NACIONALINIS
EGZAMINŲ CENTRAS

2017

UŽSIENIO KALBA (ANGLŲ)

Klausymas, skaitymas, rašymas

2017 m. valstybinio brandos egzamino užduotis
(pakartotinė sesija)

2017 m. birželio 23 d.

TRUKMĖ

Klausymas	30 min.
Skaitymas	60 min.
Rašymas	90 min.
Iš viso	**3 val.**

NURODYMAI

1. Gavę užduoties sąsiuvinį ir atsakymų lapą, pasitikrinkite, ar juose nėra tuščių lapų arba kito aiškiai matomo spausdinimo broko. Pastebėję praneškite egzamino vykdytojui.

2. **Įsitikinkite, kad atsakymų lapas pažymėtas lipduku, kurio numeris sutampa su jūsų eilės numeriu egzamino vykdymo protokole.**

3. Atsakymus į užduoties klausimus pirmiausia galite rašyti užduoties sąsiuvinyje. Jei neabejojate dėl atsakymo, iš karto rašykite atsakymų lape. **Vertintojams bus pateikiamas tik atsakymų lapas!**

4. Atsakymų lape rašykite **tik tamsiai mėlynai** rašančiu rašikliu tvarkingai ir įskaitomai.

5. Saugokite atsakymų lapą (neįplėškite ir nesulamdykite), nesinaudokite trintuku ir koregavimo priemonėmis. Sugadintuose lapuose įrašyti atsakymai nebus vertinami.

6. Atlikdami užduotis su pasirenkamaisiais atsakymais, atsakymų lape žymėkite tik vieną atsakymo variantą. Atlikdami kitas užduotis, atsakymus įrašykite tam skirtoje atsakymų lapo vietoje. Už ribų parašyti atsakymai nebus vertinami.

7. 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.

8. Jeigu atlikdami rašymo testo užduotis naudojatės juodraščiu, kuriam palikta vietos sąsiuvinyje, pasilikite pakankamai laiko perrašyti savo darbą į atsakymų lapą.

9. Atsakymų lape rašykite tik jums skirtose vietose, nerašykite vertintojų įrašams skirtose vietose.

10. Neatlikę kurios nors užduoties, nenusiminkite ir stenkitės atlikti kitas.

11. Atsakymų lape neturi būti užrašų ar kitokių ženklų, kurie leistų identifikuoti darbo autorių.

12. Pasibaigus egzaminui, užduoties sąsiuvinį galite pasiimti.

Linkime sėkmės!

UŽSIENIO KALBA (ANGLŲ) ● 2017 m. valstybinio brandos egzamino užduotis ● Pakartotinė sesija

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 is an example (0). You will hear each situation twice. You now have 1 minute to look at the questions.

Example (0). *You will hear a man asking for directions.*			
0. How frequent is the bus to the airport?		*00. What advice is the tourist given?*	
A every 8 minutes	☒	*A Ask the driver where to change buses*	☐
B every 13 minutes	☐	*B Check the change given by the driver*	☐
C every 30 minutes	☐	*C Give the driver the exact fare*	☒

Situation 1. You will hear a girl making arrangements.			
01. When should her friend collect her from the airport?		**02.** How is she travelling to the airport?	
A Saturday afternoon	☐	**A** by bus	☐
B Sunday morning	☐	**B** by car	☐
C Sunday evening	☐	**C** by train	☐

Situation 2. You will hear the weather forecast.			
03. What has caused problems for drivers in Wales?		**04.** What are the weather conditions in Scotland?	
A too much water on the roads	☐	**A** floods	☐
B people driving dangerously	☐	**B** strong winds	☐
C very strict traffic rules	☐	**C** electrical storms	☐

Situation 3. You will hear an announcement about a competition.			
05. What must people do to take part?		**06.** Which email address is correct?	
A Write in Lithuanian.	☐	**A** lwc@gow.com	☐
B Type using a word processor.	☐	**B** lwc@jow.com	☐
C Attach a clear photo.	☐	**C** lws@jou.com	☐

Situation 4. You will hear a conversation in a gift shop.			
07. Why did the customer refuse to buy the ceramic angels?		**08.** How much did the customer spend?	
A They were too fragile.	☐	**A** £2.99	☐
B They were too big.	☐	**B** £4.99	☐
C They were too expensive.	☐	**C** £7.99	☐

Situation 5. You will hear an airport announcement about a delay.			
09. What are the airport workers doing?		**10.** When will the passengers be able to get on the plane?	
A repairing the plane's wings	☐	**A** as soon as possible	☐
B doing luggage security checks	☐	**B** in about twenty minutes	☐
C loading the passengers' baggage	☐	**C** in about thirty minutes	☐

DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS ONTO THE ANSWER SHEET

Part 2 *(4 points, 1 point per item). You will hear an interview with an environmentalist. For questions 11–14, choose the correct answer, **A, B** or **C**. There is an example (0). You will hear the recording twice. You now have 30 seconds to look at the questions.*

0. Ben liked his new apartment because of the

    A *close proximity to shops and services.* ☒
    B *generous storage space.* ☐
    C *low rental cost.* ☐

11. After becoming waste-free, the family

    A decided against buying a house. ☐
    B threw away most of their old things. ☐
    C were surprised by their lack of free time. ☐

12. Ben believes that parents should

    A organise expensive and memorable experiences. ☐
    B create memories instead of giving material things. ☐
    C avoid giving their children anything for Christmas. ☐

13. The biggest challenge of living waste-free is for

    A adults who find it complicated. ☐
    B children who are unaware of it. ☐
    C those responsible for buying goods. ☐

14. Ben says that living waste-free is

    A expensive. ☐
    B liberating. ☐
    C time-consuming. ☐

Part 3 *(5 points, 1 point per item). You will hear people talking before the referendum on Brexit – the UK leaving the European Union. For questions 15–19, match the extracts that you hear with statements A–G. There is one statement that you do not need to use. There is an example (0). You will hear the recording twice. You now have 30 seconds to look at the questions.*

Which speaker feels…?

A *aware and annoyed*	
B misrepresented and certain	
C protected and positive	
D welcoming and reasonable	
E undecided and spontaneous	
F disappointed and frustrated	
G ill-informed and cautious	

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

DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS ONTO THE ANSWER SHEET

Part 4 *(6 points, 1 point per item). You will hear a journalist talking about India, which is becoming a cashless society. 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 look at the questions.*

As the Prime Minister of India wants his country to become cashless, he has ordered large denomination banknotes to be **(0)** _withdrawn_ from usage in shops and banks. The market trader Vikram Gupta lost money, because his fresh products became **(20)** _____ once the large notes had been banned. But now his customers are able to make payments **(21)** _____ through their gadgets. Companies making payment apps and banks have gained most from the **(22)** _____ of the government to boost online payments. In general, it will be difficult to change society's **(23)** _____ and encourage more people to abandon cash in favour of e-payments. Although it is not uncommon for businesses in large urban areas to accept cashless modes of payments, their **(24)** _____ in other municipalities often don't have suitable equipment. Due to the widespread belief that non-cash transactions are not very **(25)** _____, cash is still rather popular.

NOW YOU HAVE 2.5 MINUTES TO TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS ONTO THE ANSWER SHEET

Notes

II. READING PAPER

Duration: 60 minutes, 25 points.

Part 1 *(4 points, 1 point per item). Read the texts on how people learn languages. For questions 26–29, choose the 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).*

> **A** *Find a guide, not an instructor*
> B Combine TV with an authentic environment
> C Never give up even if progress is slow
> D Go and live in a foreign country
> E Experiment with different ways of learning
> F Don't be frightened by the reputation of a language

0. A

English was already a world language by the time I turned ten. I struggled at first. I didn't like the teacher, his grammar explanations confused me, and the material was boring. Luckily, the teachers changed, and the new teacher didn't simply teach the language, but helped me discover it – she set me on the right path to learning and, most importantly, learning to love the language.

26. ____

I started learning French around the same time as English and encountered many of the same issues. That all changed when I turned 14 and discovered I could watch French broadcasts. I watched them for two hours every day, which helped me more than the previous three years at school. Then I visited Paris, which enabled me to gain invaluable insights into French culture and language.

27. ____

German was the first language I started learning completely on my own. I had no idea how to learn it and started using a dusty grammar book full of repetitive grammar drills. I quickly became disheartened until I saw a commercial about a language series. While using it, I came up with my method organically; it's a special technique to absorb basic language patterns in a fun and natural way.

28. ____

If somebody tells you that Chinese is impossible to learn by yourself, I can assure you that it is absolute nonsense. Chinese has its own complex aspects but also some refreshingly easy ones as well. If you know how to tackle tones and Chinese characters the right way, it is, in the long run, not harder than any other language, and the reward of speaking it is immense.

29. ____

When I started learning Japanese, I wanted a new challenge, but I didn't imagine it would be so hard. I couldn't even build simple sentences, because the structure in Japanese was so completely different from any language I had ever learned. I initially thought that this problem was just temporary and could be solved by speaking more regularly, but I'm still stuggling. Japanese feels like my biggest challenge yet, but I'm confident that it will be worth it if I stick at it.

DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS ONTO THE ANSWER SHEET

Part 2 *(6 points, 1 point per item). Read the text about a sports activity, slacklining. For questions 30–35, complete the text with the words from the box below. There are two words that you do not need to use. There is an example (0).*

Slacklining

come	hard	improve	land	~~points~~
beneficial	reduce	relax	water	

Slacklining is a balance sport where the participant walks and balances along a narrow line secured between two *(0)__points____*, for example, trees. You need a slackline – a bouncy, stretchy flat nylon rope, which can be assembled a short distance from the ground or sometimes above **(30)** _____.

Experts slackliners not only walk across the line, they perform tricks – jumping, twisting and flipping in the air, only to **(31)** _____ safely on top of the line.

Today slacklining is recognised worldwide as a sport, an art form, or a recreational past-time activity for both body and mind. It can **(32)** _____ your balance, posture, and concentration. Some people use this sport to clear their minds and **(33)** _____ from work. The result of continuous slacklining is the strengthening of the spine, back and stomach muscles, and additional support for ankles, knees, and hip joints.

It is also an amazing way to encourage young people to take calculated and **(34)** _____ risks. Slacklining has a 'level playing field' effect among young people and particularly school groups. As a brand new activity, it is neither sporty nor too **(35)** _____, and it encourages students to show respect among peer groups.

Part 3 *(7 points, 1 point per item). Read the text about driverless cars. Seven 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 that you do not need to use. There is an example (0).*

Driverless cars are the future

In the future, when self-driving vehicles dominate our roads and traffic lights are a thing of the past, how will we as pedestrians know how to navigate busy intersections? With no way to tell whether a vehicle has registered our presence. *(0)_A_*

This is the question that researchers are currently grappling with. Self-driving cars hold enormous promise for reducing road deaths, unclogging cities of congestion, and freeing up public spaces, such as parking lanes and multi-storey car parks. **(36)** _____

Natasha Merat, Professor of Transport Safety at the University of Leeds, is concerned that cyclists and pedestrians will not know whether they have been detected by driverless cars as there is no more eye contact with the driver, nor any gesturing, because there is no one in the vehicle. **(37)** _____To research this issue, Merat has become a collaborator on the CityMobil2 project in Europe. It has been demonstrating autonomous minibuses, which are designed as a "first mile, last mile solution" to complement existing transport networks and operate primarily in areas of low or dispersed demand.

At trial sites in France, Switzerland, and Greece, Merat and her colleagues embarked on a landmark study. **(38)** _____ "As far as I know, this is the first time that anyone's looked at what other road users outside of the vehicle think of these things – how they would interact with them and whether they feel

safe around them," she says.

The researchers polled 644 people of all ages who had seen the CityMobil2 vehicles operating in public spaces and had taken at least one ride. The majority of people wanted clearly marked lanes for the vehicles. **(39)** _____ People were less concerned about the speed of the vehicle, although Merat suspects this was because it was only travelling at 10km/hour – only slightly faster than a brisk walking pace. As speeds increase, she says this will become a bigger issue for vulnerable road users.

More than anything, however, the pedestrians and cyclists she surveyed wanted to be informed that they had been detected. "At the moment the most important thing is there is absolutely no information or communication between people and the vehicle, so pedestrians don't know its intentions", she says. However, scientists are designing solutions to this problem. Sensors on autonomous vehicles will prevent collisions but aren't yet 'foolproof'. **(40)** _____

Toby Walsh, Professor of Artificial Intelligence at the University of New South Wales, says safety concerns are warranted. "A classic bicycling accident happens when a large vehicle decides to turn and doesn't see the cyclist. It's going to be very hard for autonomous vehicles to recognise a cyclist among the street clutter – all the signs, rubbish bins, and pedestrians standing on the side of the road. **(41)** _____ "

Despite these safety concerns, Walsh says the benefits of autonomous vehicles will "far outweigh the risks". Ninety-five per cent of road accidents are caused by driver error. **(42)** _____ Walsh concludes that governments need to be proactive in regulating the technology, and a key challenge that remains is programming autonomous vehicles to behave morally.

A *Should we proceed with caution or scamper back to the safety of the sidewalk?*

B However, as more of these intelligent machines appear on our roads, the safety of vulnerable road users will become a more pressing issue.

C They surveyed vulnerable road users to find out what information they required to feel safe in the presence of autonomous vehicles.

D If those principles are not precise enough, we may end up with the wrong balance between passenger and pedestrian safety.

E This improved the feeling of safety and changed their perception of whether the vehicle had the right of way.

F Currently, they have variable performance in different weather conditions, such as rain or snow.

G These kinds of collisions are going to continue or even increase in rate.

H As soon as we can get the human out of the loop, the vast majority of those accidents are going to stop happening.

I So something has to be there instead to show that it is OK to cross.

Part 4 *(8 points, 1 point per item). Read the review about 'Zootopia', the 2017 Oscar winner for Animated Feature Film. For questions 43–50, complete the answers by inserting **no more than one word** from the text. There is an example (0).*

Review: Zootopia

Zootopia is one of the greatest Disney animated movies the company has ever produced. If all you're looking for is a fun matinee to take the family to, *Zootopia* will provide everything that you need. But, for the "older kids" in the room, *Zootopia* provides a parable with lessons for anybody old enough to understand.

In the world of *Zootopia*, all mammals have evolved into intelligent bipedal creatures. Judy Hopps (Ginnifer Goodwin) is a bunny who has always wanted to be a police officer. As this is a job normally held by large predator animals, nobody gives her much of a chance, but she successfully completes the police academy and is assigned to a precinct in the heart of Zootopia, the city where 64 species of predator and prey animals co-exist peacefully.

At least it initially seems so; predators have had the savagery bred out of them, meaning that a lion can be near a sheep and a state of harmony is maintained. What follows is a solid detective story with Disney flare. However, it is only after Officer Hopps' case is closed that it becomes obvious what *Zootopia* is really about. Prey animals make up 90% of *Zootopia's* population, and they are at a natural disadvantage against the predators. The results of Officer Hopps' investigation make the majority population fear the minority, giving *Zootopia* a deeper-than-anticipated social meaning.

Inside this fun Disney movie is a real look at what happens when different people and cultures find themselves crammed on top of each other in the same space. It's not always peaceful, and it's not pretty as we all have biases and preconceptions. Some prejudice is overt, much is born from fear, and some comes from us or the most well-meaning of places, from those who simply don't think their actions through. Stop me if any of this sounds familiar from real-life headlines. There's an important lesson to be learned here. However, *Zootopia* doesn't push, and it doesn't preach, but it does have the potential to spread its message to a wider audience, reaching places where it might otherwise not be heard.

One of the reasons that *Frozen* has become so popular is because of the way Disney put a twist on the romantic tropes that Disney themselves helped to create. *Zootopia* doesn't shy away from self-examination, either. Unlike some other Disney movies, *Zootopia* also puts forward the idea that it is actually not enough just "to wish upon a star". Wishing achieves little – if you want something, you have to work to make it happen. This is a powerful message for audiences of all ages.

From a technical standpoint, the film is top notch. The animation is spectacular; in close-up, each creature looks truly alive, even down to each animal hair. Action sequences are tight, exciting, and a joy to watch. You'll find yourself scanning every frame in *Zootopia* and admiring the creators' ability to make it come to life because of the minute details.

Finally, the voice cast is perfect. In addition to Ginnifer Goodwin and Jason Bateman, we get the talents of J.K. Simmons, Idris Elba, and Shakira, among others. Every actor is perfectly matched to their character. The film is wrapped up with a pop song from Shakira that's going to burrow into your brain and leave you humming it for days.

0.   *What does the reviewer suggest that families do?*

     He recommends going to the cinema together to see a <u> *matinee* </u> *screening of the film.*

43. Why does the reviewer feel that the film is also suitable for a more mature audience?

The film is compared to a _____, which can provide some moral instruction.

44. Why is it strange to cast a rabbit as a police officer?

The species of the main bunny character usually serves as _____ for other animals.

45. How can the way of life in *Zootopia* be described?

All of the animals appear to live in relative _____.

46. How are the relationships between the predominant and smaller groups of animals described?

The majority live in constant _____ of the remainder of society.

47. What is the similarity between the people and animals that live in megacities?

They are _____ into small areas.

48. Why is it difficult for diverse cultures to live together?

It could be hidden or explicit, but _____ often exists.

49. What moral aspect of the film does the reviewer think is significant?

Although negative relationships are portrayed, the film tends not to _____ to the audience.

50. How does the critic describe the voice-overs of the animated characters?

He thinks they are suitably _____ with the protagonists.

III. WRITING PAPER

Duration: 90 minutes, 25 points.

Part 1 *(10 points). You left your bag on a bus last Saturday. Write an email to Ms White, who is the Administrator of the* **Lost and Found** *office:*

- *write about where you were travelling;*
- *explain what your bag looks like;*
- *describe the things that were in your bag (at least two things).*

You should write at least **80 words**. *Please count the number of words and write the word count in the space below the letter.*

Notes and Draft of the Email

	To...	Lost_property@buscompany.co.uk
Send	Cc...	
	Subject:	Lost bag (last Saturday)

Part 2 (15 points). Write an essay on the following topic:

What is more important for students to develop at school: cooperation or competition?

*In your essay, give at least **two arguments** to support your opinion.*

*You should write at least **180** words. Please count the number of words and write the word count in the space below the essay.*

Notes and Draft of the Essay

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER YOUR ESSAY ONTO THE ANSWER SHEET