

I. KLAUSYMO TESTAS

Trukmė – 25 min. 20 taškų.

1 užduotis. (4 taškai. 1 taškas už kiekvieną teisingą atsakymą.) Išklauskite pokalbį ir trumpai (1–5 žodžiais) atsakykite į klausimus. Pokalbį girdėsite du kartus.

0 atvejis – pavyzdys.

0. Who is in the studio?

Yvonna and Neil.

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1. What are they talking about?

2. What is Neil's opinion of the humorous names of skyscrapers?

3. What building was the tallest in London in 1708?

4. Why was it rebuilt?

Iš viso (maks. 4 taškai)

2 užduotis. (4 taškai. 1 taškas už kiekvieną teisingą atsakymą.) Išklauskite nuomonę apie internetą ir pažymėkite teisingą atsakymą taip, kaip parodyta pavyzdyje. Tekstą girdėsite du kartus.

0 atvejis – pavyzdys.

0. What do photos remind us of?

A happy times together

☒

B photo sharing

☐

C teens' love

☐

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1. What made the speaker change his opinion of photo sharing?

A meeting with teens

☐

B sharing photos on sites

☐

C understanding how to use Instagram

☐

2. What is Instagram?

A facebook photos

☐

B online service

☐

C special therapy

☐

3. How does being anonymous affect teens' behavior?

- A They forget their friends. ☐
 B They make others suffer. ☐
 C They share their feelings. ☐

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vertintojas

4. Why do teens visit Instagram more often?

- A to see if there are their friends there ☐
 B to see if they are not isolated ☐
 C to see what suggestions appear there ☐

Iš viso (maks. 4 taškai)

3 užduotis. (5 taškai. 1 taškas už kiekvieną teisingą atsakymą.) Išklausykite „Amerikos balso“ programą apie žodžių reikšmes ir pažymėkite teisingą atsakymą taip, kaip parodyta pavyzdyje. Tekstą girdėsite du kartus.

0 atvejis – pavyzdys.

0. What is the Voice of America program related to?

- A American stories ☐
 B English programs ☐
 C words and expressions ☒

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vertintojas

1. What does 'selling everything under the sun' mean?

- A selling a great variety of things ☐
 B selling everything ☐
 C selling some creative things ☐

2. What does 'talking about everything under the sun' mean?

- A planning a new meeting to catch everything up ☐
 B speaking to old friends for a long time ☐
 C talking to a friend you have met after a long interval ☐

3. What does the expression 'nothing under the sun is new' mean in the Bible?

- A Everything is repeated on Earth. ☐
 B Old things are everywhere. ☐
 C People should do old things. ☐

4. What does the expression 'a sunshine law' mean?

- A helping politicians make secret deals ☐
 B opening all meetings to the politicians ☐
 C preventing unfair political activities ☐

5. What does the word 'Sunbelt' mean?

- A the industrial states of America ☐
 B the northern states of America ☐
 C the southern states of America ☐

Iš viso (maks. 5 taškai)

4 užduotis. (7 taškai. 1 taškas už kiekvieną teisingą atsakymą.) Išklauykite interviu su užsieniečiu, kuris kalba apie savo gyvenimą Lietuvoje. Į 1–7 tarpus įrašykite pagal prasmę tinkamus žodžius. Į kiekvieną tarpą galite įrašyti **vieną ar du žodžius**. Interviu girdėsite du kartus.
0 atvejis – pavyzdys.

Jeremy changed his university plans and came to Lithuania to (0) teach English.

When he was a young child, he wanted to be a(n) (1) _____.

Now Jeremy is living in Lithuania and he doesn't miss his (2) _____.

He finds it (3) _____ to live in Lithuania.

He loves Vilnius, since the capital has a lot of (4) _____.

Jeremy is not particular about having some special kind of (5) _____, but he is eager to try Lithuanian (6) _____.

He has learnt quite a number of languages and he thinks it's (7) _____ to learn Lithuanian.

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Iš viso (maks. 7 taškai)

II. SKAITYMO TESTAS

Trukmė – 45 min. 20 taškų.

1 užduotis. (4 taškai. 1 taškas už kiekvieną teisingą atsakymą.) Perskaitykite tinklaraščio tekstą apie Julie požiūrį į vandenyną ir pažymėkite teisingą atsakymą taip, kaip parodyta pavyzdyje.

0 atvejis – pavyzdys.

Monday travel memory

Hey all! I could fill the page with all my excuses for not writing, but I'll leave it simply at this: I miss you and I'm back. It's a new day...

I have a confession to make: I am totally struck by the ocean. *Anybody else?* For a while, I was even considering being a marine biologist and I'm pretty sure it's because I thought I could play in the water everyday with dolphins or something.

Maybe it's due to my upbringing in the Midwest; I was far, far away from any coastline and it always felt like this magical, imaginary place that I was lucky enough to see once a year when we would take family trips down to Florida. It was special.

Lake Michigan, while great, was not the same. It was not enough. And now, I live 90 minutes away from the Pacific Coast here in Oregon. We have gone out to it twice. Still, when I see signs on the highway pointing to 'Ocean Beaches' I can't help going there. Oh yeah, it's right down the road.

As a kid, I loved playing in the sand. As a teenager, I loved lying out under the sun, listening to music on my discman. As an adult, I just stare out and watch the waves. Sitting and staring out at the ocean, is striking in a way. You can't help but feel small...

Adapted from: <http://thosedamamericans.com>

0. What did Julie miss?

- A corresponding with her readers
B reading her own blog
C communicating with her close friends

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1. What did Julie admit?

- A She admired the ocean.
B She liked playing with dolphins.
C She was worried about her profession.

☐
☐
☐

2. Why did Julie see the ocean only once a year?

- A Her family did not care for the ocean.
B Her family lived far from the ocean.
C Her family preferred trips in the Midwest.

☐
☐
☐

3. Where can Julie enjoy going now?

- A around Oregon
B to Lake Michigan
C to the Pacific Ocean

☐
☐
☐

4. What did Julie feel about the ocean in one of the periods of her life?

- A As an adult, she liked to sit quietly on the coast.
B Being a teenager, she preferred watching the waves.
C In her childhood, she felt there very small.

☐
☐
☐

Iš viso (maks. 4 taškai)

2 užduotis. (5 taškai. 1 taškas už kiekvieną teisingą atsakymą.) Perskaitykite tekstus **A–G** apie gražiausius pasaulio miestelius ir parinkite po vieną tekstą kiekvienam **1–5** teiginiui. Tekstų yra vienu daugiau negu teiginių.
0 atvejis – pavyzdys.

Beautiful towns I would love to live in...

0. A place with the remains of ancient human activities	<u> A </u>	Čia rašo vertintojas
1. A place where it is good to start tourism business	<u> </u>	
2. A place which got its name after a respected person	<u> </u>	
3. A place which expanded thanks to a discovery made there	<u> </u>	
4. A place with the name related to an old eventful story	<u> </u>	
5. A place which is worth visiting despite its small size	<u> </u>	

A. Hallstatt, Austria

This amazing village was founded back in medieval times and is home for about 1,000 residents. It is located high in the Hallstat Mountains, where visitors can explore prehistoric mines that include some of the first to ever be used.

B. Jiufan, Taiwan

This stunning village is about 400 years old, founded in the early 17th century. It was meant to house only nine families at first, and that's where it got its name. 'Jiufan' translates to 'nine portions.' After gold was found in the area in 1893, the small village quickly bloomed into a full-size town.

C. Positano, Italy

There is a story behind the name of this colorful little town. Its local church of Santa Maria Assunta includes an icon of a black Madona from Byzantine times. According to a local legend, the icon was stolen from Byzantium by pirates who, during a storm, heard a voice screaming 'Posa, posa!' ('put-down, put-down'). The pirates left the relic at this small fishing village and the storm immediately stopped.

D. Reine, Norway

This tiny fishing village has only 329 people living in it, but was voted the most beautiful village in all of Norway (which is saying something). Reine is a quiet village but for natural scenery no other place can surpass it.

E. Scilla, Italy

You can find the dazzling views of Scilla on the tip of Italy's famous boot. In Greek mythology, this was the home of a monstre called Scylla, who guarded a narrow channel of water between Italy and Sicily. In the end, it was killed by Heracles (also known as Hercules) in a legendary battle.

F. San Quirico d'Orcia, Italy

Quirico d'Orcia is a commune of about 2,500 inhabitants in the Province of Siena in the beautiful Italian region of Tuscany. It's located about 80 kilometres southeast of Florence and named in honor of Saint Quiricus. The first reference to San Quirico was made in a dispute in 712, but from the beginning of the 11 C, the name of San Quirico is mentioned more frequently.

G. Yangzhou, China

Surrounded by high peaks, it is easily accessible by bus or by boat from nearby Guilin. In the 1980s, the town became popular with foreign backpackers, and by the late 1990s, group tours began arriving in greater numbers. At that time, domestic tourism represented only a small part of the overall tourists, but by 2005, domestic tourists greatly outnumbered foreign ones. Today, the town has become a resort destination for both domestic and foreign travelers.

Adapted from: <http://www.ba-bamail.com>

Iš viso (maks. 5 taškai)

3 užduotis. (7 taškai. 1 taškas už kiekvieną teisingą atsakymą.) Perskaitykite tekstą apie Buckingham'o rūmus ir į jį iš pateikto žodžių sąrašo įrašykite praleistus tinkamus žodžius. Žodį galite vartoti tik vieną kartą. Žodžių yra vienu daugiau negu reikia įrašyti.
0 atvejis – pavyzdys.

Buckingham Palace

added / *administrative* / formal / held / include / opened / performances / visitors / work

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Buckingham Palace has served as the official London residence of Britain's sovereigns since 1837 and today is the (0) administrative headquarters of the Monarch. Although in use for the many official events and receptions held by The Queen, the State Rooms at Buckingham Palace are open to (1) _____ every year. Buckingham Palace has 775 rooms. These (2) _____ 19 State rooms, 52 Royal and guest bedrooms, 188 staff bedrooms, 92 offices and 78 bathrooms.

The palace lacked a large room in which to entertain. Queen Victoria rectified that shortcoming by building the Ballroom in 1853–1855, which was, at the time of its construction, the largest room in London.

At 36.6 m long, 18 m wide and 13.5 m high, the Ballroom is the largest multi-purpose room in Buckingham Palace. It was (3) _____ in 1856 with a ball to celebrate the end of the Crimean War.

It is along the East Gallery that The Queen and her State guests process to the Ballroom for the State Banquet normally (4) _____ on the first day of the visit.

Around 150 guests – members of the Royal Family, the government and other political leaders – are invited there. Today, it is used by The Queen for State banquets and other (5) _____ occasions such as the annual Diplomatic Reception attended by 1,500 guests, during which The Queen will meet every head of mission accredited to the Court of St James's. For the diplomats it is perhaps the highlight of the annual diplomatic social calendar.

The Ballroom has been used variously as a concert hall for memorial concerts and (6) _____ of the arts.

Before the Ballroom was (7) _____ to the Palace in the 1850s, the first State Ball was organized in the Blue Drawing Room in May 1838 as part of the celebrations leading up to Queen Victoria's Coronation.

Adapted from: <http://www.royal.gov.uk>

Iš viso (maks. 7 taškai)

4 užduotis. (4 taškai. 1 taškas už kiekvieną teisingą atsakymą.) Perskaitykite straipsnį apie planetas ir pažymėkite teisingą atsakymą taip, kaip parodyta pavyzdyje.
0 atvejis – pavyzdys.

Planet hunters spot Jupiter Jr., 96 light years from Earth

For the first time, astronomers have taken a picture of a young exoplanet, named 51 Eridani b, that resembles our solar system's largest world, Jupiter, in orbit and size.

The new planet is estimated to be just 20 million years old, compared with the 4.5 billion years of Earth, which will allow astronomers to figure out how solar systems and their planets evolve.

The team, led by Stanford University physics professor Bruce Macintosh, discovered the exoplanet named 51 Eridani b, a Jupiter-like planet circling a very young star similar to the sun about 96 light years from Earth, making it one of the smallest planets beyond our solar system that has been directly imaged by using the new Gemini Planet Imager attached to the Gemini South Telescope in Chile.

Though much younger than our Jupiter, 51 Eridani b, as it is known, is nearly twice the size of the largest planet in our solar system. It orbits its parent star from a slightly greater distance than Saturn does from the sun, writes Stanford's Bjorn Carey.

'51 Eridani b is the first young planet that probably looks like Jupiter did billions of years ago, making it currently our most important piece of the planet-formation jigsaw puzzle,' University of Arizona planetary scientist Travis Barman said in a statement.

'It's one of the very youngest stars this close to the Sun,' said Eric Nielsen, a postdoctoral researcher at Stanford who co-authored the study. The planet formed 20 million years ago, about 40 million years after dinosaurs became extinct. In our world, that time frame is hard to comprehend. But according to the cosmic clock, 51 Eridani b is so young that it's still radiating heat from its formation, which is why the imager was able to detect it directly.

Scientists have come across a number of exoplanets – a term used to identify planets found beyond our solar system – with similar features, but nearly all of them have been five to 13 times as massive as Jupiter.

Last month, a Brazilian-led team of scientists discovered 'Jupiter 2.0', a planet twin with a very similar mass to Jupiter. Not only does it orbit a star that looks like our sun, but it is also the same age as Jupiter.

Not long after, NASA discovered a 'super-Earth' just 21 light years away, making it the nearest rocky planet outside our solar system.

The search for stars and planets continues, but these latest discoveries hint that we may not be as far from other worlds as we may think.

Adapted from Reuters

0. How old is 51 Eridani b?

A It is younger than the Earth.

☒

B It is as old as the Earth.

☐

C It is older than the Earth.

☐

1. What is the size of 51 Eridani b?

A It is twice as big as the Earth.

☐

B It is twice as big as Jupiter.

☐

C It is twice as big as Saturn.

☐

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vertintojas

2. Why is the discovery of 51 Eridani b important?

- A It helps to understand the origin of planets. ☐
 B It is the first young planet found by University of Arizona. ☐
 C It shows the age of Jupiter. ☐

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vertintojas

3. What is an *exoplanet*?

- A a planet which is extremely massive in the solar system ☐
 B a planet which is not in the same system as the Sun ☐
 C a planet which is found in the solar system ☐

4. What is so particular about Jupiter 2.0?

- A It is as old as Jupiter. ☐
 B Its mass is smaller than that of Jupiter. ☐
 C It orbits our sun like Jupiter. ☐

Iš viso (maks. 4 taškai)