



# UŽSIENIO KALBA (ANGLŲ)

KLAUSYMAS, SKAITYMAS, RAŠYMAS

2023 m. valstybinio brandos egzamino užduotis  
(pakartotinė sesija)

2023 m. birželio 30 d.

Trukmė – 3 val. (180 min.)

## TRUKMĖ

Klausymas	30 min.
Skaitymas	60 min.
Rašymas	90 min.
<b>Iš viso</b>	<b>3 val.</b>

## NURODYMAI

1. Gavę užduoties sąsiuvinį ir atsakymų lapą, patikrinkite, ar juose nėra tuščių lapų arba kito aiškiai matomo spausdinimo broko. Pastebėję praneškite egzamino vykdytojui.
2. **Įsitikinkite, kad ant jūsų atsakymų lapo užklijuotas kodas, kurio numeris sutampa su jūsų eilės numeriu egzamino vykdymo protokole.**
3. Atsakymus į užduoties klausimus pirmiausia galite rašyti užduoties sąsiuvinyje. Jei neabejojate dėl atsakymo, iš karto rašykite atsakymų lape. **Vertintojams bus pateikiamas tik atsakymų lapas!**
4. Atsakymų lape rašykite **tik juodai** rašančiu tušinuku tvarkingai ir įskaitomai. Atsakymų lape nesinaudokite trintuku ir koregavimo priemonėmis.
5. Saugokite atsakymų lapą (neįplėškite ir nesulamdykite). Sugadintuose lapuose įrašyti atsakymai nebus vertinami.
6. Atlikdami užduotis su pasirenkamaisiais atsakymais, atsakymų lape žymėkite tik vieną atsakymo variantą.
7. Atlikdami visas užduotis, atsakymų lape savo atsakymus rašykite tik jiems skirtose vietose. Už ribų parašyti atsakymai nebus vertinami.
8. Atlikdami klausymo testo užduotis, nepamirškite atsakymų įrašyti į atsakymų lapą. Klausymo testo pabaigoje skirtos dvi minutės klausymo testo atsakymams perrašyti į atsakymų lapą.
9. Jeigu atlikdami rašymo testo užduotis naudojate juodraščiui, kuriam palikta vietos užduoties sąsiuvinyje, pasilikite pakankamai laiko perrašyti savo darbą į atsakymų lapą.
10. Neatlikę kurios nors užduoties, nenusiminkite ir stenkitės atlikti kitas.
11. Atsakymų lape neturi būti užrašų ar kitokių ženklų, kurie leistų identifikuoti darbo autorių.
12. Pasibaigus egzaminui, užduoties sąsiuvinį galite pasiimti.

Linkime sėkmės!

## I. LISTENING PAPER

*Duration: 30 minutes, 25 points*

**Part 1** (10 points, 1 point per item). You will hear people speaking in five different situations. For questions 1–10, choose the correct answer, **A**, **B** or **C**. There is an example (0). You will hear each situation twice. You now have 1 minute to look at the questions.

**Example (0).** You will hear people talking about their friend who has had an accident.

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0. Which part of his body has Pete seriously injured?
- A his arm
- B his hand
- C his head
00. Which day do they decide to visit Pete in hospital?
- A Wednesday
- B Thursday
- C Friday

**Situation 1.** You will hear a teacher talking about a summer course.

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01. How long will this year's summer course be?
- A five weeks
- B six weeks
- C seven weeks
02. Compared to last year, what will this year's course cover?
- A less study material
- B more study material
- C an equal amount of study material

**Situation 2.** You will hear two friends discussing headphones.

03. Which feature is most important for the woman?
- A good noise cancellation
- B an attractive colour
- C a good fit
04. What reason does the woman give for no longer using her earbuds?
- A Their battery capacity was poor.
- B They were painful to wear.
- C They were lost or stolen.

**Situation 3.** You will hear a woman talking about her new Japanese teacher.

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05. What opinion does the woman express?
- A She thinks the teacher knows a lot about Japanese exams.
- B She thinks the teacher should be more organised.
- C She likes the teacher's pronunciation.
06. Which suggestion does the woman accept?
- A to chat with a proficient Japanese speaker on the internet
- B to send the web address to her teacher
- C to purchase some practice tasks

**Situation 4. You will hear an announcement about a competition.**


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07. What is a must to enter the competition?
- A to be experienced in making TikTok videos
- B to have experience in planning a journey
- C to have created an original video script
08. What prize will the 1<sup>st</sup> place winner get?
- A video making equipment and programs
- B a subscription to ad-free YouTube
- C tips from famous people

**Situation 5. You will hear a man and a woman talking about a computer program.**


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09. Why was the man unable to share his screen?
- A wrong security setting permissions
- B incomplete version of the software
- C unclear layout for the screen size
10. What does the man agree to do after their conversation?
- A to send an email to the software support desk
- B to install the latest version of the software
- C to buy a subscription for the software

*Part 2 (4 points, 1 point per item). You will hear an interview with a survival expert called Luke Walker. For questions 11–14, choose the correct answer, A, B or C. There is an example (0). You will hear the recording twice. You now have 30 seconds to look at the questions.*

0. *What is most important for everyone to have with them when camping in the woods?*
- A a container for liquid
- B a positive outlook
- C a tool for cutting
11. Why do company employees take Luke's courses?
- A to receive help in getting over their fears
- B to maintain their connection with nature
- C to learn how to rely on their colleagues
12. What view does Luke express about survival?
- A People will hopefully never need to use their survival skills.
- B People should be psychologically and practically prepared.
- C People are ready for any unexpected circumstances.
13. On his course, what does Luke teach people to avoid?
- A using more than we need
- B eating poisonous food
- C creating unsafe fires
14. What does Luke say about his survival courses?
- A Simulated challenges can reveal participants' coping skills.
- B Less-fit participants will struggle physically.
- C Participants will be taught basic first aid.

**Part 3** (5 points, 1 point per item). You will hear some people speaking about a film they have watched. For questions 15–19, match the extracts that you hear with statements A–G. There is **one statement** that you do not need to use. There is an example (0). You will hear the recording twice. You now have 30 seconds to look at the questions.

**Which type of film does the speaker describe?**

- A a historical drama
- B an educational documentary
- C a fast-moving adventure
- D an unrealistic sci-fi film
- E a mainstream comedy
- F a predictable Western
- G a gripping mystery

0. Example 0	A
15. Speaker 1	
16. Speaker 2	
17. Speaker 3	
18. Speaker 4	
19. Speaker 5	

**Part 4** (6 points, 1 point per item). You will hear a talk on food waste. For questions 20–25, complete the text. 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 minute to look at the text.

### Dealing with Food Waste

Reducing food waste is a key challenge in fighting climate change because of the environmental (0) damage it causes – just as much as cars or fossil fuels. Each typical household might consider their daily food waste as being very (20) \_\_\_\_\_. However, when we throw away food, it is not only the human resources and packaging that we are wasting but also the (21) \_\_\_\_\_ that make up the food. We should also bear in mind all of the (22) \_\_\_\_\_ taken to allow you to enjoy your food. If the food is not eaten but thrown away in a bin and eventually dumped in a (23) \_\_\_\_\_, it emits toxic gas. People are urged to adopt a new (24) \_\_\_\_\_ attitude towards shopping. This means that we should purchase less and stop (25) \_\_\_\_\_, thereby avoiding waste and giving more respect to food.

## II. READING PAPER

*Duration: 60 minutes, 25 points*

**Part 1** (4 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read about tennis tournaments and venues. For questions 26–29, choose the statement from A–F which best summarises each paragraph. There is **one statement** that you do not need to use. There is an example (0).

### Tennis Tournaments and Venues

- A Terminological influences taken from other sports
- B Recognised for innovative and revolutionary changes to the rules
- C Home of well-established customs and a long-lasting dress code
- D Steps to deal with the effects of the hot playing conditions
- E A smart, flexible, modern, and innovative venue
- F Venue for the largest and longest tournament

0.   A   The four major Grand Slam tennis tournaments take place in different countries, each with its own unique features. The term ‘Grand Slam’ entered tennis via golf but originated from the card game ‘Bridge’, where it is used for winning all possible tricks.
26. \_\_\_\_\_ Named after the French aviator, ‘Stade Roland-Garros’ was built in 1928. In 2020, a retractable roof was installed – revolutionary as it is made of lightweight yet robust, weather-resistant materials. The hottest features of engineering mean it can open and close extremely quickly, ensuring play is not interrupted for long, and it allows natural daylight through. This venue will attract a well-dressed crowd for various summer sporting and cultural events.
27. \_\_\_\_\_ Although not the largest, the world’s oldest tennis tournament has taken place with the same rules since 1877 in London, where lawn tennis was invented. As famous for strawberries and cream as tennis, Wimbledon attracts spectators every day for two weeks, including royalty and celebrities. About 250 ball boys and girls undergo intensive training to keep track of the 54,250 tennis balls used on the immaculate grass courts cut to the exact height of 8mm! Respect for tradition and history is paramount: all players must be dressed in white attire. In 2010, it hosted the longest-ever match, lasting 11 hours and 5 minutes in surprisingly sunny conditions.
28. \_\_\_\_\_ First established in 1905, The Australian Open takes place in the last fortnight of January in Melbourne, Australia. Many players are monitored to ensure they stay rehydrated; sometimes, they need to be put on a drip – a tube sending liquid and electrolytes to the vein to replenish water lost through sweating. This was the first country to install retractable roofs, providing some relief to both the players and the spectators, who usually come dressed in their coolest designer beachwear to catch some vitamin D, as well as the action on the court.
29. \_\_\_\_\_ The US Open tournament is the place to see the hottest tennis talent in the largest tennis-specific stadium in the world. The festival-style atmosphere is created by very vocal spectators who cheer along in healthy voice, loudly enough to raise the roof! The blue hard courts help players and spectators to see the ball when the action heats up. Tennis became the first sport to award equal prize money to men and women thanks to Billy Jean King, who also campaigned for the right to wear shorts instead of a skirt. This tournament also pioneered the use of a tiebreak and allowed players to challenge line calls via the ‘Hawk-Eye’ system.

**Part 2** (6 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about rainbows. For questions 30–35, complete the text with the words from the box below. There are **two words** that you do not need to use. There is an example (0).

### Inspirational Arches of Natural Beauty & Culture

appeal    explain    light    locations    path <i>primary</i> shades    signal    treasure
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We often discover rainbows from an early age as they are used to help us learn the (0) primary colours and how to mix paints to make other colours. In science classes as teenagers, we learn about the different spectrums of light. Mathematicians, philosophers, and artists have used the rainbow to inspire, challenge, and (30) \_\_\_\_\_ our world to us.

In many cultures, rainbows are seen as a connecting force between two domains or earths. For example, in Greek and Norse mythology, a rainbow bridged two worlds and was seen as a (31) \_\_\_\_\_ to the gods. Rainbows appear when the sun's rays hit droplets of rain. They symbolise hope, peace, and better times to come; the emergence of a rainbow is also considered a sign of good luck. In Celtic mythology, the appearance of a rainbow is an indicator of a pot of gold, but this (32) \_\_\_\_\_ is almost impossible to find. Scientifically, you can't physically stand in the line of (33) \_\_\_\_\_ of a rainbow because technically, a rainbow is an optical illusion. When walking towards the end of a rainbow, it will appear to 'move' further away. In fact, no two people see the same rainbow because it depends on how the light reflects back depending on the exact (34) \_\_\_\_\_ of the viewers.

Rainbows don't last long, and each one is unique; we can celebrate them in the knowledge that they have universal (35) \_\_\_\_\_ across many religions and cultures, as well as being fascinating to artists and scientists.

**Part 3** (7 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about smart homes. Seven sentences have been removed from the text. For questions 36–42, choose from sentences A–I the one which fits each gap. There is **one sentence** that you do not need to use. There is an example (0).

- A Your shower automatically turns on and warms to your preferred 39.4°C (103°F).
- B Any kind of massive breach that turns off consumers could be catastrophic for the cybersecurity industry.
- C Therefore, automated devices inside the home reduce the risk of viral transmission.
- D Flats and houses have become workplaces, gyms, schools, and living spaces all rolled into one by national lockdowns.
- E It turns out that sensors embedded in your bathroom detected the indications that something was wrong and placed an order automatically.

- F** These household appliances now come embedded with sensors that connect to wireless networks; this is known collectively as the Internet of Things (IoT).
- G** Mobile phones provide a way of tracking and monitoring the activity of a partner or child without their consent or knowledge.
- H** Such intelligent systems are designed to make our lives more convenient, save us time, and keep us safe.
- I** Thanks to advancements in artificial intelligence, the smartest homes will be able to truly learn about their owners or occupants, eventually anticipating their needs.

### Smart Homes

It's 6 a.m., and the alarm clock buzzes earlier than usual. It's not a malfunction: the smart clock scanned your schedule and adjusted it because you've got that big presentation first thing in the morning. (0) A. The electric car is ready to go, charged by the solar panels or wind turbine on your roof. When you get home later, there's an unexpected package waiting, delivered by drone. You open it to find medicine. (36) \_\_\_\_\_. Now, you can make a speedy recovery.

For billions of people around the world, life at home has taken on new significance in the last couple of years. (37) \_\_\_\_\_. It has also meant that many of us are spending more time than ever with the gadgets we have welcomed into our homes – so-called 'smart' devices connected to the internet that can be controlled with our voices or via phone apps. Virtual assistants, such as Amazon's *Alexa*, Apple's *Siri* and *Google Home*, are already used to control smart light bulbs, kettles, and security cameras. (38) \_\_\_\_\_. It allows data to be gathered about how we use our devices and how they communicate with each other in our homes.

The hope is that smart devices can continue to save us time and effort in the home by helping us digitise and automate our lives. It is already hard not to enjoy the convenience of requesting a world news update without having to type, or a thermostat that can learn by itself when to heat your rooms based on your daily movements. (39) \_\_\_\_\_. Take, for example, the internet-connected video doorbells that many people now have beside their front doors, making possible to see who has come to call and even talk to them without having to open the door and risk exposure to COVID-19. (40) \_\_\_\_\_.

Of course, as our homes learn more about us, keeping them secure will become all the more important. Every device connected to the internet is a potential target for hackers and viruses. When we're talking about devices that can unlock our homes from afar, peer into our living rooms using cameras, and collect our most sensitive and personal data, having decent digital, network, and antivirus protection will become all the more vital. (41) \_\_\_\_\_. "If it happened, I would call it a mass-extinction event for the Internet of Things," says Daniel Cooley, chief strategy officer at electronics-component manufacturer Silicon Labs.

A decade from now, experts say, we'll move from just turning the lights on and off with our voices to total immersion in one interconnected IoT. (42) \_\_\_\_\_. Developments in robotics will give us machines that offer a helping hand with cleaning, cooking, and even things we have not yet dreamt of.

**Part 4** (8 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read an article about technology and empathy. For questions 43–50, complete the summary by inserting no more than **one word** from the text. There is an example (0).

### Does technology make us more or less empathetic?

Empathy – the ability to understand and share the feelings of another – is one of the survival skills that has helped humans live. Our facial muscles have advanced, as has the ability of our brains to interpret feelings and emotions. These vast powers to be empathetic have progressed over millennia due to evolution, allowing us to travel into the minds of friends and neighbours, as well as enemies, strangers, and even characters from films or novels.

Unfortunately, the modern urban world has made kindness harder. Although we see multitudes of people compared to the past, many people live alone and feel isolated. Things that once brought us into contact with the community – playing football or even grocery shopping – are being replaced by activities we do individually, often on the internet. Online, the first thing we encounter about a person is often an ideology we despise, so we become enemies before having the chance to be people. So, does technology only have a negative impact?

For the past four decades, psychologists have measured empathy and found that the average person in 2009 was less empathetic than 75 per cent of people in 1979. Professor Jeremy Bailenson from Stanford University has investigated whether we could use immersive virtual reality (VR) technology to make it easier to care about forgotten people. Books and movies transport us to other realities, but we remain conscious that we are just being told a story through words or images. VR creates ‘psychological presence’, enveloping people so completely that it allows them to ‘live’ real experiences. VR facilitates quick, deep learning and allows people to examine their stereotypes by seeing themselves in the body of someone they may hold prejudices against, such as a person of another race or an elderly or disabled person. A VR experience can help diminish the discrimination that can sometimes be so prevalent.

Findings like these led the artist Chris Milk to celebrate VR as the ‘ultimate empathy machine’. His latest work tells the story of a 12-year-old girl in a refugee camp. To experience and immerse yourself in it, you need to put on a VR headset. “Unlike just watching the news on a regular TV, you sit on the same ground as the innocent girl – you feel her humanity and empathise with her in a deeper way than through a screen”, says Milk. The idea is simply and powerfully executed. It is true that modern life can make it harder for us to notice one another – but used differently, technology can achieve the opposite.



Photo by Minh Pham on Unsplash

Milk’s video makes for a powerful story, but few experiments have examined whether immersive technology, in fact, builds empathy, and there are reasons to have doubts. Who would actually agree to spend an hour inside the world of a refugee? Chances are, people who don’t want to empathise wouldn’t want to enter an ‘empathy machine’ at all. VR might make already caring people care a tiny bit more, but can it achieve more than that?

Homelessness is a serious issue. Scientists wanted to ascertain whether VR would build more empathy towards those affected by homelessness compared to simply reading about it. The researchers designed an experiment where Group A used VR and ‘lived’ the first-person experience of being unable to pay the rent and being evicted from their home; Group B just read about the story in the third person.

At first, both exercises resulted in people’s empathy for the homeless increasing and even their willingness to donate money to local shelters. But when the researchers tested empathy in more detail later, various contrasts in people’s attitudes emerged. People who had ‘lived’ the experience were more likely to sign a petition supporting the affordable housing initiative and to agree to slight tax increases. A month later, the VR participants remained in favour of caring for homeless people and were less likely than the others to dehumanise them.



VR is not perfect for developing empathy because some experiences, like long-term hunger, simply cannot be mimicked. Still, it can spark curiosity, encouraging people to learn more about those more vulnerable than themselves.

### Summary

Being able to put ourselves in someone else's shoes has been essential for human (0) *survival* . As a result of (43) \_\_\_\_\_ occurring over thousands of years, we have developed sophisticated abilities to be empathetic, enabling us to understand other people in real life and fiction. Although we live in large societies, instead of enjoying activities with or within our own (44) \_\_\_\_\_ as we used to do, we tend to engage in solitary pursuits, especially online ones. Literature and films can develop empathy but people are still (45) \_\_\_\_\_ that they are only reading and viewing. Psychologists want to use virtual reality (VR) technology to reduce (46) \_\_\_\_\_ and homelessness in real life by eliminating negative stereotyping or prejudices. Instead of simply asking people to watch a movie in the traditional 2D way, a film-maker allowed people to try the 'empathy machine' by putting themselves in the shoes of a young refugee – through the (47) \_\_\_\_\_, viewers can use technology to 'live' her story virtually as a 3D experience. However, such storytelling is only effective if people choose to immerse themselves in potentially traumatic situations, so researchers wanted to find out if, in terms of building empathy, VR could (48) \_\_\_\_\_ more than just reading about homelessness. Initially, the two groups involved in the experiment demonstrated empathy towards homeless people, but when scientists conducted more research later, differences (49) \_\_\_\_\_. Those in Group A continued to support the homeless for a longer time. Although it is difficult to replicate serious problems using VR, this technology can raise people's (50) \_\_\_\_\_ about the lives of others, and this empathy enables people to care more for their fellow humans.





