



ANGLŲ KALBA

Valstybinio brandos egzamino užduotis

Pagrindinė sesija

2003 m. birželio 11 d.

TRUKMĖ

Klausymo testas 25 min.

Skaitymo testas 60 min.

Kalbos vartojimo testas 25 min.

Rašymo testas 90 min.

Iš viso 3 val. 20 min.

LISTENING PAPER (Time 25 min. Points 25)

Part 1. (Total 8 points, 2 points for each answer)

You will hear an interview with John Dunn, a BBC radio disc jockey, and his wife Margaret. For questions 1-4, choose the best answer A, B or C.

Mark your answers as shown in the example (0).

You will hear the text twice.

0. John and Margaret

- A have been working for BBC for 25 years.
- B came from overseas 25 years ago.
- C have known each other for 25 years.

1. When John first saw Margaret,

- A he was impressed by her beauty.
- B he noticed her extraordinary skin colour.
- C he liked her lobster-red dress.

2. Margaret remembers that when she saw him,

- A John was carrying an armchair.
- B John had fallen from a great height.
- C John looked as if he had extremely long legs.

3. In her work at the BBC Overseas Service, Margaret had to

- A get training in many languages.
- B train her ear to recognize different sounds.
- C learn to speak Urdu and Russian.

4. The language used by BBC presenters

- A is becoming more natural.
- B has gone up in standard.
- C has remained unchanged for a long time.

For markers' use
I II

Points

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READING PAPER (Time 60 min. Points 25)

Part 1. (Total 6 points, 1 point per answer)

You are going to read of short text about the European Union. Choose from the list A – H the sentence which best expresses the idea of each (1-6) passage. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0). Please do not forget to transfer your answers to the table at the bottom of the page.

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | <i>Differences in prices and salaries will bring about negative consequences.</i> |
| B | <i>Goods produced in poor countries are sold in rich countries.</i> |
| C | <i>Graduate opportunities for citizens of well-off countries are promising.</i> |
| D | <i>European companies want to ensure the market for their goods.</i> |
| E | <i>All EU people should enjoy high standards of living.</i> |
| F | <i>Prospects for school leavers from less prosperous states are not favourable.</i> |
| G | <i>All countries should have a similar economic situation if they want to give up their national money and use a single currency.</i> |
| H | <i>Different regions have different cultures and economies.</i> |

The European Union: a Community of opportunities for all?

0	<i>H</i>
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The European Union (EU) is a diverse community of nations living in close cooperation. A total of 370 million people share a territory that extends from the Mediterranean to the Arctic Circle with many different cultures, languages, and ways of life. Although in global terms the EU is prosperous, there are striking internal contrasts of wealth and opportunity.

1	
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A pupil in school in the German region of Oberbayern looks forward to a promising future. Along with more than three quarters of her friends, she is likely to continue studying for some further qualifications. She is likely to find work that matches her qualifications and she will probably receive further training on the job.

2	
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Meanwhile, in rural southern Spain, a young Andalusian finishes school and along with 70% of his class, he will not get access to further training, education or vocational qualifications.

As he has had no training, he offers few marketable skills to a potential employer, who is operating in an unfavourable economic climate in one of Europe's least developed regions.

Why care?

3	
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Firstly, Europe is one of the world's largest markets for manufactured goods. EU businesses sell most of their products within Europe itself. It is therefore in the interests of producers that all of Europe's markets are healthy, sophisticated and demonstrate a growing demand for high-end products.

4	
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Secondly, within the Single Market big differences between wages, operating costs and so on will distort competition — upsetting the market place and condemning weaker regions to act as assembly lines for products developed in wealthier areas.

5	
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Thirdly, the Single Currency (a declared goal of the EU countries) can only be launched if all European economies are operating in similar conditions. Economic under-performance in some countries makes the whole of Europe weaker, more vulnerable and less competitive.

6	
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So, the EU is working to give all its citizens a high and sustainable quality of life not only because it is more fair, but because it will benefit everyone in the long run and will pave the way for a dynamic and integrated Europe of the future.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>H</i>						

Points

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Part 2. (Total 7 points, 1 point per answer)

You are going to read a number of short film previews. For questions 1 – 7, choose from the films (A – F). The films may be chosen more than once. There is an example at the beginning (0).

For which film the following is true:

0.	Two different people have to unite.	C
1.	The main character pretends to be a detective.	
2.	A confusion over a person's true identity occurs.	
3.	A woman leaves her husband in search of adventure.	
4.	A story of two neighbours is told.	
5.	A tragic experience leads to creativity and generosity.	
6.	A bad accident changes the fate of a number of people.	
7.	Two partners have a lot of fun together.	

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

Points

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A Anywhere But Here

Fleeing small town boredom, a restless mother separates from her second husband and drags her teenage daughter to Beverly Hills. The wilful mother and equally strong daughter try to adjust to their new environs while making sense of their ever-changing relationship. Mother and daughter must learn the importance of compromise as they stumble from one confrontation to the next.

B While you Were Sleeping

Lucy, a lonely young transit worker, meets her dream man at the worst possible moment in his life. After rescuing Peter, from the path of a subway train, Lucy is mistaken for his fiancée by the hospital staff and his family. As Peter lies in a coma, his relatives welcome Lucy as one of their own, giving her a warm relationship.

C Drive Me Crazy

Nicole and Chase live next door to each other – and that's about all they have in common. Nicole is up on the latest fashions; Chase on the newest protest. She wouldn't miss a basketball game; he can usually be found in some darkened coffee-house. But to navigate the land mines of high school love, they must reluctantly join forces. In the end Nicole and Chase find that the one they always wanted was closer than they ever realised.

D Blue Streak

Three years ago, Miles Logan was a jewel thief who hid a diamond worth \$20 million at a construction site before being captured and imprisoned. Now, his jail time is over and he returns to pick up the diamond... only to find that the construction site has been turned into a police precinct. To get his jewel back, Logan infiltrates the police department by impersonating a detective. Can he retrieve his buried treasure or will his criminal expertise bring him success of a different kind?

E K-911

In *K-911*, James Belushi is back in his role as the tough Detective Dooley, along with his best friend, Jerry Lee, a highly trained police dog. Now 10 years older, the pair find themselves facing faster competition. Are Dooley and Jerry Lee doomed to an early retirement? They may have lost a step or two, but Detective Dooley and his four-legged partner are still fighting crime with their mix of heroics and hilarity.

F Music of the Heart

Roberta's world crashed down around her when her husband walked out on her and their two children. Following the separation, Roberta moved to one of America's toughest neighbourhoods, East Harlem. She became a violin teacher and taught with such passion that soon her young violinists were showing incredible results. *Music of the Heart* is the true story of a woman who, once she learned to believe in herself, was able to give countless children a beautiful gift.

Part 3. (Total 7 points, 1 point per answer)

You are going to read a text containing information for travellers. Decide whether the statements 1 - 7 are True (T) or False (F) according to the text. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0.	Travelling nowadays is very easy and completely secure.	T / F	For markers' use I II _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	
1.	It is possible to prevent any kind of problem one may have on vacation.	T / F		
2.	At a foreign embassy one can get vaccinated against many illnesses.	T / F		
3.	International Health Certificate is a list of diseases against which a tourist has been vaccinated.	T / F		
4.	It is recommended to keep on you a personal medical record with a list of diseases you have had.	T / F		
5.	You should use cosmetics to prevent health problems induced by travel.	T / F		
6.	Tourists should stay away from local foods.	T / F		
7.	Pills to prevent certain diseases have to be taken after the trip.	T / F		

Points

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PRESCRIPTION FOR A SAFE TRAVEL

The world is much safer than it used to be and travelling has never been easier. But do not let this fact lull you into a false sense of security. The majority of our globe still faces the threat of epidemic: malaria, yellow fever and hepatitis are still around as well as tuberculosis. Getting the feel and taste of foreign countries and getting in touch with the local people carries the risk of an infection in addition to the possibility of experiencing such banal problems as sunburn or insect bite.

There is no ideal remedy against unpleasantness that can be encountered on a holiday. But it is worth to keep the basic rules in mind. First of all, make sure you are fit and healthy. Travelling stress may induce an illness to develop. The country you are destined to is a decisive factor and it is worthwhile to get current health advice on it at its embassy. For example, if you are going to travel in Africa or South America you are required to get inoculated against yellow fever. All vaccinations should be listed in your International Health Certificate and have to be administered at a defined time before departure. If you are going to travel in areas where malaria occurs, you should start taking anti-malaria tablets in advance.

Do not forget about a travel medical kit. You should take bandages, plasters, insect repellents, Aspirin for pain and fever, disinfectants and laxatives. When touring exotic countries, it is worth taking down the address of your embassy or an international hospital in case of health problems and having a piece of paper with your personal data and blood group with you.

A lot depends on how you behave on the spot. Sunglasses give you not only a 'Hollywood' look but also protect your eyes against the sun. There is a whole range of cosmetics with sun-screens and balms to tackle the problem of sunburn.

More than a half of all travellers suffer from digestion problems. In Asia it can result even from eating fish or soya sauce. But do not panic at the sight of local food. Just take ordinary carbon if you are in trouble. To protect yourself against serious diseases such as hepatitis make sure to observe the rules of hygiene. Do not eat raw foodstuffs, drink unboiled water or milk. Eating food from street vendors is not recommended.

If a bad scenario comes true, do not try to come up with your own diagnosis but rather go to hospital. To be on the safe side, buy an insurance policy, which will cover the cost of medical treatment, should it be necessary. Back home, do not forget that the incubation period of some diseases is long. If you have travelled in Africa, you should take anti-malaria tablets for some time. It is worth to remember one basic rule: a five-minute prevention is worth a year-long treatment. Take care of your health needs before a holiday or a business trip abroad.

Part 4. (Total 5 points, 1 point per answer)

You are going to read a magazine article which describes the drug policy in the Netherlands. Five extracts have been removed from the article. Choose from the extracts A – G the one which fits each gap (1-5). There is one extra extract which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0). Please do not forget to transfer your answers to the table below.

The Netherlands' drug policy works

Drugs are as big a problem in the Netherlands as they are anywhere else. The Dutch have found that the best way to deal with it is to coordinate the strategy to remedy it.

0	G
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Dutch drug policy centres on the simple distinction between soft and hard drugs. Soft drugs (cannabis products, mainly marihuana and hashish) are tolerated in certain circumstances.

1	
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Though technically no-one may sell even soft drugs, „coffee shops“ are a special case. The authorities turn a blind eye to sales of small quantities of cannabis in these establishments, as long as they keep to a strict set of rules.

2	
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The Dutch strategy has been hotly debated in many countries. But the facts speak for themselves. Drug use is much less common in the Netherlands than in the United States, for instance, though the latter takes a far tougher stand.

3	
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Drug use is regarded as primarily a health issue. Most cities run needle-exchange programmes, giving heroin addicts new hypodermic needles for old.

4	
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Over the past few years, other European countries have started to follow the Netherlands' example by taking a more permissive stance on soft drugs.

5	
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The European Monitoring Centre collects a lot of information. In the end, it will have to decide on the best way of dealing with the problem.

- A** Independent analysts report that Americans are twice as likely as the Dutch to use soft drugs and three times as likely to use hard drugs.
- B** But hard drugs (cocaine, heroin, ecstasy, etc.) are prohibited unconditionally, and the authorities strive relentlessly to stop the traffic in them.
- C** Foreign politicians and public authorities often visit the Netherlands to see how things work here in practice.
- D** We need a uniform international drugs policy. I look at what we have achieved here and compare it with other countries.
- E** Originally introduced to contain the spread of hepatitis and HIV, the programmes have proved extremely successful.
- F** They must not advertise, sell hard drugs or admit anyone under 18.
- G** *The ministries of health, justice and the interior work as a team to control the possession, use and sale of drugs and limit health risks to users. The strategy has proved successful.*

0	1	2	3	4	5
<i>G</i>					

Points

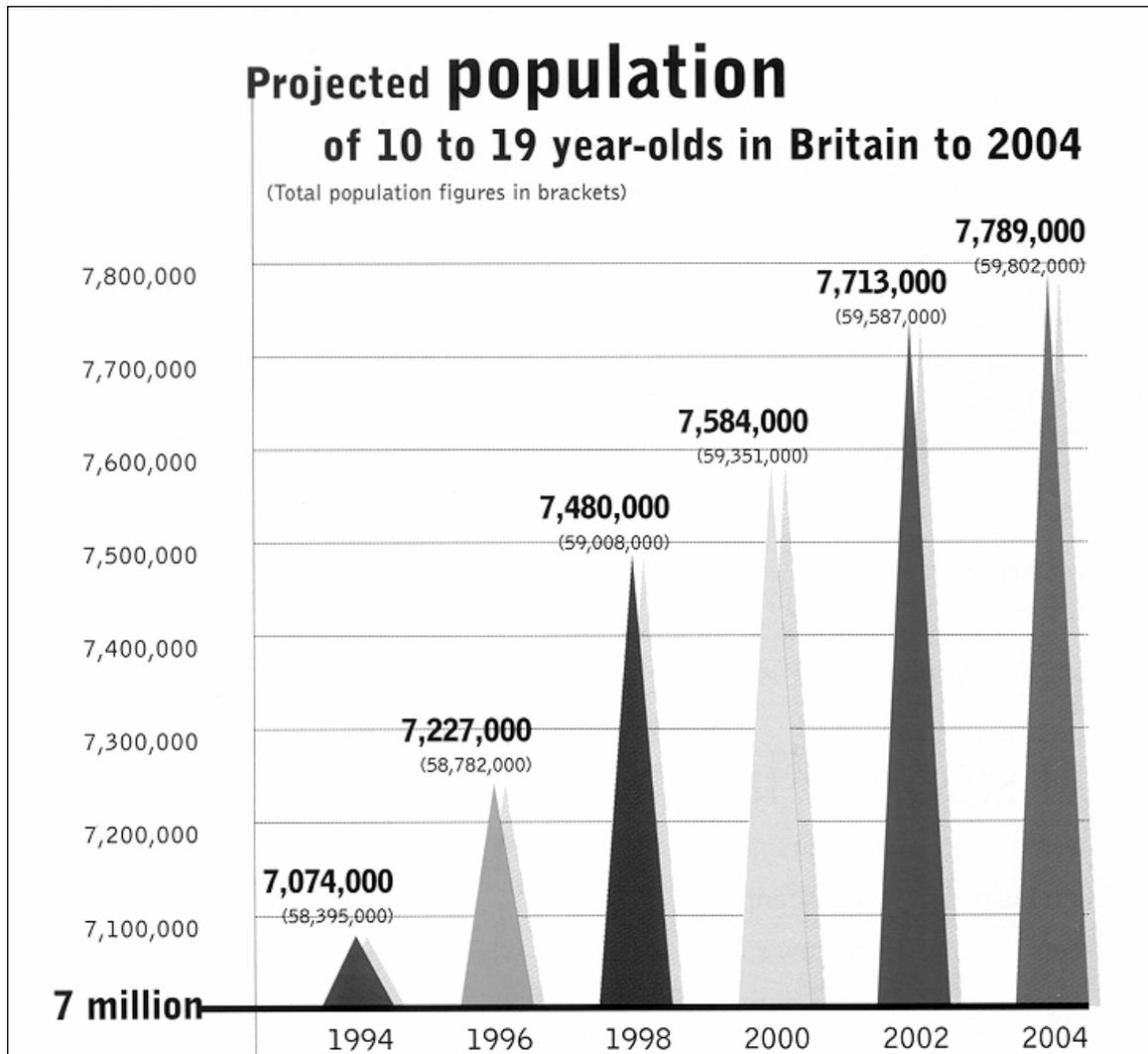
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READING PAPER

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USE OF ENGLISH PAPER (Time 25 min. Points 50:2 =25)

Illustration for Part 1.



Part 1. (Total 20 points, 1 point per answer)

For questions 1-20, read the text below and complete the gaps (1-20) by providing the appropriate form of the verb in brackets. There is an example at the beginning (0).

For markers' use
I II

“... Let’s take a look now at the chart (0) *given* (**give**) opposite, which shows the population figures of 10 to 19 year-olds in Britain. At the moment, there are some 7.7 million young people in Britain and the number (1) _____
(**increase**). As we can see in the chart, the “teen” population (2) _____
_____ (**grow**) steadily for the last ten years and it (3) _____
(**expect**) to do so in the near future.

In 1996 the number of teenagers (4) _____ (**be**)
just over 7.227 million, and in 1998 it (5) _____ (**reach**)
7.480 million. This was a really dramatic increase: in two years teenage numbers in
Britain (6) _____ (**rise**) by 0.253 million.

Between 1998 and 2000, the teen-population increased less dramatically, just by
0.1 million. Since 2002, as it can (7) _____ (**see**) in the chart,
the growth of teenage population (8) _____ (**be**) rather mild.

Estimations (9) _____ (**make**) for the year
2004: the figure may (10) _____ (**reach**) nearly 7.8
million by the end of 2004.

Can we project the population for the year 2010? Can population figures
(11) _____ (**predict**) easily? Well, let me
(12) _____ (**tell**) you a story. In the late 1980s some social
scientists maintained that the numbers of young people in Britain
(13) _____ (**decrease**) as a result of a low birth rate.
However, they seem (14) _____ (**be**) completely
wrong. They obviously (15) _____ (**not take**) into
account the fact that enormous numbers of immigrants
(16) _____ (**arrive**) in Britain in the 1990s. Of course, they
couldn’t have known the exact number of children in the immigrant families, but they
should (17) _____ (**take**) this factor into account!

Can we calculate when the number of young people in Britain
(18) _____ (**reach**) 8 million? In my opinion, if Britain
(19) _____ (**remain**) such an attractive country
for foreigners and if the birth-rate in Britain (20) _____
(**not go**) down, it’s going to happen well before the year 2006. We shall see!”

Points

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WRITING PAPER (Time 90 min. Points 25)

You are going to take part in an international student writing competition.
Write a short composition of about 200–250 words on ONE of the following topics.

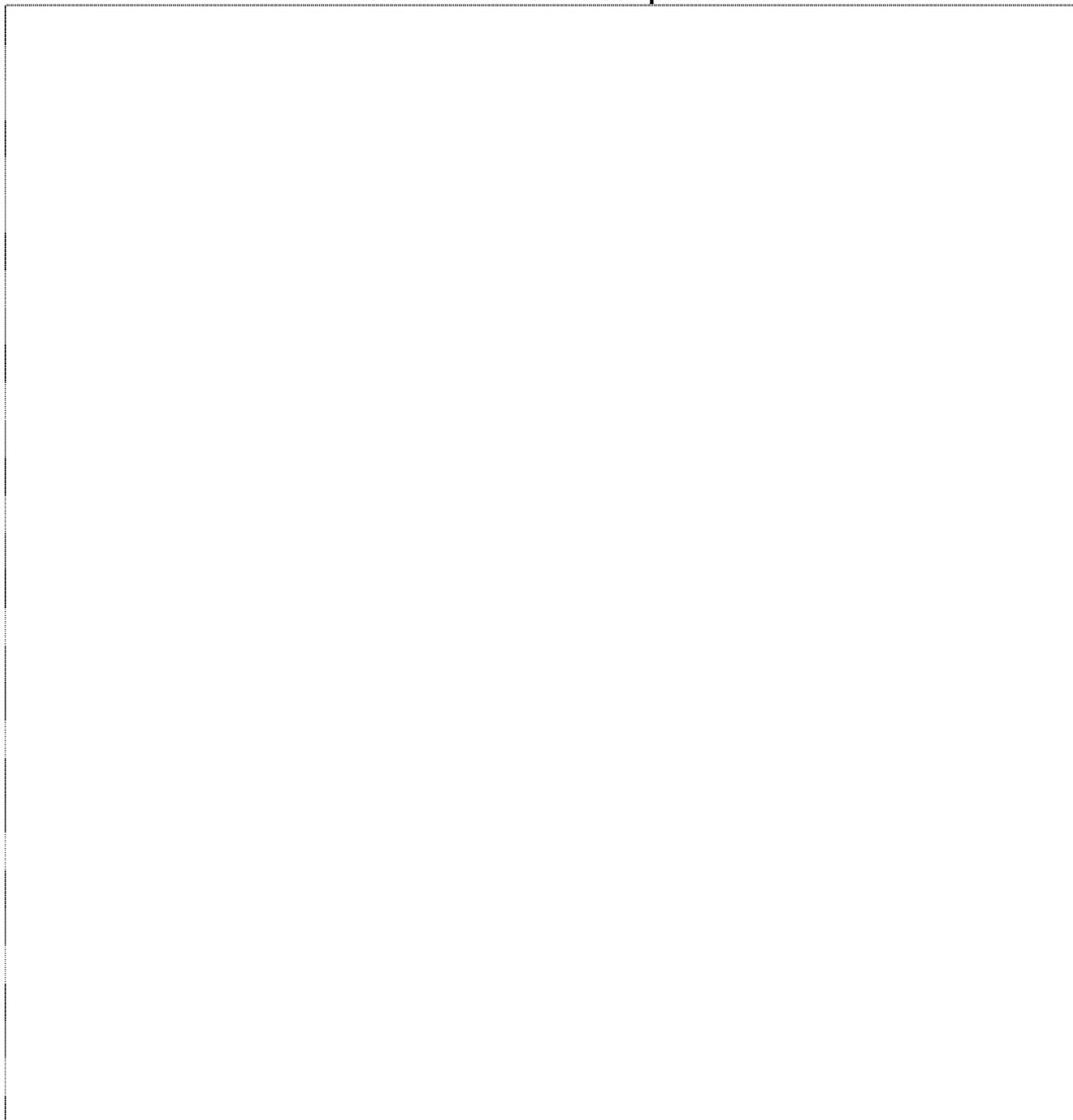
1. *The advantages and disadvantages of having a computer at home.*

2. *The advantages and disadvantages of living in a small town.*

Use the space below and on the next two pages for your notes and your draft version. Write your final version in the space indicated.

Please count the number of words in your composition and write it down at the bottom of page 17 in the space provided. All words, including articles and prepositions, should be counted.

Notes and Draft of the Composition



Number of words

WRITING PAPER: Total

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Composition marking scale (25 points)

Criterion	Score		
	Max.	1 st Marker	2 nd Marker
Content/Task fulfilment/Communicative value	4		
Organisation/Structure	3		
Vocabulary	2		
Grammatical Accuracy	3		
Composition Score			
Composition Score × 2			
An extra point*			
Total Score			

Total Score = Composition Score × 2 + 1 (an extra point)*

* an extra point is added if there isn't a single spelling mistake