

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

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

RIBOTO NAUDOJIMO

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

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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 Gombe, in 1974.

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.

For markers' use

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Points

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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.

A A more precise way of measuring atmospheric activity

	1
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B Methods of predicting outbreaks of diseases

	2
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C Measuring traffic conditions with a communicative device

	3
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D A rapid local forecasting system for rainfall

	4
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E Visualizing the process of mastering letters

	5
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F Network of accessories for medical use

For markers' use

I	II	III
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Points

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LISTENING PAPER: Total

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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.'

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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	For markers' use		
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Points

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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' use

I II III

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3

English has had abbreviated words ever since it began to be written down. Words such as exam, fridge and bus are so familiar that they have effectively become new words. When some of these abbreviated forms first came into use, they also attracted criticism. Jonathan Swift thought that abbreviating words was a 'barbarous custom'. Similarly, the use of initial letters for whole words ('n' for 'no', 'gf' for 'girlfriend', 'cmb' 'call me back') is not at all new. People have been initialising common phrases for ages. IOU is known from 1618. There is no difference, apart from the medium of communication, between a modern kid's 'lol' ('laughing out loud') and an earlier generation's 'Swalk' ('sealed with a loving kiss').

4

To celebrate World Poetry day in 2007, T-Mobile tried to find the UK's first 'Txt laureate' in a competition for the best romantic poem written in the form of an SMS. They had 200 entrants, and as with previous competitions the entries were a mixture of unabbreviated and abbreviated texts. The length constraint in text-poetry was as in the haiku. A poem must be written within 160 characters and in three lines of five, seven, and five syllables. Put such a discipline into the hands of a master, and the result can be magic. Of course, SMS poetry has some way to go before it can match the haiku tradition which started several hundred years ago.

5

Research has made it clear that the early media hysteria about the dangers of text messaging was misplaced. In one American study, less than 20% of the text messages examined showed abbreviated forms. In a Norwegian study, the proportion was even lower, with just 6% using abbreviations. The most important finding is that texting does not erode children's ability to read and write. On the contrary, literacy improves. The latest studies have found strong positive links between the use of text language and linguistic skills. The more abbreviations they had in their messages, the higher they scored on reading and vocabulary tests. The children who were better at spelling and writing used the most textisms. And the younger they received their first phone, the higher their scores.

Adapted from 'The Guardian'

For questions 6–9, find words in the text to complete the sentences. **Write ONE word only.** There is an example (00).

(00). What are the newspapers called that concentrate on sensational news?

They are called tabloids.

6. How do older texters differ from the rest?

They try not to _____ from traditional spelling.

7. Why are slogans easy to remember?

They are easy to remember because they are _____.

8. What is a person called who enters a competition?

Someone who enters a competition is called an _____.

9. What conclusion did research come to on texting?

It proved that texting will not _____ literacy.

For markers' use

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Points

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