



ČIA PRIKLIJUOKITE KANDIDATO KODĄ	I VERTINTOJO KODAS	II VERTINTOJO KODAS	 III VERTINTOJO KODAS
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# UŽSIENIO KALBA (ANGLŲ)

## Klausymo, skaitymo, kalbos vartojimo, rašymo testai

2010 m. valstybinio brandos egzamino užduotis  
Pagrindinė sesija

2010 m. birželio 14 d.

### TRUKMĖ

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

### NURODYMAI

- Pasitikrinkite, ar egzamino užduoties sąsiuvinyje nėra tuščių lapų ar kito aiškiai matomo spausdinimo broko. Pastebėję praneškite egzamino vykdytojui.
- Rašykite aiškiai ir įskaitomai. Galite rašyti ir pieštuku, tačiau galutiniai jūsų atsakymai turi būti parašyti **mėlynai rašančiu** rašikliu. Jeigu suklydote, aiškiai perbraukite, jūsų nuomone, neteisingą atsakymą ir pažymėkite ar parašykite kitą. Neaiškiai ar pieštuku parašyti atsakymai vertinami 0 taškų. Koregavimo priemonėmis naudotis negalima.
- Bendrojo kurso užduotys pažymėtos **B→**.
- Stenkitės atlikti kuo daugiau užduočių, neatsižvelgdami į tai, pagal kokio kurso (bendrojo ar išplėstinio) programą dalyko mokėtės mokykloje.
- Atlikdami rašymo testo užduotis, naudokitės juodraščiu (jam palikta vietos sąsiuvinyje). **Juodraštis nebus tikrinamas, todėl pasilikite pakankamai laiko perrašyti savo darbą į švarraštį.**
- Rašykite tik jums skirtose vietose, nerašykite vertintojų įrašams skirtose vietose. Visame darbe neturi būti užrašų ar kitokių ženklų, kurie leistų identifikuoti darbo autorių (pvz., vardo, pavardės, mokyklos ir t. t.).  
Linkime sėkmės!

## RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO

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## LISTENING PAPER (30 minutes, 25 points)

**B→ Part 1** (5 points, 1 point per item). You are going to hear two short dialogues in an airport at the baggage claim office. You will hear them twice. Listen to the recording and complete the table. An example (0) has been done for you.

	1 <sup>st</sup> passenger	2 <sup>nd</sup> passenger
Place of departure	(0) <u>New York</u>	Johannesburg
Name of the passenger	(1) Mary _____	(4) Sam _____
Telephone number	(2) _____	004827355
Baggage colour	(3) two _____ bags	(5) _____ suitcase

For markers' use		
I	II	III
(1) _____	_____	_____
(4) _____	_____	_____
(2) _____	_____	_____
(3) _____	_____	_____
(5) _____	_____	_____

Points 

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**B→ Part 2** (5 points, 1 point per item). You will hear people speaking in five different situations. For questions 1–5, choose the best answer, A, B, or C. You will hear each situation twice.

- While preparing for his trip, Ken forgot
  - to pack his clothes.
  - to leave his keys.
  - to take care of his cat.
- The girl knows about painting the walls because she
  - studies at a college.
  - used to help her uncle.
  - is a project manager.
- What activity does the girl choose in the sports centre?
  - swimming
  - diving
  - tennis
- What does Jack tell Simone to do?
  - to help him in the kitchen
  - to cut the onions
  - to peel the potatoes
- What time did the man book the tickets for?
  - 7 a. m. on Tuesday
  - 7 p. m. on Tuesday
  - 7 p. m. on Thursday

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

Points 

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



**READING PAPER (60 minutes, 25 points)**

**B→ Part 1** (5 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read four short descriptions (A–D) about unusual houses. For questions 1–5, choose from the descriptions A–D. The descriptions may be chosen more than once. An example (0) has been done for you.

**A The Crooked House (Poland)**

This fabulous, fairy-like building was inspired by the cartoon drawings of Per Dahlberg and Jan Marcin Szancer as well as Antonio Gaudi. The outside structure of the building fully corresponds to the roof tops and levels of its neighbouring town houses. The Crooked House is situated in an extraordinary place which is the well known 'Monciak' in Sopot. Most of all, this popular walking area is a meeting place of people looking for fun and joy. There is a variety of romantic cafes, restaurants, shops and amusement parks in this area.

**B The Cube Houses (Holland)**

The Cube Houses are famous all over the world because of their striking design.

The cubes are tilted 45 degrees and sit on hexagon-shaped pole structures. Each of the houses represents a tree and all together they represent a forest. The houses have three floors with a living space of around 100 square metres. About a quarter of the space is unusable because the houses don't have any straight walls. The small third floor can be used as a garden. People who choose to live in these houses have to be creative while redecorating their houses. The Cube Houses attract a great number of tourists from all over the world.

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C The Bubble House (France)



The Bubble House has already been deemed a historic monument by France's Ministry of Culture, despite the fact that it's not even 50 years old. Designed in the 70s by Hungarian architect Antti Lovag for fashion designer Pierre Cardin, the Bubble House is futuristic yet organic, with lots of built-in furniture and oval windows. There are no sharp angles or straight lines in this unusual design. Lovag unified the home with its natural surrounding by bringing outdoor elements inside, including palm trees and a waterfall. The design is meant to take optimal advantage of the volcanic, uninhabited countryside, and its windows certainly provide a beautiful view of the Mediterranean.

Which house

matches the surrounding architecture?

symbolizes a tall plant?

perfectly matches wild landscape?

is located in an entertainment area?

makes you feel as if you were on a ship?

makes you feel as if you were outside?

D The Upside Down House (Poland)



The Upside Down House is located in Poland in the tiny village of Szymbark. Rather than simply being a strange tourist attraction, this house managed to attract thousands of tourists. The house is also the architect's vision of the Communist era and the state of the world. A building construction company would normally take three weeks to construct a house, but this one took 114 days because the workers were disorientated by the strange angles of the walls. Many tourists who visit it complain of mild seasickness and dizziness after just a few minutes of being in the structure.

Adapted from [www.unusualhouses.com](http://www.unusualhouses.com)

		<i>For markers' use</i>		
		<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>
0	A			
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

Points 

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

**B→ Part 2** (5 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about Cambridge Shakespeare Festival. For questions 1–5, complete the text with the words from the box below. There are **two** words which you do not need to use. An example (0) has been done for you.

### Cambridge Shakespeare Festival

Cambridge Shakespeare Festival is a festival of William Shakespeare's plays. The festival was founded in 1987. Over the course of the years, it has become a significant cultural event in the region. The annual festival is held (0) throughout July and August in the gardens of the Colleges of Cambridge University. Its beautiful peaceful setting is very appropriate for the staging of Shakespeare's plays.

The Festival attracts over 25,000 visitors for the productions which (1) \_\_\_\_\_ during the eight weeks in July and August. Also, because the city attracts so many tourists at this time of year, the Festival has acquired a national and international popularity, with many visitors returning to Cambridge again and again.

An evening at the Cambridge Shakespeare Festival is a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ experience. The Festival is proud of an artistic policy which works without unnecessary theatrical tricks. The Company provides access for all to these marvelous (3) \_\_\_\_\_ without any previous knowledge of the author or the play. Members of the audience can picnic in this pleasant surrounding, before sitting back to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ an evening of dynamic and highly visual theatre.

The productions themselves are vivid and spectacular, and are performed in full period costume with music. Slowly the evening passes from a glorious summer evening to dusk and then to night. The moon rises to provide additional (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in a way that no theatre could match. Following the performance, the audiences from each venue return to the heart of Cambridge and its many bars and restaurants to end a perfect evening.

For markers' use		
I	II	III
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—

Adapted from [www.cambridgeshakespeare.com](http://www.cambridgeshakespeare.com)

enjoy	lighting	run	show	specially	throughout	unique	works
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Points 

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**Part 3** (6 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about a modern way of marking students' essays. Seven phrases have been removed from the text. For questions 1–6, choose from the phrases A–I the one which best fits each gap. There are **two** phrases which you do not need to use. An example (0) has been done for you.

## Time to wave goodbye to old-fashioned lecture notes

While marking a piece of written work by some Chinese students their teacher Russell Stannard had a brainwave.

Instead of correcting their scripts in the traditional way, (0) I and giving them a mark, he created a video of himself going through each one. This was a piece of cake for Stannard, who is principal lecturer in Multimedia at the University of Westminster. 'It allows you to record the screen of your computer as if you had a camera pointing at it,' he explains. Each of the students, who were taking an English language course, had their lecturer's thought processes zapped over on a video, which they could open and listen to – as well as watch. It was (1) \_\_\_ from him. Stannard's feedback was particularly valuable. Academics' handwritten comments are often difficult to read and don't go into the kind of detail that you get in a Stannard video. You are having an interview with your teacher and discussing your work. Plus, with a video, you can go over the material (2) \_\_\_.

Stannard worked through their sentences, explaining where a tense was wrong, or the grammar was incorrect, or the wrong word had been used, encouraging them to think about (3) \_\_\_. When they next met him, the students were ecstatic and gave him a round of applause.

The lecturer knew he was on to something. Since then Stannard's reputation has soared in the geeky world of educational technology. He won an award at his own university followed by a national prize at the Times Higher awards, Stannard's work was cited by the National Student Forum in their report on ways (4) \_\_\_. Stannard has made more general videos, giving students feedback that covers a whole class. This saves him time while helping students too. If students have been taking a class on presentations, say, he writes the key points on a screen – such as looking at their notes too much or not looking enough at the audience – and clicks the button. Everyone gets the video.

'It's useful because I don't have to go through that in the next lesson. I can provide it on the internet (5) \_\_\_. Students say they love it and look at it when they need it. It saves me a lot of time,' he says.

He has created two websites, one for teachers that shows them how to use programs such as Photoshop, Twitter or Wikimail, (6) \_\_\_. This means that teachers and students who are interested in getting to grips with the range of new media on the internet can do so for free.

For markers' use

I II III

I	II	III
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—

Adapted from *The Independent*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A that technology is being harnessed for teaching    | F that his websites are attracting attention         |
| B when and where you want to                         | G and the second for students                        |
| C what the right usage would be                      | H or on the virtual learning environment             |
| D which makes innovative use of digital technology   | I <i>by making comments in the right hand margin</i> |
| E as though they had received an individual tutorial |  |

Points

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**Part 4** (9 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about plastic bags. For questions 1–5, choose from statements A–H the one which best summarises each paragraph. There are **two** statements which you do not need to use. An example (0) has been done for you. For questions 6–9, find words in the text to complete the sentences. An example (00) has been done for you.

### Do we really need to ban plastic bags?

- A Tax on plastic bags disciplines people
- B The seriousness of the problem is doubtful
- C Modern society takes plastic bags for granted
- D Scientific research is in favour of paper bags
- E Towards a plastic-free world
- F Advantages bring disadvantages
- G Scientists propose a solution to the problem
- H *Plastic bags destroy the beauty of nature*

0. H

Massing in their millions, crucified and shredded on barbed wire fences, plastic bags have come to be dubbed 'roadside daisies' in South Africa. Some now even mournfully refer to them as the country's national flower. Thousands of miles away at the heart of the Pacific Ocean, a spinning mass of plastic detritus, which includes countless carrier bags hanging limp in the water like jellyfish, revolves in perpetuity.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

Plastic bags are one of the most recognisable symbols of our modern throwaway culture. In the decades since their introduction – the first plastic 'baggies' for bread, sandwiches and fruit were introduced in the US in 1957 – their use has become widespread across the planet. It has long been the instinctive reflex of the shop assistant to place the items we buy into a plastic bag – and, equally, it has been our instinctive reflex to accept them. Very few of us ever questioned the logic or implications of such a mundane exchange. One million are handed out every minute. And in China, which last year saw the closure of one of the world's largest plastic-bag factories, with the loss of 20,000 jobs, due to the government's concern about 'white pollution', an estimated 300m carrier bags are still handed out to shoppers every day.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

But in recent years, the unsightly and growing presence of these bags across our collective environment has led to a global movement to restrict their use – and, in some cases, calls for their outright ban. Evidence from across the world suggests that such a politically bold move would produce a dramatic drop in the number of bags being used each year in Wales. In 2002, Ireland introduced a 15 euro cents tax on each plastic bag and within a few months a 90 % reduction in the number of bags being used had been recorded. In total, the tax is thought to have led to a billion fewer bags being used each year in Ireland. The tax persuaded shoppers to bring their own reusable bags with them on shopping trips, or to request far fewer bags at the checkout.

For markers'  
use

I II III

I	II	III

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3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 But the scheme has had its critics. While it was true that the tax led to a dramatic drop in the number of bags being handed out in shops, it also triggered a 400 % increase in the number of bin liners and black refuse bags being purchased. The tax also encouraged an increased reliance on paper bags which, according to a number of life-cycle analysis studies that have compared the environmental performance of various types of bags, require more energy to manufacture and release more greenhouse gases when degrading following their disposal.

4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 James Lovelock, the climate scientist, has referred to the current obsession with plastic bags as ‘rearranging the deckchairs on the Titanic’. The implication of such criticism is that we are either largely wasting our time pursuing such tactics in attempting to eradicate plastic bags, or that we are allowing ourselves to be distracted by a fairly minor environmental woe. Patting ourselves on the back about how few plastic bags we each now use allows us to ignore far more pressing environmental issues such as climate change, overpopulation, rapid species extinction and the depletion of resources such as fresh water. Today's war on plastic bags is certainly worth fighting, but not if it is at the expense of these other concerns.

5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Perhaps we need a dose of even more radical thinking: how about a tax on leaving home without a reusable bag? Consumers need to be educated and incentivised not only to acquire a reusable bag, but also to use it. According to the environment department, much progress needs to be made: while 45 % of shoppers have bought a reusable bag, only 12 % use them regularly. If we use reusable cloth bags, we could save up to 25,000 plastic bags in an average lifetime (and it can take over 1,000 years for a plastic bag to biodegrade). Many large supermarkets already offer loyalty points when we use our own bags, which is a good start.

Adapted from *The Guardian*

For markers' use		
I	II	III
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—

For questions 6–9, find words in the text to complete the sentences. **Write ONE word only.** An example (00) has been done for you.

00. What field flowers are scattered bags compared to?  
 They are compared to daisies.
6. What caused the loss of 20,000 jobs in China?  
 The \_\_\_\_\_ of one of the biggest plastic-bag factories.
7. How can the government's act to tax plastic bags be described?  
 It could be described as a \_\_\_\_\_ action.
8. Why do people forget serious environmental problems?  
 They are often \_\_\_\_\_ by insignificant issues.
9. What is James Lovelock's opinion about the current obsession with plastic bags?  
 He believes it is a \_\_\_\_\_ problem compared to rapid species extinction.

For markers' use		
I	II	III
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—

Points

<b>READING PAPER: Total</b>		

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**USE OF ENGLISH PAPER (20 minutes, 40:2=20 points)**

**B→ Part 1** (8 points, 1 point per item). For questions 1–8, complete the following text using words from the box below. Use **only ONE word in each gap**. Each word can only be used once. There is **one** word which you do not need to use. An example (0) has been done for you.

**Why don't penguins live in the Arctic?**

Most penguins are built to stay warm in extreme cold, a necessity for a bird (0) that lives in the frigid and windy Southern Ocean. The ability to live in the coldest place (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Earth comes with a disadvantage: they're not very good (2) \_\_\_\_\_ shedding extra heat. Penguins don't migrate (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the North Pole simply because they can't get (4) \_\_\_\_\_. The oceans between 45°S latitude and the northern Atlantic and Pacific are (5) \_\_\_\_\_ hot for them. To penguins, swimming in warm seas is like walking around (6) \_\_\_\_\_ winter clothes at the peak of summer! The warm waters of the equator are a barrier to penguins. Even the penguins living close to the equator stick to the cooler water coming from the south. If penguins could travel to the Arctic, they would find their niche already taken (7) \_\_\_\_\_ another bird – the puffin. Puffins are also black and white birds (8) \_\_\_\_\_ colourful beaks.

For markers' use		
I	II	III
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
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—	—	—

at	by	in	where	on	that	there	to	too	with
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**Points**

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**B→ Part 2** (8 points, 1 point per item). For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer, A, B, C, or D, best fits each gap and circle it. An example (0) has been done for you.

## The division of time

No one knows (0) \_\_\_\_ the first calendar was developed. But it seems possible that it was based on moons, or lunar months. Early humans developed a way to use the changing faces of the moon to tell time. The moon was ‘full’ when (1) \_\_\_\_ face was bright and round. The early humans counted the number of times the sun appeared between full moons. They learned (2) \_\_\_\_ this number always remained the same – about twenty-nine suns. Twenty-nine suns equaled one moon. We now know (3) \_\_\_\_ period of time as one month. The divisions of time we use today were developed (4) \_\_\_\_ ancient Babylonia 4,000 years (5) \_\_\_\_ . Babylonian astronomers believed the sun moved (6) \_\_\_\_ the Earth every three hundred sixty-five days. They divided (7) \_\_\_\_ trip into twelve equal parts, or months. Each month was thirty days, (8) \_\_\_\_ they divided each day into twenty-four hours; each hour into sixty minutes, and each minute into sixty seconds.

- |             |          |           |           |
|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 0. (A) when | B then   | C what    | D while   |
| 1. A it     | B it's   | C its     | D itself  |
| 2. A what   | B that   | C where   | D because |
| 3. A these  | B this   | C some    | D those   |
| 4. A in     | B at     | C on      | D of      |
| 5. A after  | B later  | C before  | D ago     |
| 6. A across | B around | C through | D to      |
| 7. A –      | B a      | C an      | D the     |
| 8. A when   | B then   | C than    | D them    |

For markers' use		
I	II	III
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—

Points 

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**Part 3** (8 points, 1 point per item). For questions 1–8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. An example (0) has been done for you.

## Sleep

<p>Sleep is a state that is a (0) __ part of every individual's life. We spend about one-third of our lives asleep and sleep is actually needed for (1) __. Nonetheless, people generally know little about the importance of this (2) __ activity. Sleep is a physical and mental resting state in which a person becomes relatively (3) __ and unaware of the environment. Normal sleep is characterized by a general decrease in body temperature (36–35.5°C), blood (4) __, breathing rate, and most other bodily functions. When (5) __ sleep time is less than an individual needs, a 'sleep debt' develops. Even a little (6) __ in sleep time, e. g. one hour, can cause a sleep debt. If the debt becomes too great, it can lead to a (7) __ recognized problem of sleepiness. Although the individual may not realize the change, the sleep debt can have (8) __ effects on daytime performance, thinking, and mood.</p>	(0) NATURE	<i>natural</i>	<i>For markers' use</i>		
	(1) SURVIVE		—	—	—
	(2) ESSENCE		—	—	—
	(3) ACT		—	—	—
	(4) PRESS		—	—	—
	(5) DAY		—	—	—
	(6) REDUCE		—	—	—
	(7) COMMON		—	—	—
(8) POWER		—	—	—	
<b>Points</b>					

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**Part 4** (8 points, 1 point per item). For questions 1–8, complete the gaps by putting the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form. An example (0) has been done for you.

Speleology

As a child I (0) used to go in show caves on family holidays. Early on I went to Mammoth Cave (USA). Those giant passages made me (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (to thrill). I liked the smell and feel of the rock walls and began to look at hills and mountains differently. I wondered if there (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) caves beneath them at that time. That is why twenty years later I became a professional speleologist. Speleology is concerned with all aspects of caves and cave systems. It (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (to contribute) a lot to our knowledge of the geological history of our planet since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and in its more pragmatic aspect, it usually (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (to provide) vital data for construction projects which (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (to carry) out in the mountains every year. Three months ago, in a cave in Turkey the team of speleologists I was on (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (to discover) a glacier which is the oldest known to science. At a certain time in the distant past that part of the land must (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (to cover) with ice and then somehow this ice has been preserved in that cave. At present, the glacier (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (to study) by scientists.

For markers' use		
I	II	III
—	—	—
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—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—

Points 

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**Part 5** (8 points, 2 points per item). Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. An example (0) has been done for you.

0. Kate's parents don't let her go out late in the evening.

**allowed**

Kate is not allowed to go out late in the evening.

1. Studying all day is an unusual experience for me.

**used**

I \_\_\_\_\_ all day.

2. Tom regrets missing the concert.

**wishes**

Tom \_\_\_\_\_ the concert.

3. We were sorry we had spent all our money.

**ought**

We \_\_\_\_\_ all our money.

4. It is thought that British people are very cold and reserved.

**said**

British people \_\_\_\_\_ very cold and reserved.

For markers' use		
I	II	III
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—

Points 

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USE OF ENGLISH PAPER: **Total**

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RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO

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

**WRITING PAPER (90 minutes, 30 points)**

**You must do both Part 1 and Part 2 of the Writing Paper.**

**B→ Part 1 (12 points).** Write a letter to your friend Ruth in Canada about the celebration of the Last Bell at your school in which:

- describe the weather on that day;
- write about what you liked most in the ceremony;
- tell about your plans for the rest of the summer.

Write 80–100 words. Use the space below for your notes and write your answer on page 15. You do not have to sign your letter.

Please count the number of words, including articles and prepositions, and write it down at the bottom of page 15 in the space provided.

**Notes and Draft of the Letter**

RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO

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

101UAU1

2010 M. UŽSIENIO KALBOS (ANGLŲ) VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO UŽDUOTIS

**Final Version of the Letter**

*For markers'*

*use*

**I**      **II**      **III**

Area with horizontal lines for writing the letter.

*(pasirašyti nereikia)*

Number of words	
-----------------	--

RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO

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

**Part 2** (18 points). *You have been asked to write a composition for a magazine for young people and express your **opinion** on this topic:*

**THE BEST PROFESSION TO CHOOSE**

Give at least two reasons to support your choice.

*Write 170–200 words. Use the space below for your notes and write your answer on page 18.*

*Please count the number of words, including articles and prepositions, and write it down at the bottom of page 18 in the space provided.*

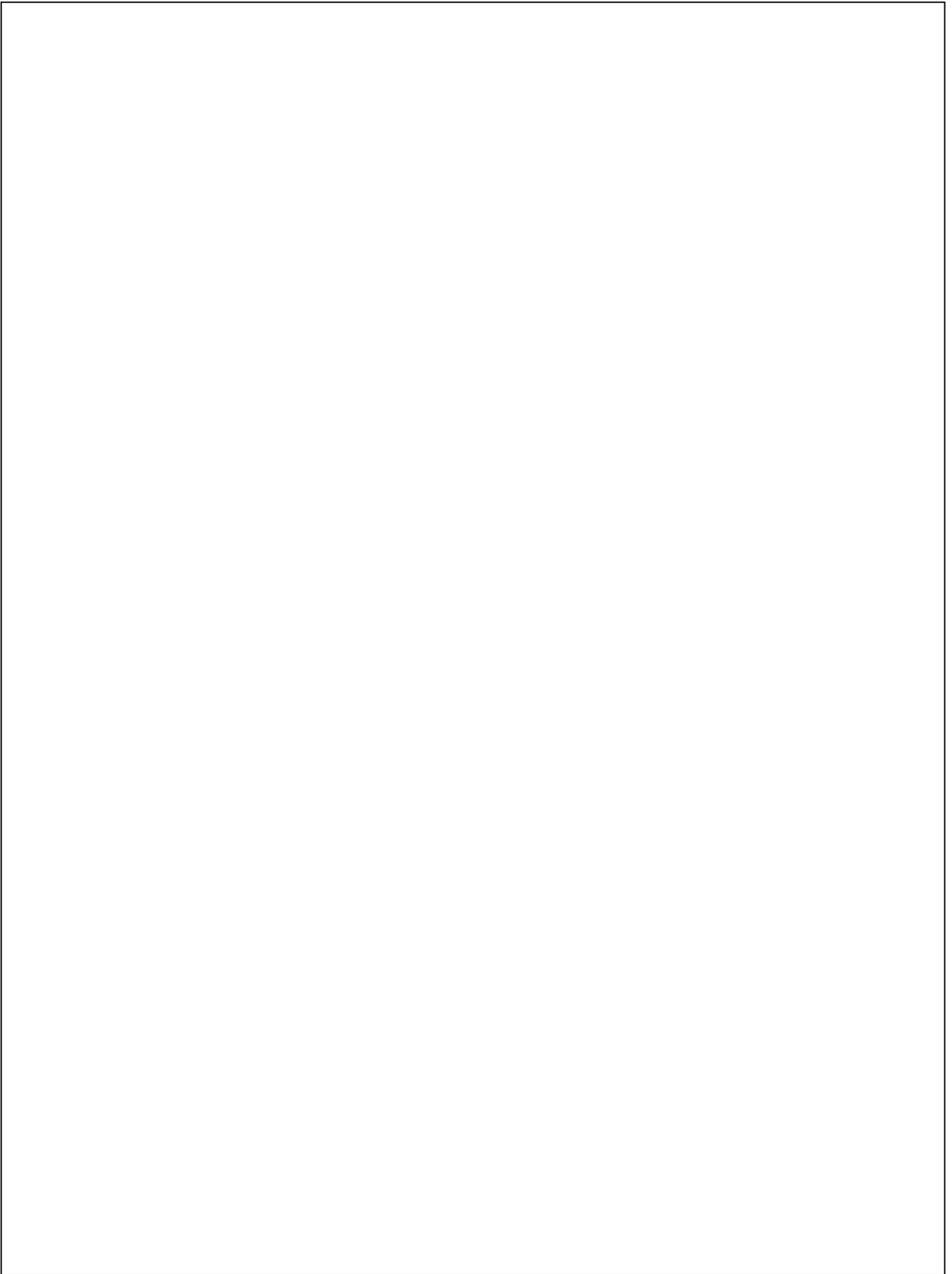
**Notes and Draft of the Composition**

**RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO**

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

101UAU1

2010 M. UŽSIENIO KALBOS (ANGLŲ) VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO UŽDUOTIS



**RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO**

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

RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO

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

**Final Version of the Composition**

*For markers' use*

**I      II      III**

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the composition.

Number of words	
-----------------	--

RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO

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

## RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO

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

101UAU1

2010 M. UŽSIENIO KALBOS (ANGLŲ) VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO UŽDUOTIS

**Letter Assessment Scale (12 points)**

Criterion	Score		
	Max.	1 <sup>st</sup> Marker	2 <sup>nd</sup> Marker
Content	3		
Organisation	3		
Range and appropriacy	3		
Accuracy	3		
<b>Letter Score</b>			

**Composition Assessment Scale (18 points)**

Criterion	Score		
	Max.	1 <sup>st</sup> Marker	2 <sup>nd</sup> Marker
Content	5		
Organisation	4		
Range and appropriacy	5		
Accuracy	4		
<b>Composition Score</b>			

<b>Total Score</b>		
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**Total Score = Letter Score + Composition Score**

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

## RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO

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

## ČIA RAŠO VERTINTOJAI

	Maksimalus taškų skaičius	I vertinimas	II vertinimas	III vertinimas
<b>KLAUSYMO TESTAS</b>	<b>25</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
<b>SKAITYMO TESTAS</b>	<b>25</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
<b>KALBOS VARTOJIMO TESTAS</b>	<b>40</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
<b>RAŠYMO TESTAS</b>	<b>30</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

<b>SUMA</b>	<b>120</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
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GALUTINĖ TAŠKŲ SUMA

(Kalbos vartojimo testo  
taškai bus dalijami  
iš 2 specialia programa.)

## Vertintojų pastabos