

Part 2 (26 points, 2 points per item). You will hear a text about the research on teenagers' internet use. 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.

- Teenagers dislike (0) boring websites.
- The teenager stereotype suggests (1) _____ attention span.
- School gives enough of (2) _____ for teenagers.
- Teens like sites which they can (3) _____ easily.
- Small fonts are avoided by people even in their (4) _____.
- Small text is problematic for younger (5) _____.
- Small fonts get (6) _____ remarks.
- Interactive features allow teenagers (7) _____ things.
- Teenagers wish to make (8) _____ on the Internet.
- Teenagers dislike websites titled (9) _____.
- Kids and teens sites should be in separate (10) _____.
- Teenagers spend on the web maximum (11) _____ hours a week.
- US teenagers statistics is similar to statistics of other (12) _____ countries.
- Websites for young people still have a lot of (13) _____.

For markers' use		
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Points

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Part 3 (10 points, 2 points per item). You will hear five people talking about students' experience in a foreign country. For questions 1-5, choose which of the opinions A-F each speaker expresses. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use. You will hear the recording twice.

- A** Education can give good ideas for making life at home better.
- B** Integrating into a new culture is difficult for a foreign student.
- C** University programmes help to write a good paper in English.
- D** Choice of your studies and your interests can agree.
- E** Education at home universities helps to study abroad.
- F** Keeping busy helps to get used to new places.

- Speaker 1

	1
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- Speaker 2

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- Speaker 3

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- Speaker 4

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- Speaker 5

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For markers' use		
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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 a text about astronauts' experience in space. For questions 1-6, choose from the people A-D. The people may be chosen more than once. There is an example (0).

A	Harrison
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He flew with the last manned mission to land on the moon and said that the technique allowed him to glide over the surface faster than his fellow astronauts, who instead adopted what he called an inelegant 'bunny hop' gait. Once you get a rhythm going it's very easy. You can propel yourself with a push. On the moon you don't slide, you glide above the surface. He also predicted that settlers at Nasa's planned moon base will be able to experience lunar skiing holidays. 'Part of their recreation will be downhill skiing. I think there are some excellent downhill skiing areas', added the astronaut. He recommended the Taurus-Littrow valley as a potential destination for a lunar ski resort. He said astronauts did not have to actually wear skis, although taking poles for balance would help. 'Settlers are going to have a delightful time on the moon. I wish everybody could share that experience', he told the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in San Francisco.

B	Jim
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One of my favourite memories is hanging with just one hand on the Space Station, and then swinging out so I could look across the Earth. The atmosphere is really clear, so you can see a lot of detail. One time when I had a chance to hang on the bottom of the station, the sunset was coming. I left my lights off so I could watch the Sun go down. And as it went down, the stars started popping out. Of course they don't twinkle. They're all different sizes, and even different colours, in space. At night you can see lightning flashes from thunderstorms on the surface down below. And as I was watching all this, we flew through the edges of the aurora, kind of green and white curtains as we flew past. Pretty amazing, but space-walking astronauts can't afford to look around for long. They do a dangerous job that requires all their attention. A careless motion could send them spinning off into space. And they're usually busy, fixing satellites and doing construction work. Working in space is much more difficult than working on Earth. The most important thing is the need to slow down. If you turn a bolt in space, there is nothing to hold you in place, and you can push yourself off pretty fast. You learn to bring yourself to a stop, and then make yourself motionless. Then, you can do whatever needs to be done.

C	Dan
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The best thing about space is looking at the Earth and the second best thing is being weightless. It's a very interesting sensation to be able to be upside-down and right side-up. I think some of the best part of being weightless is that you can do somersaults and do them over and over again, and you are flying like Superman in the space shuttle. It's an exciting experience to feel really a completely different environment, to see how your body responds and to understand how that different environment affects the way you live and work. Sleeping is also a very interesting experience. What we do is, we have a sort of sleeping bag that we pin to the wall. My sleeping bag was up high on the wall near the ceiling and you float up to your sleeping bag and unzip it, crawl in, and then zip it up. The only reason to be in a sleeping bag is so that you don't go floating off and bump into other people. You have this sense of you floating, and your clothes floating, and your sleeping bag floating and you all kind of falling up there together.

D	Gordon
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It was in 1951 over Germany. He and several other pilots were flying F-86 jets – 'We were super-sonic, barely', he said – when they looked up and saw what appeared to be a large group of double lenticular shaped aircraft, classic flying saucers, flying in formation. These craft were much higher than his plane could go, though he couldn't tell how high. They were going faster too, but he couldn't tell how much faster. Over the next two or three days, he and other pilots saw several hundred of these craft. They flew formation maneuvers very much like his own squadron would fly. He and the other witnesses were uniformly convinced they were seeing a technology that wasn't human. But Gordon had already made up his own mind that UFOs represented visitations from elsewhere, and in time he made his position clear. He wrote a letter to the United Nations in 1978. It said, in part, 'I do believe UFOs exist and that the truly unexplained ones are from some other technically advanced civilisation. I believe that these extraterrestrial vehicles and their crews are visiting this planet from other planets, which are obviously a little more advanced than we are here on earth.'

Adapted from NASA website

Which of the astronauts

had an opportunity to see a mysterious phenomenon?

had fun performing routine activities?

reported about his observations to the international organization?

discovered a better way to do sports than his colleagues?

had to keep polite distance?

combined admiration with scrupulous work?

could do some sports on board?

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<i>For markers' use</i>		
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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 text about climate change. For questions 1-5, choose from headings A-G the one which best summarises each paragraph. There is one extra heading 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).

- | | |
|----------|--------------------------|
| A | Steps to improvement |
| B | Financial loss |
| C | ‘Positive’ consequences |
| D | Impact on the North |
| E | Changes in farming |
| F | Variety of threats |
| G | <i>Losing prominence</i> |

CLIMATE CHANGE WILL TRANSFORM THE FACE OF THE CONTINENT

0 | G

The European Union predicts today that Europe, the richest and most fertile continent and the model for the modern world, will be devastated by climate change. The ecosystems that have underpinned all European societies from Ancient Greece and Rome to present-day Britain and France, and which helped European civilisation gain global superiority, will be disabled by fast rising temperatures, EU scientists forecast in a remarkable report which is as ominous as it is detailed.

1 |

Much of the continent’s age-old fertility, which gave the world the vine and the olive and now produces mountains of grain and dairy products, is under threat. It will not survive the climate change in the coming century. Mediterranean countries may lose their agriculture. Crop harvest may drop sharply as drought conditions, worsened by more frequent forest fires, make crop growing ever more difficult.

2 |

The report marks a step change in Europe’s own role in pushing for international action to combat climate change. The report encourages to commit the EU to ambitious new targets for cutting emissions of greenhouse gases. The European Commission wants to hold back the rise in global temperatures to 2C above the pre-industrial level (at present, the level is 0.6C). To do that, it wants member states to commit to cutting back emissions of carbon dioxide as long as other developed countries agree to do the same.

3 |

‘Climate change will alter the supply of European ecosystem services over the next century’, the report says. ‘While it will result in development of some ecosystem services, a large portion will be negatively impacted because of drought, reduced soil fertility, fire, and other climate change-driven factors. Europe can expect a change in arable land, a change in Mediterranean forest areas, a change in soil fertility, and an increase in the number of basins with water scarcity. It will increase the loss of biodiversity’.

For markers' use		
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4

Europe’s modern lifestyles, from summer package tours to winter skiing trips, will go the same way, they say, as the Mediterranean becomes too hot for holidays and snow and ice disappear from mountain ranges such as the Alps. The report predicts there will be some European ‘winners’ from climate change, at least initially. In the north of the continent, agricultural harvest will increase with a lengthened growing season and a longer frost-free period. Tourism may become more popular on the beaches of the North Sea and the Baltic as the Mediterranean becomes too hot, and deaths and diseases related to winter cold will be less often.

5

But the negative effects will far outweigh the advantages. Take tourism. The report says, ‘The zone with excellent weather conditions, currently located around the Mediterranean (in particular for beach tourism) will shift towards the north.’ And it spells out the consequences. ‘The annual migration of northern Europeans to the countries of the Mediterranean in search of the traditional summer “sun, sand and sea” holiday is the single largest flow of tourists across the globe, accounting for one-sixth of all tourist trips in 2000. This large group of tourists, totalling about 100 million per annum, spends an estimated €100bn per year. Any climate-induced change in these flows of tourists and money would have very large implications for the destinations involved.’

Adapted from *The Independent*

For questions 6-10 (2 points per item) use the information given in the text to complete the sentences. Find in the text the words which mean the same as the underlined words below. There is an example (00).

(00). Cyclone which destroyed the city was one of the worst natural disasters in history.
Cyclone which devastated the city was one of the worst natural disasters in history.

- 6. Nuclear submarines are a danger to marine life.
Nuclear submarines are a _____ to marine life.
- 7. US cities and businesses will reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
US cities and businesses will _____ greenhouse gas emissions.
- 8. Global warming will change European natural environment.
Global warming will _____ European natural environment.
- 9. The benefits of the scheme will be more significant than the risks involved.
The benefits of the scheme will _____ the risks involved.

For markers' use		
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For markers' use		
I	II	III
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Points

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Part 3 (6 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a newspaper article about architecture. 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 which you do not need to use. There is an example (0).

CAN ARCHITECTURE MAKE YOU FAT?

Experts are starting to think so – and they’re urging architects and town planners to tackle the obesity epidemic by making new buildings more fitness-friendly.

We all know that a diet of Krispy Kremes and chicken nuggets is a sure path to elasticated trousers – (0) H architecture can be bad for your health, too? It’s an idea that the government advisory body, the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (Cabe), will be urgently promoting this year. Cabe argues that town planners and architects must help tackle Britain’s obesity epidemic by designing cities and housing that encourage exercise. This may create an image of a futuristic metropolis fitted with endless stairwells and humiliatingly narrow doorways, (1) Cabe recommends is simply thoughtful design.

So what, exactly, can architects do? For most of us, exercise is something that happens during the course of the day – while we are shopping, commuting, walking the dog. Planners need to maximise the potential for casual exercise by incorporating cycle paths and pedestrian areas into their designs. Parks and other green spaces encourage people to exercise, (2) is within walking distance, people are more likely to leave the car behind. Offices can be made more fitness-friendly (3) a bike park and a few showers. Even a signpost to the stairs is a step in the right direction; in too many modern office blocks, the stairwells are hidden away like dirty secrets.

Tim Townshend, a Newcastle academic and former town planner, (4) suggesting that our public spaces – our cities, suburbs, shopping centres – are enforcing a culture that consumes energy without expending it, encouraging inactivity and poor eating habits. One of Townshend’s more frivolous suggestions is (5) a more attractive option by fitting them with piped music.

‘Using the stairs is not seen as normal’, says Amelia Lake, a research fellow who works with Townshend. ‘In most new buildings it’s very difficult to find a staircase. The focal point when you enter tends to be the lift. In certain buildings, you’ll even find (6) will set off the fire alarm’.

The architect Will Alsop takes a stronger line: ‘If you really wanted to do something about it’, he says, ‘you could take all the elevators out of all the buildings in London. Then people would be fit’.

Adapted from the *Guardian Weekly*

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|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A and if a shop | E with the addition of |
| B is one of those | F having a number of |
| C but much of what | G that using the stairs |
| D that we make stairwells | H <i>but did you know that</i> |

For markers' use		
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Points

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READING PAPER: Total

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USE OF ENGLISH PAPER (20 minutes. 20 (40:2) points)

Part 1 (10 points, 1 point per item) For questions 1-10, insert the missing words. Use only **one word** in each gap. There is an example (0).

THE WORLD’S GREENEST TRAVELLER?

Barbara Hadrill, who is so upset by our wrecking of the planet that (0) *instead* of flying to Brisbane for her friend’s wedding, quit her job and set off (1) _____ land and sea.

She left (2) _____ September 1 and arrived seven weeks later, a few days before the wedding, (3) _____ was held on a beach. What did guests think of her travel methods? ‘Most people were quite intrigued. A lot of them thought I was mad – they couldn’t believe I’d done (4) _____’.

Pressed for time on the way out, she had to use (5) _____ she calls ‘more normal methods’: a coach from London to Moscow, (6) _____ Trans-Siberian railway through Mongolia and into China; buses, trains, boats through Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Singapore (7) _____ finally, via Melbourne, to Brisbane.

Hadrill, staying (8) _____ a friend’s in Brisbane, is defensive, but resolute. ‘I think I’m even more concerned about the state of our planet, having done the trip. All the more in love with it but all the more concerned for (9) _____. I’m just so aware there are billions of people on this planet, and everyone’s just living their lives using energy (10) _____ here, there and everywhere. No one seems to be stopping and thinking about what they're doing at all.’

For markers' use		
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Points

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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.

Kelias atostogų savaites ketinate pakeliauti. Internete pastebėjote jus sudominusį skelbimą.

*Barselona – 2007-ųjų vasara!
Praleiskite atostogas Barselonoje.
Gyvenkite viešbučiuose, jaunimo nakvynės namuose, jachtose.*

Barselonos turizmo agentūra siūlo palankias sąlygas studentams. Išsiųskite elektroninį laišką, agentūrai ir parašykite:

- kodėl susidomėjote atostogomis Barselonoje,
- Pasiteiraukite apie:
- apgyvendinimą,
 - maitinimo įstaigas,
 - kainas,
 - lankytinas vietas.

Laiško apimtis 90-110 žodžių. Laiško nepasirašykite.

Please count the number of words, including articles and prepositions, and 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 decided to take part in the International Writing Contest. This year the topic is:

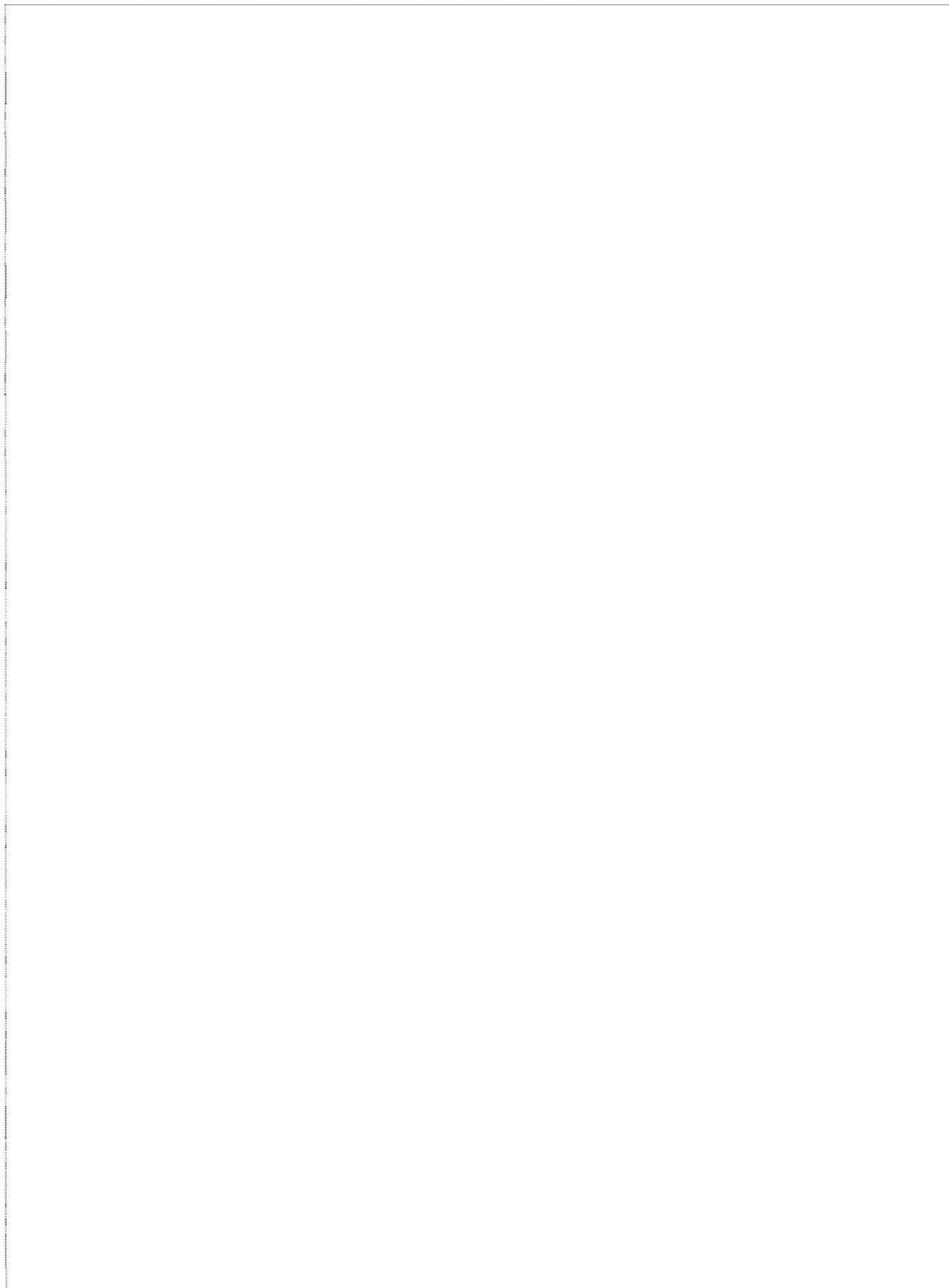
**Sitting at the computer long hours is harmful.
Do you agree or disagree with this statement?**

Write 170-190 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