



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

# UŽSIENIO KALBA (ANGLŲ)

## Klausymo, skaitymo, kalbos vartojimo, rašymo testai

2011 m. valstybinio brandos egzamino užduotis  
Pagrindinė sesija

2011 m. gegužės 21 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>

**I. LISTENING PAPER (30 minutes, 25 points)**

**B→ Part 1** (6 points, 1 point per item). You are going to hear two short telephone conversations about registering for language courses. You will hear them twice. Listen to the recording and complete the table. An example (0) has been done for you.

	Conversation 1	Conversation 2
Name of the School	(0) <u>London Language School</u>	Brighton Language School
Name of the applicant	Anna TOWNSEND	Sirius (04) _____
Contact phone	(01) _____	4401775263
Age of the applicant	32	(05) _____
Course level	Intermediate (02) _____	Beginner Greek
Course date	(03) _____	July 8 (06) _____

DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS ONTO THE ANSWER SHEET.  
YOU WILL HAVE 15 SECONDS AT THE END OF PART 1.

**B→ Part 2** (4 points, 1 point per item). You will hear people speaking in four different situations. For questions 7–10, choose the best answer, A, B, or C. You will hear each situation twice.

07. You are visiting a Wax museum when you hear a woman addressing a group of pupils. Who is this woman?

- A a school teacher
- B a security officer
- C a museum guide

08. You are in a department store and you hear a shop assistant talking to a customer. What is she refusing to do?

- A exchange a faulty item
- B give him his money back
- C fix a faulty item

09. Two people are talking about a friend's party on the phone. How was the party?

- A boring
- B overcrowded
- C exciting

10. Listen to a woman calling an airline. What does she want to do?

- A change her accommodation
- B change her travel date
- C change her destination

DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS ONTO THE ANSWER SHEET.  
YOU WILL HAVE 15 SECONDS AT THE END OF PART 2.

**Part 3 (4 points, 1 point per item).** You will hear an interview with a university professor about urban foxes. For questions 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. People think that urban foxes are  
 A similar to country foxes.   
 B becoming bolder.   
 C more scarce these days.
11. The stereotype of the urban fox is  
 A a red beauty.   
 B a yelling creature.   
 C an adorable pet.
12. A teenage fox is known as  
 A a fearless creature.   
 B a fearful creature.   
 C a fierce creature.
13. Foxes like school grounds because  
 A they find dog-food there.   
 B they find lunch leftovers.   
 C they love playing on the ground.
14. A fox can be scared away by  
 A water sprays.   
 B rubbish bags.   
 C red painted sheds.

DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS ONTO THE ANSWER SHEET.  
 YOU WILL HAVE 30 SECONDS AT THE END OF PART 3.

**Part 4 (11 points, 1 point per item).** You will hear a report on how chewing gum is causing problems for the environment. For questions 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.

If people are inattentive on the street they may (0) step into chewing gum.

It is very difficult to clear your shoes from the (15) \_\_\_\_\_ chewing gum.

The gum must be cleaned up since it takes awhile to (16) \_\_\_\_\_.

Many experts try to (17) \_\_\_\_\_ this environmental problem.

Regular chewers take gum for the breath (18) \_\_\_\_\_ effect.

Chewing gum may (19) \_\_\_\_\_ blood flow and feed the brain.

Revolymer company analyzes the (20) \_\_\_\_\_ of the chewing gum.

A new chemical formula will make chewing gum disintegration (21) \_\_\_\_\_ to dissolving plastic bags.

Streets will stay less littered if we teach people to act more (22) \_\_\_\_\_.

The 'Gummy bins' project is well received and widely (23) \_\_\_\_\_.

Wrigley company will hold its (24) \_\_\_\_\_ focus on education.

Gum litter may completely disappear in the future due to the efforts of (25) \_\_\_\_\_ minds.

DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS ONTO THE ANSWER SHEET.  
 YOU WILL HAVE 1 MINUTE AT THE END OF PART 4.

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

A Maldon Mud Race



Maldon is a town located in the east of England. The town is known for its strange racing competition held in December or January. The race is organized by the Maldon District council and local Rotary and Lions club. All the money collected in this event goes to those in need. The event was first organized in 1973. Maldon mud race is held in the local Promenade Park. Each competitor has to pass through some 200 metres of mud, run across the river, drink a pint of beer from a barrel placed there and then return to the starting point. The participants usually wear funny clothes. The biggest problem for the organizer is high tide. Some races had to be postponed because of it.

B Cheese Rolling Race



Accurate information is hard to come by, but the tradition is at least 200 years old. Each year the event becomes more and more popular with contestants coming from all around the world to compete or even simply to watch. It has long been regarded as one of the most curious and risky of English springtime pastimes. The competitors chase a large round of cheese down a steep hill in Gloucestershire, risking to be called fools and break their legs and arms. The cheese can reach speed up to 112 km/h, which is enough to knock over and injure a spectator. The first person over the finish line at the bottom of the hill wins the cheese.

## C Christmas Pudding Race



The Great Christmas Pudding Race has been a London annual event since 1980. It's a charity event to raise money for Cancer Research programme. Teams represent schools, universities, companies or other organisations. They must wear fancy dress and have to run around Covent Garden Square while trying to balance a Christmas pudding on a plate! Obstacles, such as balloons full of flour, are put in their way to make it even more fun to watch.

## D Pancake Race



The object of the race is to run 450 yards and get to the finishing line first, carrying a frying pan with a pancake in. The skill lies not so much in the running of the race but in flipping – and catching – the pancake. To ensure that it is not glued to the pan, the pancake must be tossed up in the air before the start and after the finish of the race. Only women who are native of the village and are over 16 years of age can enter. They must wear clothes typical of a housewife such as a skirt, apron and headscarf.

Adapted from website *traditions-uk*

In which race:

- the competitors must wear carnival costumes?
- the competitors must run the distance twice?
- the competitors are checked against cheating?
- the competitors might get injuries?
- the competition depends on the natural phenomenon?
- the competitors have difficulties because of objects blocking their way?

0	C
26	
27	
28	
29	
30	

DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS ONTO THE ANSWER SHEET

**B→ Part 2 (5 points, 1 point per item).** You are going to read a text about the changes in the English language. 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.

### Changes in the English language

How many words in the English language never make it into dictionaries? This is the question that researchers and members of the public can now answer using a new online (0) tool developed by Google with the help of scientists at Harvard University. The large database is being created as the (31) \_\_\_\_\_ to a new era of research in the humanities, linguistics and social sciences that has been called 'culturomics'.

The database includes more than 5m books – both fiction and non-fiction – published between 1800 and 2000. If written as a single line of (32) \_\_\_\_\_, this would stretch to the moon and back 10 times.

In their initial analysis of the database, the team found that around 8,500 new words (33) \_\_\_\_\_ the English language every year and the lexicon grew by 70% between 1950 and 2000. But most of these words do not appear in dictionaries. It is estimated that 52% of the English vocabulary (34) \_\_\_\_\_ of undocumented words in standard references.

The researchers were also able to trace how words had changed in English, for example, a trend that started in the US towards more regular forms of verbs from irregular forms like 'burnt', 'smelt' and 'spilt'. The irregular forms still are used in British English. But the -t irregulars may (35) \_\_\_\_\_ in England: each year, a population the size of Cambridge adopts 'burned' instead of 'burnt'.

Adapted from *The Guardian*

consists	enter	dictionary	disappear	important	key	text	tool
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DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS ONTO THE ANSWER SHEET

**Part 3 (6 points, 1 point per item).** You are going to read about the British society. Seven sentences have been removed from the text. For questions 36–41, choose from the sentences A–I the one which best fits each gap. There are two sentences which you do not need to use. An example (0) has been done for you.

### Universities lead the way to the 'big society'

When David Cameron first launched his idea of the 'big society', which would see citizens work together to run libraries, post offices, transport and more, the biggest criticisms were practical ones. (0) I And would volunteers have anything close to the necessary skills required to run local services?

Students are already living the 'big society' ideal, doing free work for charities – and gaining valuable experience in return. In Britain's universities the pro bono philosophy (literally 'in the public good'; in practice it means free) is thriving. (36) \_\_\_\_\_ The undergraduates advise local clients supervised by academics and, when required, practising lawyers.

It was appropriate to give students opportunities to see how law can work in practice, and to assist the local community. The philosophy is mirrored at universities across the country, including Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool, Kent, Oxford and many more. In fact, pro bono work has become so established that on Saturdays hosting sessions on setting up law clinics and developing project ideas are held.

(37) \_\_\_\_\_ Across the UK, engineering, public relations and business academics are all donating their time to supervise. At Queen Mary, University of London, Professor Stefano Harney and five of his business school colleagues have launched a free consultancy service to help non-governmental organisations become more business-savvy. The inspiration, he says, stemmed from 'business schools in the UK rightly being blamed for turning a blind eye to the culture of greed and exploitation. (38) \_\_\_\_\_'

Harney and his colleagues now devote hours to working with small NGOs who can't afford expensive consultants, offering advice on leadership, strategy and development. They act like psychoanalysts to these small organisations, listening to them and often helping them to work out their organisational issues for themselves. PhD students are also involved and Harney is now planning to expand his activities. (39) \_\_\_\_\_

For university students, the incentive of pro bono work is obvious: with graduate unemployment which is the highest in 17 years, it's a way to add sparkle to CVs. Add to that the boost to local communities – especially crucial now, with the public sector cutbacks – and you have, as several academics tell, 'a win-win situation'. (40) \_\_\_\_\_ It's no surprise that some are building pro bono work into timetable.

At Portsmouth University, final-year students help local charities to improve their accounting systems as part of their coursework. Caroline Willot, finance lecturer at Portsmouth University explains: 'The students got so much out of it that it is obvious that working for charities was an excellent two-sided relationship. (41) \_\_\_\_\_'

Adapted from *The Guardian*

- A Consequently, that led to the recent financial crisis.
- B So universities under social pressure want to prove their worth.
- C Take the University of the West of England, where 200 law students and academics run a legal clinic with the Bristol Citizens Advice Bureau.
- D But he believes universities are getting better at explaining what they do for local communities.
- E But the work isn't limited to law faculties, or even just to students.
- F The charities benefit from the university's expertise and the students gain genuine work experience.
- G For a start, he is going to include undergraduates and teach them how to work with NGOs in the process.
- H Nevertheless, they do so in a way that helps the local community and it's even better.
- I Would people really give their time for free?

**DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS ONTO THE ANSWER SHEET**

**Part 4** (9 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about the e-book. 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.

What's on the next page in the great e-book race?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A | A successful launch of the new gadget           |
| B | Amazing storage capacity                        |
| C | The rise of glaring cover design                |
| D | Debatable destiny of the e-book                 |
| E | Increasing popularity of the traditional book   |
| F | Smart technologies influence the act of reading |
| G | The loss of pictorial art                       |
| H | <i>A special place for the e-book</i>           |

0. H

If the digital age is the final victory of the numerate over the literate, as a Salman Rushdie character memorably put it, then where does the e-book fit in? The answer, I think, is somewhere between the electric car and teleportation; or, to put it another way, between something that looks like the imminent future and something that looks like total fantasy.

42. \_\_\_\_\_

There has never been so much speculation about the future of the book. Some argue that the e-book will replace the hardback; others that it will replace the paperback, leaving print books to become semi-luxury items; others state that it will eliminate the book altogether, transforming it into some interactive multimedia experience. Everyone from publishers to hardware manufacturers and to designers is desperately trying to see around the corner. This is literature's equivalent of the space race, complete with all the one-upmanship and wild speculation that accompanied the original.

43. \_\_\_\_\_

Meanwhile, back in 2010, we have a plastic electronic device that's a new-fashioned way of reading old-fashioned books. The Kindle is the bestselling dedicated e-reader on the market. Although traditionalists bemoan the death of the book, consumers seem to have no problem making the switch from page to screen. When Amazon put on the new Kindle on the market in August, it saw its total book sales in the UK increase sixfold for that month. So how does this gadget redefine the act of reading? Is it a significant evolutionary step, or merely the fax machine of the near future?

44. \_\_\_\_\_

The immediate thing that struck me as I embarked on my first Kindle novel was how the Amazon Kindle logo was constantly in my peripheral vision. The next thing I noticed was that there were no page numbers. The corner of the screen revealed that I was 3% of the way through my novel. Immediately, the book assumed the character of a new medium. Gone was the rhythm of the page, replaced by fractions of a digital file. My progress was being measured on a progress bar, just like a software download on my computer.

45. \_\_\_\_\_

The statistical feel of those percentages chimed with the perverse fact that on my 241gm Kindle I can store 3,500 books – one a week for the next 70 years. At the pace I read, I could probably get through about 20 books before the device either packs in, is lost or becomes technologically obsolete. But then the internet has taught us that only impossible quantities of knowledge will do. No wonder, with its little keypad, the Kindle looks like a calculator for reading.

46. \_\_\_\_\_

But one of the most glaring departures from the traditional book is a design issue. Now that books are dematerialising, their covers are becoming irrelevant. We don't browse Amazon the way we do a bookshop. With e-books, this treasured task in the graphic designer's repertoire is now about as persuasive to a potential buyer as an application logo. Once you've downloaded the book, you only ever see the cover once, when you open the file for the very first time – that is, 0% of the way through. And unlike ordinary books, e-books don't flip shut. When you switch off your Kindle, the screen freezes on an image. It could have been the cover of the book you were just reading, but instead it rotates through a random series of authors' portraits. You may be enjoying William Gibson, but staring back at you is Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Adapted from *The Guardian*

*For questions 47–50, find words in the text to complete the sentences. Write no more than TWO words. An example (00) has been done for you.*

00. How do people related to the e-book want to know about the future of the e-book?

They desperately want to know about it.

47. What can the emergence of the e-book be compared to in the world of literature?

It is compared to the \_\_\_\_\_.

48. How do book-lovers react towards the appearance of the e-book?

They \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the paperback book.

49. Where can you see how much you have read of the e-book?

It is shown on a \_\_\_\_\_.

50. How does a device change technologically with time?

It becomes \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**B→ Part 1** (8 points, 1 point per item). For questions 51–58, read the text below and decide which answer, A, B, C, or D, best fits each gap. An example (0) has been done for you.

Singapore is one of the (0) most visited cities in the world. Located at the tip of the Malay Peninsula, Singapore's tropical climate welcomes (51) \_\_\_\_\_ leisure and business travellers all year round. The excellent infrastructure enables visitors to enjoy (52) \_\_\_\_\_ many sites and attractions in a safe, clean and green environment. The award-winning Changi Airport provides airlinks to (53) \_\_\_\_\_ cities around the world. The train and subway systems are clean, fast and efficient. In addition, its modern cruise terminal has established Singapore as (54) \_\_\_\_\_ of the most popular cruising centers of South East Asia and an exciting port on (55) \_\_\_\_\_ Asian cruise tours. In the city, there is (56) \_\_\_\_\_ need for a car. Public transportation is excellent and walking is (57) \_\_\_\_\_ good way to explore the city. All popular attractions are also accessible (58) \_\_\_\_\_ tour bus.

0. A many        
 B most        
 C much        
 D more

- |                                      |                                     |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 51. A with <input type="checkbox"/>  | 55. A much <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B together <input type="checkbox"/>  | B little <input type="checkbox"/>   |
| C both <input type="checkbox"/>      | C many <input type="checkbox"/>     |
| D each <input type="checkbox"/>      | D more <input type="checkbox"/>     |
|                                      |                                     |
| 52. A it <input type="checkbox"/>    | 56. A a <input type="checkbox"/>    |
| B it's <input type="checkbox"/>      | B no <input type="checkbox"/>       |
| C its <input type="checkbox"/>       | C none <input type="checkbox"/>     |
| D itself <input type="checkbox"/>    | D some <input type="checkbox"/>     |
|                                      |                                     |
| 53. A major <input type="checkbox"/> | 57. A an <input type="checkbox"/>   |
| B lots <input type="checkbox"/>      | B a <input type="checkbox"/>        |
| C majority <input type="checkbox"/>  | C the <input type="checkbox"/>      |
| D minor <input type="checkbox"/>     | D – <input type="checkbox"/>        |
|                                      |                                     |
| 54. A first <input type="checkbox"/> | 58. A in <input type="checkbox"/>   |
| B one <input type="checkbox"/>       | B with <input type="checkbox"/>     |
| C each <input type="checkbox"/>      | C to <input type="checkbox"/>       |
| D only <input type="checkbox"/>      | D by <input type="checkbox"/>       |

**B→ Part 2** (8 points, 1 point per item). For questions 59–66, complete the gaps by putting the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form. An example (0) has been done for you.

I think the first time I (0) knew what I wanted to do with my life was when I was about four years old. I (59) \_\_\_\_\_ (**to listen**) to an old radio, playing a railroad song. The song (60) \_\_\_\_\_ (**to call**) 'Hobo Bill's Last Ride'. And I thought that was the most wonderful, amazing thing that I (61) \_\_\_\_\_ (**ever / to hear**). From that day on, I (62) \_\_\_\_\_ (**to want**) to sing on the radio. So soon enough, I started knocking on doors at the radio station. I (63) \_\_\_\_\_ (**to refuse**) more than once, but I didn't give up. Refusal makes you (64) \_\_\_\_\_ (**to rethink**) your actions and learn from them. You must (65) \_\_\_\_\_ (**to use**) the failure as a stepping stone. Close the door on the past. If you (66) \_\_\_\_\_ (**to analyze**) it as you're moving forward, you'll never fall in the same trap twice.

**Part 3** (8 points, 1 point per item). For questions 67–74, insert the missing words. Use only one word in each gap. An example (0) has been done for you.

People increasingly look to food to solve (0) their health problems. Over the past decade, the biggest trend in food marketing has been the shift (67) \_\_\_\_\_ organic, 'natural' and even 'whole' foods. Consumers in wealthier markets worldwide have demanded foods (68) \_\_\_\_\_ minimal processing and added health-promoting ingredients in the belief that such food is healthier for their bodies. Functional foods do more (69) \_\_\_\_\_ just provide nutrients – they may play a role (70) \_\_\_\_\_ reducing your risk of disease. The modern craze (71) \_\_\_\_\_ functional foods began much more recently and what is more interesting (72) \_\_\_\_\_ started in Asia, not Europe. Long before Activia came Yakult, a bioactive yogurt-like drink from Japan that is now available worldwide. (73) \_\_\_\_\_ average, the Japanese spend twice as much per person (74) \_\_\_\_\_ functional foods as Americans and nearly three times as much as Europeans.

**Part 4** (8 points, 1 point per item). For questions 75–82, 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.

Steven Spielberg started his (0) .....	IMPRESSION	(0) <i>impressive</i>
career from charging five cents per ticket to viewing parties for his homemade movies to becoming the most commercially (75) .....	SUCCEED	(75)
director in Hollywood history. When Spielberg was a child, he was shy and (76) ..... boy who was self-admittedly afraid of everything. So, by focusing on his (77) ..... Spielberg was able to conquer his fears and prove both himself and his doubters wrong.	SOCIAL	(76)
Spielberg (78) ..... observed the world and usually sought ideas for his films from everyone and everything around him. Despite living in his (79) ..... world and taking himself to far off lands, he always sought (80) ..... from what was closest to his heart – his family.	STRONG	(77)
At work Spielberg likes things done his way. But he understands that his colleagues require the (81) ..... to do what they need as well. By maintaining this delicate balance, he (82) ..... became one of the most esteemed directors in the movie industry.	CRITICISE	(78)
	IMAGINE	(79)
	INSPIRE	(80)
	DEPEND	(81)
	PRACTICE	(82)

**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. My friend says he's too old to learn driving a car.

**young**

My friend says he is not young enough to learn driving a car.

83. It is impossible that you saw Susan, she is in Italy.

**can't**

You \_\_\_\_\_ Susan, she is in Italy.

84. There was no juice left yesterday.

**ran**

We \_\_\_\_\_ juice.

85. I'd prefer you begin working hard.

**rather**

I \_\_\_\_\_ working hard.

86. 'Don't go close to the edge of the cliff', the teacher said to me.

**warned**

The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ close to the edge of the cliff.

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DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS ONTO THE ANSWER SHEET

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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).** You got an interesting letter from your friend Dan describing his favourite pastime activity parkour (free running). Write a letter to your friend about your favourite activity in which tell:

- when you started it;
- why you started it;
- why you recommend it.

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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**DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER YOUR LETTER ONTO THE ANSWER SHEET**

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15 iš 20

RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO

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

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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 WAYS OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

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**

**DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER YOUR COMPOSITION ONTO THE ANSWER SHEET**

RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO

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

16 iš 20

**RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO**

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**DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER YOUR COMPOSITION ONTO THE ANSWER SHEET**

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**RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO**

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