

2006 M.

ANGLŲ KALBOS

VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO

UŽDUOTIS

LISTENING PAPER (30 minutes. 50:2=25 points)

Part 1 (14 points, 2 points per item). You will hear people talking in seven different situations. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer, A, B or C, and circle it. You will hear each text twice.

1. You hear a tourist guide addressing a group of people.

What is the main point of his speech?

- A to advertise the programme
- B to announce timetable changes
- C to warn of possible problems

2. You hear a radio announcement.

What is it about?

- A a new radio programme
- B a new website
- C a new magazine

3. You hear a computer expert giving advice.

Who is he talking to?

- A a parent
- B a novice internet user
- C a teenager

4. You overhear a woman talking to someone about her mother.

How does the woman feel?

- A She is angry.
- B She is disappointed.
- C She is frustrated.

5. You hear a man talking about butterflies.

What is the purpose of his talk?

- A to define a research problem
- B to give a classification of butterflies
- C to explain how butterflies travel

6. You hear a woman talking about Elvis Presley, a famous singer.

How did she feel about him when she was a child?

- A She was sorry for him.
- B She was critical of him.
- C She was indifferent to him.

7. You hear a cyclist telling someone about people's reaction to him.

What was the reaction?

- A The people were astonished.
- B The people were cautious.
- C The people were confused.

For markers' use
I II

Points

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Part 2 (26 points, 2 points per item). You will hear part of a radio announcement about a competition. For questions 1-13, complete the sentences. You may use more than one word. You will hear the recording twice.

Test your Knowledge and Win a Luxury Weekend

The quiz covers the topics of	(1) _____ .		
The prize consists of accommodation and	(2) _____ .		
Hotel facilities include a health club with a	(3) _____ .		
The time it takes to get to Museum of Flight is	(4) _____ .		
Holyrood House is the residence of	(5) _____ in Edinburgh.		
The car company will not provide any	(6) _____ .		
You will have to pick up the car from	(7) _____ .		
To get the prize, the winner will provide his/her	(8) _____ .		
Winners will allow the use of their name and	(9) _____ .		
The person who takes the final decision is the	(10) _____ .		
The organizers have the right to	(11) _____ the prize draw.		
An extra prize offered is a	(12) _____ .		
The Competition staff are also involved in	(13) _____ .		

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

Points		
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Part 3 (10 points, 2 points per item). You will hear five people talking about the issues of saving energy and finding new energy sources. 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** Travel and transport policy should be reconsidered.
- B** Alternative sources should be environment-friendly.
- C** Consumers will have to economise.
- D** Individual initiative is the answer.
- E** Consumers should be held responsible.
- F** Travelling should be made more convenient.

Speaker 1		1
Speaker 2		2
Speaker 3		3
Speaker 4		4
Speaker 5		5

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

Points		
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LISTENING PAPER: Total

READING PAPER (60 minutes. 25 points)

Part 1 (6 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a newspaper article about a space station. For questions 1-6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think best completes the sentence given according to the text. There is an example (0).

- 0. The space house described in the text
 - A** can now accommodate more people.
 - B** was reduced in size a year ago.
 - C** hardly gives a spectacular view.
 - D** was uninhabited six months ago.

- 1. New astronauts from the USA and Russia are
 - A** staying at the tallest luxury hotel building.
 - B** members of the same expedition.
 - C** the first people in a new space station.
 - D** staying in Endeavour to do a research project.

- 2. The equipment of the astronauts has been transported
 - A** in vans made by Italian producers.
 - B** in special vans for the first time in history.
 - C** in two transportation vans.
 - D** by a regular furniture transportation van.

- 3. During their stay in the space station, the astronauts will
 - A** take to pieces the equipment they are bringing.
 - B** investigate the impact of space tourism.
 - C** carry out pioneering experiments on plant diseases.
 - D** be responsible for the upkeep of the station and research.

- 4. Intensive experimental work aboard the station
 - A** is becoming more complex.
 - B** will begin with the new team.
 - C** has been declining recently.
 - D** has been going on for over a year.

- 5. The objective of the astronauts working in the space station is to
 - A** stay permanently in the space station.
 - B** initiate international cooperation.
 - C** continue the work of their predecessors.
 - D** put an end to experiments aboard the station.

- 6. Astronauts who work in the space station
 - A** hardly receive any visitors.
 - B** often welcome paying travellers.
 - C** have already seen visitors of both genders.
 - D** are only visited by the crews of transport shuttles.

For markers' use
I II

Points

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Space hotel welcomes its next shift

'Guests' at the International Space Station will carry out more than 300 hours of research

By Tim Radford

Since the first tenants moved in just over a year ago, their home has grown from a bedsit to something like a three-bedroomed house. It has also been around the Earth more than 6,000 times. The view is sensational, but nobody can open the windows. Outside, the temperature varies from 120C to minus 157C every 90 minutes.

The International Space Station, the orbiting 150-tonne "star in the sky", opened its airlock to its fourth set of tenants last week. The Russian commander, Yuri Onufrienko, and United States flight engineers Daniel Bursch and Carl Walz were launched under tight security aboard the space shuttle Endeavour, and checked into humankind's highest unfinished hotel, 320km above the planet.

They are taking their luggage in *Rafaello*, a kind of space furniture van, designed and built by the Italian space agency, which made its first trip to the International Space Station in April earlier this year. Along with *Rafaello* there is a new carrier designed by American engineers.

Both are packed with the latest research equipment for studies that could throw new light on bone disorders, petroleum and antibiotic production, cancer cell formation, plant growth, embryo development, biotechnology and the long-term effect of life of humans in space. No matter how pioneering the experiments themselves might be, daily work aboard the station also involves installing all the added equipment that will come on board later and, of course, routine maintenance.

In the first year of settling into and simultaneously building their new home, previous crews devoted 500 hours to setting up experiments. The new team expects to put in about 300 hours in the construction and development of the space station's laboratory complex.

"The laboratory complex is almost complete. We are increasing the scope and the sophistication of the science we are doing," said Commander Onufrienko. "This month marks nine months of research in an extraordinary increase in research capabilities aboard the station."

Apart from the scientific goals, the astronauts are fully aware of the main goals of the International Space Station, which is to become their home for the next five months. According to Daniel Bursch, "one of the main goals of the International Space Station is to put a permanent human presence in space. Another main goal, which is just in the name itself, is to make it 'international'. A lot of work so far has been centred around working with primarily the Russians and also the other international partners. As far as this mission is concerned, our goal is to take over from Expedition Three, hopefully put the station in an even better condition and to complete every experiment that the ground wants us to do."

The incomers are relieving Frank Culbertson, the US commander of the third crew, and his two Russian colleagues, who are due to return to Earth on Endeavour.

However, the new tenants are not likely to be lonely for long. In its first year of occupation the space station has already had a surprising number of visitors. Altogether 68 men and 11 women stepped aboard last year. Most of the visitors have been shuttle crews, delivering and picking up inhabitants. But one who made the trip—a US multimillionaire called Dennis Tito—made history in April as the first paying tourist to go into space.

Adapted from The Guardian Weekly

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 money available to high school students in Britain. For questions 1-5, choose from statements A-G the one which best summarizes each paragraph. There is one statement 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 | Special attention required |
| B | Making a fortune takes effort |
| C | Not only the needy choose to work |
| D | It's not a free choice |
| E | Is it worthwhile? |
| F | Effective protection from overwork |
| G | State support for further studies |

YOUR FUTURE, YOUR FINANCE, YOUR JOB

'Will the Government support me financially if I continue to study after my exams? Can I earn anything on my own? What sort of job can I get before I'm eighteen?' Here is some information to help you make up your mind and plan the future.

For markers' use
I II

0. G

Almost half of British sixteen-year-olds who continue to study after their general secondary school examinations known as GCSEs are eligible to collect Educational Maintenance Allowance (EMA), which is paid by the British government. EMA is a weekly payment of up to £ 30 while you are studying and is designed to help out with expenses like travel, food and books. Apart from EMA, there are some other forms of financial help available, mostly to students with particular needs. And finally, your own school or college, or educational charities, may also have special awards or scholarships.

1.

School children can also earn money working. If you are 15 or 16 you can only work two hours a day on school days, one hour before school and one after, between the hours of 7 am and 7 pm. You can work up to eight hours on a Saturday and two hours on a Sunday. In the school holidays you can work up to eight hours a day but with a maximum of 35 hours a week, and you must have two weeks' holiday free of work. You should have a rest break of one hour in every four hours worked.

2.

When you are still below the compulsory school age you are regarded as a child and you must have a work permit from your local authority. There are also a number of restrictions on the jobs you can do. You can't work at anything potentially hazardous such as jobs involving chemicals, collecting refuse, work at more than three metres above the ground level, collecting money or selling door to door. You can't sell alcohol or work in a nightclub. Some local authorities may operate slightly different rules for children of compulsory school age, so it's best to check your local council's website.

3.

There are good reasons to work apart from getting together some money. It gets you out of the house, it's sociable, and it gives you valuable experience, which will later form an important part of your CV when you are applying for a job or a university place. Your part-time job may also give evidence of your commitment to a career choice – someone who wants to work with animals might walk dogs or help at stables, and so on.

4. _____

The government lays down a minimum wage for all those over the compulsory school age. It's not a fortune, but it does ensure that you are not paid slave wages. From October 2004, the minimum hourly rate for workers aged 16 and 17 has been set at £ 3 per hour. For those aged 18 to 21 the hourly rate is £ 4.25 from October 2005. It applies whether you work part-time or from home, and it is illegal for an employer to pay you less than the minimum. Of course, employers are not limited to the minimum, and you may manage to find a job that pays a better rate."

5. _____

If you are in formal employment, your employer should give you a weekly payslip and tax you under the PAYE (Pay As You Earn) system. It is important to get a payslip, as you need a record of how much you have earned and how much tax, if any, has been deducted. You should insist on receiving a proper payslip from your job. It is not unknown for employers to pay cash in hand to young, casual employees and then not to bother to pay any tax arising. If you have payslips which indicate that tax was taken, tax investigators are more likely to pursue your employer and not you.

For further information about job opportunities and regulations contact your local educational council.

Adapted from *Times Online*

For questions 6-9, find words in the text to complete the sentences. You may write from **one** to **two** words. There is an example (00).

(00) What is the money that you need to spend in order to do something?

This money is called _____ *expense* _____.

6. Why can't a student choose any job he wants?

There are special _____ types of jobs suitable for young people.

7. How can a part-time job characterize a person?

It demonstrates that a person is _____ his chosen path.

8. What are the sums of money regularly paid to you for work?

They are called your _____.

9. What is the person hired to work for another person or organization called?

Someone who is hired for work is called _____.

For markers' use

I II

For markers' use

I II

Points

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Part 3 (6 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read an article about the English language. 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).

The Global Language

The number of English-speakers in Asia roughly equals the total in America, Canada and Britain.

By Carla Power

Why such enthusiasm for English? In a word, jobs. A generation ago, only elites (0) H needed English for work. Nowadays throughout organizations, more people need more English. In China, the Beijing Organization Committee for the 2008 Olympics is pushing English among its staff, guides, taxi drivers and ordinary citizens. For lower-middle classes in India, English can mean a ticket to a prized call-center job. "With call centers, speaking English is no longer (1) _____ to get a good job," says Raghu Prakash, who runs an English-language school in Jaipur. "It is *the* skill." At the new Toyota and Peugeot plant in the Czech Republic, English is the working language of the Japanese, French and Czech staff. Jitka Prikrylova, director of a Prague English-language school says that the world has opened up for us, (2) _____.

Technology also plays a huge role in English's global triumph. Eighty percent of (3) _____ in the world is in English. According to the British Council, 66 percent of the world's scientists read in English whereas many books are only available in English. New technologies are helping people pick up the language, too: Chinese and Japanese students can get English-usage tips on the mobile phones. English-language teachers point to the rise of Microsoft English, (4) _____ letters advised by the Windows spell check and pop-up style guides.

In countries like Germany, (5) _____ as early as the second or third grade, the market for English studies is already shrinking. English-language schools in Germany no longer target English beginners but those pursuing more expert niches: business English, phone manners or English for presentations. Beginning-English classes are filled with Turkish and Russian immigrants, (6) _____. As with migrants the world over, they're finding that their newfound land is an English-speaking one.

Adapted from *The Newsweek*

For markers' use
I II

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- A the electronically stored information
- B that is viewed with respect
- C where most kids begin English
- D one of the many important skills
- E and English is its language number one
- F where computer users are drafting
- G eager to catch up with the natives
- H like diplomats and top executives

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 TEENAGE HIGH-FLYER

For markers' use
I II

Rather than study at Oxford or Cambridge, Martin Halstead decided to start up a passenger airline between the two towns. So what is it like to be a teenage high-flyer and own an airline but still live in your parents' semi-detached house?

Reporter: Did you ever have any doubts about yourself or your plan (0) when you were starting your business?

Martin: I think it would be highly unnatural not to have doubts occasionally. (1) _____ is always going to be that morning when you wake up and think "What am I doing, I should be (2) _____ university!". But you get past that very quickly because the success brings a lot of natural highs.

Reporter: What sacrifices have you made in order to commit yourself to making your airline (3) _____ big success?

Martin: I have had to slow (4) _____ dramatically with my flight training, which has been a big sacrifice for me. The whole reason for starting up this airline was so (5) _____ I could do what I love most and fly every day. Sadly, that is not really the case and I'm not playing up among the clouds as much as I would like to at the moment, but I'm sure that will change very soon.

Reporter: What attracted you to starting a business so early instead of going to university?

Martin: My first business came about (6) _____ chance because I couldn't afford to fly so I messed around with my computer and then before I knew it I had a marketable product! I never really set out to own an airline (7) _____ any business for that matter.

Reporter: Have you ever faced any obstacles in setting (8) _____ your airline because of your age?

Martin: At first (9) _____ was very hard to be taken seriously. I remember a meeting at Edinburgh Airport last year where I walked in (10) _____ was asked if I was doing a university project. I think too many people live by conventions, but age is just a number and people have to come round to realizing that.

Points

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Part 2 (10 points, 1 point per item). Read the text about a new opera production and one of the performers, Rachid Sabitri. For questions 1-10, complete the gaps by putting the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form. There is an example (0).

Rachid Sabitri (0) grew up (to grow up) in Kent with football on his mind. Life, however, is full of surprises. When one of his classmates fell ill, Sabitri (1) _____ (to ask) by one of the teachers to take his place in a school play. He had to act and sing and he loved it. At the age of 16, he started attending a local drama school, then took some choir classes, did a music theatre course and finally performed in a West End musical. Lately he (2) _____ (to offer) a chance to appear in *Tangier Tattoo*, a new show at the Glyndebourne opera theatre.

"When I first arrived I was really excited because I (3) _____ (not to be) to an opera before. All this was new for me. Now I'm really happy to be here," says Sabitri. The young singer is a member of what Glyndebourne producers often (4) _____ (to refer) to as opera's "Missing Audience". At 25, he falls into the 18 to 30 age group that opera has failed to attract through its door. Glyndebourne, which (5) _____ (to celebrate) its 70th anniversary last year, sees opera in crisis and with its new production it is trying to address the fact that, in order to survive, the genre has to progress. Hopefully, by the end of this month it (6) _____ (to present) *Tangier Tattoo*, a new work featuring contemporary themes and a young cast. The new production is a result of research (7) _____ (to do) by composer John Lunn, who talked to students and young people across Sussex to find out their topics of interest. And today he genuinely (8) _____ (to believe) *Tangier Tattoo* can change attitudes to opera. As Rachid Sabitri says, "I have been infected with enthusiasm and am curious to see the result. But would I be so keen if I (9) _____ (not to meet) the cast and the crew? I'm really intrigued how it's going to turn out. If it can engage me, there is hope it (10) _____ (to do) the same for my mates. They might just like it."

For markers' use
I II

Points

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Part 3 (20 points, 2 points per item). Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first. Do not change the word given. You must use between **two** and **five** words. There is an example (0).

(0) I prefer not to say anything.

rather

I _____ *'d rather not say* _____ anything.

1. I cannot wait to meet you.

forward

I _____ you.

2. The students must have made the arrangements for the party.

must

The arrangements for the party _____ the students.

3. I have too little money to go to Africa.

afford

I _____ to Africa.

4. Jill runs so fast that nobody can keep up with her.

runner

Jill _____ that nobody can keep up with her.

5. You mustn't take photos in the museum.

allowed

You _____ photos in the museum.

6. I regret going to the theatre last week.

wish

I _____ to the theatre last week.

7. I hate to get up early in the morning.

stand

I _____ early in the morning.

8. It was very kind of John to pay the rent.

which

John _____ very kind of him.

9. They think he is telling the truth.

is

He _____ the truth.

10. Jane asked her boyfriend to fix her laptop.

her

Jane _____ by her boyfriend.

For markers' use

I II

Points

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USE OF ENGLISH PAPER: Total

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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.

Jūs ketinate dirbti užsienyje. Parašykite elektroninį laišką į Tarptautinį dirbančio jaunimo paramos fondą. Laiške:

- paprašykite padėti surasti darbą užsienio šalyje,
- nurodykite, kokį darbą norėtumėte dirbti,
- apibūdinkite savo išsilavinimą,
- nurodykite, kokius su darbu susijusius gebėjimus turite,
- nurodykite, kokias su darbu susijusias asmenines savybes turite,
- paklauskite, kada galite tikėtis atsakymo.

Laiško ilgis 120-140 žodžių. Jums nereikia pasirašyti šio laiško.

Please count the number of words in your message and write it down at the bottom of page 13 in the space provided. All words, including articles and prepositions, should be counted.

Notes and Draft of the Message

Part 2 (16 points). You have a pen-friend in Taiwan. Her name is Yiang. Read an extract from her recent letter and write a reply.

...Thank you very much for the School Calendar that you sent me. The photos are just beautiful! I have noticed that Lithuania has some interesting holidays – All Saints' Day on November 1st and Christmas Eve on December 24th. We do not have such holidays in my country. What kind of holidays are they? What do they mean to you? ...

You have to write 140-160 words.

Use the space below for your notes and write your answer on page 16.

You do not have to sign your letter.

Please count the number of words in your letter and write it down at the bottom of page 16 in the space provided. All words, including articles and prepositions, should be counted.

Notes and Draft of the Letter



