

# UŽSIENIO KALBA (ANGLŲ)

## Klausymas, skaitymas, rašymas

2016 m. valstybinio brandos egzamino pavyzdinė užduotis

### TRUKMĖ

Klausymas	30 min.
Skaitymas	60 min.
Rašymas	90 min.
<b>Iš viso</b>	<b>3 val.</b>

### NURODYMAI

- Gavę užduoties sąsiuvinį ir atsakymų lapą pasitikrinkite, ar juose nėra tuščių lapų arba 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 dvi su puse 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.
- Atsakymų lape 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: 30 minutes, 25 points.**

**Part 1** (10 points, 1 point per item). You will hear people speaking in five different situations. For questions 1–10, choose the correct answer, A, B or C. There are examples (0 and 00). You will hear each situation twice. You now have 1 minute to read through the task.

*Example*

You will hear two colleagues speaking.

**0.** Why is Susan calling Tom?

- A to meet with him
- B to apologise to him
- C to discuss his problems

**00.** How does Susan feel?

- A forgotten
- B ignored
- C upset

Situation 1

You will hear booking a flight on the phone.

**01.** When does a woman want to leave?

- A at 16.45
- B at 18.15
- C at 23.00

**02.** When will she pay?

- A just after the reservation
- B two hours before the flight
- C while checking in for the flight

Situation 2

You will hear an advertisement.

**03.** What kind of food can be sold at the market?

- A grown locally
- B grown anywhere
- C grown totally organically

**04.** What is special about the product sellers?

- A The sellers are the farmers.
- B The sellers are regular customers.
- C The sellers are the market owners.

## Situation 3

You will hear a NASA advertisement.

**05.** Who can take part in the experiment?

- A** those who want to do unpaid work
- B** those who want to earn easy money
- C** those who want to carry out a lot of studies

**06.** What is forbidden to do in bed while participating in the experiment?

- A** to have a rest
- B** to get out of it
- C** to do regular work

## Situation 4

You will hear two friends speaking about a film.

**07.** What does the man think of the film?

- A** The film was too funny.
- B** H. Grant's playing was brilliant.
- C** The characters were hardly believable.

**08.** What did they both like about the film?

- A** the storyline
- B** H. Grant
- C** the acting

## Situation 5

You will hear a speaker's opinion about graffiti.

**09.** What is the speaker's opinion about graffiti?

- A** It is useless work.
- B** It is a form of art.
- C** It is a simple process.

**10.** Why does the speaker say graffiti should be secured?

- A** It is made on the walls.
- B** It is a complex process.
- C** It improves the city view.

**Part 2** (4 points, 1 point per item). You will hear university professor Ellen Ruppel Shell talking about cheap shopping. For questions 11–14, choose the correct answer, A, B or C. An example (0) has been done for you. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 30 seconds to read through the task.

0. The writer thinks that the endless chase of cheap

- A made wages higher.
- B caused financial crisis.
- C improved our economy.

11. According to the author, buying goods on sale means spending

- A less.
- B more.
- C the same amount.

12. When a product has a discount people are happy about

- A the process of buying it.
- B owning the product.
- C good deals.

13. The professor felt content after buying fertilizer because

- A the price was low.
- B the shop assistant was polite.
- C she bought what she needed.

14. According to psychologists the best thing to do before buying is to

- A be impulsive.
- B buy on the spot.
- C consider the reason.

**Part 3** (5 points, 1 point per item). You will hear people suggesting how to reduce traffic jams in London. For questions 15–19, 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 read through the task. There is **one** statement that you do not need to use.

- A Traffic jams make people choose other vehicles.
- B The street infrastructure must be more efficient.
- C A plethora of solutions could be used.
- D Penalties must deter offenders.
- E Driving culture should be improved.
- F Milder punishments are necessary for motorcyclists.
- G Motorcyclists deserve fewer restrictions.

0. Speaker 0	A
15. Speaker 1	
16. Speaker 2	
17. Speaker 3	
18. Speaker 4	
19. Speaker 5	

**Part 4** (6 points, 1 point per item). You will hear an artist who creates micro-sculptures. For questions 20–25, 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 read through the task.

The artist took up micro-sculpture as it was a (0) reflection of her personality.

In her childhood, she spent a lot of time watching insects such as (20) \_\_\_\_\_.

Her micro-sculptures usually fit nicely in the eye of a (21) \_\_\_\_\_.

The artist must show lots of (22) \_\_\_\_\_ and concentration, and also be dedicated.

While making the Coronation Crown, she peeled some gold from her (23) \_\_\_\_\_.

She used her (24) \_\_\_\_\_ to save the lost crown.

Even a common fly could destroy her creations with its (25) \_\_\_\_\_.

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 NOW YOU HAVE 2,5 MINUTES TO TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS ONTO THE ANSWER SHEET
 

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## II. READING PAPER

**Duration: 60 minutes, 25 points.**

**Part 1** (4 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about extraordinary hotels. For questions 26–29, 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).

### Extraordinary hotels

- |  |
|--|
| <p>A Previously used as a place to stay safe<br/>         B An unusual way to get to the entrance<br/>         C Renovation in progress<br/>         D Excellent use of the underground climate<br/>         E Restored with reused building material<br/>         F Part of the historical building</p> |
|--|

0. A

Beckham Creek Cave Hotel in Arkansas blends in perfectly with its natural surroundings and offers rooms that are in harmony with nature. There are five bedrooms and all the usual modern comforts and conveniences. John Hay, the founder of a tea company, bought it and remodelled the cave to use as a Cold War bomb shelter.

26. \_\_\_\_\_

The Kelebek Cave Hotel in Turkey was once a family home and was constructed out of stones rescued from demolished houses. Today Kelebek – which means ‘Butterfly’ in English – has 36 rooms, some in caves and some of them in the traditional arched rooms. The apartments have spacious cave bedrooms with hand-carved furnishings and locally-made textiles, marble-walled bathrooms and a lovely flower-filled garden.

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 DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS ONTO THE ANSWER SHEET
 

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27. \_\_\_\_\_

Gamirasu Cave Hotel in Turkey has eighteen rooms. Some of those rooms are underground cave accommodation. Each room is decorated in a different style reflecting the history of the region. The hotel is in a restored thousand-year-old Byzantine monastery, which contains a Byzantine Orthodox church from the 11th century. The hotel is extraordinary because it provides modern comfort in an ancient village surrounded by unspoiled beauty.

28. \_\_\_\_\_

The White Cliffs Underground Hotel in Australia is dug out of the rock in Australia's mining region and is an oasis in the desert. The hotel is perfectly dry, well ventilated, and environmentally friendly. There is never the need to use a heater or air-conditioning as there is a constant temperature of 22°C all year round inside. 57

29. \_\_\_\_\_

Kokopelli's Cave Hotel in New Mexico is a man-made cave which consists of a master bedroom, living area, dining area, kitchen, and bathroom with rock walls and a Jacuzzi tub. To reach the hotel, the guests need to walk down the path and climb the steps cut into the sandstone along the pathway. Since there is no elevator, it is wise to pack as lightly as possible. The average temperature in the Cave is 23°C all year round.

**Part 2** (6 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about video games. For questions 30–35 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).

benefits	excited	extraordinary	<i>faced</i>	keep
lose	negative	reaction	successful	

### Playing Video Games is Good for your Brain

Whether playing video games has negative effects is something that has been debated for 30 years, in much the same way that rock-and-roll and television (0) *faced* similar criticisms in their time.

The negative effects such as various health problems tend to get far more media attention than the social (30) \_\_\_\_\_. However, there is now a lot of research which shows that video games can be put to educational uses, as well as many studies which reveal how playing video games can improve (31) \_\_\_\_\_ times and hand-eye co-ordination.

A number of published papers point out many features and qualities that make video games potentially useful. For instance, in an educational context, video games can be fun and stimulating, which means it's easier to (32) \_\_\_\_\_ a pupil's attention for a longer period of time. Because of the excitement, video games may also be a more attractive way of learning than traditional methods.

Their interactivity can stimulate learning and curiosity, allowing students to meet the

challenge that motivates them to learn. There is the opportunity to develop transferable skills, or practise (33) \_\_\_\_\_ activities, such as flight simulation. Games designed to address a specific problem or teach a specific skill have been very (34) \_\_\_\_\_ because they are motivating, engaging, and provide rewards.

What's also clear from the scientific literature is that the (35) \_\_\_\_\_ results of playing almost always involve people who are excessive video game players. There is little evidence of serious effects on health from moderate play.

**Part 3** (7 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about the importance of handwriting. Eight sentences have been removed from the text. For questions 36–42, choose from 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).

### A Learning Secret

“More is better.” From the number of gigabytes in a mobile phone data plan to the horsepower in a pickup truck, this mantra is ubiquitous in American culture. When it comes to college students, the belief that more is better may underlie their view that laptops in the classroom enhance their academic performance. (0) A For example, they collaborate more easily on projects, access information from the internet, and take more notes. (36) \_\_\_\_ Those who use laptops in the classroom tend to take more notes than those who write out their notes by hand. When students take notes using laptops they tend to take notes verbatim, writing down every single word uttered by their professor.

New research demonstrates that students who write out their notes on paper actually learn more. In a recent experiment, students took notes in class and then researchers tested them on their memory for factual detail and their ability to synthesize and generalize the information. (37) \_\_\_\_ The students who used laptops took more notes. However, those who wrote out their notes by hand were more successful in applying and integrating the material than those who took notes with their laptops.

What drives this paradoxical finding? The researchers claim that taking notes by hand requires different types of cognitive processing than taking notes on a laptop, and these different processes have consequences for learning. (38) \_\_\_\_ Instead, they listen, digest, and summarize so that they can succinctly capture the essence of the information. Thus, taking notes by hand forces the brain to engage in some heavy ‘mental lifting’, and these efforts foster comprehension. (39) \_\_\_\_ Faster typing speeds allow students to transcribe a lecture word-for-word without devoting much thought to the content.

To evaluate this theory, the researchers assessed the content of notes taken by hand versus laptop. Content analysis of the notes consistently showed that students who used laptops had more verbatim

transcriptions of the lecture material than those who wrote notes by hand. It appears that students who use laptops take notes without thinking with little analysis or synthesis by the brain. (40) \_\_\_\_\_

Beyond altering students' cognitive processes and thereby reducing learning, laptops pose other threats in the classroom. In the studies, all laptops were disconnected from the internet, thus eliminating any disruption from email, instant messaging, or other online distractions. (41) \_\_\_\_\_ Evidence suggests that when college students used laptops, nearly 90 % of laptop users engaged in online activities unrelated to their classwork for at least five minutes.

Technology offers innovative tools that are shaping educational experiences for students, often in positive and dynamic ways. (42) \_\_\_\_\_ Learning involves more than the receipt of information. If we want students to synthesize material, evaluate evidence, and apply concepts in novel situations, we need to encourage the deep, effortful cognitive processes that underlie these abilities. When it comes to taking notes, students need fewer gigabytes, but more brain power.

- A *Laptops do in fact allow students to do more.*
- B Indeed, because students can type significantly faster than they can write.
- C However, in most typical college settings, internet access is available.
- D Writing by hand is slower and more cumbersome than typing, and students cannot possibly write down every word in a lecture.
- E This kind of shallow transcription fails to promote a meaningful understanding or application of the information.
- F In contrast, when typing, students can easily produce a written record of the lecture without processing its meaning.
- G Half of the participants were instructed to take notes with a laptop, and the other half were instructed to write the notes out by hand.
- H However, even when technology allows us to do more in less time, it does not always foster comprehension.
- I These findings hold important implications for students who use their laptops to access lectures online.

**Part 4** (8 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about wild animals invading cities. For questions 43–50, 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).

### Wildlife and Cities

First it was foxes and raccoons. Now coyotes\* are setting up shop in increasing numbers within urban settings in North America. Are larger carnivores\*\* next? Professor Stan Gehrt, an expert in wildlife ecology at Ohio State University, says urban coyotes, the largest of the mid-size carnivores, may be setting the stage for their larger brethren to start migrating to cities. Animals like bears, wolves, and pumas may be next.

“It used to be rural areas where we would have this challenge of coexistence versus conflict with carnivores. In the future, and currently, it's cities where we're going to have this intersection between people and carnivores,” said Gehrt. He suggested cities probably evolved because it was safer for people to live in mass settlements. When people lived in a dispersed fashion, “we were prey,” he said.

But freedom from predation also works to the advantage of wild animals. Gehrt said that the way coyotes adapted to city life is a model for how larger animals could do the same. Unlike in rural areas, urban coyotes are the top predator – there's no animal above them in the local food chain. Humans are the only animals that pose a threat to urban coyotes, and the wild canines have taken some remarkable steps to avoid encounters with us.

Greater Chicago, with a population of nine million people, is home to at least 2,000 coyotes, said Gehrt, who has been studying the animals in Chicago for the past 12 years. “And they are doing things we didn't think they could do. They became totally nocturnal. They'll eat human food. They became really good at finding natural prey, even in areas of concrete and steel. Coyotes have longer life expectancies in downtown Chicago than they do just 50 miles away, in the cornfields of rural Illinois, where they have to dodge trappers and hunters to stay alive,” he said.

Why are carnivores encroaching on urban centres? Gehrt said the reasons are complex, and may differ from species to species. The ranks of coyotes have swelled, with fewer people hunting and trapping the animals. But the animals are territorial and can only tolerate so many members in a pack. When numbers get too large, young males are expelled and have to find new territory for themselves.

The easy access to garbage is also a draw for some carnivores, such as bears or raccoons. The plentiful supply of raccoons and the occasional house pet may attract pumas, which don't eat garbage.

With the arrival of new animals, new health challenges for people may arise. Dr. Emily Jenkins has been involved in research tracking the presence of a dangerous tapeworm in urban coyotes, but Gehrt noted that if larger carnivores prey on urban raccoons, the risk from raccoon roundworm might actually decline.

Jenkins also suggested the design of cities may be drawing the animals into closer contact with people, with ravines, green belts, and river valleys acting as virtual highways for animals trying to traverse territories fragmented by urban sprawl.

“It's not uncommon to hear about deer and moose coming through town because they've just sort of naturally merged with the natural surroundings. It goes both ways. Are we in their territory? Are they in our territory? It's kind of a debatable point when we all just have to figure out if we're going to coexist. Or are we going to try and fight these battles as we traditionally have – with bullets, traps and poison. Municipal planners need to keep these kinds of issues in mind and should consult with wildlife ecologists,” Jenkins said.

\* a coyote – a wolf-like wild dog native to North America (liet. kojotas)

\*\* a carnivore – an animal that eats meat (liet. mėsėdis)

**0.** *What does Professor Gehrt think about the expansion of coyotes in cities?*

*Coyotes may be start of large urban carnivores such as bears, wolves and pumas.*

**43.** Why does Gehrt think that in terms of wild animals, it is safer for people to live in cities?

There is little chance of becoming \_\_\_\_\_.

**44.** Why do coyotes feel safer in cities than in rural areas?

They are the only \_\_\_\_\_ in urban areas.

45. What has been noticed about the numbers of coyotes in the last few years?  
The numbers of coyotes have \_\_\_\_\_ significantly.
46. What happens to young coyotes when their numbers get too high?  
Their cubs are \_\_\_\_\_ from the group.
47. What can attract large carnivores to cities?  
Discarded food or smaller animals can become a \_\_\_\_\_.
48. What positive thing does Gehrt see in coyotes?  
They eat smaller animals which could minimise the \_\_\_\_\_ of diseases.
49. What are green areas in the city compared to?  
They are similar to \_\_\_\_\_.
50. What is Dr. Emily Jenkins' opinion on sharing the urban environment with wild animals?  
People have either to \_\_\_\_\_ or use aggressive means.



