



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

UŽSIENIO KALBA (ANGLŲ)

Klausymo, skaitymo, kalbos vartojimo, rašymo testai

2011 m. valstybinio brandos egzamino užduotis
Pakartotinė sesija

2011 m. birželio 17 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. |

NURODYMAI

- Gavę užduoties sąsiuvinį ir atsakymų lapą patikrinkite, ar juose nėra tuščių lapų ar kito aiškiai matomo spausdinimo broko. Pastebėję praneškite egzamino vykdytojui.
 - Užrašykite savo grupės ir eilės numerį nurodytoje vietoje ant šio užduoties sąsiuvinio viršelio. Įsitikinkite, kad atsakymų lapas pažymėtas lipduku, kurio numeris sutampa su jūsų eilės numeriu.
 - Bendrojo kurso užduotys pažymėtos **B→**. Stenkitės atlikti kuo daugiau užduočių, neatsižvelgdami į tai, pagal kokio kurso (bendrojo ar išplėstinio) programą dalyko mokėtės mokykloje.
 - Atsakymus į užduoties klausimus pirmiausia galite rašyti užduoties sąsiuvinyje. Jei neabejojate dėl atsakymo, iš karto rašykite atsakymų lape. **Vertintojams bus pateikiamas tik atsakymų lapas!**
 - Atlikdami užduotį atsakymų lape rašykite tik tamsiai mėlynai rašančiu rašikliu tvarkingai ir įskaitomai.
 - Saugokite atsakymų lapą (neįplėškite ir nesulamdykite), nesinaudokite trintuku ir koregavimo priemonėmis. Sugadintuose lapuose įrašyti atsakymai nebus vertinami.
 - Atsakymų lape atlikdami užduotis su pasirenkamaisiais atsakymais žymėkite tik vieną atsakymo variantą. Atlikdami kitas užduotis atsakymus įrašykite tam skirtoje atsakymų lapo vietoje. Už ribų parašyti atsakymai nebus vertinami.
 - Atlikdami klausymo testo užduotis nepamirškite atsakymų įrašyti į atsakymų lapą per tam skirtą laiką, kuris nurodytas po kiekvienos užduoties.
 - 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.
- Linkime sėkmės!

RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO

(iki teisėtai atskleidžiant vokus, kuriuose yra valstybinio brandos egzamino užduoties ar jos dalies turinys)
 2011 M. UŽSIENIO KALBOS (ANGLŲ) VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO UŽDUOTIS

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 study 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 | London School of (0) <u>Culture</u> | Liverpool School of Arts |
| Name of the applicant | Susan FANSTEIN | Alice (04) _____ |
| Course name and number | English history No (01) _____ | (05) _____ course |
| Course start date | (02) _____ July | 19 August |
| Residence arrangement | single room | a big (06) _____ studio |
| Deposit payment | (03) \$ _____ deposit | no deposit |

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 hear two colleagues talking in an office. What are they going to put on the table?

- A a CD player
 B a TV set
 C a personal computer

08. You are in a shopping mall when you hear a couple talking. What are they looking at?

- A an aquarium
 B a table lamp
 C a crystal vase

09. You hear a man talking about his back. How did he injure it?

- A in a road accident
 B by lifting something
 C in a fight

10. Listen to a man who has just arrived at a meeting. Why is he late?

- A The weather was bad.
 B There was a traffic jam.
 C He had a car accident.

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

RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO

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

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Part 3 (4 points, 1 point per item). You will hear a farmer talking about the wolf population in the US. 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. A farmer, Jim Stone says that wolves
- A come to his front door.
- B have a long history of presence in the US.
- C have no interest in his cattle.
11. American ranchers would like to
- A start hunting season on wolves.
- B drive wolves to extinction.
- C stop harassing wolves.
12. Jim Stone thinks that farmers have
- A to act as the first settlers.
- B a right to feel like kings.
- C to live peacefully with wolves.
13. Jim Stone thinks that now wolves are
- A urbanised.
- B newcomers.
- C tamed.
14. The ranger discovered that wolves were most scared by
- A the sound of motorcycle.
- B the remoteness of the area.
- C the presence of the man.

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 text on drinking water issues. 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.

- Tap water was New Yorkers' choice in the (0) blind taste test.
- People drink more water due to modern fitness (15) _____.
- Tap water can cause infection (16) _____ in the cities.
- The US water industry is promising to give purer, (17) _____ product.
- More than 1 dollar is an (18) _____ cost for a bottle of water.
- Coca-Cola is (19) _____ Dasani bottled water as pure and still.
- The company was not (20) _____ its water from natural sources.
- The cost of filtered water differs little from (21) _____ tap water.
- Filters in a plumbing system solve some (22) _____ problems.
- The drawback of tap water is that it may contain (23) _____.
- Washed and put to new use plastic (24) _____ the quality of drinking water.
- The number of bottles thrown away by (25) _____ make environmental issues truly grave.

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

RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO

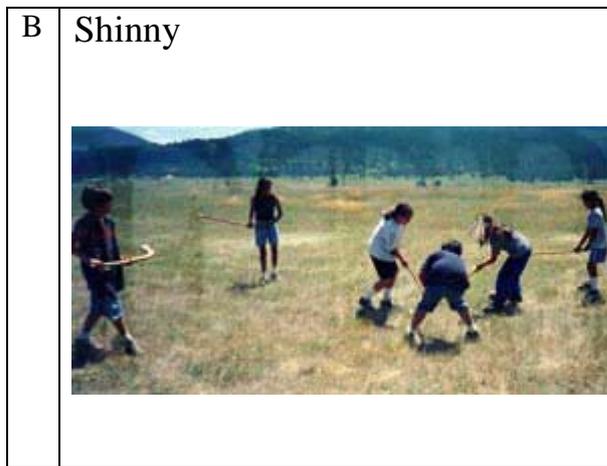
(iki teisėtai atskleidžiant vokus, kuriuose yra valstybinio brandos egzamino užduoties ar jos dalies turinys)

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 native American sport games. 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.



Lacrosse, a team sport of the native American origin, may have developed as early as the 5th century, but since then has undergone many modifications. In the traditional native Canadian version, each team consisted of about 100 to 1,000 men on a field that stretched from about 500 yards to a couple of miles long. Now men's field lacrosse is played with ten players on each team. It is played using a small solid rubber ball and a long-handled stick called a lacrosse stick. The objective of the game is to score by shooting the ball into the opponent's goal, using the lacrosse stick to catch, carry, and pass the ball.



A kind of field hockey known as shinny was among the most popular native American games. It was played with a ball or bag, which was hit with sticks curved at one end. The ball and sticks might be decorated with paint or beads. Very often teams were formed dividing the group into approximately equal levels of skills among the players. The length of the field varied from two hundred yards to a mile or more. The object of the game was to hit the ball through the opponent's goal. The ball could be kicked or hit with the stick but not touched with the hands.

C Ladder Ball



Ladder ball is a game of skill, fitness and a small amount of luck. It's typically played at family reunions, camping trips or other outdoor gatherings. The game is simple to understand but difficult to master. Ladder ball is played with 2 or more players or teams. Each player has 3 golf ball bolas. A bola is 2 golf balls attached by a nylon rope. The object of the game is to wrap your bolas around the steps of the ladder. The ladder consists of 3 steps, a top, middle and bottom step. In order to win, a player must be the only one to score exactly 21 points after the completion of a round.

D Pok-A-Tok



Pok-a-tok was taken very seriously and only the best of athletes could play. It was a combination of soccer, basketball, racquetball, and volleyball. It was played with a six-inch rubber ball and a hoop which was placed vertically twenty to thirty feet above the ground. The object was not only to get the ball in the hoop but also to keep the ball in motion. They did this with any part of their body except their hands. It was taken so seriously that only priests could coach teams. Unlike our sports now the losing team of Pok-a-tok was executed.

Adapted from website *traditions-USA*

The game is more than one thousand years old.

The game consisted of a variety of other games.

The game rules have changed over the centuries.

Players don't need to make teams.

The game losers were punished.

The tools used in the game were ornamented.

| | |
|----|---|
| 0 | A |
| 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 changing nature of fame. 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.

The Google and Harvard team of researchers investigated the changing nature of fame over the past two centuries. By looking at the frequency of (0) famous people's names in literature, they showed that celebrities born in the mid-20th century tended to be younger and more famous than those of the 19th century, but their fame lasted for a shorter (31) _____ of time. By 1950, celebrities were achieving fame, on average, when they were 29, compared with 43 for celebrities around 1800. The researchers discovered that people are getting more famous than ever before, but are being forgotten more (32) _____ than ever. Mark Twain is among the most famous writers and among the most famous people. Among the American presidents, it's Theodore Roosevelt.

By the mid-20th century, the most famous actors tended to achieve fame at around 30 years of (33) _____, while writers had to wait until they were 40. For politicians, fame didn't tend to happen until they reached 50 or above. Science is a (34) _____ route to fame. Physicists and biologists eventually reached a similar level of fame as actors but it took them far longer. Even at their peak, mathematicians tend not to be appreciated by the public.

For anyone tracking the cultural spread of specific thinkers, it is worth noting that 'Freud' appears more (35) _____ in the digitised books than instances of 'Galileo', 'Darwin', or 'Einstein'.

Adapted from *The Guardian*

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|------|-----|--------|------|---------|-------|
| age | <i>famous</i> | most | old | period | poor | rapidly | times |
|-----|---------------|------|-----|--------|------|---------|-------|

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.

'Big society'

It is this government's ambition to build a stronger society – a 'big society'. (0) I The vital ingredient of the big society is personal and social responsibility: people playing their part to make a difference. This means devolving power to neighbourhoods so they can take control of what's happening in their area – from new housing developments to policing and it means opening up the delivery of public services to charities, social enterprises and private companies. (36) _____ It means social action: people giving their time – and, yes, their money – to support good causes and help make life better.

This is a new approach. Of course, in one way it's easier for those in government to say 'pay your taxes and leave the problem-solving to us; don't worry about what's going on outside your front door because we'll sort everything out'. (37) _____ Government has spent years trying to micro-manage everything from the centre – taking away local choice and control, only to realise it is ineffective, cuts the bonds of community and locks out creativity and innovation. What's more, this approach underestimates people's ability and desire to get involved.

One of the great things about Britain today is that so many people are already playing their part and being generous with their time and money. Charitable donations rose last year, and a quarter of the population regularly volunteer – but we could do more. Britain lags behind other countries, especially the US, in terms of its rates of charitable giving and volunteering. (38) _____

Raising these levels requires a massive change in culture, and it won't happen overnight. But it won't happen at all unless government plays its part. We will take a lead by continuing to fund charities ourselves. And we are not just going to exhort people to volunteer more of their time or money – we are going to make it easier, too.

At the moment we are looking at the ways we can encourage people to give more. Our proposals will be published by next spring. (39) _____ One idea is to publish high-profile donations to cultural bodies, publicly recognising the donors' contribution. The thinking behind this is simple: it's human nature that if people see how much others are giving, they are inspired and encouraged to give more themselves.

There are other sensible steps we can take, too. At the moment people are often frustrated in their efforts because, while they want to help out, they simply don't have the hours to spare. (40) _____ That might be a short after-school slot for teenagers, or a lunch-hour slot close to work for professionals.

We're not expecting people to volunteer all their waking hours or give most of their income to charity. (41) _____ The benefits could be huge – greater support to tackle our social problems, more diversity in our arts and culture, bigger endowments to our universities and a stronger sense of community all over the country as more people come together in common purpose and feel they have a stake in the causes they care about. If we harness the widespread desire to do good, we can have a better future.

Adapted from *The Guardian*

- A But let's be clear about what it also means.
- B The British are generous not only with time but with money, too.
- C But this is a drab, pessimistic, transactional way of running a country, and it doesn't work.
- D The majority of people felt responsible for themselves and for one another.
- E As part of that process we will be asking the public to contribute their thoughts.
- F We simply want to tap into the philanthropic and voluntary instincts that are already out there.
- G That's why we're looking at micro-volunteering – volunteering that fits the patterns of modern life.
- H And it's startling that the richest third of donors in Britain give less, as a proportion of their income, to charity than the poorest third.
- I *But we can't do it alone.*

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.

Why e-books are a weight off my mind

- A Giving up ideals for convenience
- B Airline regulations spoil traditional holidays
- C The best preference is comfort and ease
- D A necessity to seek for a way out
- E Holidays combining business and pleasure
- F Solution to the problem
- G Violation of intellectual property rights
- H Airlines encourage the sales rate of the e-book

0. H

When the history of e-reading technology comes to be written, an Irishman named Michael O'Leary will be assigned a small but significant role in the story. This is not because the chief executive of Ryanair airlines has a secret life as a geek, but simply because he has perfected a system for squeezing his customers until their pips squeak. And therein lies the tale.

42. _____

Every summer, my family and I go to Provence for a few weeks. We go for all the usual reasons – the light, the sunshine, the wine, the forests and hills, the slower pace of life. But most of all, we go to read. In the old days, we all brought piles of books, heaped them on the hall table and read our way through everything. But then Mr O'Leary took a hand in things, levying a swingeing charge on checked-in bags, and topping that with fierce restrictions on cabin baggage – one bag of a specified size and shape and weighing no more than 10kg. And if you don't like it, then you can lump it.

43. _____

Before setting off this year, several books were published that I really wanted to read, chief among them Lord Mandelson's memoirs. All were sizable hardbacks and when I checked them out in the bookshop, it was clear that collectively they would account for a significant chunk of the O'Leary allowance. And so I crossed one of the thresholds that determine how consumer technology evolves.

44. _____

It suddenly occurred to me that Amazon had – many moons ago – released a free Kindle app for the iPad (and related Apple idevices) which enabled their owners to buy books from the Kindle store. So I downloaded the app, purchased the books and suddenly had the desired texts in my pocket without having to choose between them and my shaving kit.

DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS ONTO THE ANSWER SHEET

45. _____

I felt ambivalent about this, because a part of me loathes the intellectual property tyranny that goes with e-books – the fact that you can't lend them to your friends, for example. And, of course, the fact that Amazon could, at a whim, remotely delete the book from one's iPad. These 'digital restrictions management' provisions are examples of the kind of intellectual property extremism that is the bane of the digital world. My unease stemmed from the fact that, when faced with a conflict between principle and exigency, I caved in.

46. _____

What all this suggests is that, with consumer technology at least, convenience trumps everything. That's why the Apple iPhone sells like hot cakes, even to geeks who despise the company's control freakery. The printed book is a wonderful thing, but it doesn't fit well with Ryanair's baggage allowance. And it takes time and effort to transport a physical book, whereas its digital embodiment can be transferred from bookstore to Kindle instantly.

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. What feature of M. O'Leary's character is less known to people?

He is known as a geek.

47. How were the author's books kept during his holidays?

They were _____.

48. Why did the books chosen for holiday reading cause problems to the author?

They were _____.

49. What is the author's attitude towards restrictions on the lending of e-books?

The author _____ the lack of personal control over the ownership.

50. What do most people carry around instead of a physical book?

They carry around its _____.

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.

Wellington, the capital city, is right in the centre of New Zealand, as far south (0) as you can possibly get on the North Island. It is (51) _____ the country's cultural capital and the third (52) _____ populated city in New Zealand. The city is home to (53) _____ museums, theatres and arts festivals. The city is situated alongside Wellington Harbour and surrounded (54) _____ natural beauty. Downtown Wellington is ideally explored (55) _____ foot. The central city area of Wellington is (56) _____ you can see performing arts and musical performances. Local cuisine is sophisticated and inventive – a great variety of excellent cafes and restaurants are (57) _____ walking distance of all the major hotels. The waterfront has been transformed into a graceful promenade with shops, restaurants, activities and elegant landscaping making it (58) _____ real advantage.

0. A as
 B from
 C and
 D like

51. A too
 B also
 C both
 D together

55. A by
 B on
 C with
 D in

52. A many
 B most
 C much
 D more

56. A there
 B were
 C where
 D here

53. A much
 B little
 C many
 D more

57. A within
 B across
 C through
 D without

54. A by
 B on
 C at
 D in

58. A the
 B an
 C a
 D –

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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 started (0) dancing at a very young age. My mother says I started as soon as I (59) _____ (to be able) to walk. When I was a little baby, I (60) _____ (always / to dance) around. A few years later, my parents decided to put me in a private ballet school in Copenhagen, for two years. I loved it. My teacher (61) _____ (to think) I was talented enough to go to the Royal Danish Ballet School. After two years, I did an audition and I was accepted. I have never thought I could (62) _____ (to choose) right away, so this kind of success made me (63) _____ (to feel) really special. I was in the ballet school until 16, then I joined the New York City Ballet. Dancing in Europe and in the United States is completely different. You usually (64) _____ (not / to get) to dance as much in Europe as here. In the first three months in this company here, I (65) _____ (to dance) more than I had in thirteen years in Copenhagen. There are more short ballets here. I spend all my time on dancing and my colleagues say that I (66) _____ (to get) better and better.

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.

A lot of food that we eat today contains genetically modified ingredients and usually without (0) our knowledge. Genetically modified (GM) organisms can be defined (67) _____ organisms in which the genetic material (DNA) has been altered (68) _____ a way that does not occur naturally. The technology is often called 'genetic engineering'. It allows selected individual genes to be transferred (69) _____ one organism to another, also between non-related species. Such methods are used to create GM plants which are then used to grow GM food crops. GM foods are developed and marketed because there is some perceived advantage either to the producer (70) _____ consumer of these foods. The initial objective of developing plants based (71) _____ GM organisms was to improve crop protection. The GM crops currently on the market are mainly aimed (72) _____ an increased level of crop protection through the introduction of resistance (73) _____ plant diseases caused (74) _____ insects or viruses.

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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.

| | | |
|--|-----------|------------------------|
| <p>Martin Scorsese is widely considered to be one of the most significant and (0) filmmakers of his era. His films take place in (75) settings and explore a great range of topics. Scorsese is best known for his realism and for his seeming (76) of the world of the gangster. His main characters are often desperate individuals struggling to find their (77) Throughout his career he has incorporated the themes of Italian American identity and Roman Catholic concepts of (78) in his films. He has been able to accumulate a great deal of (79) prestige and power, despite the limited success and at times complete (80) of his films. Scorsese's prestige also comes from his championing of film preservation and his efforts to (81) that 'film heritage' is not lost. Also the director really likes to challenge audience (82) by manipulating genre conventions.</p> | INFLUENCE | (0) <i>influential</i> |
| | VARIETY | (75) |
| | KNOW | (76) |
| | IDENTIFY | (77) |
| | GUILTY | (78) |
| | CULTURE | (79) |
| | FAIL | (80) |
| | SURE | (81) |
| | EXPECT | (82) |

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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. John's parents didn't allow him to go on a trip.

let

John's parents didn't let him go on a trip.

83. There is no point in asking Bill for advice.

worth

It _____ Bill for advice.

84. My friends are redecorating my house.

having

I _____ by my friends.

85. Not many people read newspapers these days.

widely

Newspapers _____ these days.

86. I will only let you go if you come back by 10 p.m.

unless

I won't let you _____ back by 10 p.m.

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 Caroline describing her fantastic school excursion to the Lake District. Write a letter to your friend about your memorable school trip in which:*

- *tell where you went;*
- *describe what you saw and did there;*
- *tell why you liked 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

DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER YOUR LETTER ONTO THE ANSWER SHEET

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 WAYS OF IMPROVING STUDY HABITS

Give at least two ways to support your opinion.

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

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