



UŽSIENIO KALBA (ANGLŲ)

Klausymas, skaitymas, rašymas

2013 m. valstybinio brandos egzamino pavyzdinė užduotis

TRUKMĖ

Klausymas	40 min.
Skaitymas	70 min.
Rašymas	100 min.
Iš viso	3 val. 30 min.

NURODYMAI

- Gavę užduoties sąsiuvinį ir atsakymų lapą pasitikrinkite, ar juose nėra tuščių lapų ar kito aiškiai matomo spausdinimo broko. Pastebėję praneškite egzamino vykdytojui.
- 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 pasirinkamaisiais 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. Klausymo testo pabaigoje skirtos trys minutės klausymo testo atsakymams perrašyti į atsakymų lapą.
- 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!

I. LISTENING PAPER

Duration: 40 minutes, 30 points.

Part 1 (4 points, 1 point per item). You will hear people speaking in four different situations. Choose the best answer A, B or C. There is an example (0). You will hear each situation twice. You now have 30 s to review the task.

EXAMPLE

0. *The man thinks that extreme sports are*

A *dangerous.*

B *good.*

C *boring.*

01. A tourist is asking for help. The man says that the tourist

A *is on the wrong way.*

B *could take a bus.*

C *should walk faster.*

02. Two friends are talking. The woman is upset because they

A *missed a bus.*

B *started the trip early.*

C *are stuck in traffic.*

03. A married couple are talking about new neighbours. What does the husband say?

A *The Browns are the new neighbours.*

B *He talked to the new neighbours.*

C *He is worried about the change.*

04. Two people are speaking about New Yorkers. What does the woman say?

A *They don't go out at night.*

B *They are frightening.*

C *They are nice.*

Part 2 (4 points, 1 point per item). You will hear a short recipe for an apple pie. Listen to the recording and complete the table. There is an example (0). You will hear the recording twice. You now have 15 seconds to review the task.

Apple Shortbread Pie	
Oven heat	Preheat to (0) <u>200</u> ° C.
Step 1	Mix ingredients in a (05) _____.
Step 2	Take two cups of (06) _____.
Step 3	Leave in a cool place for (07) _____ minutes.
Step 4	Combine apple (08) _____ with other ingredients.

Part 3 (8 points, 1 point per item). You will hear an interview with a famous athlete Steve Konopka. Mark if the information is True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG). There is an example (0). You will hear the recording twice. You now have 1 minute to review the task.

	T	F	
0. KONO is a name that stands for the athlete's real name.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
09. Kono learned a lot by playing at the NFL.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10. He thinks he was one of the best players at the NFL.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11. People always talk to him everywhere he goes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12. Some people think he is a sportsman because he is big and tall.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	T	F	NG
13. Kono suggests that beginning athletes should take any chance of learning.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. A new workout programme was designed through experimenting.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Kono's routines are universally recognized.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. Kono believes in hard work.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Part 4 (9 points, 1 point per item). You will hear a report on recent weather changes in the USA. Complete the sentences. You may write **one** word only. Write the word **exactly** as you hear it. There is an example (0). You will hear the recording twice. You now have 1 min to review the task.

Americans suffered from (0) extreme weather conditions in 2012.

Heat waves are described as (17) _____.

The US started keeping weather record in (18) _____.

In 2011 heavy rains caused tremendous (19) _____ in Brazil.

Americans tend to (20) _____ global warming for extreme weather.

It's a great (21) _____ to identify causes of particular weather phenomena.

Not only climate change but also other factors (22) _____ extreme weather events.

The speaker compares human activities that change climate to (23) _____ a car.

The frequency of extreme events allows scientists to expect a (24) _____ of the trend in the future.

In the past heat waves occurred every (25) _____ years.

Part 5 (5 points, 1 point per item). You will hear people talking about urban and rural living. Match the extracts that you hear with statements A–G. There is one wrong statement that you do not need to use. There is an example (0). You will hear the extracts twice. You now have 30 s to review the task.

A There are two types of living.

B Rural people have a strong sense of community.

C People have to try both types of living to make their choice.

D Advantages of rural life improve the quality of life.

E Urban development leads to positive and negative outcomes.

F The choice between urban and rural living depends on income.

G Urban living provides a variety of choices.

0.	A
26.	
27.	
28.	
29.	
30.	

II. READING PAPER

Duration: 70 minutes, 30 points.

Part 1 (4 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about the most unusual schools in the world. For questions 31–34, choose a statement from A–F which best summarises each paragraph. There is one statement you do not need to use. There is an example (0).

SCHOOLS FOR NOMADS*

- A** Finding a job for uneducated people isn't easy
- B** School breaks for tribal duties
- C** School teaches correct behaviour
- D** Work makes kids miss school
- E** School teaches traditional and modern things
- F** *There are schools for all lifestyles*

0. F

When you picture a school, the odds are that you see rows of desks, stacks of textbooks, and linoleum hallways. You probably don't picture caves, boats, or train platforms but there are schools in caves, and on boats and on train platforms. There's a whole world of unusual schools out there! But the most amazing thing about these schools isn't their location or what they look like. It's that they provide a place to learn for students who face some of the toughest environmental and cultural challenges, and live some of the most unique lifestyles. In short, it's not always easy getting kids off to class but people around the world are finding creative ways to do it.

31. _____

A small group of young children is sitting under the shade of a tree reciting a few words of English in chorus. These are the children of nomadic groups who roam the hot plains of Kenya looking for decent grazing for their camels, cows or goats. The children start their lessons at half past five in the morning, do a couple of hours, then go off to look after their grazing animals or make a six-hour trek to get water for the village. Then they study again in the evening. Yet, the school register shows that many children often miss school. This is because they suffer dysentery, fever or other diseases which keep them from school.

32. _____

The teachers of a special nomadic school in Yakutia travel from one village to another to teach children living in far away settlements. Thanks to the nomadic school children are able to stay with their families in the taiga for most of the year. The hunter-breeders' children learn to speak their own language, learn to look after reindeer herds and hunt sable with their parents, to make a reindeer fur cap and to clean a bear skin as their ancestors have done for many generations. At the same time following the school curriculum they are introduced to English and computers. The school's success goes beyond academic results. It is very noticeable that these children have a distinctly better psychosocial balance and greater self-confidence.

33. _____

Bede is a nomadic community living in Bangladesh popularly known as River Gypsies. They are boat travellers and traditionally live on water. Most of the community can neither read nor write. Because of this River Gypsies do not have the freedom to choose any other occupation except the traditional ones, that pass from one generation to another. New educational programme is developed with mobile boat schools travelling with the nomadic groups to educate the Bede children. The teacher is chosen among the leaders of each nomadic group and is assigned with educational materials.

34. _____

Tens of thousands of private schools have been started up across India in recent decades. The owners of these schools, who gave money to the communities, come from unlikely backgrounds. Mr. Pal was trained in television repair. Another school founder practiced medicine in his village as a local "doctor". In addition to teaching basic subjects like reading, writing, and arithmetic, all the schools use a curriculum of moral education for children and young adults. Through stories and interactive questions students are guided towards moral principles like reliability, honesty, gentleness, and work. The community and the family depend on the school to create a responsible citizen out of the child. When a child is found misbehaving, people ask him, "Is this what your teacher teaches you at school?"

**nomad* – a member of a people or tribe who move from place to place to find pasture and food.

Adapted from different sources

Part 2 (8 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about memory training. For questions 35–42, complete the text with the words from the box below. There are **two** words which you do not need to use. There is an example (0).

CAN YOU MASTER A LANGUAGE IN A WEEKEND?

blooming	content	dictionary	education	enjoyably	memorable
order	<i>prove</i>	queue	slowly	test	

One-third of British people under the age of 50 cannot remember their own phone number, according to a study conducted by the Institute of Neuroscience at Trinity College Dublin. Many of these would claim they have a "bad memory", but Ed Cooke says that's not true.

Ed Cooke is a Grand Master of Memory – a title awarded to people who (0) prove they can memorise 1,000 random digits in an hour; the (35) _____ of 10 decks of cards in an hour; and one deck of cards in under two minutes.

Cooke insists the key to remembering is learning to think in more (36) _____ ways. He has co-founded Memrise, a website that uses memory-training techniques to create a free game that it calls a "revolution in online learning". Memrise started with a website, but has also released an iPhone app.

One of the core theories is that people memorise vocabulary using animations, drawings or photographs – "mems" is the word Cooke uses to describe them. Later they are prompted to (37) _____ themselves at the right time to keep them in memory. Cooke says mobile phone is an important part of Memrise's future. "It's the perfect thing for downtime in the bus (38) _____ or while waiting for a sandwich," he says. "It's really enjoyable. I think that what we think of as the (39) _____ market is going to blend a lot with the entertainment market."

Cooke says Memrise's website currently has a wide range of age groups using it, from schoolchildren through to people in their 60s and 70s. It's starting to benefit from a network effect too: the more people on the site, the more they are contributing new (40) _____ for the mems. The garden of learning shows the progress that you have made. When a Memrise user has learned 1,000 words of, say, French, they have a (41) _____ digital garden to show it. "Learning is bound up in school with the least enjoyable things, and in one sense, a lot of the things you learn at school you're too young to really care about," he says. "But learning is fun. It's the core mechanic of games: that sense of change and mastering yourself. That's our dream: make students learn more efficiently and (42) _____."

Adapted from "The Independent"

Part 3 (7 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about the ill effects of sedentary behavior. Seven sentences have been removed from the text. For questions 43–49, choose from the sentences A–I the one which best fits each gap. There is **one** sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example (0).

SITTING LESS COULD EXTEND YOUR LIFE

If most people spent less than three hours a day sitting, it would add two years to the average life expectancy. And if they cut the time they spent on the couch watching TV to less than two hours a day, it would add about 1.4 years to overall life expectancy, the research found. (0) I

The findings suggest that when it comes to gaining health benefits from physical activity, it may not be enough just to get the recommended amount of daily exercise – the government advises about a half-hour of moderate activity a day for adults. (43) _____ Researchers say it's important not to spend it sedentary or sitting.

In the same way that both pushing the gas and hitting the brake can adjust the speed of your car, researchers say that physical activity and sedentary behavior independently affect your health and life expectancy. Whether "you're physically active and meet the exercise guidelines, or if you're not active," says Peter Katzmarzyk, professor of epidemiology at Pennington Biomedical Research Center and lead author of the new paper published in the online journal *BMJ Open*, "sitting is bad."

Katzmarzyk's isn't the first study to document the ill effects of sedentary behavior. (44) _____ What's more, every hour of TV that people watched after age 25 was associated with a 22-minute reduction in their life expectancy.

The current analysis differed from previous research in that it took a broader look, calculating the cumulative effect on overall life expectancy of a sedentary population. (45) _____ Shaving at least a couple of hours off that time – by turning off the computer, TV or other digital media, for example – could add years to life expectancy, the new study suggests.

To gauge the effect of being sedentary, Katzmarzyk and his colleagues pooled data from five studies that asked participants about their sedentary habits, including how much time they spent sitting, watching TV or using the computer screen. The researchers folded in the mortality risk associated with sedentary behavior. (46) _____

Sitting is a dangerous risk factor for early death. It turns out that it can shorten life expectancy almost as much as smoking can, which highlights just how damaging inactivity can be, particularly for the heart. "What the results mean is that if we got everyone in the U.S. to sit less, our population life expectancy would be two years higher. (47) _____ That's a really big deal," says Katzmarzyk.

He says many people spend nine or more hours a day in their seats, especially those who work long hours at a desk job, travel frequently or watch a lot of TV. The people in sedentary occupations are at the highest risk of early death, he says. Even just standing up to work at your desk or moving around as you work is better for your health. (48) _____ Even people who meet the government's exercise guidelines may spend most of the rest of their days parked on a sofa or chair.

You can start by getting up from your chair occasionally at work. Take walks around the hall in your office or try holding walking meetings instead of sitting around a table. (49) _____ Standing doesn't take the place of exercise, but it should replace a good chunk of time you spend in your chair. The key is to spend as little time as possible sitting down.

Adapted from "The USA today"

- A Recent surveys show that worldwide people spend about 300 minutes, or 20 % of their day, sitting; many people spend much longer.
- B So instead of living to 78.5, we would be expected to live to 80.5 years old.
- C But what about the other 23.5 hours of every day?
- D Sitting a lot doesn't mean you'll die earlier, but it increases the risk.
- E But getting people to spend less time in their chairs isn't easy, especially for those who work sedentary jobs at an office desk.
- F An Australian study found that people who watched an average of six hours of TV a day lived 4.8 years less than those who didn't watch any television.
- G Get up to chat with your colleague instead of sending an email.
- H Then they calculated how many years of life would be gained if these risk factors were removed from life expectancy calculations.
- I *This is far less than the six hours a day that many people are currently spending in their seats.*

Part 4 (11 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about electric cars. There are three tasks to this text (a, b and c). For questions 50–52, choose the answer A, B or C which fits best according to the text. For questions 53–60, answer the questions.

THE FUTURE OF FILLING UP

By Karen E. Lange

In the future most cars will run on electricity from sun, wind, and water. Electric cars will run cheaper and cleaner. Plug-in electric vehicles will hum along streets, giving off no exhaust. Oil imports and greenhouse gas emissions will fall. Smog will lift. At least that's the vision many people are hoping will become reality. But first there are a few logistical problems to work out, including this one: just where are all these revolutionary new cars going to plug in? They will require a new infrastructure to replace today's filling stations – one that dispenses electrons rather than gasoline.

Between 2010 and 2020, car manufacturers are planning to introduce dozens of models that are either partially or completely powered by rechargeable batteries. Some vehicles will have a gasoline engine to fall back on after about 40 miles and will take up to eight hours to charge on ordinary 120-volt

household current; all-electric vehicles with larger batteries will need 10 to 12 hours. Many homes have 240-volt outlets that could cut the time in half, and much charging can be done overnight, when electricity is relatively cheap. So many commuters will be able to charge their cars at home overnight when electricity rates go down. For someone on a road trip, filling up on the highway may mean plugging into a high-voltage charger in a special station and waiting for half an hour till the battery is full.

Still, in order for lots of people to adopt electric cars, there will have to be a network of charging stations – places where apartment dwellers, commuters and highway travellers can plug in. "You don't want to put out too much infrastructure if you don't have the vehicles," says Art James of the Oregon Department of Transportation. "But you won't get the vehicles until you have the infrastructure." Electric cars have long been rumoured to be the future of urban transport in America and several US cities are already preparing for their arrival with San Francisco leading the way. The city has recently revised its building regulations requiring that all new structures have to be wired for electric vehicle chargers, enabling the refuelling of electric cars.

Obviously, the infrastructure is starting to emerge in scattered places around the world. In Israel, a country with expensive gasoline and short driving distances, a company called Better Place has constructed more than a thousand charging stations; next year it hopes to take part in the construction of a similar network in the San Francisco area. Under the Better Place plan, manufacturers of electric cars can sell their products separately from batteries like gasoline cars are sold separately from their fuel, while Better Place takes care of the batteries. The Better Place monthly payment covers electric "fuel" costs including battery, daily charging and battery change. The subscribers also pay a fee to recharge, even when they're recharging at home. To allow extended highway travel, Better Place will also build switching stations where robots replace drained batteries with charged ones.

Alternatively, the future may look more like the present, with drivers of any brand of car able to pull into any brand of service station. Coulomb Technologies, another California start-up, claims it could build high-speed, 480-volt charging stations that would allow highway travellers to fill up in 20 minutes – about the time it takes for a rest stop. With 117,000 gas stations in the United States today and fewer than 500 charging stations, many not even open to the public, the scale of the transition to an electric-car world is daunting. But so are high gasoline prices and a warming climate. "It's going to happen quicker than you think," says James.

Adapted from "The National Geographic"

a) For questions 50–52, choose the answer A, B or C which fits best according to the text. There is an example (0).

0. *According to the author, the spreading of electric cars depends on*

- A** *the amount of oil imports.*
- B** *the costs of traditional fuel.*
- C** *the availability of charging stations.*

50. The author says that charging electric cars will

- A** take a few minutes.
- B** hardly cause any difficulties.
- C** require high-voltage current.

51. According to the text, the network of charging stations is

- A going against the new building regulations.
- B serving commuters and public transport.
- C expected to develop when demand increases.

52. The company Better Place

- A sells electric cars.
- B delivers charged batteries.
- C supplies cheap gasoline.

*b) For questions 53–56, complete the answers by inserting words from the text. Write **one** word only exactly as it appears in the text. There is an example (0).*

0. What do we call gas produced by a running engine?

This gas is called exhaust.

53. Why are batteries of certain types spared rather than thrown out?

They are _____ which means they can be used again.

54. What are people who travel long distances every day between their homes and work called?

They are called _____.

55. How are city plans being made more suited to a changing situation?

They are _____ by local authorities.

56. What can you say when you see towns and cities spread on a map irregularly?

You can say that they are _____.

c) For questions 57–60, in your own words give a full sentence answer to each question. There is an example (0).

0. What fuels can be used in cars?

Cars may run on gasoline or electricity.

57. According to the text, why will it be difficult to introduce electric cars?

58. Why is charging a battery at night an advantage to many car owners?

59. Why selling traditional fuel is similar to what Better Place is proposing?

60. What does the author of the text think about the transition to an electric-car world?
