

LISTENING PAPER (30 minutes, 25 points)

Part 1 (14 points, 2 points per item). You are going to hear an interview with an EU Ambassador of the EU Year of Creativity and Innovation. For questions 1–7, choose the right answer A, B, C and circle it. An example (0) is given. You will hear the recording twice.

0. Creativity and innovation will help

- A EU competitiveness.
- B EU politicians.
- C EU ambassadors.

1. Inventors helped man fly by

- A constructing a box.
- B thinking creatively.
- C using existing tools.

2. Creativity and innovation can help us

- A accept problems as facts of life.
- B believe in the existence of a problem.
- C solve global problems.

3. The interviewee's father was an expert

- A in mountain engineering.
- B in literary research.
- C in aircraft engineering.

4. The success for a design project may require an understanding of

- A producers and users.
- B manufacturers.
- C customers.

5. His favourite school subject was the subject he

- A spent many hours on.
- B had most problems with.
- C remembered best.

6. According to the interviewee, teaching is

- A not related to learning.
- B learning in a different way.
- C the end of all learning.

7. The experience of sharing is

- A good-for-nothing.
- B priceless.
- C worthless.

For markers' use

I II III

Points

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RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO

(iki teisėtai atskleidžiant vokus, kuriuose yra valstybinio brandos egzamino užduoties ar jos dalies turinys)

UŽSIENIO KALBA (ANGLIJŲ) ♦ 2009 M. VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO UŽDUOTIS ♦ Pakartotinė sesija

Part 2 (26 points, 2 points per item). You will hear a text about a world-famous researcher of primates. For questions 1–13, complete the sentences. **Write the words exactly as you hear them. You may use no more than TWO words.** An example (0) is given. You will hear the recording twice.

Jane Goodall was (0) 26 when she arrived in East Africa.

Goodall watched monkeys at a (1) _____.

She first saw monkeys fish termites from a (2) in 1960.

Tool construction was new (3) for many scientists.

Chimps were thought to be mostly (4) .

Goodall challenged tradition and gave her chimps (5)

She proved that animals have family (6)

Her study develops respect for many (7) in nature.

In her opinion, the 1st primate (8) started in Gomb

The Jane Goodall Institute is for wildlife research, education and (9)

The Institute leads a Roots and Shoots programme in almost one (10)

Today she is the leading authority of research on the (11) link

Jane Goodall's lectures encourage young people to make a (12)

Nature gives us hope and shows (13) toughness

Nature gives us hope and shows us, if, we roughness.

Points

Part 3 (10 points, 2 points per item). You will hear descriptions of 5 recent scientific innovations. For questions 1–5, choose which innovation is being described. **Use the letters A–F only once.** There is one extra letter which you do not need to use. You will hear the recording twice. | For markers' |

- A A more precise way of measuring atmospheric activity
- B Methods of predicting outbreaks of diseases
- C Measuring traffic conditions with a communicative dev
- D A rapid local forecasting system for rainfall
- E Visualizing the process of mastering letters
- F Network of accessories for medical use

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

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

Points

LISTENING PAPER: *Total*

READING PAPER (60 minutes, 25 points)

Part 1 (6 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read an article about the world's best diets. For questions 1–6, choose from the paragraphs A–E. **Some of the paragraphs may be chosen more than once.** There is an example (0).

EAT AND LIVE INTO GOLDEN OLD AGE**A**

Brits love international flavours. But have we adopted the healthier aspects of certain national diets? With lasagne and chicken tikka masala currently topping the list of the UK's and other European countries' favourite foods, the British diet has clearly moved on from consisting exclusively of the likes of pies and roasts to taking on more international flavours. More and more of us opt for sushi, Italian, Thai and Middle-Eastern cuisine on a regular basis. So can we look forward to the same long and healthy lives enjoyed by the inhabitants of these countries? And do claims about the health benefits of certain national diets hold any truth anyway?

B

Japan has the longest life expectancy in the world. Experts attribute numerable benefits to the Japanese diet. It includes a huge amount of beans, soya, fruit, vegetables, rice and fish, but very little animal protein and sugar. Another significant feature of the Japanese diet is their way of preparing foods – raw, boiled, steamed and using a wok which requires very little oil. Longevity in Japan isn't only down to diet. The culture is well known for low crime, more social interaction, greater fitness levels, fewer smokers and less alcohol consumption. However, when Japanese have moved to the United States, the quality of their health has been found to drop. The fact that their habits tend to mirror those of the new country strongly suggests the cause is related to lifestyle.

C

Experts say British versions of foreign foods are often bastardised. Sushi here tends to be sugared and we tend to get smoked salmon instead of raw fish. Italian dishes tend to have extra and often unhealthy ingredients added to them, and Chinese food is often deep-fried. Not surprisingly, this kind of dumbing down of international foods causes us to lose out on some of the health benefits. Meanwhile Wendy Cook, author of *Foodwise: Understanding What We Eat And How It Affects Us*, points out that supermarkets and take-aways don't feature highly in nations boasting healthy diets. 'They don't have the culture of convenience or processed foods,' she says. 'Without the tradition of buying fresh produce and actually cooking from scratch, we won't get the health advantages that these countries have.'

D

Perhaps the most confusing of links between healthy nations and their cuisine is France. Although French cuisine is characterised by an abundance of sauces, pastry and butter, only seven per cent of French people are obese – a fact that has been baptised ‘the French paradox’. Eat like a French woman and you’ll become sylph-like and ooh-la-la chic. To stay trim and ever youthful, trade your baguette for a bento box. But one recent study, published in the journal Psychological Science, found an answer – quite simply, they eat less. Comparing the individual portions in restaurants and supermarkets, it was deduced that the average portion for a Frenchman is 277 grams, whereas in the US it reaches 346 grams – a staggering 25 per cent more.

E

Ultimately, we need to accept that there are limits to what our diets can do for us. ‘Diet is one of the important behavioural factors, but it is not a panacea,’ says Brunner. ‘You can't compensate for an unsustainable lifestyle using vitamin supplements, for example.’ The world's healthiest countries do share some eating habits. They eat small portions of a large variety. They eat fresh and they eat local. They pile their plates with fruit and vegetables, add a little meat or better yet fish, and make sure they get plenty of whole grains. But there is one other trait that we tend to lose sight of: enjoyment. Think about how good even the simplest food can taste when you're on holiday and relaxed enough to really taste what you're eating.

Adapted from *'The Guardian'*

The food industry doesn't care about traditional recipes.

The methods of cooking are as important as the ingredients.

Original recipes are neglected or changed.

All good diets have common features.

Eat rich food and stay slim.

One's surroundings can strongly influence one's health.

International dishes are becoming more popular.

0	C	<i>For markers' use</i>		
I	II	III		
6				

Points

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 newspaper article by linguistics professor David Crystal about texting. For questions 1–5, choose from statements A–G the one which best summarises 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).

THE GR8 DB8

- A** Comprehension is key in texting
- B** Research is in favour of texting
- C** Inconvenience of texting
- D** Texting brings amusement
- E** Appearance of a new genre
- F** The earliest signs of shortened words
- G** *An assault on the country and the language*

0

G

A new phenomenon texting causes a lot of disagreement. Back in 2003, a school teacher posted an exam essay on the internet, he had marked because it had been written in textspeak. Within days, it had been picked up by the media and appeared in several tabloids. People seem to have swallowed whole the stories that youngsters use nothing else but abbreviations when they text. Academic standards were in freefall; no one could use punctuation or spell anymore; the English language was distorted; the country was distorted; we were all distorted.

1

Although many texters enjoy breaking linguistic rules, they also know they need to be understood. There is no point in paying to send a message if it breaks so many rules that it ceases to be intelligible. When messages are longer, the amount of standard orthography increases. As older, more conservative language users have begun to text, an even more standardised style has appeared. Such texters refuse to depart at all from traditional orthography. Conventional spelling and punctuation is the norm when institutions send out information messages or in texts which radio listeners are invited to send into programmes. Several organisations forbid the use of abbreviations, knowing that many readers will not understand them and consider it bad textiquette.

2

The need to save time and energy is by no means the whole story of texting. When we look at some texts, they are linguistically quite complex. There are an extraordinary number of ways in which people play with language – creating riddles, solving crosswords, inventing new words. Writers do the same – providing catchy copy for advertising slogans, thinking up puns, and writing poems, novels and plays. Children quickly learn that one of the most enjoyable things you can do with language is to play with its sounds, words, grammar and spelling. The drive to be playful is there when we text, and it is hugely powerful. In short, it's fun.

For markers'
I use II III

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

LEICESTER UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Leicester has always been famous for its library. But the former library was a rather grim place, built in the 1970s with black glass and brown shelving. To some observers it was reminiscent of a municipal car park (0) H and contained so little natural light.

The new development, called the David Wilson Library, is effectively a makeover of the existing building with an extension which doubles it in size. Big holes have been knocked in the roof to bring in the light, walls have been clad in light cherry wood, and there are four new courtyards decorated (1) _____.

Students' needs are at the centre of the new development, and the students' union has been consulted. Perhaps this is why the building contains the careers centre and the student development centre, (2) _____. There will be a help zone in which IT and library support staff – clad in distinctive polo shirts – will roam, aiding students who can't find a book or who have computer trouble.

All this will enable Leicester University to hold its head up high in the increasingly competitive world of higher education. Another university with a spectacular new library is Warwick, (3) _____.

The university's librarians did their homework, travelling to Boston in the US and Malmo in Sweden for inspiration. One innovation is a conveyor belt return system, which enables students to post their books back through a slot; (4) _____ to take out books overnight that are in high demand; and a third is an array of self-service machines, so students can issue books themselves. During exam time the library will be open until 2am; during the rest of the term it will be open until midnight.

Moreover, the university is looking into the possibility of (5) _____, says Professor Joanne Shattock. Leicester's position at the top of the student satisfaction league table in England, a position it shares with Oxford, has had a beneficial effect on applications: the number increased last academic year, (6) _____. 'Because we have this increase in student numbers, we want to be sure that the students get what they want,' says Shattock.

Adapted from 'The Independent'

For markers' use		
I	II	III

A as well as a café and a bookshop	E with hanging sculptures
B another is an express system for students	F with its learning grid open 24 hours a day
C and the same trend is evident again this year	G whether the library should be open round the clock
D or you can eat, drink and work at the same time	H because it was so dark inside

Points

READING PAPER: Total