



Kandidato (-ės) grupės ir eilės numeris egzamino vykdymo protokole _____

Vardas ir pavardė _____

UŽSIENIO KALBA (ANGLŲ)

Klausymo, skaitymo, kalbos vartojimo, rašymo testai

2010 m. valstybinio brandos egzamino užduotis
Pakartotinė sesija

TRUKMĖ

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

NURODYMAI

- Gavę užduoties sąsiuvinį ir atsakymų lapą pasitikrinkite, ar juose nėra tuščių lapų ar kito aiškiai matomo spausdinimo broko. Pastebėję praneškite egzamino vykdytojui.
- Užrašykite savo grupės ir eilės numerį, vardą bei pavardę nurodytoje vietoje ant šio užduoties sąsiuvinio viršelio. Įsitikinkite, kad atsakymų lapas pažymėtas lipduku, kurio numeris sutampa su jūsų eilės numeriu.
- Atlikdami užduotį atsakymų lape rašykite tik mėlynai rašančiu rašikliu tvarkingai ir įskaitomai.
- Atsakymus į užduoties klausimus pirmiausia galite rašyti užduoties sąsiuvinyje, kuriame yra palikta vietos juodraščiui. Jei neabejojate dėl atsakymo, iš karto rašykite atsakymų lape. **Vertintojams bus pateikiamas tik atsakymų lapas!**
- Saugokite atsakymų lapą (neįplėškite ir nesulamdykite), nesinaudokite trintuku ir koregavimo priemonėmis. Sugadintuose lapuose įrašyti atsakymai nebus vertinami.
- Bendrojo kurso užduotys pažymėtos **B→**.
- Stenkitės atlikti kuo daugiau užduočių, neatsižvelgdami į tai, pagal kokio kurso (bendrojo ar išplėstinio) programą dalyko mokėtės mokykloje.
- Atsakymų lape atlikdami užduotis su pasirenkamaisiais atsakymais žymėkite tik vieną atsakymo variantą. Atlikdami kitas užduotis atsakymus įrašykite tam skirtose atsakymų lapo vietose. Už ribų parašyti atsakymai nebus vertinami.
- Jeigu atlikdami rašymo testo užduotis naudositės juodraščiu, kuriam palikta vietos sąsiuvinyje, pasilikite pakankamai laiko perrašyti savo darbą į atsakymų lapą.
- Rašykite tik jums skirtose vietose, nerašykite vertintojų įrašams skirtose vietose.
- Atsakymų lape neturi būti užrašų ar kitokių ženklų, kurie leistų identifikuoti darbo autorių (pvz., vardo, pavardės, mokyklos ir t. t.).

Linkime sėkmės!

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I. LISTENING PAPER (30 minutes, 25 points)

B→ Part 1 (5 points, 1 point per item). You are going to hear two short dialogues in the Lost and Found Department enquiries. You will hear them twice. Listen to the recording and complete the table. An example (0) has been done for you.

	1 st person	2 nd person
Item lost	(0) <u>raincoat</u>	document (03) _____
Colour of the item	(01) _____	(04) _____
Name of the person	Rose Goodman	David (05) _____
ID number	(02) _____	389755214

B→ Part 2 (5 points, 1 point per item). You will hear people talking in five different situations. For questions 1–5 (6–10), choose the best answer, A, B, or C. You will hear each situation twice.

06. The young people decided

- A to see the Queen.
- B to hire a yacht for sailing.
- C to go rowing in the park.

07. The man would talk to the manager

- A if there are flight delays.
- B if there are problems with the rooms.
- C if the travel agent could not help.

08. Bill wants to have his hair trimmed

- A by his barber.
- B for free.
- C by his girlfriend.

09. The new kitchen has got

- A a new toaster.
- B a new dishwasher.
- C a new fridge.

10. Tom will stay with his flatmate's family

- A for four nights.
- B for two weeks.
- C for six days.

DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS ONTO THE ANSWER SHEET

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Part 3 (4 points, 1 point per item). You will hear an interview with a young successful basketball player. For questions 1–4 (11–14), choose the best answer, A, B, or C. An example (0) has been done for you. You will hear the recording twice.

0. Trevell feels dedicated to the team because
- A his team keeps winning all the games in the season.
- B his coach and his team are very close.
- C the last season was the best in the team's history.
11. Trevell thinks that he contributes to the team by
- A making the game hard for the teammates.
- B organizing his team members for the game.
- C making himself a role model for his team.
12. During the games Trevell listens to his coach but in life
- A he thinks Dave worries too much.
- B he thinks Dave is too nice for the team.
- C he says they go camping as friends.
13. He spends his leisure summer time
- A working for the charity fund.
- B touring the whole country.
- C looking for a construction job.
14. For future life, he would like to be able to
- A focus only on the basketball career.
- B study in a 4-year college.
- C manage time more effectively.

Part 4 (11 points, 1 point per item). You will hear a review of one of the online encyclopaedias, Wikipedia. For questions 1–11 (15–25), complete the sentences. You may **write ONE word only**. Write the word exactly as you hear it. An example (0) has been done for you. You will hear the recording twice.

The new vision of a radical encyclopaedia meant that it is not (0) safe any more.

Wikipedia is a powerful encyclopaedia of the (15) _____.

People on the planet are given a (16) _____ connection to the sum of knowledge.

Britannica has (17) _____ articles in English.

Wikipedia is supported by (18) _____ funding.

Neutral approach to issues is the (19) _____ principle.

People have different ideas about what the (20) _____ is.

Many different (21) _____ write for the Wikipedia.

The deletion method was created within the (22) _____.

The new project will publish (23) _____ in different languages.

A lot of people cannot benefit from a text written at a (24) _____ level.

The Wiki books project is a new step in (25) _____.

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II. 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 hotels. For questions 26–30, choose from the descriptions A–D. The descriptions may be chosen more than once. An example (0) has been done for you.

A Jumbo Hostel (Sweden)

The Jumbo Hostel is housed within a 747-200 Boeing, situated in the Stockholm-Arlanda airport. The jumbo jet is turned into a low-cost, fully-furnished hostel that is perfect for overnight accommodation. The Jumbo Hostel has 25 rooms with three bunk beds each. The most luxurious is to be found on the plane's upper deck which has an exclusive cockpit room with private ensuite bathroom and toilet. Many original parts of the plane still remain – the lounge bar and first class seats are still there, as well as the oxygen masks. New rooms are expected to be built in the engine compartments, where the original rotor blades will be used as venetian blinds.

B Capsule Hotel (Japan)

A modern hotel where the guest space is reduced in size provides enough room to sleep. This style of hotel accommodation was developed in Japan and has not gained popularity outside of the country. The guest space is reduced in size to a modular plastic or fiberglass block roughly 2 m by 1 m by 1.25 m, providing room to sleep. Some entertainment is offered (a television and wireless internet connection). Luggage is stored in a locker, usually somewhere outside of the hotel.

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C Sand Hotel (The United Kingdom)

The world's first ever Sand Hotel has been made in Dorset. It is the biggest sandcastle-like structure ever in the UK. The structure was created by a hotel company to celebrate a growth of holidaymakers flocking to the seaside. It took 1,000 tonnes of sand and a team of four sculptors working 14 hours a day for seven days to build the structure on Weymouth beach. Guests can book to stay in the hotel, which includes beds made out of sand, until the rain washes it away. The Sand Hotel offers a twin and double bedroom, while the roofless structure gives guests the chance to 'star-gaze' at night. The beds are made of sand so it can get everywhere, especially between the toes.

D Ice Hotel (Sweden)

Sweden's Ice Hotel is built from scratch every year. A new design, new suites, a brand new reception – in fact everything in it is crisp and new. The Ice Hotel is situated on the shores of the Torne River, in the old village far away from towns and cities. 10 000 tonnes of crystal clear ice from the 'ice manufacturing plant', the Torne River, and 30 000 tonnes of pure snow are needed to build the Ice Hotel every year. The hotel sleeps over 100 guests. The Ice Hotel includes an Ice Chapel, the hotel itself, an ice art exhibition hall and a cinema.

Adapted from *Unusualhotels* website

Which hotel

retains its originality?

0 | A

rooms have no ceiling?

26 |

is situated in a remote area?

27 |

is going to be enlarged?

28 |

is rebuilt every year?

29 |

has rooms which lack space?

30 |

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B→ Part 2 (5 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about Glastonbury Festival. For questions 31–35, 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.

Glastonbury Festival

Glastonbury Festival is the largest greenfield music and performing arts festival in the world. In many ways, Glastonbury is like lots of different festivals converging on the same gorgeous countryside for the weekend. Each area of the Festival has its own character, its own loyal fans and its own special attractions. The Festival is (0) best known for its contemporary music, but also features dance, comedy, theatre, circus, and many other arts.

The Festival takes (31) _____ in a beautiful location – 900 acres in the Vale of Avalon, an area famous for symbolism, mythology and religious traditions dating back many hundreds of years. It's where King Arthur may be buried.

Thousands of people come to the festival to have the best weekend of the year or even of a lifetime, and they are (32) _____ to have it! You'll meet all kinds of people, of all ages, backgrounds, nationalities, lifestyles, faiths, concepts of fashion or lack of it and musical (33) _____. Some will undoubtedly wear silly hats, or buy shirts that they'll never wear again until next year. The overall atmosphere of the Festival is very friendly, even if it rains.

The Festival programme offers a variety of wonders to be seen, heard or just caught from the corner of your eye. Glastonbury runs (34) _____ a huge clock – it is the Big Ben of Festivals after all – and it is best not to stay staring at just one of the huge stages. Travel round it clockwise and investigate all the workings of the Festival. They are all capable of (35) _____ a visitor.

Adapted from *Glastonburyfestival* website

<i>best</i>	certain	instrument	like	part	place	surprising	taste
-------------	---------	------------	------	------	-------	------------	-------

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Part 3 (6 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about changes in British higher education. Seven phrases have been removed from the text. For questions 36–41, 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.

Student records will make degree classes obsolete

Many universities will pilot new records of student achievement that could replace the 200-year-old system of degree classification.

Eighteen higher education institutions have already been running pilots of the higher education Achievement Report (HEAR). Now they are moving to the next phase, (0) I for all their students graduating next summer.

By 2011, the Burgess Implementation Group is aiming to have the new system fully up and running so that all students will have a detailed record of their achievements in higher education. The main reason why the big change is that higher education is trying to modernise itself to meet the changing needs of students and employers.

With a growing number of graduates, some have raised concerns about (36) _____. Employers and professional bodies, too, have been calling for reform. They say they want more information about the content of courses, students' strengths and weaknesses, and the full range of skills and experience (37) _____.

The Government is therefore encouraging universities to work more closely with business and industry to ensure that higher education is turning out the kind of graduates that employers need, and that students are gaining the knowledge (38) _____ and enhance their prospects.

It has become increasingly clear that our system fails to provide the information about a student's achievements required by just about everyone with a stake in today's higher education system. This is why the achievement record is needed.

We expect it to be very popular with students. After all, (39) _____, they are entitled to receive more in return than just a single number to sum up three years of work, experience and achievements at university. The record will provide details about a student's course, the marks they have gained in individual modules, and a record of extracurricular activities and achievements that can be verified by universities – (40) _____ such as course representative or student union officer.

Another feature of the HEAR that should make it attractive to students and employers is its versatility and portability. It will be an electronic document, which means that details can be added as students progress through their course, (41) _____. It will therefore be very easy to send to prospective employers, so helping in the selection process for graduate jobs. In the long run, it could become part of a continuous record of achievement charting education from school to higher education.

Adapted from *The Independent*

- A such as how to record extracurricular activities F that will enable them to help build a stronger economy
- B if they are going to have to invest more in their higher education G for example, prizes, employability skills courses and positions held
- C that students gain during their time at university H even if they transfer from one institution to another
- D that the cost of studying for a degree has risen markedly I where many more institutions will create an achievement report
- E what they see as grade inflation

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Part 4 (9 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about electronic waste. For questions 42–46, 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 47–50, find words in the text to complete the sentences. An example (00) has been done for you.

The Big Question: How big is the problem of electronic waste, and can it be tackled?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A | What is the new industrial age feature? |
| B | How big is the e-waste stream? |
| C | What sort of goods, and in what numbers? |
| D | Has producer responsibility been adopted outside the EU? |
| E | But why break up dangerous waste? |
| F | What are the manufacturers in charge of? |
| G | Is there anything else that can be done? |
| H | What danger is that? |

0. H

Modern electronic devices might look clean, sleek and spotless on the outside, but inside they contain a lot of materials used in manufacture which are potentially hazardous to human health. Typical ones are PVC (polyvinyl chloride) plastic and chemicals used to laminate printed circuit boards to prevent them catching fire. Most of these substances can be disposed of safely, but considerable investment in waste-handling infrastructure is needed to do so. Many countries have declined to make the investment and simply shipped their e-waste abroad, usually to developing nations such as China and India. There, instead of being properly processed, appliances are either dumped in unmanaged landfills or broken up for scrap in unofficial recycling facilities – frequently by children.

42. _____

Electronic goods don't just contain hazardous substances – they contain valuable substances as well. A device such as a laptop may contain as many as 60 different elements – many valuable, some dangerous, some both. To poor people in the developing countries, there can be real money in a discarded computer or mobile phone. Copper wire is just the start of it. Mobiles and PCs are now estimated to take up three per cent of the gold and silver mined worldwide each year. But trying to recover these can pose real hazards, as toxic pollution can be produced by backyard incineration.

43. _____

A couple of years ago the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) estimated that, worldwide, between 20 and 50 million tonnes of electrical and electronic goods which had come to the end of their lives were being thrown away every year. The latest UNEP report now estimates the annual total at 40 billion tonnes, with America in the lead, producing 3m tonnes domestically every year, followed by China with 2.3m tonnes. The UK total is thought to be more than 1m tonnes, about 15 per cent of the EU total. But what is more important, the figure is starting to soar upwards, especially with a gigantic surge of disposable electronics use in the developing countries.

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44. _____

Globally more than a billion mobile phones were sold in 2007, up from 896m in 2006. In the US alone, more than 150m mobiles and pagers were sold in 2008, up from 90m five years earlier. The new UN report focuses on China, India and the other relatively poor but expanding economies. In China, for example, the report predicts that by 2020, e-waste from old computers will have jumped by 200 to 400 per cent from 2007 levels, and the same holds true for South Africa. By that same year in China, e-waste from discarded mobile phones will be about 7 times higher than 2007 levels and, in India, 18 times higher, while e-waste from televisions will be 1.5 to 2 times higher in China and India, and in India e-waste from discarded refrigerators will double or triple.

45. _____

The first thing to do is recognise the problem. The electronics revolution of the past 30 years has seemed different in kind from the original industrial revolution, characterised by smokestacks. It has seemed clean and green. But we have gradually come to realise that in two ways in particular, modern hi-tech can be bad for the planet too. The first is its energy use; so enormous is the worldwide scale of IT that electronics now accounts for two per cent of global carbon emissions, which is about the same as aviation. The second is the hardware, when it comes to the end of its natural life, which increasingly, is pretty short. We have been largely ignorant of this increasingly important waste stream, referred as 'the hidden flow'.

46. _____

The European Union has shown the way by adopting a key principle: producer responsibility – that is, make the producers of electronic goods responsible for their disposal at the end of their lives. This is written in the European Union's WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) directive of 2002 which is now law in Britain and across the EU. In practice, it means that electronics retailers must either take back the equipment they sold you, or help to finance a network or drop-off points. There have been some problems with the directive's initial operation, but its main feature is impressive in its ambition: it aims to deal with 'everything with a plug'.

Adapted from *The Independent*

For questions 47–50, find words in the text to complete the sentences. **Write ONE word only.** An example (00) has been done for you.

00. What happens with discarded appliances in China and India?

They are dumped in uncontrolled landfills.

47. What are electronic goods made of?

They are made using _____ and hazardous parts.

48. Which countries does the new UN report focus on?

It focuses on poor countries with _____ economies.

49. Why did electronics revolution seem environmentally friendly?

People were _____ about enormous e-waste.

50. What is the primary requirement to electronic goods producers?

They have the obligation of _____ of used electronics goods.

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

B→ Part 1 (8 points, 1 point per item). For questions 51–58, 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.

Polar bears

Polar bears live in the northern Arctic and (0) they are the largest land meat-eaters in the world and the largest of the bear family. Scientists estimate that (51) _____ are between 20,000 to 25,000 polar bears. In the wild, polar bears live an average of 15 to 18 years, although biologists have noticed a few bears in (52) _____ early 30s. In captivity, they may live until their mid – to late 30s. In the Arctic, (53) _____ winter temperatures can reach -45° C, these animals are perfectly adapted to survive (54) _____ the harsh weather conditions. Two layers of fur provide the bears with a very good insulation. That's why they experience almost (55) _____ heat loss. In addition, they are protected with a layer of fat (56) _____ can measure 11.5 cm thick. Compact ears and a small tail also prevent heat loss. Polar bears are so well protected (57) _____ the cold that they have more problems with overheating (58) _____ they do from the cold. Even in very cold weather, they quickly overheat when they try to run.

from	in	no	of	than	that	there	they	their	where
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B→ Part 2 (8 points, 1 point per item). For questions 59–66, 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.

Sundial

If you can read a clock, you can know the time (0) ____ the day. But no one knows what time itself is. For all our success (59) ____ measuring the smallest parts of time, time remains one of the great mysteries of (60) ____ universe. When humans had noted that natural events repeat (61) ____, they began to measure time. The most (62) ____ seen result of these movements was the difference (63) ____ light and darkness. As a result, the sundial was one of the earliest and simplest devices. A sundial measures the movement of the sun across the sky each day. It has a stick or (64) ____ object that rises above a flat surface. The stick, blocking sunlight, creates a shadow. As the sun moves, so does the shadow of the stick across the flat surface. Marks on the surface show the passing of hours, and perhaps, minutes. The sundial works well only (65) ____ the sun is shining. So, other ways were invented (66) ____ the passing of time.

0. A from
 B of
 C at
 D for

59. A in
 B on
 C of
 D at

63. A among
 B along
 C through
 D between

60. A the
 B a
 C an
 D –

64. A another
 B others
 C each
 D every

61. A theirs
 B them
 C themselves
 D their

65. A then
 B when
 C than
 D them

62. A easy
 B easily
 C easiest
 D easier

66. A to measure
 B measure
 C measures
 D measured

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Part 3 (8 points, 1 point per item). For questions 67–74, 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.

Dreams

<p>Dreams are expressions of (0) ..., feelings and events that pass through our mind while we are sleeping.</p> <p>There are a lot of different (67) ... of dreams. For example, some Native American tribes and Mexican (68) ... believe dreams are a different world we visit when we sleep. They also think that dreams help people to become more (69) For Austrian psychiatrist Sigmund Freud dreams were full of hidden meaning. He claimed that when people dream of flying or swinging, they want to be free of their (70) ... and when a person dreams that a close person has died, the dreamer is really hiding feelings of (71) ... for that person. Swiss psychiatrist Carl Jung believed dreams could help people grow and understand themselves. He believed dreams provide several (72) ... to problems we face when we are awake. Sometimes we dream the same dream over and over again. These repeated bad dreams are often (73) ... and may even be nightmares that sometimes frighten us. Nonetheless, it is believed that even bad dreams help to develop our (74)</p>	THINK	(0) <i>thoughts</i>
	INTERPRET	(67)
	CIVILIZE	(68)
	IMAGINE	(69)
	CHILD	(70)
	HATE	(71)
	SOLVE	(72)
	PLEASE	(73)
	CREATE	(74)

DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS ONTO THE ANSWER SHEET

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

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Part 4 (8 points, 1 point per item). For questions 75–82, complete the gaps by putting the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form. An example (0) has been done for you.

Climbing volcanoes

Vesuvius (0) was the first volcano I climbed. The devastated landscape of the upper slopes was like nowhere I (75) _____ (**to be**), lacking of vegetation; it felt as if I was on the surface of the moon. At the summit, I stared into the vast crater with a mixture of fear, respect and excitement, (76) _____ (**to imagine**) it on fire, bubbling with magma. This view made me (77) _____ (**to think**) everything through. There's something about being in their presence that I find hugely life-affirming, a contrast to my deskbound job as a business consultant. Since 1996 my volcano-chasing (78) _____ (**to take**) me to Chile, Bolivia and Costa Rica. Volcano Arenal in Costa Rica is one of the world's most active volcanoes – it is described as 'constantly exploding'. Although until 1968, Arenal (79) _____ (**to think**) to be inactive, so when it erupted and buried three villages, it took everyone by surprise. It (80) _____ (**to grumble**) ever since, and usually (81) _____ (**to cover**) the area in scalding ash or blasts columns of lava hundreds of feet into the air. I admired the persistence of the locals, many of whom have little choice about living where they do, but I couldn't help (82) _____ (**to feel**) I'd joined them in a macabre game of chance.

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. You can't learn playing the guitar if you don't practise every day.
without
You can't learn playing the guitar without practising every day.
83. I don't have time to prepare for my driving test.
only
If _____ to prepare for my driving test.
84. I think I left my keys in the house.
must
I _____ my keys in the house.
85. They will deliver a new TV to my father tomorrow.
have
My father will _____ tomorrow.
86. It would be better if you didn't listen to music so loudly.
prefer
I'd _____ to music so loudly.

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IV. 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 Alice in Singapore about the celebration of Midsummer's (St. John's) Day in Lithuania. In your letter:

- explain what kind of holiday it is;
- write about what you liked most in the celebration;
- invite your friend to visit you later in the summer.

Write 80–100 words. Use the space below for your notes and write your answer onto the Answer Sheet. 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 the Answer Sheet in the space provided.

Notes and Draft of the Letter

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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 WAY TO TRAVEL

Give at least two reasons to support your choice.

Write 170–200 words. Use the space below for your notes and write your answer onto the Answer Sheet.

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

Notes and Draft of the Composition

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