



UŽSIENIO KALBA (ANGLŲ)

Klausymas, skaitymas, rašymas

2014 m. valstybinio brandos egzamino užduotis
(pakartotinė sesija)

2014 m. birželio 25 d.

TRUKMĖ

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

NURODYMAI

- Gavę užduoties sąsiuvinį ir atsakymų lapą patikrinkite, 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 užduotį 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 užduotį nepamirškite atsakymų įrašyti į atsakymų lapą. Klausymo testo pabaigoje skirtos trys minutės klausymo testo atsakymams perrašyti į atsakymų lapą.
- Jeigu atlikdami rašymo testo užduotį 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.
- Atsakymų lape neturi būti užrašų ar kitokių ženklų, kurie leistų identifikuoti darbo autorių.

Linkime sėkmės!

I. LISTENING PAPER**Duration: 40 minutes, 30 points.**

Part 1 (6 points, 1 point per item). You will hear people speaking in six different situations. For questions 1–6, choose the best answer, A, B or C. There is an example (0). You will hear each situation twice. You now have 15 seconds to review the task.

0. You are going to hear a job advertisement. What is the main requirement for the applicants?

- A to stay in bed
- B to work in bed
- C to do a lot of studies

01. Listen to the weather report. What will the weather be like on Saturday evening?

- A cool and sunny
- B cool and rainy
- C warm and windy

02. You will hear the announcement on the radio. What is new in the Scout Camp this year?

- A Boys aged 14 and older are accepted.
- B More people are accepted.
- C All the expenses are included in the price.

03. Listen to the airport announcement. What is the departure time?

- A 13.40
- B 14.30
- C 16.10

04. You will hear a radio advertisement. Which students are invited to apply?

- A experienced ambassadors
- B experienced in management
- C keen to do volunteering

05. You will hear an advertisement. What is the special feature of the market?

- A food sold by farmers
- B food grown totally organically
- C food sold by the market workers

06. Listen to the film critic. Which is the weak point of the film?

- A the visual effects
- B the plot
- C none

Part 2 (6 points, 1 point per item). You will hear an interview with a big wave surfer Laird Hamilton. For questions 7–12, choose the correct answer and mark it T (true) or F (false). There is an example (0). You will hear the recording twice. You now have 15 seconds to review the task.

	T	F
0. He gets up to greet the nature.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
07. The first thing in the morning is a cup of coffee.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
08. He trains in the gym every day.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
09. He is both afraid and fond of the ocean.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. He compares waves to dogs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. He got rid of fears and ignores them.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. He believes that people should look into what they can do.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Part 3 (4 points, 1 point per item). You will hear a report on why teenagers need reading. For questions 13–16, choose the best answer, A, B or C. There is an example (0). You will hear the recording twice. You now have 30 seconds to review the task.

0. According to a new survey, teenagers
- A prefer reading e-books.
 - B spend less time on the phone.
 - C prefer reading print books.
13. The reporter believes that nowadays teenagers
- A are fond of reading books.
 - B like books with weak plots.
 - C are interested only in the *Harry Potter* series.
14. Prof Cremin says that the development of intelligence is mostly influenced by
- A reading with parents.
 - B reading materials for children.
 - C reading a wide range of texts.
15. After having done the research, the reporter draws a conclusion that
- A teachers recommend books to children.
 - B teachers lack the knowledge of children's books.
 - C teachers focus on reading for pleasure.
16. Teenagers are eager to read a book when
- A their teachers point out the book.
 - B they find the book attractive.
 - C reading seems to be rather easy.

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 the waste of electricity. 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 30 seconds to review the task.

Careless attitude towards energy wasting is (0) driving climate change.

A report on (17) _____ science was carried out in the USA.

People were asked to use (18) _____ instead of air conditioning.

The third group were asked to be responsible (19) _____.

The messages produced no (20) _____ on energy saving.

A large (21) _____ in energy usage was achieved by the message about neighbors' successful saving.

Unpopular actions might be powered more successfully by social (22) _____.

Quite a large amount of electricity is wasted because of (23) _____ bulbs.

If people spent less money, they could improve their (24) _____.

Information about energy saving makes drivers reduce the (25) _____.

Part 5 (5 points, 1 point per item). You will hear people talking about whether graffiti is a form of art. 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 15 seconds to review the task. There is **one** statement that you do not need to use.

- A It has a negative influence on communities.
- B The value of the graffiti depends on its purpose.
- C It is a tool to write history.
- D It is amazing if it is big and colourful.
- E It can be artistic and time-consuming.
- F It is simply an eyesore.
- G It can carry an important message.

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 different libraries. 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).

WORLD LIBRARIES

- A It is completely paperless
- B Its various services attract visitors
- C It encourages human communication
- D It is a great place of interest
- E It is the best modern library
- F It is both traditional and digital

0. A

Bexar County library, USA

Known as BiblioTech, the library was opened in San Antonio, Texas in September, 2013. The space – stocked with 10,000 e-books and 500 e-readers – resembles an Apple store. The rows-upon-rows of books that fill traditional libraries have been replaced with high-tech gadgets that cater to both adults and children.

31. _____

Library of Birmingham, England

The Library of Birmingham, Europe's biggest library, houses a collection of one million books including nationally and internationally significant ones. The director of the project said that its reading rooms are "with a modern twist". Staff will use "wands" to find electronically-tagged books and e-books, rather than search on the shelves, and there are more than 200 PCs spread across the building, which is expected to attract 3 million visitors per year.

32. _____

Dok Library, Holland

DOK Library is a modern place where you can search for information and borrow books, music, movies and art. Customers can use "Tank U" stations to download Bluetooth content to their phones so they can enjoy it whenever they like. Playstation and Xbox gaming consoles are also open for use. The library even has its own studio for students and community groups to shoot videos. It is not surprising that 80 % of the town uses the library.

33. _____

Vilnius University Library, Lithuania

Founded in 1570, VU Central Library, one of the richest academic libraries in Eastern and Central Europe, is situated in the Old Town of Vilnius. It holds 5.4 million publications and old manuscripts on shelves measuring 166 kilometres in length. There is a lending room, 13 reading rooms and 3 halls for group work. Some of the reading rooms are in historical halls with great artistic and architectural value which attracts thousands of tourists from Lithuania and other countries annually.

34. _____

Kanazawa Umimirai Library, Japan

The Library offers the user a traditional place to stay with a special reading atmosphere which the convenience of digital books cannot offer. The architects wanted to create a space that would increase social interaction. They did this through the use of automated shelves that operate as a closed stack system to increase the number of halls and meeting rooms. All of this helps to create a public center that brings the city inhabitants closer together.

Part 2 (8 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about Americans living in mobile homes. 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).

attractive	cheap	freedom	leave	living	neighbors
problem	rules	stay	stuck	traditional	

MOBILE HOMES IN THE USA

An estimated 20 million Americans live in mobile homes, according to the US Census data. How did this become the (0) cheap housing of choice for so many people?

Mobile homes have a huge image (35) _____ in the US, where in many minds they are shorthand for poverty. But how reliable is this view?

"Not everyone who lives in a trailer park is poor. And there are parts of the country, like Michigan, where (36) _____ in a mobile home community doesn't have a bad reputation it does in the south. There are also retirement communities in Florida where people aren't poor at all," says Charles Becker, a professor of economics at Duke University.

There's also the American ethos of private home ownership that runs very deep, so the alternative of a rented city apartment is not always (37) _____. And there's the American love for freedom and mobility. Even though in reality mobile homes are never really very mobile, it's the idea that you can pick up your home and (38) _____ any time if you don't like your circumstances, in a way you can't do with a typical house.

The homes don't look like trailers in the (39) _____ sense and inside they're spacious with 2–3 bedrooms, a fitted washer and dryer, two bathrooms and an island breakfast bar in the kitchen.

For Michael Breeden, picking a mobile rather than fixed home a year ago was all about (40) _____. "I know I could have got a foreclosed house if I wanted to but we can move this to where we want and if house-owners want to move they're (41) _____." Most of the homes here are rented and there's not a single piece of rubbish discarded anywhere, because the (42) _____ are strictly observed – no music outside the homes and nothing left on the lawns.

Part 3 (8 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about the security of passwords. Eight sentences have been removed from the text. For questions 43–50, choose from the sentences A–K the one which best fits each gap. There is **one** sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example (0).

HERE, FIDO

Remembering usernames and passwords for all your favourite sites can be a hassle. An annual study of the most commonly used passwords has found that "123456" is still the most commonly used password. (0) A

In the hope of making life easier for users, a few companies have created a consortium called the Fast Identity Online (Fido) Alliance. PayPal, Google, and PC-maker Lenovo, are among its founders. (43) _____

The Fido system's specifications are still being developed, but what is clear is that it will work using a piece of hardware called an authenticator. **(44)** _____ The enrolment process will involve the Fido authenticator and the website exchanging digital keys that will allow each to recognize the other.

As the user, when you visit a site from a PC with an authenticator connected, you will still have to identify yourself. What's different is that you will do so to your Fido authenticator, not to the website that you wish to visit. **(45)** _____ Effectively, the device will tell the site "you know me because I can present a digital signature that proves who I am, and I can vouch for who is using me because I have authenticated them at my end".

The researchers developing Fido authenticators intend them to work with all kinds of authentication: a simple PIN number, a fingerprint reader on a USB stick, or the camera on a mobile phone. **(46)** _____ It means that the biometric data, or the PIN number, will remain on the Fido authenticator.

The arrangement also avoids the need for a long and complex password to provide good security. If the wrong PIN is entered more than a handful of times on a Fido authenticator, the device would simply lock itself. **(47)** _____

Perhaps Fido's biggest criticism is that it still doesn't achieve what users really want: for websites like PayPal to take care of security for them. For this to happen, online services may have to more frequently employ behavioural analysis. This kind of security can help verify that a password is being typed by the appropriate person. **(48)** _____ Your location, the internet address of the computer and even the time of day that you normally sign in, are all details that could be fed into an authentication analysis. Even your click stream – how quickly you type and how long you stay on different web pages for – could become a telling detail about you. If any of these factors gave a website reason to doubt that you are who you claim to be, it could block you from doing anything sensitive. **(49)** _____ This approach, called persona-based authentication, will take off. The angle you hold a mobile phone, the way you key things in, the tone you use when you speak – even the ear you put the phone to and the height of that ear above ground – could be used to add authenticating evidence.

(50) _____ Humans generally have no difficulty recognising other people with whom they already have a relationship, which is why no one demands a password from their spouse or children before letting them in the house.

- A *Despite years of security warnings, experts are still urging people to change them to more secure versions.*
- B There were, of course, weaknesses in any systems.
- C Users will be able to register this at each website that they wish to log into.
- D Crucially, stealing passwords could become a thing of the past because no one will ever need to enter a password on a website again.
- E Such systems examine vast amounts of data about people to recognize them based on their usage habits.
- F Once that is done, the Fido authenticator can verify your identity for you.
- G Ultimately, authentication is a problem that is unique to computers.
- H So, the major benefit of this system is that no information will be stored remotely.
- I For example, withdrawing large amounts of money from a bank account would become impossible.
- K First and foremost, Fido aims to reduce reliance on passwords.

Part 4 (10 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about dying languages. There are two tasks to this text (a and b). For questions 51–53, choose the answer A, B or C which fits best according to the text. For questions 54–60, complete the answers by inserting words from the text.

SAVING ENDANGERED LANGUAGES

The death of the last speaker of an ancient language in India's Andaman Islands highlights the fact that approximately half of the world's 7000 languages are in danger of disappearing.

Linguist K. David Harrison says that his journey as a scientist exploring the world's vanishing languages has taken him from the Siberian forests to the Bolivian Altiplano. In all these places he listened to last speakers. In fact, they are eager to share the knowledge which belongs solely to their people. They tell how their ancestors calculated accurately the passing of seasons without clocks or calendars. We imagine eureka moments taking place in modern laboratories or classical civilizations. But key insights of biology, pharmacology, genetics, and navigation arose and continued to exist only by word of mouth, in small, unwritten tongues.

Experts argue that linguistic differences are little more than minor variations in meaning and pronunciation that appear in languages over time. For example, the British say "lorry", Americans "truck"; Tuesday is CHEWS-day for Brits, TOOZ-day for Americans. These reveal nothing interestingly different about our souls or minds, some claim. But that's like saying that the Pyramid of Cheops differs from Notre Dame Cathedral only by stone-cutting techniques that developed randomly in different times and places; revealing nothing unique in the ancient Egyptian or Medieval French imagination. All cultures encode their intellectual and creative power in verbal monuments, while considerably fewer do so in stone structures.

Just like human beings, languages also die. A language starts dying the moment its significance in the economic aspect of its user society starts shrinking in favour of another dominant language. The fate of languages is interlinked with that of animal species, as scientific knowledge is comparable for both domains, with an estimated 80 % of plant and animal species unknown to science, and 80 % of languages yet to be documented. They undergo parallel extinctions. But species and ecosystems unknown to science are well-known to local people whose languages encode not only names for things, but also make complex interrelations among them clear. Packaged in ways that resist direct translation, this knowledge fades when people start speaking global tongues. What do the Kallawayas of Bolivia know about medicinal plants, how do the Yupik of Alaska name 99 distinct sea ice formations? Entire fields of ancient knowledge, hardly documented, are rapidly disappearing. Linguistic survivors hold the fates of languages in their minds and mouths.

Speakers react differently to loss – from indifference to despair – but many of them realise they have to adopt diverse strategies. In the whole world, a growing wave of language activists works to revitalize their threatened tongues. Two dozen language hotspots have now been identified globally, and new technologies are being mobilised to the cause. Just simple text messages may lift indigenous tongues to new levels of prestige. For example, Tuvan, an indigenous tongue spoken by nomadic peoples in Siberia and Mongolia, has an iPhone app to teach the pronunciation of words to new students. "These languages are using social media, YouTube, text messaging and various technologies to expand their voice," said K. David Harrison. "It's what I like to call the flipside of globalisation: you can have a language spoken by only five or 50 people in one remote location and that language can achieve a global audience."

According to Ms Slaughter, director of the Indigenous Language Institute in Santa Fe, New Mexico, more and more attention is paid to native languages, but regaining the trust of the community of older people who were often punished for speaking their own language can be a problem. Many now have to be persuaded to transmit it to a younger generation.

Removing the chains that have been placed on minority languages in the last two or three

centuries might help preserve the linguistic heritage of many countries. Why shouldn't Breton, Caló, and Corsican be officially recognized languages in France, the country where their speakers traditionally reside? The revival of these tongues would hardly threaten the status of French as the national language, but it could be a great help in preserving the country's cultural vibrancy.

a) For questions 51–53, choose the answer A, B or C which fits best according to the text. There is an example (0).

0. *The deaths of the last speakers of old languages show that*

A *about 3500 languages are dying off.*

B *7000 languages are at risk of vanishing.*

C *India's ancient languages are being revived.*

51. *After communicating with the last speakers, K. David Harrison realised that*

A *they fear to reveal what their ancestors knew.*

B *they possess a significant portion of intellectual wealth.*

C *they know what is done in modern laboratories.*

52. *Some experts claim that the linguistic differences*

A *reflect big changes in word meanings and pronunciation.*

B *show variations only in British and American English.*

C *hardly reflect any variations in human intellect and feelings.*

53. *When analysing the opponents' arguments, it is stated that*

A *human creativity is most obvious in stone structures.*

B *ancient monuments differ only by building techniques.*

C *verbal monuments reflect intellectual capacity of humans.*

*b) For questions 54–60, 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 are some languages dying off?*

It happens so because the economic factors play an important role.

54. *Why does Harrison compare the development of languages and ecosystems?*

Because there is a connection between them which results in _____ of both.

55. *Can speakers of threatened tongues share the information they have with us in global languages?*

It is difficult as _____ is often impossible.

56. *What are people doing to solve the problem of vanishing languages?*

More and more people are working hard so that they will _____ endangered languages.

57. *What is the author's attitude towards technology?*

Digital technologies help improve the status of _____ languages.

58. *How do speakers promote their vanishing languages?*

They expand _____ their presence via digital technology.

