



UŽSIENIO KALBA (ANGLŲ)

Klausymas, skaitymas, rašymas

Bandomojo valstybinio brandos egzamino užduotis

TRUKMĖ

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

NURODYMAI

- Gavę užduoties sąsiuvinį ir atsakymų lapą pasitikrinkite, ar juose nėra tuščių lapų ar kito aiškiai matomo spausdinimo broko. Pastebėję praneškite egzamino vykdytojui.
- Atsakymus į užduoties klausimus pirmiausia galite rašyti užduoties sąsiuvinyje. Jei neabejojate dėl atsakymo, iš karto rašykite atsakymų lape. **Vertintojams bus pateikiamas tik atsakymų lapas!**
- Atlikdami užduotį atsakymų lape rašykite tik tamsiai mėlynai rašančiu rašikliu tvarkingai ir įskaitomai.
- Saugokite atsakymų lapą (neįplėškite ir nesulamdykite), nesinaudokite trintuku ir koregavimo priemonėmis. Sugadintuose lapuose įrašyti atsakymai nebus vertinami.
- Atsakymų lape atlikdami užduotis su pasirenkamaisiais atsakymais žymėkite tik vieną atsakymo variantą. Atlikdami kitas užduotis atsakymus įrašykite tam skirtoje atsakymų lapo vietoje. Už ribų parašyti atsakymai nebus vertinami.
- Atlikdami klausymo testo užduotis nepamirškite atsakymų įrašyti į atsakymų lapą. Klausymo testo pabaigoje skirtos trys minutės klausymo testo atsakymams perrašyti į atsakymų lapą.
- Jeigu atlikdami rašymo testo užduotis naudositės juodraščiu, kuriam palikta vietos sąsiuvinyje, pasilikite pakankamai laiko perrašyti savo darbą į atsakymų lapą.
- Rašykite tik jums skirtose vietose, nerašykite vertintojų įrašams skirtose vietose.

Linkime sėkmės!

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 does the woman prefer about the van?

- A** size
- B** cost
- C** colour

01. The youth team is looking for a person who

- A** could find a role model for young people.
- B** is passionate about helping young people.
- C** could do young people's homework for them.

02. Where is the man going for winter holidays?

- A** to Greece
- B** to Portugal
- C** to Iceland

03. Which part of the day is the rainiest?

- A** the morning
- B** the afternoon
- C** the evening

04. What does the woman think of the food? It is

- A** fine.
- B** disgusting.
- C** delicious.

Part 2 (4 points, 1 point per item). You will hear a doctor's advice on eating during hot weather. 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.

DIET FOR HOT WEATHER

the basic rule	(0) a <u>balanced</u> diet
porridge	with natural (05) _____
drink	(06) _____ fruit juice
salads	a good (07) _____

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

Part 3 (8 points, 1 point per item). You will hear an interview with a famous architect. 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. Due to technological progress architects are becoming useless.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
09. A bridge is a combination of function and beauty.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10. Architecture can be compared to other arts.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11. A modern architect needs to specialize in many different fields.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12. He prefers to manage construction projects from his office.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	T	F	NG
13. To design narrow and small spaces is more costly than spacious and light ones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Architectural solutions make little difference to our well-being.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Housing areas can be hardly improved by adding an interesting object.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. The architect thinks that his work is very inspiring.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS ONTO THE ANSWER SHEET.
YOU WILL HAVE 3 MINUTES AT THE END OF THE LISTENING TEST

Part 4 (9 points, 1 point per item). You will hear a report on boredom. 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.

If a lesson is boring, students start (0) daydreaming.

People feel bored if they are not (17) _____ by something.

People usually describe boredom as a feeling of (18) _____.

Mistakes are critical in the spheres that require (19) _____ concentration.

In some professions, even a short loss of (20) _____ may have dramatic consequences.

Pilots only have to be (21) _____ in the beginning and the end of each flight.

Surprisingly, boredom may develop a child's (22) _____.

Attempts to get rid of boredom sometimes lead to unwanted (23) _____, e. g. gambling.

It is difficult to fight boredom when you are (24) _____ in the lecture and cannot get away.

Music is a simple tool to improve your (25) _____.

Part 5 (5 points, 1 point per item). You will hear people talking about the factors that have an impact on extreme weather events. For questions 26–30, match the extracts 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** Scientists use different methods to prove the connection between extreme events and global warming.
- B** The extent of human influence on weather extremes is predictable.
- C** Scientists provide a number of different reasons for extreme weather events.
- D** Personal experience of hurricanes increases people's awareness.
- E** Research proves that in the future storms will be stronger.
- F** Human activity is causing temperature extremes.
- G** A small rise of temperature results in enormous weather changes.

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

II. READING PAPER

Duration: 70 minutes, 30 points.

Part 1 (4 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about young winners. 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).

YOUNG WINNERS

- | |
|---|
| <p>A Risky projects inspired the winner
B The work reveals a strong sense of individuality
C The winner expects to encourage interest
D The winner focuses on abstract objects
E The finals piece was little known
F <i>The winning work is about adolescence</i></p> |
|---|

0. F

17-year-old Londoner David Carey is one of the winners of Young Poets of the Year competition which honours the best young poets from different countries. His poem *The Apple Tree* tackles themes about growing up. This award is one of many events marking the National Poetry Day.

31. _____

Cellist Laura van der Heijden is the winner of the BBC's Young Musician prize. The teenager played Sir William Walton's Cello Concerto in her winning performance. It was something of a risk, as the Walton concerto is not famous. "It's not played very often, but I think it deserves to be played, and it suits me really well," she said.

32. _____

Dana Oldfather from Cleveland is the winner of the Miami University Young Painters Competition. She was selected for her work *Sage and Elephants*. Dana is a self-taught oil painter whose works have been exhibited in galleries across the country. "In my work I imagine the shape of temporary things. I try to give form and weight to love, discovery or liberation," she said.

33. _____

Kirtana Vallabhan has been named as the UK Young Scientist of the Year. She beat 360 other entrants and was awarded the prestigious prize. Kirtana carried out a research project aimed at identifying harmful cells. She hopes her win can help inspire the same kind of passion for science in other young people.

34. _____

The winner of Young Composers' Competition in the 17–18 year-old category, Sarah Gait from Cumbria, won with her piece *Portrait of a Moor*. Her work was broadcasted on the radio. "It has real character and a very special attention to detail, unusual in the work of a composer so young," said judge Anna Meredith.

Adapted from www.bbc.com

Part 2 (8 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about TV and music influence on doing homework. 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).

TV AND MUSIC HELPS ME DO MY HOMEWORK BETTER

age	common	earphones	effect	harmful	helpful
includes	makes	performances	quiet	took	

There are parents all over our modern world hearing these very words from their children. Students of all ages can often be seen bobbing their heads to the sound of rap or pop music blasting through (0) earphones while reading a textbook. This has become a (35) _____ sight in student halls, and wherever students can be found, but what is the truth? Can music or a turned on television be a (36) _____ distraction that improves learning?

A recent study measured the (37) _____ of music and television on a sample of middle-schoolers and college students. Previous studies illustrated that 5th grade math scores were lowered by television viewing. Are reading scores affected as well?

The researchers put their students into three different environments and gave them three different forms of a reading test in order to determine whether background music or TV would hurt a student's performance compared to (38) _____. One version of the reading test was taken in a quiet classroom; a second version was taken in the same classroom but with the radio playing rock music; and the third version was taken in the same classroom but with the television on. Each test version (39) _____ fifteen minutes.

Although many students swear that the best working environment (40) _____ music and/or the television on, the results indicated that students are greatly affected by both the TV and radio. The students performed significantly worse when the music was on and even worse with the TV on. Although both college and sixth grade students thought music was the most interfering, TV lead to the worst (41) _____.

Even though students often think their studies will not be harmed by background music or television, the results indicate the opposite. Apparently, in this (42) _____ of multi-tasking, students are unable to do these two things simultaneously without thinking of their results. The study strongly indicated students should not study with television or radio on, if they wish to do their best work.

Adapted from www.examiner.com

Part 3 (7 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about the folding cars. 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).

FOLDING CARS OFFER SOLUTION TO URBAN TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

Space-saving electric vehicles could begin to zip around European roads as early as this summer. (0) A Motorists must be a determined bunch. Crowded roads, jam-packed parking lots, and rising fuel prices don't seem to be enough to persuade the average car commuter to hop on public transport.

(43) _____ Micro-EVs, as these vehicles are known, could enable cities to solve a long-standing mass-transit problem: How do you get commuters who don't live or work within walking distance of a transit station to take public transport?

One of the ways would be to deploy fleets of lightweight, folding electric cars at strategically distributed electrical charging/renting stations throughout a city and its suburbs. (44) _____

In some crowded cities, bike-sharing programmes have yielded some success. But a little more than a decade ago, members of the MIT Media Lab in Cambridge, Massachusetts, began to think about another option – an elegant, compact electric micro-car designed purely for city car-share use. (45) _____ "Our ultimate goal was to change the relationship of cities to automobiles. The global car fleet has ballooned to the point that there's not enough land to accommodate them all, which makes it hard to find a parking space in the city. (46) _____" says Ryan Chin, an architectural doctoral candidate at the Media Lab, and one of the principal designers of the prototype vehicle that they called the CityCar.

The idea of the CityCar came out of a 2003 design workshop hosted by the Media Lab and led by Mitchell. Together they established a studio to bring together students from across disciplines such as architecture, urban planning, computer science and mechanical engineering. (47) _____

The group's shared-use car system would operate much like the bike-sharing programmes that exist in cities in Europe and North America. But instead of installing car stations solely in the city centres, they would be distributed throughout the suburbs and at satellite transit hubs.

Drivers could, for example, use a swipe card or electronic token to check out an EV from a car-share kiosk in their community. (48) _____ So rather than travelling the entire distance between home and work in a personally owned, gasoline-burning car, the user would spend a short time walking, do a little EV driving and then jump on public transport for the ride into the city. One of the reasons bike-sharing systems work is that riders can find bicycles where they need them. Trucks shuttle bikes between stations in anticipation of future demand and to help empty parking spots for incoming bikes. "(49) _____ We realized that various dynamic incentives would be needed to encourage users to pick-up and drop-off cars in such a way as to automatically balance the system and make them available throughout the area," says MIT's Larson.

Adapted from *www.bbc.com*

- A *But will they convince commuters to leave their cars at home?*
- B They saw this as a way to help solve problems with housing and transportation planners.
- C But a folding electric vehicle (EV) hopes to change all that and convince commuters to leave their car keys at home.
- D And commuters might finally have reason to leave their cars at home.
- E Add in the pollution they produce and it's clear that cars constitute a collective drag on urban areas.
- F These vehicles could help ease traffic congestion, parking problems, and might even keep the urban air cleaner as well.
- G The discussion led to the concept of a small EV that could be folded and stacked in line, and shared by multiple users in urban environments.
- H Then they can drive to a nearby transit station, and leave the automobile in an adjacent lot.
- I That's hard to do with cars.

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.

IS TECHNOLOGY MAKING YOU LONELY?

As social media reshapes how we connect, we have to rethink what we need to feel fulfilled in our relationships, and realize that no amount of tweets, texts or Facebook status updates can provide it.

While social networking is a great tool, there's a profound difference between an online social network and a real one. Despite the fact there will always be someone, somewhere awake to "like" our latest status update – however witty or banal – when it comes to friends, quantity doesn't equal quality. Press "Like" if you agree.

Recent studies have found that despite being more connected than ever, more people feel more alone than ever. Surprisingly, those who report feeling most alone, are those you'd expect it from least: young people under 35, who are the most prolific social networkers of all. Another study found that people today have fewer confidants today than they did 25 years ago, when picking up the phone or penning a letter was the main source of communication from afar. So as we have built expansive social networks online, the depth of our offline networks has decreased. So it seems that because technology makes it easier to stay in touch while keeping distance, more and more people find themselves feeling distant and never touching.

As I wrote in Find Your Courage, human beings crave intimacy. Neurobiologists have found we are wired for it. Yet genuine intimacy demands vulnerability and vulnerability requires courage. It requires that we lay down the masks we can so easily hide behind online, and reveal all of who we are with others – the good, the bad and the sometimes not so photo-shopped pretty.

Social media allows us to control what we share. It appeals to our vulnerability and vanity. We can pick and choose which photos we share and craftily edit our words to ensure we convey the image we want others to see. Yet it also provides the illusion of friendship that, in real life, may be shallow, superficial and unable to withstand, the pressures genuine friendships entail.

Digital communication can never replace in person, face-to-face, contact in building relationships – personal and professional. As a study by Harvard Business Review found, team performance went up 50 % when teams socialized more and limited email for more operational only issues. But whether loneliness leads people to the Internet, or the Internet to loneliness, it seems that many of us turn to the Internet to avoid simply being with ourselves.

As Sherri Turkle, author of Alone Together, wrote, until we learn how to be okay with solitude, we are not going to be able to connect deeply with others. Social networking provides a way to escape confronting aspects of ourselves and our lives we wish were more glamorous and less mundane. It's an all too convenient tool for avoiding sometimes harsh realities and playing pretend (to ourselves and others) with our life.

Online websites promise avatars that will allow us to love our bodies, love our lives, and find the true romance we dream of. But at what cost to the real life (marriage, body, friendships) we have to face when we close our computer down? Even the most brilliant and mesmerizing avatars cannot compensate for what is missing in real life.

Don't get me wrong; online technology is not some "necessary evil." Far from it. It's a magnificent tool for staying in touch with people across miles, time zones and years. But like all tools, we have to learn how to use it well, and not let it use us. We cannot become dependent on it to do things it simply cannot do – like fulfill our deep innate need for intimacy, genuine connection and real friendship.

As we rely on technology to communicate more efficiently in an increasingly global world, we mustn't lose touch with the physical community around us or forget that human element within any relationship can never be replaced by technology. The more we rely on technology in our lives the more mindful we must be to turn it off and spend time with people, without our gadgets beeping at us. If you want to connect with people more, you need to be in converse with people more – openly, authentically and with a vulnerability that may sometimes make you uncomfortable.

Adapted from "Forbes"

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. According to the author, in order to be satisfied with their relationships, people have to

- A** tweet and text more.
- B** update their Facebook status.
- C** reconsider their relationships.

50. Online social networking

- A** is similar to real communication.
- B** helps you to find a lot of real friends.
- C** hardly shows people's real likes and dislikes.

51. How often is social networking used by people who feel the loneliest?

- A** very frequently
- B** very rarely
- C** never ever

52. The studies also found that some people

- A** had fewer close friends 25 years ago.
- B** have started socializing much deeper in real life.
- C** meet each other less often.

*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. What do neurobiologists say about human beings?

They have a strong desire for intimacy.

53. What virtue is necessary to reveal character weaknesses?

A person must have _____.

54. What helps people to create the image they want?

Carefully chosen photos and _____ formed sentences could help a lot.

55. Why does the author think that friendships on social networks are just an illusion?

They fail to _____ strain and stress.

56. What advice does Sherri Turkle give to people who want to have profound relations with others?
First of all, people have to be fine with _____.

57. Why does Turkle think that social networking is a useful thing?
It helps to escape _____ everyday routines.

58. What is the author's opinion about online technology?
Despite its drawbacks it is a _____ invention connecting people.

59. What happens when people rely on technology too much?
They might fail to keep in _____ with society.

60. Which aspect of communication is not comparable with technology?
Nothing can be compared with _____ factor in relationships.

