

PATVIRTINTA
 Nacionalinės švietimo agentūros direktoriaus
 2025 m. liepos 4 d. įsakymu Nr. VK-748

**2025 M. PAKARTOTINĖS SESIJOS UŽSIENIO (ANGLŲ) KALBOS
 VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO PIRMOSIOS DALIES
 KANDIDATŲ DARBŲ VERTINIMO INSTRUKCIJA**

Klausimo Nr.	Atsakymas	Taškai už teisingą atsakymą
SAKYTINIO TEKSTO SUPRATIMAS (KLAUSYMAS) – 20 taškų LISTENING COMPREHENSION		
Part 1 (5 points)		
1.	B – creates a sense of division.	1
2.	F – limits individuality and creativity.	1
3.	G – promotes unrealistic expectations.	1
4.	C – encourages showing off.	1
5.	D – fosters low self-esteem.	1
Part 2 (4 points)		
6.	to ensure data is protected from physical and digital threats	1
7.	Their professional-level IT skills are often overestimated.	1
8.	They make unreasonable decisions.	1
9.	the lack of mindfulness	1
Part 3 (5 points)		
10.	He realised his dream independently.	1
11.	monolingual	1
12.	English is phonetically awkward for opera.	1
13.	The one that required physical strength.	1
14.	They are catchy and comprehensible.	1

Part 4 (6 points)¹		
15.	faced	1
16.	bitter	1
17.	hiccups / hiccoughs / <i>hickups</i> Taip pat įskaitoma: <i>hicups</i> *	1
18.	guilt	1
19.	helping	1
20.	focused / <i>focussed</i>	1
RAŠYTINIO TEKSTO SUPRATIMAS (SKAITYMAS) – 20 taškų READING COMPREHENSION		
Part 1 (4 points)		
1.	D – The bridge is unstable in high winds.	1
2.	E – The bridge has been decaying for a long time.	1
3.	F – The bridge is dangerous because it is very narrow.	1
4.	C – The bridge has historical value.	1
Part 2 (4 points)		
5.	respond to stimuli based on rewards.	1
6.	pests.	1
7.	appearance.	1
8.	blotched fur is rare among wild cats.	1
Part 3 (6 points)		
9.	C – In fact, it represents a transformative shift in how they have come to learn, interact, and understand the world.	1
10.	E – Imagine a classroom where the chalkboards and textbooks of yesteryear are replaced by immersive VR experiences.	1
11.	G – VR also provides a dynamic and interactive approach to learning that serves various learning styles and speeds.	1
12.	B – Importantly, VR supports Generation Alpha's learning preferences by offering dynamic and immersive experiences.	1
13.	H – As a result, this generation is not only tech-savvy but also culturally and socially connected.	1
14.	F – Consequently, VR technology becomes more pervasive and accessible, it is likely to become as standard in classrooms as computers are today.	1

¹ Tikrinant klausymo teksto supratimą, toleruojama tam tikri atsakymai su viena rašybos klaida, įvertinus, kad nepakinta žodžio tarimas ir reikšmė. Tokie atsakymai pateikti pasviruoju šriftu.

Part 4 (6 points)		
15.	tackling	1
16.	conducted	1
17.	drops	1
18.	tool	1
19.	fear	1
20.	Adrenaline Taip pat įskaitoma: adrenalin*	1

Iš viso 40 taškų.

* Vadovaujantis 2025 m. užsienio (anglų) kalbos valstybinio brandos egzamino pirmosios dalies vertinimo komisijos 2025 m. liepos 3 d. protokolu Nr. EV2-33, vertinimo instrukcija papildyta dviem papildomai priimtinais atsakymais.

TRANSKRIPTS

(Klausymo dalies tekstai)

PART 1

EXAMPLE 0

I recently heard a podcast about fashion and it was really eye-opening. We often think of fashion as something exciting, but there's this whole other side we don't talk about enough. A lot of the clothes we buy come from places where workers face terrible conditions – long hours, low pay, even unsafe environments. And all the industry is interested in is keeping up with the demand and making more money. It's tough to see, but it's a reality that calls for us to think about how our clothes are made and what we can do to make things fairer for everyone.

SPEAKER 1

Fashion's supposed to be this awesome way to show off your personality. It's often said it celebrates individuality and creativity, brings us closer even – well, at least that's the story the fashion world likes to tell. Trends tell us what's in and what's out, and if you can't keep up? Let's just say, you're kind of left on the sidelines. I often see this leading to barriers and reinforcing differences. And it's not just about fitting in, you know? It's about all these labels, product lines, and price tags that drive consumption while making it super obvious what people can or can't afford.

SPEAKER 2

Trends can be fun. But sometimes they come with hidden costs – you feel like you have to dress a certain way to fit in, and over time, your sense of identity gets pushed aside. Instead of showcasing who you are, you end up blending in, so it has the opposite effect. It's frustrating, because true originality can easily be overshadowed by sameness, and diversity of expression starts to fade. Eventually, everything begins to feel indistinct. And when fashion begins to favour uniformity over imagination, we don't just lose inspiration – we lose the excitement of shaping something meaningful.

SPEAKER 3

I feel really strongly that the fashion industry, from the clothes we're expected to wear to the lifestyles we are encouraged to mirror, often sets standards that are impossible for the average person to meet. Whether it's the widespread belief that one must have a perfect body or the constant pursuit of the newest luxury items or trending eating plans, these ideals often ignore the diverse realities and needs of individuals, I guess. So, instead of feeling empowered by style, individuals often find themselves chasing an ideal that feels out of reach, one that doesn't reflect their personal reality at all. These unattainable ideals often disregard the practical limitations that most people face, which is a real problem.

SPEAKER 4

Diverse trends and industries often dictate shifting norms. Unfortunately, this happens in all countries and cultures, weaving its way to every corner of the world. It feels as if the demand to conform is ever-present. Fashion increasingly pushes us not just to look good, but to use it as a signal indicating our status through what we wear, consume, or even how we take care of ourselves. More than just a sense of belonging. Fashion becomes all about labels worn with pride as a tool for displaying wealth or keeping up with trends – sometimes even at the cost of comfort. That's the tough part, I reckon.

SPEAKER 5

The world of fashion often elevates certain looks, brands, or habits, leaving some people feeling inferior, don't you think? If you don't follow the trends, stick to the latest diet, or can't afford premium brands, it's easy for the system to make you feel as if society is looking down on you – to make you feel inadequate. This cycle can demonise those who aren't able to keep up, labelling them as outdated or unworthy, creating an unrealistic sense of value around looks and habits that shapes how people see themselves. And meanwhile, the limited diversity of what's considered "acceptable" creates a narrow view of beauty and worth. Not exactly fair, is it?

PART 2

From data leaks to hacking headlines, cybersecurity has never been more relevant – and today, we’ve got just the person to break it all down. Joining us in the studio is expert Troy Scot. Hello Troy.

Hi, thanks for having me. It’s great to be here.

Troy, how did your interest in this field first take shape?

I started, like many others, by playing computer games, which led me to explore weak points and errors in games – breaking them down to see how they worked. I often experimented with ways to modify the games using tools and tricks that were easily available. This curiosity about understanding games eventually sparked my interest in technology and security.

How would you define cybersecurity?

Cybersecurity is the practice of safeguarding computer systems, networks, and sensitive information from unauthorised access and malicious activities. This protection extends to defending against hacking, changing or destroying sensitive information, and phishing attacks, as well as theft or damage to computer equipment. In today’s digital age, cybersecurity is indispensable for individuals, businesses, and government agencies alike. It ensures the integrity and confidentiality of sensitive data, preventing financial loss, reputational damage, and other harmful consequences, but it is impossible to prevent entirely all types of attacks completely.

What are the most widespread or dangerous general misconceptions about cybersecurity?

I think the most common misconception is that hackers wear hoodies - that they are dark and shady characters. Contrary to popular belief, they’re often very unsophisticated – some are even children or young adults. It surprises people to realise that many hackers succeed despite having little to no technical expertise. Most cyber-attacks happen through basic vulnerabilities – stuff that would be considered... well... amateurish, at least from a professional’s point of view. The idea of the ‘brilliant hacker’ is an oversimplified view, and it’s constantly pushed by the media. The public thinks hackers are geniuses with green screen and dark rooms – a version of them that’s widely understood, thanks to media stereotypes. That kind of imagery does a disservice to the public because it makes the problem seem harder to solve than it really is.

So why, despite numerous warnings and training programs, do people continue to fall for cybersecurity scams?

That’s because they underestimate the likelihood of it happening to them. Many people believe that these incidents only happen to others, and they don’t see themselves as potential targets. Distraction, stress, and the pressures of daily life reduce people’s ability to make sensible decisions – especially when faced with even the most sophisticated-looking scams. In many cases, people think they are making a rational and overconfident decision when, in reality, reflexes kick in before reasoning does. Even with basic cybersecurity training, people often respond without conscious thought. In real-life situations, scam attempts are less straightforward. Faced with a request that seems urgent or empathetic, their judgment can become clouded.

But cybersecurity is not just an IT issue, it’s also a human issue, isn’t it?

Cybersecurity programs traditionally focus on technical solutions – firewalls, encryption, antivirus software, and the like. However, policies and technology alone are not enough. At its core, cybersecurity is a human factor. Attackers don’t just hack systems; they hack people, and they’re

exceptionally good at it. Cybersecurity professionals often use jargon and complexity to describe the many components of security: threat actors, exploits, vulnerabilities, and so on. While technical safeguards are necessary, their imperfection means they cannot fully protect against threats. Similarly, the absence of well-defined policies can pose challenges. Yet, one of the most overlooked issues is how easily we respond without thinking rather than with deliberate attention. By gaining deeper insight into what leads individuals to click on malicious links or share sensitive data, we can start building stronger defences.

Thank you. It's been a real pleasure to talk and listen to you.

PART 3

.....sounds of opera in the beginning.....

My guest this week is an opera singer Richard Goodman. Regarded by fans and critics alike as one of America's foremost tenors, not only because of the outstanding beauty of his voice and his authentic portrayals of operatic characters but mostly due to his onstage magnetism that has critics and legions of fans around the world united in rapture. Richard, thanks for joining us.

Thank you, it's great to be here.

Richard, on your web-page you are pretty honest about your relationship with singing, especially how it all started; you always wanted to be an opera singer, didn't you?

Always. I would drive my siblings crazy with never-ending concerts. My passion for opera was undeniable, but finding someone to inspire and guide me was a challenge. Barely anyone in my family cared much for music, so I had to rely on my own inner drive to navigate the path ahead. Supposing I'd had a mentor to figure out the path, my talent, technique, and focus would have developed faster. Those early struggles, however, shaped my determination and made me value every step of the journey. Sometimes, I wondered if I should have followed the paths the others in my family took, but my dream always pulled me back toward opera.

Opera comes from the Latin 'opus' meaning work. To become an opera singer requires hard work, dedication, and it's not just the voice that matters...

Absolutely. Opera is 'The Olympics' of music. You have to be multi-talented – good at memorising, and have good physical, emotional and mental control and stamina, not to mention language skills. Many people ask me if all opera singers are fluent in the languages they sing in, well, some are. But they don't have to be fluent in daily speech, only in singing. There are singers who learn Czech and German roles but cannot actually converse in those languages; like me, I can pronounce French or Italian at a near-native level when speaking someone else's text. The only language that I'm fluent in is the one I learned as a kid, but the one I sing in least, which I'd say is a typical-ish language background for most professional native English-speaking opera singers.

Oh, good point, most operas are not sung or written in English, which gives opera a reputation for being boring. So why didn't people just translate those operas into English, what do you think?

Well, some have been. But unfortunately, when translated, great European operas can turn into a mess. I used to agree with opera goers and critics who claim that English is not poetic or expressive, but Byron, Keats, or Shakespeare proved them wrong. However, singing in English poses a different challenge. The main issue is that English has too many short, one-syllable, sharp words like 'up', 'down', 'go', 'here', 'there', 'sit', and so on, and its consonants can make it sound clunky, stiff, and even lacking in fluidity when sung in opera. While English is perfectly capable of being great in poetry, it just doesn't have the melodic quality needed for opera. English in opera is anything but boring, but compared to the musicality of Italian or French, it can be more difficult to make it sound engaging and melodious.

You've had some iconic roles – which one pushed you to your limits the most?

Rigoletto was one of the first roles that truly challenged me. The intricate staging and emotional demands of the character required both precision and depth. Then there was Calaf in *Turandot*, where delivering *Nessun Dorma* tested my muscular power and stamina like never before. *Don Giovanni*, on the other hand, combined elaborate costumes with the mental complexity of the role, making it really demanding – though, in contrast, it was less of a stretch than the other ones. Each role presented unique hurdles, but that's what makes opera so rewarding.

Richard, I am sure there are some listeners who have never been to the opera but would like to start listening to it. Any recommendations?

Oh God.....let me think. Well, there are different suggestions. I would say it would be good to start with an Italian opera. I know that generalisations can be hugely inaccurate, but I think Italian opera is generally more accessible, tuneful and they make fewer demands intellectually than the meaty, dramatic and complex German ones. Well, French is definitely colourful, subtle, or exotic and always has beautiful melodies and rich orchestrations, but it's a bit on the long, drawn-out side for some. But some Italian operas – anything by Rossini, for example, would be a very good place to start. There are a lot more operas out there which have *FADING*.....

PART 4

100 years ago, no one had tasted bubble-gum, soft-serve ice cream, or energy drinks. The foods we eat are always evolving, and new tastes are being created.

Barely any of our present-day food production has ever existed totally naturally. Many of the foods we consume today have faced changes to improve their taste, size, and resilience. The fruit and vegetables we are now enjoying have been created combining genes to selectively breed more desirable varieties. For example, carrots weren't originally orange, they were white; watermelons were small, hard and bitter; while peaches once resembled cherries and tasted salty.

New flavours arrive unpredictably as food manufacturers create new products, such as meat-free ham-burgers and animal-free milk. Unusual processed foods will probably exist soon, including novelties like edible spray paint or sweet lollipops designed to get rid hiccups, or salty crisps to help stop a fit of sneezing. In the longer term, fine-tuning our biology could also allow us to eat without guilt, as this would result in the regulation of our appetite.

Furthermore, we'll have functional foods to cater for every segment of the population, intended to meet specific health goals and helping individuals adopt diets that fit their unique lifestyles. Experts will craft the most suitable nutritional profile for each demographic group and individual to ensure food choices are in harmony with personal health requirements. Although we can't predict exactly what products will appear in stores, it's clear that the future of food is already coming to life thanks to new ideas. Science is currently focused on developing ice cream and chocolate that don't melt in warm weather, plenty of weird vegetables, and NASA-inspired super-foods are definitely under development. Those involved in the food industry debate whether the effects of these innovations on consumer choices will be positive in the long run.