



UŽSIENIO KALBA (ANGLŲ)

Klausymo, skaitymo, kalbos vartojimo, rašymo testai

2009 m. valstybinio brandos egzamino užduotis
(pakartotinė sesija)

2009 m. birželio 18 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).

EAT AND LIVE INTO GOLDEN OLD AGE**A**

Brits love international flavours. But have we adopted the healthier aspects of certain national diets? With lasagne and chicken tikka masala currently topping the list of the UK's and other European countries' favourite foods, the British diet has clearly moved on from consisting exclusively of the likes of pies and roasts to taking on more international flavours. More and more of us opt for sushi, Italian, Thai and Middle-Eastern cuisine on a regular basis. So can we look forward to the same long and healthy lives enjoyed by the inhabitants of these countries? And do claims about the health benefits of certain national diets hold any truth anyway?

B

Japan has the longest life expectancy in the world. Experts attribute numerable benefits to the Japanese diet. It includes a huge amount of beans, soya, fruit, vegetables, rice and fish, but very little animal protein and sugar. Another significant feature of the Japanese diet is their way of preparing foods – raw, boiled, steamed and using a wok which requires very little oil. Longevity in Japan isn't only down to diet. The culture is well known for low crime, more social interaction, greater fitness levels, fewer smokers and less alcohol consumption. However, when Japanese have moved to the United States, the quality of their health has been found to drop. The fact that their habits tend to mirror those of the new country strongly suggests the cause is related to lifestyle.

C

Experts say British versions of foreign foods are often bastardised. Sushi here tends to be sugared and we tend to get smoked salmon instead of raw fish. Italian dishes tend to have extra and often unhealthy ingredients added to them, and Chinese food is often deep-fried. Not surprisingly, this kind of dumbing down of international foods causes us to lose out on some of the health benefits. Meanwhile Wendy Cook, author of *Foodwise: Understanding What We Eat And How It Affects Us*, points out that supermarkets and take-aways don't feature highly in nations boasting healthy diets. 'They don't have the culture of convenience or processed foods,' she says. 'Without the tradition of buying fresh produce and actually cooking from scratch, we won't get the health advantages that these countries have.'

RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO

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

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D

Perhaps the most confusing of links between healthy nations and their cuisine is France. Although French cuisine is characterised by an abundance of sauces, pastry and butter, only seven per cent of French people are obese – a fact that has been baptised ‘the French paradox’. Eat like a French woman and you’ll become sylph-like and ooh-la-la chic. To stay trim and ever youthful, trade your baguette for a bento box. But one recent study, published in the journal *Psychological Science*, found an answer – quite simply, they eat less. Comparing the individual portions in restaurants and supermarkets, it was deduced that the average portion for a Frenchman is 277 grams, whereas in the US it reaches 346 grams – a staggering 25 per cent more.

E

Ultimately, we need to accept that there are limits to what our diets can do for us. ‘Diet is one of the important behavioural factors, but it is not a panacea,’ says Brunner. ‘You can’t compensate for an unsustainable lifestyle using vitamin supplements, for example.’ The world’s healthiest countries do share some eating habits. They eat small portions of a large variety. They eat fresh and they eat local. They pile their plates with fruit and vegetables, add a little meat or better yet fish, and make sure they get plenty of whole grains. But there is one other trait that we tend to lose sight of: enjoyment. Think about how good even the simplest food can taste when you’re on holiday and relaxed enough to really taste what you’re eating.

Adapted from ‘*The Guardian*’

The food industry doesn't care about traditional recipes.

The methods of cooking are as important as the ingredients.

Original recipes are neglected or changed.

All good diets have common features.

Eat rich food and stay slim.

One's surroundings can strongly influence one's health.

International dishes are becoming more popular.

0	C	For markers' use		
		I	II	III
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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).

THE GR8 DB8

- | |
|---|
| <p>A Comprehension is key in texting
 B Research is in favour of texting
 C Inconvenience of texting
 D Texting brings amusement
 E Appearance of a new genre
 F The earliest signs of shortened words
 G An assault on the country and the language</p> |
|---|

0	G
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A new phenomenon texting causes a lot of disagreement. Back in 2003, a school teacher posted an exam essay on the internet, he had marked because it had been written in textspeak. Within days, it had been picked up by the media and appeared in several tabloids. People seem to have swallowed whole the stories that youngsters use nothing else but abbreviations when they text. Academic standards were in freefall; no one could use punctuation or spell anymore; the English language was distorted; the country was distorted; we were all distorted.

1	
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Although many texters enjoy breaking linguistic rules, they also know they need to be understood. There is no point in paying to send a message if it breaks so many rules that it ceases to be intelligible. When messages are longer, the amount of standard orthography increases. As older, more conservative language users have begun to text, an even more standardised style has appeared. Such texters refuse to depart at all from traditional orthography. Conventional spelling and punctuation is the norm when institutions send out information messages or in texts which radio listeners are invited to send into programmes. Several organisations forbid the use of abbreviations, knowing that many readers will not understand them and consider it bad textiquette.

2	
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The need to save time and energy is by no means the whole story of texting. When we look at some texts, they are linguistically quite complex. There are an extraordinary number of ways in which people play with language – creating riddles, solving crosswords, inventing new words. Writers do the same – providing catchy copy for advertising slogans, thinking up puns, and writing poems, novels and plays. Children quickly learn that one of the most enjoyable things you can do with language is to play with its sounds, words, grammar and spelling. The drive to be playful is there when we text, and it is hugely powerful. In short, it's fun.

For markers' use		
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RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO

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3

English has had abbreviated words ever since it began to be written down. Words such as exam, fridge and bus are so familiar that they have effectively become new words. When some of these abbreviated forms first came into use, they also attracted criticism. Jonathan Swift thought that abbreviating words was a ‘barbarous custom’. Similarly, the use of initial letters for whole words (‘n’ for ‘no’, ‘gf’ for ‘girlfriend’, ‘cmb’ ‘call me back’) is not at all new. People have been initialising common phrases for ages. IOU is known from 1618. There is no difference, apart from the medium of communication, between a modern kid's ‘lol’ (‘laughing out loud’) and an earlier generation's ‘Swalk’ (‘sealed with a loving kiss’).

4

To celebrate World Poetry day in 2007, T-Mobile tried to find the UK's first ‘Txt laureate’ in a competition for the best romantic poem written in the form of an SMS. They had 200 entrants, and as with previous competitions the entries were a mixture of unabbreviated and abbreviated texts. The length constraint in text-poetry was as in the haiku. A poem must be written within 160 characters and in three lines of five, seven, and five syllables. Put such a discipline into the hands of a master, and the result can be magic. Of course, SMS poetry has some way to go before it can match the haiku tradition which started several hundred years ago.

5

Research has made it clear that the early media hysteria about the dangers of text messaging was misplaced. In one American study, less than 20% of the text messages examined showed abbreviated forms. In a Norwegian study, the proportion was even lower, with just 6% using abbreviations. The most important finding is that texting does not erode children's ability to read and write. On the contrary, literacy improves. The latest studies have found strong positive links between the use of text language and linguistic skills. The more abbreviations they had in their messages, the higher they scored on reading and vocabulary tests. The children who were better at spelling and writing used the most textisms. And the younger they received their first phone, the higher their scores.

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 newspapers called that concentrate on sensational news?

They are called tabloids.

6. How do older texters differ from the rest?

They try not to _____ from traditional spelling.

7. Why are slogans easy to remember?

They are easy to remember because they are _____.

8. What is a person called who enters a competition?

Someone who enters a competition is called an _____.

9. What conclusion did research come to on texting?

It proved that texting will not _____ literacy.

For markers' use

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Points

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RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO

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RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO

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Part 3 (6 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a newspaper article about Leicester University Library. Seven phrases have been removed from the text. For questions 1–6, choose from the phrases A–H the one which best fits each gap. There is one extra phrase you do not need to use. There is an example (0).

LEICESTER UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Leicester has always been famous for its library. But the former library was a rather grim place, built in the 1970s with black glass and brown shelving. To some observers it was reminiscent of a municipal car park (0) H and contained so little natural light.

The new development, called the David Wilson Library, is effectively a makeover of the existing building with an extension which doubles it in size. Big holes have been knocked in the roof to bring in the light, walls have been clad in light cherry wood, and there are four new courtyards decorated (1) _____.

Students' needs are at the centre of the new development, and the students' union has been consulted. Perhaps this is why the building contains the careers centre and the student development centre, (2) _____. There will be a help zone in which IT and library support staff – clad in distinctive polo shirts – will roam, aiding students who can't find a book or who have computer trouble.

All this will enable Leicester University to hold its head up high in the increasingly competitive world of higher education. Another university with a spectacular new library is Warwick, (3) _____.

The university's librarians did their homework, travelling to Boston in the US and Malmo in Sweden for inspiration. One innovation is a conveyor belt return system, which enables students to post their books back through a slot; (4) _____ to take out books overnight that are in high demand; and a third is an array of self-service machines, so students can issue books themselves. During exam time the library will be open until 2am; during the rest of the term it will be open until midnight.

Moreover, the university is looking into the possibility of (5) _____, says Professor Joanne Shattock. Leicester's position at the top of the student satisfaction league table in England, a position it shares with Oxford, has had a beneficial effect on applications: the number increased last academic year, (6) _____. 'Because we have this increase in student numbers, we want to be sure that the students get what they want,' says Shattock.

Adapted from 'The Independent'

For markers' use		
I	II	III
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_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

- A as well as a café and a bookshop E with hanging sculptures
- B another is an express system for students F with its learning grid open 24 hours a day
- C and the same trend is evident again this year G whether the library should be open round the clock
- D or you can eat, drink and work at the same time H because it was so dark inside

Points

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READING PAPER: Total

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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
The International Network Initiative is concerned that				
companies (0) ... assist governments to censor the	(0) READY			
Internet. Google and Yahoo have signed a document				
ensuring the protection of (1) ... to communicate	(1) FREE			
online without a (2) ... They insist that companies	(2) RESTRICT			
need to behave more (3) ... to challenge interference.	(3) AGGRESSION			
It is also stated that privacy can (4) ... the	(4) WIDE			
possibility to ensure human rights. This (5) ... makes	(5) AGREE			
companies try to resist demands to restrict freely				
accessible language and the privacy of (6) ... All	(6) USE			
tech companies, business (7) ... and the human	(7) INVEST			
rights organisations admit that they have to respond				
(8) ... to this growing problem. Before business deals,	(8) COLLECTIVE			
assessment of human rights security in a country				
will be completed to make sure that all partners (9) ...	(9) CLOSE			
follow their rules. 'We have joined this initiative				
because by effective cooperation we can achieve				
more than a company (10) ... alone,' said	(10) ACT			
A. McLaughlin, Google's director of global public				
policy.				

Points

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Part 3 (15 points, 1 point per item). Read the interview with Antonio Banderas. For questions 1–15, complete the gaps by putting the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form. There is an example (0).

You are delighting your young fans once again as Puss-in-Boots for the computer-animated film Shrek 2. How does one prepare to play a cat?

I didn't do anything special, really. I just went there trying to be as open and as fresh as I could. There (0) was no special research of looking at cats all day long or anything like that.

You must have a much closer relationship with your children after having done the film?

People ask me if this particular movie (1) _____ (to film) for my kids. Well, it's lovely to go with your kids to watch a movie, which you are a part of, and they enjoy it. I suppose my daughter (2) _____ (to remember) in 20 years' time that she went to the opening of Shrek 2 in Los Angeles with dad, and that's nice.

Is making an animated film safer than a regular film?

It depends. There are some movies that I would like to forget for the rest of my life – really! You know, if this was an art that could (3) _____ (to measure), everyone would do Titanic first to make a lot of money and then spend the rest of their lives (4) _____ (to make) magnificent movies to win Cannes.

So where do you see your career going now?

Currently I (5) _____ (to focus) my career in a totally different direction as I'd rather (6) _____ (to do) less but better. I want to direct again and do more theatre.

Do you have a story that you want to film?

I have just bought the rights to a novel in Spain (7) _____ (to write) by a friend of mine, which has won an important literary award called the Nadal. I have chosen this novel because it lets me (8) _____ (to relate) its plot to my personal experience. By the end of next year I think I (9) _____ (to finish) to direct it. And also there is a possibility (10) _____ (to work) with Pedro Almodóvar again and do an adaptation of a French novel called 'Tarantula'.

Do you think Hollywood still appeals to the huge Hispanic audience in America?

Everything that was Latino was fashionable a couple of years before I arrived but I (11) _____ (to live) in Hollywood for all these years since my arrival and I suppose that we're not fashionable anymore. We're here (12) _____ (to stay). Not just because of us, but because today the entire Spanish-speaking population (13) _____ (to occupy) all types of social positions. Lately we (14) _____ (to integrate) by American society. Actually I don't like the word fashionable because fashionable (15) _____ (to mean) that it's going to pass. It's not like that anymore.

For markers' use

I II III

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Points

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USE OF ENGLISH PAPER: Total

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RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO

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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.*

Talino gimnazijoje vykstančios Baltijos šalių konferencijos „Baltijos šalių tradicijos“ koordinatore pakvietė Jus dalyvauti konferencijoje. Jūs nutarėte parašyti laišką konferencijos koordinatorei Helle Kaiv. Laiške:

- padėkokite už kvietimą ir pasidžiaukite suteikta galimybe dalyvauti konferencijoje;
- parašykite, kokią savo šalies tradiciją ketinate pristatyti ir kodėl;
- informuokite, kokia bus pristatymo trukmė;
- pasiteiraukite, ar bus skirtas laikas diskusijoms ir paprašykite, kad atsiųstų dienotvarkę.

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's important to save wild flora and fauna for future generations

Write 150–170 words.

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 with horizontal lines for writing the composition.

Number of words	
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RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO

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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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