

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.
Iš viso	3 val. 20 min.

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

Part I (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
 - A selfish.
 - B practical.
 - C** fair.

- 1. The TV presenter’s mother used to dress her in
 - A boyish clothes.
 - B plain clothes.
 - C girlie clothes.

- 2. The fashion model’s sons are fans of
 - A Chelsea football team.
 - B Liverpool football team.
 - C Manchester United football team.

- 3. The interior designer’s clothes in her childhood were
 - A smart.
 - B expensive.
 - C ordinary.

- 4. In New York the stylist bought her daughter
 - A moccasins.
 - 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 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 are rather independent.
 - C expect their mother’s control.

<i>For markers' use</i>		
I	II	III
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Points

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Part 2 (26 points, 2 points per item). You will hear a text about one of the Intercultural Dialogue Year projects for young people. For questions 1–13, complete the sentences. You may use more than one word. An example (0) is given. You will hear the recording twice.

Young people aged 17 to (0) 19 worked together.
 Folk tales were a vehicle for understanding the (1) _____ of European diversity.
 Each European nation should not forget its cultural values and (2) _____.
 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.
 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 (10) _____ 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.

For markers' use		
I	II	III
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Points

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Part 3 (10 points, 2 points per item). You will hear a description of the five most distinguished Europeans in 2007. For questions 1–5, choose which person is being described. Use the letters A–F only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use. You will hear the recording twice.

- A The business person who is concerned with green issues.
- B The politician who brought Europe together.
- C The person who dealt with airport regulation matters.
- D The person who managed international phone charges.
- E The person who owns a national telephone company.
- F The politician who reached a compromise on energy issues.

	1
	2
	3
	4
	5

For markers' use		
I	II	III
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Points

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LISTENING PAPER: Total

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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
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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
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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
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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 windscreen, 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
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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?

0	C
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

<i>For markers' use</i>		
I	II	III
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Points

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Part 2 (13 points, 1 point per item in questions 1–5 and 2 points per item in questions 6–9). You are going to read a newspaper article 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
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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	
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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	
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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 markers' use		
I	II	III
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3	
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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	
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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	
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Travel is often unfairly demonised by the eco-lobby: flying accounts for around 3 per cent of global CO2 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 markers' use		
I	II	III
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—

For questions 6–9 (2 points per item) find words in the text to complete the sentences. You may use only **one word** in each gap. There is an example (00).

(00). How is the Emperor Nero related to a new trend in tourism?
A new trend in tourism is inspired by the Emperor Nero.

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

6. What shocks Neroists and makes them act decisively?
One of the issues is the _____ of species.

7. 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?
The growing _____ for cruises and trips to vanishing areas.

9. Why is flying planes considered to be unfriendly for the environment?
Flying planes is considered to be unfriendly because of CO2 _____.

Points

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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).

THE END OF TRAFFIC JAMS?

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 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*

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

- A that it is no longer possible to rely on traditional solutions
- B some of these wild things are starting to happen
- C such as congestion, the threat from terrorism
- D relies heavily on ever smaller computers
- E or even ‘fly like birds’
- F but others read like Isaac Asimov or Ray Bradbury science fiction
- G so computers do not get absent-minded or drowsy
- H and nearly all modes of transport can be run by computers

Points

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READING PAPER: Total

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WRITING PAPER (90 minutes. 30 points)

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

Part 1 (14 points). Read the task given in Lithuanian and do it in English.

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

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).

Write 150–170 words.

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

Letter Assessment Scale (14 points)

Criterion	Score		
	Max.	1 st Marker	2 nd Marker
Content	3		
Organisation	3		
Range and appropriacy	4		
Accuracy	4		
Letter Score			

Composition Assessment Scale (16 points)

Criterion	Score		
	Max.	1 st Marker	2 nd Marker
Content	4		
Organisation	4		
Range and appropriacy	4		
Accuracy	4		
Composition Score			

Total Score		
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Total Score = Letter Score + Composition Score