



UŽSIENIO KALBA (ANGLŲ)

Klausymo, skaitymo, kalbos vartojimo, rašymo testai

2009 m. valstybinio brandos egzamino užduotis
(pagrindinė sesija)

2009 m. birželio 3 d.

TRUKMĖ

Klausymo testas	30 min.
Skaitymo testas	60 min.
Kalbos vartojimo testas	20 min.
Rašymo testas	90 min.
Iš viso	3 val. 20 min.

READING PAPER (60 minutes, 25 points)

Part 1 (6 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read an article about the world's best diets. For questions 1–6, choose from the paragraphs A–E. **Some of the paragraphs may be chosen more than once.** There is an example (0).

FRENCH DON'T GET FAT, JAPANESE DON'T GET OLD**A**

We are what we eat, so can changing the nationality of our diet improve our health? According to Mireille Guiliano, *French Women Don't Get Fat* author, the French 'embrace the virtues of freshness, variety, small portions, balance and always pleasure.' In 2005, researchers at the University of Pennsylvania found that the average meal in France is 25 per cent smaller than its American equivalent. Similarly, a carton of yoghurt sold in Philadelphia was 82 per cent larger than the same product in Paris, a hot dog 63 per cent larger and a soft drink 52 per cent. It's the answer to the riddle of the famed French paradox – the nation's ability to savour in brie and croissants while keeping their waistlines and weight in check.

B

According to Naomi Moriyama, the author of *Japanese Women Don't Get Old or Fat*, Japan is 'the food utopia of planet Earth with the world's leanest, healthiest and longest-lived people.' In terms of ingredients, the menu in this utopia is broadly similar to what you'd find in the Mediterranean, with added soya. As in France, portion control is crucial. Meals are eaten from bowls rather than giant plates, and a favourite Japanese saying translates as 'eat until you're only 80 per cent full.' Ritual is another key, visible in any decent Japanese restaurant. Even a cup of tea has its own ceremony with a role for each of the five senses, watching and listening as the brew is poured, touching the warm cup as you raise it to your lips, inhaling the scent and finally tasting.

C

These super-diets also overshadow healthy eating habits from other parts of the world. In neighbouring China, for instance, the traditional diet is very different to the greasy noodles and artery-clogging pork that fill the menu of your local takeaway. The country's newfound prosperity has left it with the world's second highest number of diabetes sufferers, but its dishes have historically evolved around vegetables, whole grains and soya beans, with small portions of fish or poultry and only shavings of red meat for flavouring. Researchers have found that in rural China, where villagers are still eating a traditional diet, it consists of just 20 per cent animal foods. It isn't only the content that's healthy. The preparation of steaming the food is also very important.

RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO

(iki teisėtai atskleidžiant vokus, kuriuose yra valstybinio brandos egzamino užduoties ar jos dalies turinys)

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D

Along with gastro tourism, food media of television shows, books and online forums are making food an increasingly international melange. Instead of national borders, it is likely to be class boundaries that define how we eat in the future. In the UK lifespan is rising by around two years a decade but so, too, is the gap between the life expectancy of so-called manual and non-manual workers. In 1975, a male non-manual worker lived on average 2.1 years longer than his blue-collared counterpart; by 2005 that had grown to 3.3 years. Rising food prices will only accelerate this trend. Those who can afford to eat like yesterday's peasants, from fork or stream straight to plate, which is more expensive but healthier will live longer. The rest of society will be chomping on high-calorie junk – check-out cheap, but very costly as such food is related with heart disease, diabetes and other illnesses that obesity brings.

E

Food anxiety has turned us all into amateur chemists, but it's still hard to know what we should eat. Have we become too neurotic about our food? One man who thinks so is Dr Joe Schwarcz. His book *An Apple a Day* exposes 'the myths, misconceptions and exaggerations about diet, nutrition and the foods we eat.' According to him, nutrition is of course important, but it is not necessary to critically examine every bite we put in our mouths. There are no angelic foods or devilish foods. There are good diets and poor diets. Rather than single out any one national diet, he'd rather extract their common wisdom. 'The more whole grains, fruits and vegetables we eat the better. What we should strive for is three servings of whole grains a day and at least seven of fruits and vegetables.'

Adapted from 'The Guardian'

Ceremony is an essential part of the national diet.

Longevity is largely determined by social status and wealth.

High fiber foods are more important than any particular diet.

People following this diet have the longest lifespan in the world.

The booming economy has changed the nation's eating habits.

The secret of staying slim is discussed by scientists.

People should not base their eating habits on a single diet.

0	B	For markers' use		
		I	II	III
1		—	—	—
2		—	—	—
3		—	—	—
4		—	—	—
5		—	—	—
6		—	—	—

Points

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RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO

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Part 2 (13 points, 1 point per item in questions 1–5 and 2 points per item in questions 6–9). You are going to read a newspaper article by linguistics professor David Crystal about texting. For questions 1–5, choose from statements A–G the one which best summarises each paragraph. There is one statement which you do not need to use. There is an example (0). For questions 6–9, find words in the text to complete the sentences. There is an example (00).

2B OR NOT 2B

- | | |
|----------|--|
| A | The language is changing, study says |
| B | The early roots of texting |
| C | The evidence is against texting |
| D | Texting impacts language insignificantly |
| E | Texting requires a good sense for language |
| F | A fear of innovations throughout history |
| G | Severe criticism of texting |

0	G
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Text messaging is just the most recent focus of people's rage; what people are really angry about is a new generation gaining control of what they see as their language. Texting is a rather new phenomenon. Some prominent linguists compare texters with vandals who are doing to the English language what Genghis Khan did to his neighbours 800 years ago. They are totally destroying it: punctuation, sentences and vocabulary. And they must be stopped. 'As a new variety of language, texting has been condemned as 'textese', 'slanguage', a 'digital virus'. Texting is writing for illiterates.'

1	
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Ever since the arrival of printing – thought to be the invention of the devil because it would put false opinions into people's minds – people have been arguing that new technology would have disastrous consequences for language. Scares accompanied the introduction of the telegraph, telephone, and broadcasting. But has there ever been a linguistic phenomenon that has aroused such curiosity, suspicion, fear, confusion, antagonism, fascination, excitement and enthusiasm all at once as texting? And in such a short space of time. Less than a decade ago, hardly anyone had heard of it.

2	
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People think that the written language seen on mobile phone screens is new and alien, but all the popular beliefs about texting are wrong. Its graphic distinctiveness is not a new phenomenon, nor is its use restricted to the young. And only a very tiny part of it uses a distinctive orthography. A trillion text messages might seem a lot, but when we set these alongside the multi-trillion instances of standard orthography in everyday life, they appear as no more than a few ripples on the surface of the sea of language. Texting has added a new dimension to language use, but its long-term influence is negligible. Misspelling isn't universal: research shows that only 10% of words used in texts are misspelt.

For markers' use		
I	II	III
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RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO

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3

Texters use deviant spellings – and they know they are deviant. But they are by no means the first to use such nonstandard forms as *cos* ‘because’, *wot* ‘what’, or *gissa* ‘give us a’. Several of these are so much part of English literary tradition that they have been given entries in the Oxford English Dictionary. ‘Cos’ is there from 1828 and ‘wot’ from 1829. Many can be found in literary dialect representations from authors such as Charles Dickens or Mark Twain. In texts we find such forms as *msg* (‘message’) and *xlnt* (‘excellent’). *Almst any wrd cn be abbrvted in ths wy* – though there is no consistency between texters. But this isn’t new either. Eric Partridge published his Dictionary of Abbreviations in 1942. It contained dozens of SMS-looking examples, such as *agn* ‘again’, *mth* ‘month’, and *gd* ‘good’ – 50 years before texting was born.

4

Children could not be good at texting if they had not already developed considerable literacy awareness. Before you can write and play with abbreviated forms, you need to have a sense of how the sounds of your language relate to the letters. You need to know that there are such things as alternative spellings. If you are aware that your texting behaviour is different, you must have already intuited that there is such a thing as a standard. If you are using such abbreviations as *lol* (‘laughing out loud’) and *brb* (‘be right back’), you must have developed a sensitivity to the communicative needs of your textees.

5

Some people dislike texting. Some are bemused by it. But it is merely the latest manifestation of the human ability to be linguistically creative and to adapt language to suit the demands of diverse settings. An extraordinary number of gloomy prophecies have been made about the supposed linguistic evils unleashed by texting. Sadly, its creative potential has been virtually ignored. But five years of research has at last begun to dispel the myths. The evidence shows that the language as a whole will not decline. In texting what we are seeing, in a small way, is language in evolution.

Adapted from ‘The Guardian’

For questions 6–9, find words in the text to complete the sentences. **Write ONE word only.** There is an example (00).

(00). What are the leading scientists called in one or another sphere?

They are called prominent scientists.

6. Why were people scared of modern technologies?

People predicted a _____ effect on language.

7. What part of texters use characteristic texting orthography?

Such people make up a _____ part.

8. What is a contracted form of a written word or a phrase called?

It is called an _____.

9. What did five years of research show about texting?

It started to _____ unjustified beliefs about texting.

For markers' use

I II III

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For markers' use

I II III

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Points

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RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO

(iki teisėtai atskleidžiant vokus, kuriuose yra valstybinio brandos egzamino užduoties ar jos dalies turinys)

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Part 2 (10 points, 1 point per item). For questions 1–10, use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the space in the same line of the text. There is an example (0).

		For markers' use		
		I	II	III
Google is the world's most popular search engine.				
More than 380 million people use it (0) ...	(0) MONTH		monthly	
Known for its simple design the company's free				
search tool which (1) ... consumers to type in any	(1) ABLE			
name, term or phrase and (2) ... find related	(2) EFFECT			
material online. Google's name is a play on the				
word Googol, which is a mathematical term (3) ... to	(3) REFER			
the number that consists of a 1 followed by 100 zeros.				
In most cases, the company provides its services				
free to all (4) ..., making profit from putting in an	(4) CONSUME			
(5) ... on pages instead. As Google's visible	(5) ADVERTISE			
(6) ... has spread across the Web, it has become one	(6) USEFUL			
of the world's most popular sites. Google also stresses				
the respectful (7) ... of its employees, offering	(7) TREAT			
benefits that are (8) ... considered as the most	(8) WIDE			
generous. In the past two years, Google has placed				
growing emphasis on (9) ... with companies like	(9) PARTNER			
eBay, Dell, MTV and AOL. Its simple mission is to				
make the world's information easily and				
quickly (10)	(10) ACCESS			

Points

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WRITING PAPER (90 minutes, 30 points)**You must do both Part 1 and Part 2 of the Writing Paper.***Part 1 (14 points). Read the task given in Lithuanian and do it in English.*

Latvijos mokyklose vykstančio projekto „Mokyklinės šventės“ koordinatorius pakvietė Jus dalyvauti projekto pristatyme. Jūs nutarėte parašyti laišką projekto koordinatoriui Janiui Braslai. Laiške:

- padėkokite už kvietimą ir sutikite dalyvauti projekto pristatyme;
- parašykite, apie kokią savo mokyklos tradicinę šventę ir kodėl būtent apie ją ketinate parodyti videofilmą;
- praneškite savo atvykimo ir išvykimo datą;
- pasiteiraukite, kur gyvensite (viešbutyje ar šeimoje).

Laiško apimtis 110–130 žodžių. Laišką pradėkite ir baikite pagal anglų kalbos laiškų rašymo taisykles. Nerašykite savo vardo ir pavardės.

Please count the number of words, including articles, prepositions, the greeting and the ending. Write it down at the bottom of page **13** in the space provided.

Notes and Draft of the Letter

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Part 2 (16 points). *You have decided to take part in a writing competition. Write a composition expressing your opinion on the following topic:*

It is important for everybody to protect nature

Write 150–170 words.

Use the space below for your notes and write your answer on page 16.

Please count the number of words, including articles and prepositions, and write it down at the bottom of page 16 in the space provided.

Notes and Draft of the Composition

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Final Version of the Composition

For markers' use

I II III

Area for writing the composition, consisting of horizontal lines.

Number of words	
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Letter Assessment Scale (14 points)

Criterion	Score		
	Max.	1 st Marker	2 nd Marker
Content	3		
Organisation	3		
Range and appropriacy	4		
Accuracy	4		
Letter Score			

Composition Assessment Scale (16 points)

Criterion	Score		
	Max.	1 st Marker	2 nd Marker
Content	4		
Organisation	4		
Range and appropriacy	4		
Accuracy	4		
Composition Score			

Total Score		
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Total Score = Letter Score + Composition Score

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RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO

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