

**2023–2024 M. M. UŽSIENIO (ANGLŲ) KALBOS TARPINIO PATIKRINIMO
UŽDUOTIES MOKINIŲ DARBŲ VERTINIMO INSTRUKCIJA**

Projektas

Klausimo Nr.	Atsakymas	Taškai
SAKYTINIO TEKSTO SUPRATIMAS (KLAUSYMAS) – 20 taškų LISTENING COMPREHENSION		
Part 1		
1.	F – Put your mind at ease.	1
2.	B – Don't bite off more than you can chew.	1
3.	D – Don't be afraid to seek clarification.	1
4.	G – Balance your income.	1
5.	E – Cherish your independence.	1
Part 2		
6.	too primitive.	1
7.	see measures being taken.	1
8.	encouraging people to act rather than observe.	1
9.	he took part in an international meeting.	1
10.	makes a considered vote.	1
Part 3		
11.	B – the products are of a wide assortment.	1
12.	D – they sell lower-cost products.	1
13.	E – the products are more delicious.	1
14.	G – they are a place for education and socialising.	1
15.	C – the products are more nutritious.	1
Part 4		
16.	to embrace changes.	1
17.	informative and revealing.	1
18.	to find inspiration.	1
19.	improves the poet's skills.	1
20.	measures her poem's success on their lasting effect.	1

Klausimo Nr.	Atsakymas	Taškai
RAŠY TINIO TEKSTO SUPRATIMAS (SKAITYMAS) – 20 taškų READING COMPREHENSION		
Part 1		
1.	popular among the youth.	1
2.	too passive.	1
3.	unpredictable.	1
4.	learn meditation techniques.	1
5.	more demanding.	1
6.	the length of the matches	1
7.	the lack of athletic physicality	1
8.	The moral principles of the Games are universal.	1
Part 2		
9.	G – Renowned collections provide tech-enhanced visitor experiences	1
10.	F – Problems with written information for different visitors	1
11.	B – Uncomplicated and accessible guides to exhibits	1
12.	D – Labels that provoke thought and encourage interaction	1
13.	H – Replacing labels with personalised, hybrid exploration	1
14.	I – Immersive experiences created through smells	1
Part 3		
15.	C – As users are increasingly aware of this type of content, they can effortlessly delete or filter it.	1
16.	B – As a result, some content creators deliberately use techniques that deceive people into clicking on their videos.	1
17.	G – They may make claims that “only 1 in 100 people” can do something.	1
18.	D – For example, claims like “you’ll never guess what happens next” make people want to see if they can guess correctly.	1
19.	F – That is why major online brands have stepped up the fight to get rid of clickbait titles.	1
20.	E – Similarly, updates to several of Facebook’s content-checking techniques reduce clickbait.	1

Iš viso 40 taškų.

RECORDING SCRIPTS

Part 1

EXAMPLE (0)

I studied Electrical Engineering. I did a sandwich course. It's a common type of course in the UK where you spend your third year working in industry. It meant we could put the theory into practice, so it wasn't so new, but it was a taste of the real world, including covering shifts for sick colleagues. So, it was good to return fully to student life in my 4th year. My advice would be to take advantage of what campus life has to offer – clubs, events, and field trips. Try out all the groups that seem interesting until you find your niche. Students who integrate into a university group or who work part-time learn to balance university work with the rest of their lives and enrich their experience of uni.

SPEAKER 1

I studied Linguistics at Lancaster University. It's a campus, so everything is conveniently on site – from the laundrette for washing bedding to the student medical centre. There is pressure to make friends with the people you are living and studying with. But remember that everyone is in the same boat. It can be challenging to find your feet and get into new routines. When I was going through a difficult patch, someone gave me this tip, so I'll pass it on. If everybody thinks about themselves as much as you do about yourself, then they'll have little time to agonise over you or your outfits, your tweets, or your romantic life. They're just too concerned with themselves. The lesson? Don't sweat it!

SPEAKER 2

It's easy to get excited about all the activities that university provides – from study groups to parties to volunteer opportunities. But too much enthusiasm can get you in trouble if you can't balance it all. So, be selective about what's really important. Dip your toe in first. It would be wise to keep classes paramount and then build in all the extras. Try several things, but don't feel bad about walking away from the ones you don't find so engaging. Just because your friends enjoy doing something doesn't mean that you need to. Trust me! I actually got a bit behind with my coursework, so I ended up burning the candle at both ends.

SPEAKER 3

I couldn't decide what to study, so I went for a wide course in the humanities. It's a mix of philosophy, sociology, and psychology, with some history, theology and geography thrown in. The university experience has been great so far, but looking back with the benefit of hindsight, my tip is based on my observation that sometimes freshers are intimidated to reveal that they don't know what to do, when it's perfectly normal to feel out of your depth when everything is new. Other times, they don't realise what they don't know and then end up chewing things over. It happened to me at first. My advice is — ask questions. Maybe students sometimes worry that they don't know exactly what to ask, so they don't ask anything, and then they miss a deadline or submit the wrong kind of work. Why do you think academic tutors and financial advisors exist?

SPEAKER 4

Looking back, I had a great time in my first year, even though I wasn't studying exactly what I'd wanted to. I didn't get onto my first-choice course because I messed up one of my A-level exams, but I can transfer now as my marks have been good. I really felt as if I've matured in a lot of ways. University freshers often tend to overspend in that first year, falling victim to the freedom that comes from living away from home and the temptation to cave into peer pressure and spend their allowance. Even if it's just a quick bite out with friends, eating out is the biggest budget buster, so you have to learn to say no, no matter how engaging and what great company your coursemates are... Students should take advantage of the university canteen or band together to find ways to live on the cheap without sacrificing fun.

SPEAKER 5

University is an enriching period for everyone to grow up and learn to count entirely on themselves. Of course, going straight into a job after school can also be a fulfilling life path, but the way I look at it is that uni is probably the only chance we have to dedicate entirely to investing in ourselves before years of work. But it's not always easy. Everything is new. So, make the place where you live a home-away-from-home so you have a measure of personal comfort and freedom. Create a positive atmosphere that will nurture you. Keep your support system of friends and family, and communicate with them when you need them, but don't be afraid of loosening the ties. It was hard on my mum when I 'flew the nest', but now she's using my old bedroom as a home office, so I don't think she can miss me that much!

Part 2

Good morning; today, we're talking to a British politician. MP – member of Parliament – Michael Murphy. Welcome.

It's great to be here.

Many people nowadays seem to hold the view that young people are not interested in politics. What's your take on this?

Well, young people do care passionately about the issues that affect our local, national, and global communities. However, their awareness of all the facts within those areas is not fully developed, and what's more, they're not actively encouraged enough to play a role.

Would you say one of the reasons why young people aren't politically active enough is a lack of political education?

Completely. It may appear, at first, that the subject of politics doesn't interest young people; however, this is not the case. This is just the view of some adults who don't seem to value the input and enthusiasm of young people. They erroneously assume that older teens are apathetic. While some steps have been taken to include subjects at school related to civic awareness and citizenship, the problem is that our national curriculum doesn't even deliver the basics of the political system. This is why we have far too many young people failing to grasp the correlation between the current issues they feel passionate about and relating these to political decisions.

So, maybe you have some ideas on how youth engagement in politics could be increased?

Honestly, I'm sure that if the environment were created for youngsters to flourish, they would. Many young people hold a higher level of debate than a lot of politicians I've met, as well as a general respect for each other that is greater than many MPs who represent different political parties or ideologies. If you create a safe space for respect to thrive, young people will challenge common misconceptions; they will seek to be quite progressive because they just want to see things implemented. They demand action on the issues that concern them, and once they see the results, they'll be encouraged to continue.

What about the internet – how can social media influence youth engagement in politics?

I think it's already been a huge factor because politics moving online has really enabled young people to have the confidence to interact and relate to each other. I'm particularly proud that through social media, we have succeeded in not only stimulating debate but also driving calls to action – for instance, 'Register to vote', or 'Join a protest'. I'm certain that social media can be at the heart of giving everybody a conscious understanding of how the current system works. Of course, there is a negative side to everything, and people can be exposed to misinformation and potentially be more easily manipulated, but this is the inherent risk of social media being available to everyone.

What personally inspired you to get involved in politics in the first place?

My peers were always into activism – they turned vegetarian and attended rallies, making impassioned speeches about the inhumane treatment of animals. I'm no activist, but I've done my bit for environmental issues – I remember having to convince my teacher that we should put recycling bins in classrooms. Back then, I didn't consider these things to be political – now, I do. At the time, I just realised that I had the power to enact change through campaigning – so, these experiences sowed the seeds. What really inspired me, though, was when my teacher invited me to attend the European Youth Parliament. It's a network of like-minded young people who imitate the real European Parliament. As I'm multilingual, I was given the opportunity to attend the event as a student journalist. This experience showed me the importance of working together on global issues.

So, how would you describe your goal?

Young politicians aim to create spaces that enable, engage, and empower young people to be change-makers by respecting each other's right to be different and challenging common misconceptions. Change can come in a variety of ways – whether big or small. It can be in the way we interact with each other in society. I think that the problem with social media and television programmes is detachment. If we feel something's wrong, how many of us actually turn that into action? There are lots of armchair activists who share posts and vote in polls, but such people are too apathetic in the real world. You're a change-maker if you make the informed decision not only to vote but *who* to vote for. The more people there are who choose wisely, the more transparent the electoral system will become. So yes, change-making can come in various forms, but they all include making a difference. My main aim is to get young people involved, and hopefully, some of them might even decide that I am the right candidate to represent them in Parliament!

EXAMPLE (0)

Many supermarkets receive their produce from hundreds or thousands of miles away. This involves the significant use of fossil fuels for shipping on refrigerated trucks and railcars. Produce from the farmers' market doesn't have far to get from the farm to your table, significantly reducing the use of the Earth's resources. Farmers' markets also work in the open air, for example, in a car park, so they don't require electricity or heating. Along with conserving fossil fuels, small family farms produce less environmental waste.

SPEAKER 1

The farmers' market offers a dizzying array of fruits and vegetables. In contrast, industrial farms tend to focus only on a few varieties of popular vegetables, specifically the ones that are ideal for transportation. Small local farms, on the other hand, tend to favour diversity. Also, when you shop at your outdoor market, the stall vendors will frequently enjoy a friendly chat with you about their products, as well as answer any questions you may have about the farm's growing and processing practices.

SPEAKER 2

Farmers' markets have a lot to supply, and if you consider the nutrition you get from the produce sold there compared with the goods found in a supermarket, you get everything at a reasonable rate. Grocery stores tend to charge an arm and a leg for organic fruits and vegetables. At the farmers' market, however, they are typically not much more expensive than conventionally grown produce, even though they are grown without the use of fertilisers or pesticides.

SPEAKER 3

If you have mixed feelings about the farmers' market, try this. Buy a tomato from the supermarket and a gorgeous red tomato from the farmers' market. Now taste them side-by-side and see what you think. Produce from the farmers' market always has a better flavour. This is because it is picked at the peak of ripeness. If you start adding farmers' market produce to your cooking, you'll be amazed at the difference in aroma and texture.

SPEAKER 4

A farmers' market is not only the place where you can learn more about the food products you buy, but it's also a great place for a wide range of people to gather together. You can learn more about the delicious vegetables and fruits directly from the friendly people who grew these organic products. Some local markets offer classes on nutrition and gardening or the logistics of managing a small business. Others organise cheese and wine-tasting events, making it a terrific way to interact with community members.

SPEAKER 5

The benefits of the food at the farmers' market are obvious. One glance at the vivid colours of produce found at the market, and you'll be able to tell just how ripe the fruits and vegetables are. Compare that to the ones sold at the grocery store, and you'll see that the supermarket fruits and vegetables are pale. The bright colours are a reflection of the vitamins and minerals they contain as they are grown in a natural environment.

Hello, thanks for tuning in. We're live for this week's edition of 'Poetry Corner'. I'm your host, Theo Beckles, from 'Culture FM'. Today, we are joined by our special guest – Dr Nikki Frewin, a lecturer and a poet.

Hi, it's great to be here.

For the benefit of our listeners who can't see you over the airways – you've brought your latest poetry collection with you. So, what's your first tip to advise up-and-coming poets?

Just go for it! There are many myths about poetry. One is that it should be written in sophisticated language. A lot of people are bound by some restrictive ideas and don't create the poem they want; they stick to the literary canons. Poetry's real power is found in its ability to evolve. Sound and rhythm undoubtedly play a huge role in poetry, but in my view, anybody who *insists* on the presence of rhyme is unaware of what poetry is or can be.

How important is the title of a poem?

I do use titles. Sometimes, they come first and sometimes after the poem has been written, but they are rarely an afterthought. They allow me the freedom to play more lyrically within the poem and to arrange images that lean the poem towards the unexpected. I try to be descriptive. These types of titles help me to lead the readers without worrying that they won't be able to follow me. Inexperienced, budding writers should consider the balance between disclosure and mystery; a narratively-driven title can allow for more lyricism in the body of the poem and vice versa.

Do you read other poets, Nikki?

Yes, I read a lot in general – broadly, not just poetry. Where do you think subjects come from, if not the world? And the only way to learn the craft of poetry is to study other poets. Initially, I needed some influences – to absorb their poems. Reading others was as necessary for me as food. Oh, and a lot of the time, poets try to imitate the work of poets that they admire. While that may sound like plagiarism, I hold the view that it's totally okay and normal in the early beginning. Eventually, with enough reading and writing under your belt, as well as listening to yourself, you'll find authenticity and recognise what you, yourself, wish to aim for.

I've heard people express the notion that editing harms poetry. Do you agree?

Some people say that the rawness of a first draft indicates its true power. Well, sure. But a poem is made of two parts: yes – you need heart, but the other part is craft; this is where technique comes from, I think. Some young or amateur writers feel that to revise is to kill the spirit of the poem. Perhaps they hold poetry so sacred or, conversely – so insignificant that revision is not deemed necessary. It's a romanticised myth at best, and it frees less experienced poets from the necessity of working on their verses – an excuse to be lazy. Whatever you create, from the first go, is not usually a masterpiece.

So, do you always want to change your earlier work? How can you tell when a poem is good?

I won't deny that it's tough knowing when to let go and stop editing. I think you just feel it. But in the creative process, it would be easy never to be fully satisfied with your work. Poetry is really subjective and personal. We have techniques to examine the theme, style, historical or political context, but the British writer C.S. Lewis said we need to experience good poetry. So, for me, it's about the impact a poem can have. Some of my work has stood the test of time. If it still speaks to me years later, and there is nothing that could be added or taken away, then I think I've got it right. But when you finish a poem and are vaguely satisfied with it, you can't know straight away whether it will speak to people later. Poems can be so embedded in the context of a certain time that they will inevitably lose their impact once the world has moved on and the shared cultural references are lost. The joy of poetry is that you read the same words in new ways at different stages of your life.

Indeed, that's the lasting power of poetry. Thank you so much for coming in today.