



ČIA PRIKLJUOKITE KANDIDATO KODĄ

I VERTINTOJO KODAS

II VERTINTOJO KODAS

III VERTINTOJO KODAS

UŽSIENIO KALBA (ANGLŲ)

Klausymo, skaitymo, kalbos vartojimo, rašymo testai

2010 m. valstybinio brandos egzamino bandomoji užduotis

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

- Pasitikrinkite, ar egzamino užduoties sąsiuvinyje nėra tuščių lapų ar kitokio aiškiai matomo spausdinimo broko. Pastebėję praneškite egzamino vykdytojui.
- Rašykite aiškiai ir įskaitomai. Galite rašyti ir pieštuku, tačiau galutiniai Jūsų atsakymai turi būti parašyti **mėlynai rašančiu** parkeriu ar tušinuku. Jeigu suklydote, aiškiai perbraukite, Jūsų nuomone, neteisingą atsakymą ir pažymėkite ar parašykite kitą. Neaiškiai ar pieštuku parašyti atsakymai vertinami 0 taškų. Koregavimo priemonėmis naudotis negalima.
- Brandos egzamino užduotis atliekama visa. Mokiniam, kurie dalyko mokėsi pagal bendrojo kurso programą, rekomenduojama pirmiausia atlikti užduotis, pažymėtas **B→**, kurios atitinka bendrąjį kursą.
- Atlikdami rašymo testo užduotis, naudokitės juodraščiu (jam palikta vietos sąsiuvinyje). **Juodraštis nebus vertinamas, todėl pasilikite pakankamai laiko perrašyti savo darbą į švarraštį.**
- Rašykite tik Jums skirtose vietose, nerašykite vertintojų įrašams skirtose vietose. Visame darbe neturi būti užrašų ar kitokių ženklų, kurie leistų identifikuoti darbo autorių (pvz., vardo, pavardės, mokyklos ir t. t.). Linkime sėkmės!

LISTENING PAPER (30 minutes, 25 points)

B→Part 1 (5 points, 1 point per item). You will hear voice-mail of three people ordering CDs from a mail-order company. You will hear it twice. Listen to the tape and complete the table. An example (0) has been done for you.

	1 st caller	2 nd caller	3 rd caller
Ordered by	(0) <u>Gerald Jackson</u>	Jane Grinsby	Paul (5) _____
Client No	(1) _____	39450	2370
CD title	Great Piano Concerts	(3) _____	War
Singer/Band/Composer	Mozart	Spice Girls	U2
Catalogue No	768	don't know	5409
Send to	(2) _____ Park Lane, Edinburgh	21 (4) _____ Road, London	91 Brompton Road, Sussex

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

Points

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B→Part 2 (5 points, 1 point per item). You will hear people speaking in 5 different situations. For questions 1–5, choose the best answer A, B, or C. You will hear each situation twice.

- Where did the woman leave the money for the phone bill?
 - A in the cupboard
 - B on the kitchen table
 - C on the fridge
- What does the boy think of school uniforms?

School uniforms

 - A are good only for girls.
 - B make students look the same.
 - C are expensive for some students.
- Which free time activity does the boy like doing now?
 - A watching music channels
 - B playing football
 - C watching a sport channel
- What does the man paint?
 - A food
 - B flowers
 - C portraits
- Where are the man and the woman going to sit on the bus?
 - A at the back
 - B in the front
 - C in the middle

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

Points

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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) about London Markets. For questions 1–5, choose from the descriptions A–D. Some of the descriptions may be chosen more than once. There is an example (0).

**A Petticoat Lane Market**

It has been held since at least the 1750s and now has more than 1,000 market stalls on Sundays. Monday to Friday Petticoat Lane Market is on Wentworth Street, but on Sundays it spreads out much further. The area is well-known for its leather goods, you can also find a good range of electronics at knock-down price. The rest of the market is full of bargain clothing, beauty products and great value kiddies clothing from famous brands.

B Old Spitalfields Market

It is a covered market just outside the City of London. It is one of the finest Victorian Market Halls in London, which is open seven days a week. Here fashionable organic mixes together with hippy ethnic-herbal medications and reflexology, candles and incense, hand-made bags and unique pieces of jewelry are found among stalls selling music, books, crafts and home ware. Tuesday is a fashion day, and a record and book fair is run on the last Wednesday of the month. Food is the main characteristic of this market with a special focus on organic every Friday and Sunday, there are plans about a farmer's market in the future.

**C Sunday UpMarket**

It is in the Old Truman Brewery on Brick Lane, which was opened in 2004 and is a very fashionable place to hang out. The market working on Sundays has indoor and outdoor areas, with an emphasis on excellent quality food and wines as well as fashion and lifestyle edge. Here you will find some wonderful fabric stores selling Indian sari silks. There are designer-made, vintage and retro clothes, fashion accessories and interiors. The new market's reason for the existence is to give young creative people a chance to realize their works.

D Brick Lane Market

It is a traditional flea-market in London. This chaotic, bustling market survives to make each your visit different and surprising and is half way between jewel and junk heap. Although superior items of furniture are bought by the area's interiors shops, you can still find rear unique pieces at a reasonable price. It attracts lots of young Londoners, in search of second hand furniture and bits of this-and-that. They'll finish with an inexpensive lunch (probably Bangladeshi curry) or buy Jewish rolls. But the real fun is behind the stalls where people sell and others buy quite anything. The variety of choice swings from useful items (clothes, tools, kitchenware, books, bicycles) to unusual and odd items (used wheelchairs, broken pens, old glasses) laid out on blankets on the pavement. Yes, I have seen single shoes on sale here!

Adapted from *Time out*

Which market sells

very cheap electronic equipment?

a large variety of strange things?

everything except food?

chemical-free food products?

handicraft made by young artist?

specific items on certain days of the week?

0	A
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

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

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B→ Part 2 (5 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about reality shows. For questions 1–5, 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).

REALITY SHOWS

'Big Brother' was probably the first of the new reality shows but the genre has developed. So we have the dating shows where winners either pair off or stay (0) true to their partners outside the TV studio. There are any number of sports-based shows and those based on music, where the winners get to (1) _____ a record which may lead to real success in the world of show business. And at the more *voyeuristic* end, we have shows designed to bring out more extreme physical and emotional reactions. Participants have to face the (2) _____ that they are most afraid of being covered with scorpions for example, or climbing out of a window twenty floors up in the air.

Critics say these programmes are degrading and exploitative but people watch them. So why are there so many of them? For the viewer it's an opportunity to 'people watch'. It's natural to like watching other people. We can imagine what we would do in that situation. We get to know the characters and see them (3) _____ and develop week after week. And of course, television is the perfect place to watch people. The TV companies like reality shows because they are cheap to produce and attract younger viewers. They aren't dependent on 'star' actors with enormous salaries. And your actors won't go on strike.

And why do people participate in them? Well, for fame and money of course. In the past, appearing on television wasn't for (4) _____ people. You had to be good at something, like sport, or reading the news, or acting. But not any more. The video camera is an important part of many peoples' lives. We film births, weddings, our child's first steps. Nowadays it isn't (5) _____ if it isn't filmed and then put on the internet.

Adapted from *The British Council* website

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

better	dangerous	grow	history	make	ordinary	thing	true
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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 the genetic code of the Neanderthals. Seven phrases have been removed from the text. For questions 1–6, choose from the phrases A–I the one which best fits each gap. There are **two extra** phrases you do not need to use. There is an example (0).

GENETIC CODE

Scientists are to decipher the genetic code of our closest relative, the barrel-chested, long-faced Neanderthal, in the hope that it will reveal how modern humans developed the formidable cognitive power to dominate the world.

With fragments of DNA from bones (0) I, researchers will piece together the Neanderthal's genome, and compare it with those already sequenced for humans and chimpanzees.

Modern humans and Neanderthals (1) _____, as primitive humans first harnessed the power of fire. From a foothold north of the Mediterranean, Homo heidelbergensis steadily evolved into the Neanderthals, while in Africa, the same species embarked on a different evolutionary path, one that ultimately gave rise to Homo sapiens.

Remains of Neanderthals dating back as far as 400,000 years ago suggest a reasonably sophisticated species (2) _____, but they were no match for Homo sapiens. The last Neanderthals died out nearly 40,000 years ago, as Homo sapiens migrated to, and eventually settled throughout, Europe.

The effort to reconstruct the 3 billion building blocks of the genome is expected to take two years, (3) _____ developed by a US-based company, 454 Life Sciences. The complete genome will be made publicly available for other researchers to study.

The scientists are of the opinion that if we are really interested in what makes us truly modern humans, we need to look at the genetic changes (4) _____, and to identify those changes we need to look at our closest relative, the Neanderthal.

While humans and chimps share 99% of their genetic code, the remaining 1% still amounts to around 35 million genetic tweaks that separate the species. The difference between modern humans and Neanderthals is much smaller, making it easier to pinpoint the genes (5) _____ such as larger, complex brains and the ability to develop sophisticated language.

The Neanderthal genome will tell us much more about human biology than sequencing any other individual around. The ultimate goal is to understand humans, with the real pot of gold for humanity being the genes associated with cognition. We want to know (6) _____ that separated modern humans from the Neanderthal are.

Adapted from 'The Guardian'

For markers' use		
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_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

- | | |
|--|--|
| A using a rapid sequencing technique | E that furnished us with distinguishing characteristics |
| B that have happened in the past 200,000 to 300,000 years | F that crafted tools and weapons and buried its dead |
| C split from a common ancestor nearly 500,000 years ago | G what the handful of genetic changes |
| D why they are of crucial importance | H from an archeological site in Germany |
| I found in ancient caves | |

Points

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Part 4 (9 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about young people travelling from country to country. For questions 1–5, choose from statements A–H the one which best summarizes each paragraph. There are two statements which you do not need to use. There is an example (0). For questions 6–9, find the words in the text to complete the sentences. There is an example (00).

THE WORLD BY ROAD

- | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|
| A | The impact of recorded experiences |
| B | Links with the audience |
| C | Miserable outcomes of the past |
| D | Supporting the global projects |
| E | Risky experiences |
| F | The role of editors and producers |
| G | Support and freedom |
| H | <i>The origins of the project</i> |

The World by Road expedition was brought into being by a group of individuals who wanted to increase young people's interest in world issues and cultures. Travelling from country to country in large vehicles, they document everything they see as they go with a video recorder and internet blog. The audience back home is invited to participate by leaving feedback and suggesting where they should go next. Team leader Steven Shoppman explains why he thinks education goes down better when there's a little adventure thrown in.

0 | *H*

It only took a couple of weeks to come up with the name for our expedition – The World by Road – but the idea started a long time ago. After doing a lot of road trips while growing up, and having lived out of a vehicle during many different periods of my life, I knew that this was the best way to see a place.

1 |

The project started with the idea that we could intersperse adventure with heavier issues. By mixing enjoyable activities with visits to aid organisations overseas, and interviewing people involved in cultural and social issues, we're hoping to inspire a much larger audience. Once the word about our trip got out, people started to contact us with their ideas – which was exactly what we wanted. Now, on our interactive website, anyone can contact us with suggestions as to where and what we should cover, and our readers can drive where the story goes. It's much better than the news, where media companies go out to cover a story and you get whatever is given to you on television. With us, people can participate a bit more.

2 |

At one of the schools we worked with in the US, a lot of students wanted to know what Central Asia was like after the fall of communism. They felt that even though it fell 20, 30 years ago they didn't really know what was going on. So when we got to Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, we spent a lot of time asking people what it was like to live there. We met people who were living on the streets who had been rocket scientists, yet they were digging through the trash because their pension was only a dollar a day. We document it all and put it on the website for people to see.

For markers'
use

I II III

I	II	III
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USE OF ENGLISH PAPER (20 minutes, 20 points)

B→ Part 1 (8 points, 1 point per item). For questions 1–8, complete the following text using words from the box below. Use only one word in each space. Each word can only be used once. There is one word which you do not need to use. There is an example (0).

The British population drinks (0) about 2,000,000,000 cups of tea a day. This is (1) _____ average of nearly 1,040 cups of tea a year (2) _____ each person. Tea, mostly green tea (3) _____ China came to Britain in the late 1500s, but it was only for the rich. It became cheaper about three hundred years later (4) _____ it was planted in India and Sri Lanka. People from all classes started drinking it. But some people thought (5) _____ too much tea was bad for your health. So they began putting milk in it (6) _____ make it a bit healthier, as they believed. Afternoon tea is a small meal, (7) _____ a drink. Now most ordinary British families do not have time for afternoon tea at home, but (8) _____ the past it was a tradition.

For markers' use		
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<i>about</i>	an	for	from	in	not	that	then	to	when
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Points

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B→ Part 2 (8 points, 1 point per item). For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C, or D best fits each space and circle it. There is an example (0).

EARTH DAY

A twenty-five-year-old college student named Denis Hyes did 0 C, that almost made him the most important environmentalist of the century. He organized lectures and workshops which (1) _____ held on April 22, 1970. He called it *Earth Day*. Approximately 20 million people participated in the event (2) _____ the United States, and it (3) _____ by over 100 million people in over 100 countries with tree plantings, concerts, TV documentaries, festivals, and even an expedition to climb Mount Everest in order (4) _____ garbage left by past expeditions. The degradation of the environment was not new when the first Earth Day (5) _____ place. Writers and environmentalists had already brought (6) _____ to the public's attention. But the first Earth Days were effective in raising a (7) _____ wider public understanding than ever before. Environmental issues are now on a global scale. By the fortieth Earth Day, in 2010, we may know the outcome of all these problems. Will changing people's habits be harder than pulling teeth? So far, people (8) _____ enough respect to their surroundings. We must change our lifestyles.

- 0 A anything B nothing C something D thing
- 1 A is B are C was D were
- 2 A across B along C between D past
- 3 A is celebrated B celebrates C was celebrated D celebrated
- 4 A to collect B collecting C collect D collected
- 5 A takes B has taken C took D will take
- 6 A it B them C it's D its
- 7 A more B most C many D much
- 8 A didn't show B haven't shown C won't show D weren't shown

For markers' use		
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Points

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Part 3 (8 points, 1 point per item). For questions 1–8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

WILDLIFE WATCH

In July, country flowers bloom and all types of		
mammals, birds, butterflies and other (0) ... insects	(0) COLOUR	colourful
abound. It's an ideal month for spotting wildlife.		
Many mammals in Britain are (1) ... difficult to spot,	(1) COMPARATIVE	
unless they happen to be squirrels, rabbits or		
domestic livestock, or unless you go somewhere		
(2) ... to see the ponies or deer in parks. Deer,	(2) SPECIFY	
badgers, foxes and bats are most (3) ... at dawn and	(3) ACT	
dusk, so that is when you are most likely to see them.		
For example bats are easiest to observe when the		
evening skies (4) ... In the early evening you can	(4) DARK	
listen out for the dusk chorus. It's not as loud as the		
dawn chorus, but it will (5) ... remain in your	(5) DOUBT	
memory. For those interested in wild flowers, early		
summer is also the best time to spot unusual and rare		
types of orchids amongst other (6) ... flowers,	(6) ENJOY	
particularly in meadows or hedgerows. Even		
relatively new hedges and man-made environments,		
such as reservoirs and (7) ... railway embankments,	(7) USED	
can still be awash with flowers and provide a suitable		
home for a (8) ... of wildlife.	(8) VARIOUS	

For markers' use		
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Points

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Part 4 (8 points, 1 point per item). For questions 1–8, complete the gaps by putting the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form. There is an example (0).

ANTARCTIC CLIMATE REVIEW

The review, Antarctic climate Change and the Environment (0) was completed by 100 scientists. It forecasts that by 2100 the world's seas (1) _____ (to rise) to levels previously considered too extreme to be realistic. (2) _____ (to use) the most up-to-date models that take into account the complex behaviour of the ozone hole over Antarctica, the review predicts that the area of sea ice around Antarctica could shrink, (3) _____ (to lead) to a sea level rise by 2100. This is the first comprehensive review of Antarctic climate changes about how the climate of the icy continent (4) _____ (to change) since old times. The report also makes predictions about how the Antarctic climate will change over the next century. It warns that when the ozone hole (5) _____ (to heal), Antarctica will feel the full force of global warming. The report backs the predictions that, (6) _____ (to give) the speed at which west Antarctica's ice sheets (7) _____ (to shrink) now, sea levels are likely to rise by 1.4 meters. In contrast, 59 centimeters (8) _____ (to predict) before the review got out.

For markers' use		
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Points

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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.

- My friend hasn't seen me for two weeks.
me
The last time he saw me was two weeks ago.
- Surely she told them the truth about the event.
must
She _____ truth.
- The college has not been redecorated for years.
time
It's _____ redecorated.
- She managed to persuade her boss to give her a pay rise.
succeeded
She _____ her boss to give her a pay rise.
- I feel sleepy because I went to bed late yesterday.
rather
I _____ to bed earlier yesterday.

For markers' use		
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Points

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USE OF ENGLISH PAPER: **Total**

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WRITING PAPER (90 minutes, 30 points)

B→ Part 1 (12 points). You have spent ten days in Palanga. Your holidays are coming to an end. Write a letter to your friend Peter in Scotland in which:

- describe the weather during your stay;
- write about the activities you have done in Palanga;
- ask your friend about his holidays;
- invite him to do something interesting together next summer.

You have to write 80–100 words. Use the space below for your notes and write your answer on page 14. 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 page 14 in the space provided.

Notes and Draft of the Letter

Part 2 (18 points). You have seen a notice in the e-paper 'The Baltic Times'. Write a composition for the e-paper 'The Baltic Times' as requested in the notice and win a free annual subscription.

We are looking for compositions from our readers about

THE PERSON WHO HAS CONTRIBUTED MUCH TO LITHUANIA

You may choose any great figure (e.g. a politician, musician, composer, artist, writer, sportsperson, etc) of all times. Give at least 2 reasons to support your choice.

We will publish the best compositions in our next issue.

Write 170–200 words.

Use the space below for your notes and write your answer on page 17.

Please count the number of words, including articles and prepositions, and write it down at the bottom of page 17 in the space provided.

Notes and Draft of the Composition

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, occupying most of the page below the header. It is intended for the student to write their answers to the exam questions.

Final Version of the Composition

For markers' use

I II III

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the composition.

Number of words	
-----------------	--

Letter Assessment Scale (12 points)

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

Composition Assessment Scale (18 points)

Criterion	Score		
	Max.	1 st Marker	2 nd Marker
Content	5		
Organisation	4		
Range and appropriacy	5		
Accuracy	4		
Composition Score			

Total Score		
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Total Score = Letter Score + Composition Score

ČIA RAŠO VERTINTOJAI

	Maksimalus taškų skaičius	I vertinimas	II vertinimas	III vertinimas
KLAUSYMO TESTAS	25	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
SKAITYMO TESTAS	25	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
KALBOS VARTOJIMO TESTAS	40	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
RAŠYMO TESTAS	30	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

SUMA	120	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
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GALUTINĖ TAŠKŲ SUMA

(Kalbos vartojimo testo
taškai bus dalijami
iš 2 specialia programa.)

Vertintojų pastabos