# ANGLŲ KALBA

Klausymo, skaitymo, kalbos vartojimo, rašymo testai

2008 m. valstybinio brandos egzamino užduotis (pagrindinė sesija)

2008 m. birželio 4 d.

#### TRUKMĖ

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

## LISTENING PAPER (30 minutes. 50:2=25 points)

**Part 1** (14 points, 2 points per item). You will hear an interview with style celebrities about how they dress their children. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer A, B or C and circle it. You will hear the text twice. An example (0) is given.

0.	According to the TV presenter, buying designer clothes for children is	For	r marke	rs'
•	A selfish.	I	use . <b>II</b>	III
	B practical.			
	C fair.			
	Tun.			
1.	The TV presenter's mother used to dress her in			
	A boyish clothes.			
	<b>B</b> plain clothes.			
	C girlie clothes.			
2.	The fashion model's sons are fans of			
	A Chelsea football team.			
	<b>B</b> Liverpool football team.			
	C Manchester United football team.		<u></u>	_
3.	The interior designer's clothes in her childhood were			
	A smart.			
	<b>B</b> expensive.			
	C ordinary.			
4.	In New York the stylist bought her daughter			
	A moccasins.			
	<b>B</b> wonderful tops.			
	C vintage shoes.			
5.	The stylist's son is often dressed in old clothes since his father			
	A never buys him new clothes.			
	<b>B</b> thinks old clothes are special.			
	C thinks old clothes are simple.			
6.	The designer's daughter Tara spends money on			
	A casual clothes.			
	B eccentric clothes.			
	C expensive clothes.			
7.	At the age of 16 the interior designer's daughters			
	A wear lots of make-up.			
	<b>B</b> are rather independent.			
	C expect their mother's control.		<u> </u>	l

Points		
Poinis		

<b>Part 2</b> (26 points, 2 points per item). You will hear a text about for young people. For questions $1-13$ , complete the seminary			_	
example (0) is given. You will hear the recording twice.		Fo	r mark	ers'
Young people aged 17 to (0) <u>19</u> worked together.		I	use II	III
Folk tales were a vehicle for understanding the (1)	of European diversity.			
Each European nation should not forget its cultural values and			_	
The survival of folk tales shows their importance, (3)	and relevance.			
Typical values of folk tales were discussed in multi-(4)	groups.			
Each group presented their (5) to all	participants.			
The national traditions were introduced by the group from the	(6) country.			
Trips, games and other forms of (7)	closed the programme.		<u> </u>	
Everybody worked in mixed groups at all (8)	of the project.			
Digitalised folk tales were published on the project (9)	·			
Discussions on national folk tales were held in schools and (1	0) clubs.			
The project helped the young people to exchange (11)	and experience.			
Every year the project adds new (12)	_ nations.			
Links to networks give more opportunities for (13)	exchange.			
	Points			
<b>Part 3</b> (10 points, 2 points per item). You will hear a descrizion 2007. For questions 1–5, choose which person is being descrizing letter which you do not need to use. You will hear the re	ribed. Use the letters A–F only or	ice. T	_	is one
			use	
<b>A</b> The business person who is concerned with green issues.	1	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i> —	
<b>B</b> The politician who brought Europe together.	2			
C The person who dealt with airport regulation matters.				
<b>D</b> The person who managed international phone charges.	3		_	
Processing and an arrangement of the second				
<b>E</b> The person who owns a national telephone company.	4	—	—	
<b>F</b> The politician who reached a compromise on energy issue	s. <u>5</u>			
	Points			
	LISTENING PAPER: Total			

#### **READING PAPER (60 minutes. 25 points)**

**Part 1** (6 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read four short descriptions (A-D) of the books. For questions 1-6, choose from the descriptions A-D. Some of the descriptions may be chosen more than once. There is an example (0).

# A Things I Overheard While Talking to Myself

The book is an insightful and funny look at some of the impossible questions the writer asked himself over the years: What do I value? What, exactly, is the good life? (And what does that even mean?) Having been saved by emergency surgery after nearly dying on a mountaintop in Chile, he finds himself not only glad to be alive but searching for a way to squeeze the most juice out of his new life. Looking for a sense of meaning that would make this extra time count, he listens in on things he's heard himself saying in private and in public at critical points in his life - from the turbulence of the sixties, to his first Broadway show, to the birth of his children, to the ache of September 11, and beyond. Reflecting on the transitions in his life and in all our lives, he notices that 'doorways are where the truth is told', and wonders if there's one thing – art, activism, family, money, fame - that could lead to a 'life of meaning'.

#### B A Short History of Nearly Everything

One of the world's most beloved and bestselling writers takes his ultimate journey – into the most intriguing and intractable questions that science seeks to answer. Now, in his biggest book, he confronts his greatest challenge: to understand – and, if possible, to answer - the oldest, biggest questions we have posed about the universe and ourselves. Taking as a territory everything from the Big Bang to the rise of civilization, the writer seeks to understand how we got from there being nothing at all to there being us. To that end, he has attached himself to a host of the world's most advanced archaeologists, anthropologists, and mathematicians, travelling to their offices, laboratories, and field camps. All along the book, humorous stories about the scientists behind the discovery and their half-crazy behaviour is given.

## C Born to be Riled

The writer sometimes finds the world a maddening place. And nowhere more so than from behind the wheel of a car, where you can see any number of people acting like lunatics while in control (or not) of a ton of metal. In his book the author takes a look at the world through his windscreeen, shakes his head at what he sees – and then takes decisive actions. Among other things, he explains: why Surrey is worse than Wales; how crossing your legs in America can lead to arrest; the reason cable TV salesmen must be punched. Raving politicians, pointless celebrities, ridiculous 'personalities' and the Germans all get it in the neck, together with the stupid, the daft and the ludicrous in an impressive comic writing which guarantees the writer's postman breathing heavily under sackfuls of letters from the easily offended.

## D The Road

The subject in his new novel is as big as it gets: the end of the world, the dying of life on the planet and the spectacle of it all. He has written a visually stunning picture of how it looks at the end to two pilgrims on the road to nowhere. Colour in the world – except for fire and blood – exists mainly in memory or dream. Fire and firestorms have consumed forests and cities, and from the fall of ashes and soot everything is gray, the river water black. Intense heat has melted and tipped a city's buildings, and window glass hangs frozen down their walls.

Adapted from Random House website

#### Which writer

watches the world go by sitting in a car? contemplates eternal values? unites entertainment and science? could call himself a 'newborn'? exposes the funny side of the researchers? severely criticizes his characters? describes the destroyed civilization?

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For markers'				
I	use <b>II</b>	III		

Points		
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For markers'

III

**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 about a new trend in tourism. 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).

#### TRAVEL SPECIAL: ROMAN HOLIDAYS

- **A** The largest polluters
- **B** The new travellers' philosophy
- **C** Environmental damage brings profit
- **D** The best solutions
- **E** The list of vanishing areas
- **F** Disappearing fauna and flora
- **G** A new trend in tourism

0 G

Paralysed by global warming? Saving the planet by staying at home? Don't be a fool, says Marcus Fairs. Join the new breed of travellers – inspired by the Emperor Nero – who are diving the Barrier Reef and hanging with orang-utans while you stare at your carbon footprint. Yes, carbon-neutral travel can wait. I am changing my travel plans this year. I'm off to see polar bears, tigers and low-lying Pacific atolls while they're still there.

1

In the spirit of Nero – the Roman emperor who sang to the beauty of the flames while Rome burned to the ground – they are determined to enjoy the final days of our beautiful Earth. Neroism is not the same as nihilism. Neroists care deeply about the planet; it's just they don't think that staying home is going to help much. They are aware that mass tourism damages the very things they are going to see since soon they will have to act more sustainably, which gives them all the more reason to be irresponsible while they still can. Alarmed by global warming, shocked by the imminent mass extinction of species and extremely worried at the environmental damage caused by mass tourism, they have decided to act before it is too late.

2

Time is against us. Half of all vertebrate species are thought to be under threat and the journal *Nature* reports that a million species could become extinct by 2050. With accelerating pollution and habitat destruction, ours may be the last generation able to experience pristine areas of the planet covered with rainforests and the wildlife they support before they change radically. 'Biodiversity hotspots' are areas harbouring significant diversity of endemic species that are under threat from human activity. On average, these biodiversity hotspots have lost 90 per cent of their original habitat. Tiger study in India shows that there are so few tigers left now that people are afraid they will miss them if they don't get in there quickly.

\_ for cruises and trips to vanishing areas.

3		· marke use	
The tour companies have noticed the rise of travel Neroism. 'I think it is definitely a case of getting in there now while it's still there for these people', says Julian Matthews, founding director of conservation-minded travel company Discovery Initiatives, which reports new flows of earnings from the increasing demand for trips to see threatened killer whales in Norway and polar ice sheets melting. 'In the past few years I've seen an exponential growth in demand for cruises to the Arctic and the Antarctic. Two to three years ago we would organise trips for 20 to 30 people. Now we're organising trips for 65 to 75 people and this number is growing'.			
4			
A report published by Conservation International and the United Nations Environment Programme in 2003 appears to confirm the idea that tourists are flocking to endangered sites. It found that visits to the world's most threatened areas grew by an astonishing 100 per cent between 1990 and 2000 – almost double the growth rate for tourism in general. The 'threatened areas' were identified as wilderness locations like Amazonia, the Congo Forest of Central Africa and the island of New Guinea; coral reefs. Pleasures such as skiing in the Alps and snorkelling on the Great Barrier Reef may not be possible in just a few years' time.			
5			
Travel is often unfairly demonised by the eco-lobby: flying accounts for around 3 per cent of global C02 emissions (compared to 20 per cent for domestic heating and a similar amount for road transport). According to the Carbon Trust, of the 11 tonnes of CO2 emitted each year by the average person in the UK, just 0.68 tonnes comes from flying – whereas a full tonne derives from the manufacture and transport of our clothing. 'Demanding that people stop flying is not the solution to all our problems', says a representative of a travel agency, 'especially when many developing countries rely on responsible tourism, which helps to protect and conserve their environment'.			_
Adapted from The Independent			
For questions 6–9 (2 points per item) find words in the text to complete the sentences. You one word in each gap. There is an example (00).	эи та <sub>:</sub>	y use	only
(00). How is the Emperor Nero related to a new trend in tourism?  A new trend in tourism is <u>inspired</u> by the Emperor Nero.	For I	· marke use <b>II</b>	ers'
<b>6.</b> What shocks Neroists and makes them act decisively?			
One of the issues is the of species.	_		
<b>7.</b> Why are biological hotspots so important?			
They are of great importance because they house biological of species.	_		

**8.** What is constantly increasing because of vanishing areas?

**9.** Why is flying planes considered to be unfriendly for the environment?

Flying planes is considered to be unfriendly because of CO2 \_\_

The growing \_

Points

**Part 3** (6 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a newspaper article about traffic jams. 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).

	For	r marke	ers'
THE END OF TRAFFIC JAMS?	I	use II	III
An innovative study suggests scientific solutions to global transport problems			
within the next 50 years. A remarkable study into the way millions of people will travel			
in the future reveals a world where cars drive themselves, people could be tagged so they			
are constantly monitored, $(0)$ $H$ rather than people.			
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
Transport Communications, a new book on the future of transport by two New			
Zealand professors, brings hope that nanotechnology, satellite communications and			
computer chips could put an end to problems (1) and increasing fuel prices. The	<u> </u>	—	
study also reveals new concerns, ranging from heavily controlled society to whether there			
will be an increasing 'obesity time bomb' because homes, vehicles and even clothes will			
do everything for us.			
Some of the ideas are already starting to emerge in reality, (2) Professor	—	—	
Chris Kissling, one of the authors, said congestion for every type of transport and the			
threat of climate change from burning fossil fuels mean (3) Nanotechnology	—	—	
coatings could enable vehicles to change colour depending on the weather, or to show			
that they were an emergency vehicle on a call, absorb solar power, clean themselves, and			
repair scratches.			
The future, as envisioned by Kissling and co-author John Tiffin, (4),	—	—	
global positioning system satellites and nanotechnology. Tiny computer chips and			
sensors could be used to track crowds through public transport hubs or to check the car in			
for a service if a fault is detected.			
Satellites could help the computers guide cars on roads and fly planes or pilot ships			
remotely, the book says. Nanotechnology could also be used to develop 'clever clothes'			
for humans, enhancing their abilities to walk or run, carry heavy loads (5)			
Like any futurologists, Kissling and Tiffin risk being accused of both repackaging	—		
old ideas and wild imaginings. But (6): autopilots are common on planes and			
ships, and cars already tell drivers to buckle up, slow down or change the oil.			
Adapted from The Guardian			
A that it is no longer possible to rely on E or even 'fly like birds'			
traditional solutions	_	,	
<b>B</b> some of these wild things are starting to <b>F</b> but others read like Isaac Ashappen Bradbury science fiction	ımov	or I	Ray
C such as congestion, the threat from terrorism G so computers do not get abse	nt-mi	nded	or
drowsy			
<ul> <li>Prelies heavily on ever smaller computers</li> <li>H and nearly all modes of transpobly computers</li> </ul>	rt ca	n be	run
Points [			

**READING PAPER:** Total

## USE OF ENGLISH PAPER (20 minutes. 20 (40:2) points)

**Part 1** (15 points, 1 point per item). For questions 1–15, insert the missing words. Use only **one word** in each gap. There is an example (0).

WORLD'S LARGEST DIGITAL ORCHESTRA MAKES ITS DEBUT	For I	· marke use II	ers'
The timeless world (0) $\underline{of}$ the orchestral instruments has finally been invaded by the			***
technological advance. The instrumental groups such (1) bands and			
orchestras have given way to computers.			
Fifty music students, (2) studied at York University, staged the first hi-			
tech traditional symphony last night by sitting (3) the concert hall floor and			_
playing nothing but laptop computers. As well (4) the			
conducting novelties, these computers involved interaction, (5)			
allowed each musician both to hear the others (6) to get quite			
independent from the screen. Floods full (7) music filled the			_
building in York. Other music was activated (8) players making			
hand movements which were filmed and turned (9) music by			_
the laptops' inbuilt cameras. In one of three pieces specially written for the event, the			
computers played (10) only classical music but also jazz			
designed to 'test the possibilities of digital sound'.			
Although (11) of the works, written by Field and two			
graduate students, was (12) impressive part of improvisation,			_
most of the music followed the traditional style. Musicians, who were dressed			
(13) formal black, used Apple MacBooks. Field said, 'This is			_
obviously innovative but (14) the same time we want to keep and			
use the human interaction which is part of a symphony orchestra. The aim is to encourage			
the audience to get to the place (15) technology is taking us.'			

Points		

**Part 2** (10 points, 1 point for item). For questions 1-10, read the text below. 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).

OBVIOUS CHANGES		I	or mark use II	ers III	
It's not just your (0),	(0) IMAGINE	imagination			
the weather really is getting (1) than ever.	(1) BAD				
It is obvious to the home (2) of middle	(2) OWN				
England who have stood knee deep in their flooded sitting					
rooms. It has not escaped the notice of the (3)	(3) RESIDE				
who live on Malibu beach.					
Disasters are (4) increasing in both frequency	(4) DRAMATIC				
and the (5) of the expansion into people's	(5) STRONG			_	
(6) places along with the growth in effects.	(6) LIVE				
Two experts, Andrew Buncombe and Daniel Howden,					
give an (7) why disasters are coming more furiously.	(7) EXPLAIN				
In this situation the researchers (8) governments to take	(8) ADVICE			_	
more convincing steps in emission control.					
That is the reason why the (9) blame	(9) SCIENCE				
greenhouse gases for the temperature increases.					
This year there have been (10) floods all over the world.	(10) USUAL				

<b>Points</b>		

**Part 3** (15 points, 1 point per item). Read a story about the experience of studies in a foreign country. For questions 1-15, complete the gaps by putting the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form. There is an example (0).

LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE	For I	r marke use <b>II</b>	ers'
For Clare Griffith it (0) was (to be) one of the best times of her life. Although going			
back to school for a month might (1) (not to be) everyone's idea of a			
holiday. The school was the British Institute of Florence and she was able to study Italian			
while she (2) (to live) in one of the world's most beautiful cities.			
'I would prefer to practise Italian through speaking and listening rather than			
(3) (to learn) it through grammar rules', she says. The greatest			
progress tends (4) (to make) by those with a low to intermediate			
knowledge of a language.			
Griffith's reasons for going (5) (to be) her love of Italy and her			
increasing frustration with a language barrier that (6) (to mean) she			
could not enjoy the country to the full. She said that some time ago she			
(7) (to have) several attempts to learn Italian at night school. 'Now I			
(8) (to need) something much more intensive', she says. She could		<u> </u>	
have stayed with a host family or in the accommodation (9)			
(to provide) by the institute. The former would have been fine for an 18-year-old.			
Parents sending their 17-year-olds for two weeks in a foreign city to build up to A-level			
revision want their children (10) (to stay) with a host family, which		<u> </u>	
can be a learning opportunity in itself. If she had had to live in the family she			
(11) (not to enjoy) it. She wasn't worried about			
(12) (to go) away on her own.			
Now she (13) (to learn) Italian for a month. 'Today I can		ļ —	
watch films and (14) (to read) books in Italian, but I miss speaking			
it. Communication (15) (to become) more and more important.'			
Points			
USE OF ENGLISH PAPER: Total			

#### 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.

Tarptautinė jaunimo organizacija, kuriai jūs priklausote, prašo jūsų priimti paviešėti studentą(-ę) iš Švedijos.

Parašykite organizacijai elektroninį laišką, kuriame:

- atsiprašykite, kad šiuo metu jūs negalite jo(-s) apgyvendinti ir paaiškinkite kodėl;
- pakvieskite atvykti kitu laiku vasarą;
- pasiteiraukite apie atvyksiantį(-čią) studentą(-ę), jo(-s) amžių, pomėgius, vizito trukmę;
- pasiūlykite, kaip svečias/viešnia galėtų praleisti laisvalaikį.

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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## **Final Version of the Letter**

To:	International Youth Organisation	=				
Subject:	Swedish student's visit to Lithuani	a		_		
Date:	4 June 2008			_		
					se	rs'
Name Sur	name (pasirašyti nereikia)	Number of wo	rds			

Part 2 (16 points). You have been asked to write a composition for an international student magazine which offers holidays as prizes.

#### THE PLACE I LIKE TO GO TO

Describe the place and explain why you like it (give 3 reasons).

<i>Write 150–170 words.</i>
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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				

81ANTV01	ANGLŲ KALBA ★ 2008 M. VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO UŽDUOTIS ★ Pagrindinė sesija

## Final Version of the Composition

	Fo	r marke	ers'
		use	
	I	. <i>II</i>	III
•			
	· ·	: !	

Number of words	

## **Letter Assessment Scale (14 points)**

	Score			
Criterion	Max.	1 <sup>st</sup> Marker	2 <sup>nd</sup> Marker	
Content	3			
Organisation	3			
Range and appropriacy	4			
Accuracy	4			
Lo	etter Score			

## **Composition Assessment Scale (16 points)**

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

Total Score	

**Total Score = Letter Score + Composition Score**