



UŽSIENIO KALBA (ANGLŲ)

Klausymas, skaitymas, rašymas

2013 m. valstybinio brandos egzamino užduotis
(pagrindinė sesija)

2013 m. gegužės 25 d.

TRUKMĖ

Klausymas	40 min.
Skaitymas	70 min.
Rašymas	100 min.
Iš viso	3 val. 30 min.

I. LISTENING PAPER

Duration: 40 minutes, 30 points.

Part 1 (4 points, 1 point per item). You will hear people speaking in four different situations. For questions 1–4, choose the best answer, A, B or C. There is an example (0). You will hear each situation twice. You now have 30 seconds to review the task.

EXAMPLE

0. What is the man going to do with a bicycle?

A to buy it

B to sell it

C to repair it

01. A radio station is looking for a person with good

A technical skills.

B broadcasting skills.

C interpersonal skills.

02. Where are the people going after they meet?

A to the university library

B to the theatre

C to the shopping mall

03. You are going to hear the weather forecast for tomorrow. The weather is

A getting windier.

B getting warmer.

C getting wetter.

04. How does the woman feel?

A pleased

B tired

C disappointed

DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS ONTO THE ANSWER SHEET.

YOU WILL HAVE 3 MINUTES AT THE END OF THE LISTENING TEST

RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO

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Part 2 (4 points, 1 point per item). You will hear some advice on what to eat before exams. For questions 5–8, listen to the recording and complete the table. There is an example (0). You will hear the recording twice. You now have 15 seconds to review the task.

FOOD and DRINK	EFFECT
(0) <i>homemade food</i>	sharpens memory
(05) _____	boost mental energy
energy drinks	cause (06) _____ concentration
fried potatoes	can (07) _____ your stomach

Doctor's email address: (08) j. _____ @gmail.com

Part 3 (8 points, 1 point per item). You will hear an interview with a famous designer talking about his work. For questions 9–12, mark if the information is True (T) or False (F), and for questions 13–16, mark if the information is True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG). There is an example (0). You will hear the recording twice. You now have 1 minute to review the task.

	T	F	
0. Thomas Heatherwick does projects just for the Olympic Games.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
09. Thomas Heatherwick is a man who designs only buildings.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10. Heatherwick believes it is possible to make each design exceptional.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11. His team modernised the London bus.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12. The Seed Cathedral was very colourful.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	T	F	NG
13. The UK pavillion had the most visitors at the World Expo.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. The Seed Cathedral looked unconventional.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. The designers focused on the process of lighting the Olympic flame.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. Writing the book came effortlessly for Heatherwick.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Part 4 (9 points, 1 point per item). You will hear a report on time. For questions 17–25, complete the sentences. You may write **one** word only. Write the word **exactly** as you hear it. There is an example (0). You will hear the recording twice. You now have 1 minute to review the task.

(0) Medieval clocks introduced the hour hand.

Since the 19th century people have been enslaved to (17) _____.

They are also addicted to (18) _____ the time.

In today's world, wasting time is considered a (19) _____.

More communication hasn't improved the (20) _____ of conversation.

The starting point to change is on people's (21) _____.

One of the suggestions to changes would be (22) _____ the clocks in your home.

Watching plants blooming helps people to experience (23) _____.

A fast way of life might turn people into human (24) _____.

Take your time, otherwise the world will pass in a (25) _____.

Part 5 (5 points, 1 point per item). You will hear people talking about recycling. For questions 26–30, match the extracts that you hear with statements A–G. There is an example (0). You will hear the recording twice. You now have 30 seconds to review the task. There is **one** statement that you do not need to use.

A Recycling is easy but not everybody does it.

B Recycling conserves natural resources.

C People lack knowledge about advantages of recycling.

D Ignoring environmental issues affects the world on the large scale.

E Recycling boosts the economy.

F Recycling reduces energy consumption.

G Developed countries promote recycling.

(0) Speaker 0	A
(26) Speaker 1	
(27) Speaker 2	
(28) Speaker 3	
(29) Speaker 4	
(30) Speaker 5	

NOW YOU HAVE 3 MINUTES TO TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS ONTO THE ANSWER SHEET

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II. READING PAPER

Duration: 70 minutes, 30 points.

Part 1 (4 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about competitions for young people. For questions 31–34, choose a statement from A–F which best summarises each paragraph. There is **one** statement that you do not need to use. There is an example (0).

COMPETITIONS FOR THE YOUNG

- | |
|--|
| <p>A Entrance fee is required
 B Past success is needed to win
 C Monetary awards are given out
 D An award that is gaining increasing attention
 E A chance to work with professionals
 F Awarded by former winners</p> |
|--|

0. F

The Young Poets of the Year Award is one of the largest poetry competitions in the world. The awards recognise 15 winners who are selected by judges who won the award themselves. Many of the entries are eye-catching, but the winning poems must be full of skill, intelligence, feeling and imagination, together with that magic ingredient of youthful freshness.

31. _____

BBC Proms presents a special Youth Music Competition with many youth orchestras and choirs from around the world. Every year it receives hundreds of entries from young people. Famous composers select three winning compositions. The winning entries are performed by the Aurora Orchestra. The winners of the competition receive a recording contract and the opportunity to work with the most famous musicians in the country.

32. _____

The annual Dylan Thomas Prize is one of the most prestigious awards for young writers in the world. It is an international literary award encouraging creative talents worldwide. The Prize recognises the obvious ambitions of young writers. The Prize founder and judge Peter Stead speaks about the success: "It's great to see interest in the award growing steadily each year and we're looking forward to discovering gifted writers all over the world."

33. _____

The National Science Competition is open to all students living in the UK. The Competition rewards students in science, technology and engineering projects. The chosen finalists present their work at The Big Bang Fair. Students gain many benefits entering the competition. A range of amazing prizes are available, including "once in a lifetime" experiences and cash prizes.

34. _____

Every year the outstanding young athletes are awarded by the BBC's Young Sports Personality of the Year Prize and also by sports governing bodies. People are eligible to win the award if they are 16 or under, and they are citizens of the UK. They need to have played a significant amount of their sport in the UK and they need to have achieved a lot.

Adapted from www.bbc.com

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Part 2 (8 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about music in advertising. For questions 35–42, complete the text with the words from the box below. There are **two** words which you do not need to use. There is an example (0).

MUSIC IN ADVERTISING

aged	average	classical	effect	experimental	highest
listened	music	produced	text	unknown	

People have different emotional reactions to a product being advertised and the person announcing it if the advert is accompanied by jazz, swing or (0) classical music. These are the main conclusions of a study, that analysed the (35) _____ of memories and emotional reactions stimulated by the (36) _____ used in advertising.

This conclusion was reached by carrying out a survey on 540 customers (37) _____ from 15 to 65. They were played a series of radio adverts for a fictitious brand of mineral water, which had been (38) _____ specifically for the research project.

There were four experimental adverts, one without any music and three with musical accompaniment, all with an identical (39) _____ and a fictitious brand name. The four adverts were played on the radio station, and each participant of the study heard only one of the versions.

The music selected had no lyrics. Two musical versions with music (40) _____ to the public were created specifically for the adverts, while the third used an instrumental version of the famous song *What a Wonderful World* by Louis Armstrong.

The (41) _____ scores among the consumers were considerably higher for the versions of the adverts using musical accompaniment than in the one without any music. The scores were the (42) _____ in the version using the famous song by Louis Armstrong.

Adapted from www.sciencedaily.com

Part 3 (7 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about the e-bikes. Seven sentences have been removed from the text. For questions 43–49, choose from the sentences A–I the one which best fits each gap. There is **one** sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example (0).

CAN E-BIKES DISPLACE CARS?

The 21st century equivalent of the cavalry has come charging in to rescue cities in China and South Asia in their battles against air pollution and global warming. (0) A This is the electric bicycle, or "e-bike", a technology that blends the simplicity and mobility of a traditional bicycle with the speed of a motorized bicycle or scooter, but without the internal combustion engine.

Transportation experts say e-bikes could become one of the primary drivers of cleaner air and reduced global greenhouse emissions across much of the urbanized world.

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"The bicycle is an enormously efficient vehicle," said Ed Benjamin, managing director of eCycleElectric. "(43) _____ E-bikes cost very little in terms of materials and the energy needed to build them compared to other vehicles. They don't require gasoline and can be parked almost anywhere."

"The problem," Benjamin added, "is we could say a bicycle is only good for healthy, strong people who are willing to get out in the weather. (44) _____" Still, e-bikes – defined as two-wheeled vehicles equipped with a traditional bicycle drivetrain but enhanced with an electric motor capable of propelling a bike as fast as 20 mph – have solved the mobility problem for hundreds of millions around the world. (45) _____

In addition to being light and relatively inexpensive, e-bikes are also more climate-friendly than other modes of transportation, including gasoline- or diesel-powered cars and buses, and even electric passenger vehicles. In fact, carbon dioxide emissions for a Chinese e-bike are about one-tenth of what is emitted by a conventional electric car.

(46) _____ They represent a tiny fraction of total U.S. bicycle sales. In the United States last year, official tallies show e-bike sales of 80,000 units, according to data compiled by Electric Bikes Worldwide Reports. That compares to 30 million e-bikes sold last year in China, 400,000 in Europe and 350,000 in Japan.

Throughout much of Europe, where the modern bicycle was invented in Germany around 1818, "the population is generally getting older and less mobile, but these are people who have ridden bicycles their entire lives. (47) _____" said Benjamin.

In the United States, where e-bikes have captured a tiny niche within the larger bicycle industry, the challenge is convincing bicycle purists about e-bikes and converting users from strictly recreational riders into commuters for work or personal business.

Larry Pizzi, president of the largest e-bike distributor in the United States, said the e-bike industry saw a sizable boost in 2008. (48) _____ That trend repeated itself in 2011 as gas prices soared again, and could happen again if pump prices go up. "I think there is a growing interest, particularly among urban dwellers, that is directly linked to the cost of gasoline," Pizzi said. At the same time urbanites are seeking more convenient ways to navigate city streets and sidewalks. (49) _____

Adapted from "Scientific American"

- A *And it's also beginning to help out on the traffic-choked streets in London, New York, São Paulo and Los Angeles.*
- B Yet despite their many positive attributes, e-bikes have been slow to win favor with consumers outside Asia.
- C Its rolling resistance is minimal.
- D They never used them for neighborhood transportation.
- E However, there are large populations around the world that don't fall into that category.
- F Thus for them the idea of being able to continue going longer distance at faster speeds, but still doing it on a bike, has broad appeal.
- G In China alone, more than 100 million e-bikes have been sold over the past decade.
- H At that time gasoline prices in the United States soared to nearly \$4 per gallon.
- I Thus e-bikes would help them do it without the hassle and cost of parking a vehicle.

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Part 4 (11 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about modern communication technologies. There are two tasks to this text (a and b). For questions 50–52, choose the answer A, B or C which fits best according to the text. For questions 53–60, complete the answers by inserting words from the text.

WE DON'T TALK ANY MORE –
IS TECHNOLOGY HARMING COMMUNICATION?

In a world of tweets and texts, email and instant messaging, are we communicating any better? Or is modern technology making us lazy about talking to each other, with damaging effects on both business and society? This was the issue that the *Today* programme guest editor Sir Victor Blank asked me to investigate.

Having only had a brief email explaining what he wanted, I was still rather unclear about his thesis – until I got him on the phone for a chat. Which sort of made his point... "Technology is a massive aid to communication," he told me, "but if it takes away regular face-to-face or direct conversations, then you lose something of the softer edges."

Sir Victor, seemed particularly concerned about the impact that modern methods were having in the business world, with executives firing off emails in anger, and making deals they might later regret, rather than seeing the whites of the eyes of their counterparts in face-to-face negotiations.

Perhaps surprisingly, that view might get a sympathetic hearing at the technology firm Atos, which has decided to phase out email as an internal communications tool. "Email has become the easy way to communicate but also the lazy way," says Rob Price, the UK managing partner of Atos. But Atos is not rejecting modern communication techniques, simply recognising that a new generation already thinks email is old hat. Its new recruits arrive from university accustomed to instant messaging and social networks – far more rapid methods of communication.

But what I really needed was someone who had taken a scientific look at the way we use communications technology – and Dr Monica Bulger of the Oxford Internet Institute fitted the bill.

Far from dumbing down the way we communicate, technology had made us smarter, she told me. In particular, executives like Sir Victor Blank had been made more literate by the arrival of computers and word processing. "Prior to word processors, executives would dictate messages to secretaries and speak on the phone. So the use of technology has improved literacy."

Dr Bulger conceded that face-to-face communication was important, but said it also had its dangers: "I've sat in meetings where people have said things they shouldn't have." Whereas email gave more time for considered reflection: "You can do the count to ten rule and think a bit before you respond."

Overall, the academic's conclusion was that the different technologies now available to us were helping not hindering communication. But she conceded that there was an issue with what she described as "data deluge."

As someone who is addicted to these technologies, I still find myself oppressed by the sheer quantity of emails, phone messages and social media activity that need to be dealt with each day. I can't imagine how I would do my job without tools like Twitter. Yet I sometimes wonder whether I communicated better 30 years ago.

In my student days, before the age of the mobile or email, we used to simply drop in on people or bump into them in the street – but still managed to make enduring friendships.

So I decided to go back to university to give the final word to members of today's Facebook generation. I knocked on the door of my son's student flat in Oxford and asked him to go and get some friends from next door – he immediately reached for his phone to text them, rather than walk a few steps.

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But once we'd gathered them together, the students proved to have quite a nuanced way of looking at modern communication. One of them hardly ever used social networks and said he just bumped into people in the street; another mentioned the danger of becoming obsessed with Facebook at the expense of face-to-face communication. And a third summed it up for me that uses it to arrange meeting people face to face, when otherwise you might not see them for a few weeks – you might not bump into them. We agreed that new communication technologies provided an addition, not a replacement, for traditional means.

So what shall I tell Sir Victor? It seems to me that his concerns about the impact of email, social networking and instant messaging on our ability to communicate, are somewhat exaggerated. But maybe we need to meet face to face to talk it through...

Adapted from www.bbc.com

a) For questions 50–52, choose the answer A, B or C which fits best according to the text. There is an example (0).

0. The author was asked to investigate

- A modern communication technologies.
- B communication differences.
- C the effect of technologies on work.

50. The aim of the investigation became clearer after

- A reading an email.
- B talking face to face.
- C talking on the phone.

51. Poor business deals are made because partners

- A write emails without any consideration.
- B communicate face to face.
- C regret making deals beforehand.

52. Rob Price, the managing director of Atos, claims that email is

- A a reliable way of communication.
- B losing its position because it is slow.
- C as efficient as any other modern method.

*b) For questions 53–60, complete the answers by inserting words from the text. Write **one** word only exactly as it appears in the text. There is an example (0).*

0. Why did the author choose Dr Monica Bulger?

She had a _____ scientific _____ attitude towards the problem.

53. What is Dr Bulger's attitude towards technology?

With the arrival of modern communication technologies the level of _____ has risen.

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54. Why does she think that emails are better than face-to-face communication?

They help people not to react spontaneously and give them some moments for _____.

55. What did she conclude concerning different technologies?

Different technologies have a positive effect although people might suffer from a _____ of information.

56. How does the author feel about getting a lot of information every day?

The author feels _____.

57. What is the author's opinion about friendly relationships in the past?

He thinks they were _____.

58. How do students look at communication today?

They have a _____ view of it.

59. What happens when you become addicted to social networks?

People end up becoming _____ with virtual communication.

60. What conclusion does the author draw in respect to the impact of communication technologies?

The author believes that the concern about the impact is a bit _____.

