decisions were absolute. Whole districts were placed under curfews, communication channels were monitored, and armed guards appeared at intersections. She justified every action with the same phrase: Peace requires discipline.

Katniss had been invited to stay in the presidential complex, though she suspected the invitation was more about control than hospitality. She watched as Coin gave speeches from the balcony that had once belonged to Snow. The irony wasn't lost on her. The crowds below cheered obediently, unsure whether they were celebrating freedom or merely a new kind of rule.

During one of their brief meetings, Coin discussed the future of the Hunger Games. "There's talk," she said, "of holding a final symbolic edition. One that would help the people of the districts find closure." Her tone was calm, almost casual, as if suggesting a commemorative ceremony rather than a return to horror. When Katniss asked what she meant, Coin explained that the participants would be the children of Capitol officials. "Justice," she added softly, "can take many forms."

Katniss felt her stomach twist. She looked around the room, but most of the officials avoided her eyes. Some seemed uncertain, others satisfied. Only Paylor, standing near the door, looked openly disgusted. It struck Katniss then that Coin was not interested in breaking the cycle of violence — only in making sure it turned in her favour.

By the time Coin held her next public address, the posters across the Capitol bore her image under the slogan Unity through Strength. She spoke of rebuilding, of cleansing the nation of corruption, of a future that required absolute loyalty. The crowd applauded because applause was safe.

As Katniss stood among them, she finally understood what Coin had become — not a liberator, but a mirror image of the enemy she claimed to destroy. The rebellion had changed Panem, but perhaps not enough.

Na podstawie: Suzanne Collins, Mockingjay



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. President Coin's words during her first speech after Snow's surrender suggest that she

- A. genuinely believed in reconciliation and equality.
- B. treated victory as the beginning of her political dominance.
- C. wanted to share decision-making power with the districts.
- D. felt uncertain about how to rule Panem after the war.

6.2. The phrase “Peace requires discipline” illustrates Coin’s belief that

- A. freedom must be earned through loyalty and obedience.
- B. every district should act independently to preserve peace.
- C. the rebellion’s ideals could survive without restrictions.
- D. emotional leadership was more effective than control.

6.3. Katniss’s reaction to Coin’s idea of a final Hunger Games shows that she

- A. admired Coin’s courage in confronting the Capitol.
- B. recognised Coin’s proposal as a disguised form of revenge.
- C. believed Coin wanted to honour the dead through remembrance.
- D. saw the plan as a practical way to unite the districts.

6.4. The final paragraph implies that Katniss

- A. accepted that stability sometimes demands harsh leadership.
- B. understood Coin’s rise to power as a tragic repetition of history.
- C. decided to support Coin’s new government despite her doubts.
- D. feared that the Capitol’s citizens would rebel against Coin.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!



Tekst 2.

AUTHORITARIANISM IN THE MODERN WORLD

For centuries, authoritarianism has taken many forms. In the past, it often meant a single ruler — a king, a general, or a dictator — holding absolute power. Citizens had little freedom to speak, vote, or make decisions about their own lives. Today, however, authoritarianism looks different. Many modern authoritarian governments present themselves as democracies. They hold elections, allow some media to exist, and even speak about freedom. Yet, behind the surface, real power remains in the hands of one person or a small elite group.

This new form of rule is sometimes called “soft authoritarianism.” It combines elements of democracy and dictatorship. Leaders use the language of democracy to justify their actions but avoid true competition or criticism. For example, elections may be held, but opposition parties are weak, restricted, or banned. Journalists may still write, but only within limits set by the government. Citizens may protest, but their voices are easily silenced by laws or police.

Modern authoritarian leaders rarely rely only on violence. Instead, they use information, technology, and emotion to stay in control. The spread of the internet has given them new tools for propaganda. Social media can be used to monitor citizens, spread false news, or create confusion about what is true and what is not. Many regimes also try to control education and culture, shaping how people think from a young age. The goal is not simply to make people obey, but to make them believe that obedience is natural and necessary.

Authoritarian systems often rise in times of crisis. When people feel afraid — of war, poverty, terrorism, or even misinformation — they may choose a strong leader who promises order and safety. At first, this may seem like a solution, but over time, it can destroy trust, freedom, and creativity in society. Without open debate or criticism, governments make more mistakes, corruption increases, and citizens lose faith in public institutions.

However, not all countries accept authoritarianism quietly. Around the world, people continue to fight for democratic values — freedom of speech, free elections, and independent courts. Sometimes these movements succeed, at least for a while. Other times, they face harsh suppression. But even when silenced, the idea of liberty rarely disappears. History shows that authoritarian regimes often appear powerful and stable, but they are built on fear, not consent. And fear, sooner or later, begins to break.

The real challenge of our century is to recognise authoritarianism when it hides behind democratic symbols. A flag, an anthem, or even an election does not make a country free. What actually matters is whether citizens can question power without being punished — and whether their voices still count.

Tekst własny



**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.
Uwaga: w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie sześć wyrazów.**

6.5. In contrast to traditional dictatorships, modern authoritarian governments often

_____ to appear democratic.

6.6. Today's authoritarian leaders maintain control not mainly through force, but through

_____.

6.7. People frequently accept authoritarian rulers when

_____ and seek stability.

6.8. According to the text, the true test of democracy lies in whether

_____ without punishment.



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.

**TEA ON THE MOON**

Scientists from the University of Kent in the UK say it might be possible to grow tea on the Moon. They believe the lunar soil is 7.1._____ for tea plants. Lead researcher Professor Nigel Mason explained that they are at the 7.2._____ beginning of studying space agriculture. He said it was comforting to think astronauts could one day enjoy a “British tea break” on the Moon.

The research could also help farmers on Earth who have difficulty 7.3._____ crops in poor soil. Mason and his team tested 7.4._____ tea plants could grow in lunar and Martian soil. They used artificial soil similar to that found on the Moon and Mars. The results were positive for lunar conditions — tea plants 7.5._____ to grow there — but not for Martian soil.

Dr Sara Lopez-Gomollon, one of the lead researchers, described the findings as highly encouraging, noting that species such as tea appear capable of being cultivated 7.6._____ lunar biospheres, thereby granting prospective Moon settlers a degree of autonomy and access to fresh produce.

Na podstawie: breakingnewsenglish.com

7.1.

- A. capable
- B. available
- C. suitable
- D. comfortable

7.2.

- A. really
- B. very
- C. strong
- D. complete

7.3.

- A. to grow
- B. growing
- C. grow
- D. grown

7.4.

- A. what
- B. to
- C. that
- D. whether

7.5.

- A. made up
- B. were able
- C. ended up
- D. set out

7.6.

- A. by
- B. upon
- C. within
- D. into

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!



Zadanie 8. (0–4)

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

Portofino – the Jewel of the Italian Riviera

Tucked away on the Ligurian coast, Portofino is a small fishing village that has become one of Italy's most 8.1. (EXCLUDE) _____ holiday destinations. Colourful pastel houses line the harbour, where luxury yachts now float beside traditional fishing boats. Despite its size, Portofino attracts 8.2. (VISIT) _____ from all over the world, including celebrities, artists, and photographers drawn by its natural beauty and elegant atmosphere.

The village's charm lies not only in its 8.3. (SCENE) _____ views but also in its peaceful rhythm. Narrow cobbled streets lead to tiny cafés and designer boutiques, while the surrounding hills offer breathtaking hiking trails with views of the Mediterranean Sea. The Church of San Giorgio and the 16th-century Castello Brown provide glimpses into Portofino's rich history. Although tourism has transformed the village, locals have managed to preserve its

8.4. (AUTHENTIC) _____. Whether you're sipping espresso by the waterfront or watching the sunset from a cliff, Portofino remains a timeless reminder of Italy's ability to blend luxury with simplicity.

Tekst własny



Zadanie 9. (0–4)

Z wykorzystaniem wyrazów podanych WIELKIMI literami uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką (9.1.–9.4.), tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań.

Uwaga: w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy, wliczając w to wyrazy już podane.

- 9.1.** I only helped you because I thought you would need it.

HELPED

I _____ you if I thought you didn't need it.

- 9.2.** Abigail and Stevie have had an argument recently.

OUT

Abigail and Stevie _____ recently.

- 9.3.** 'I didn't break the vase,' said the girl.

DENIED

The girl _____ the vase.

- 9.4.** I'm sure Heather didn't do it on purpose.

HAVE

Heather _____ it on purpose.



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. Coraz więcej osób decyduje się na pracę zdalną (ang. remote work), rezygnując z codziennych dojazdów do biura i wykonując swoje obowiązki z domu lub innych miejsc na świecie. Napisz **rozprawkę**, w której rozważysz zalety i wady pracy zdalnej jako coraz powszechniejszej formy zatrudnienia.
 2. Sztuczna inteligencja coraz częściej zastępuje ludzi w wielu zawodach. Napisz **artykuł**, w którym przedstawisz swoje zdanie na temat wpływu AI na rynek pracy oraz zaproponujesz, jak młodzi ludzie mogą przygotować się na nadchodzące zmiany.

CZYSTOPIŚ





