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|---|--|
| STUDENT'S NAME | |
| WRITING TASK: AN ARTICLE | |
| <p><i>You are going to write an article for an English website.</i></p> <p><i>Before writing, you are going to watch a short video presentation. The video will be shown twice.</i></p> <p><i>You can take notes if you wish. Use this sheet for your notes.</i></p> <p><i>After viewing the video presentation, you will have 60 minutes to write your article.</i></p> <p>You must follow this plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>give a short summary of the content of the talk; formulate the main message;</i>- <i>respond to the message of the talk (your opinion / emotions / knowledge / experience in relation to the topic discussed);</i>- <i>comment on the speaker's presentation skills (manner of speaking, visuals etc.).</i> <p><i>Use the sheets provided for your draft and your final version.</i></p> <p><i>Write at least 250 words, but no more than 300 words.</i></p> <p><i>Give a title to your article.</i></p> | |
| <p>https://www.ted.com/talks/esha_alwani_what_it_s_like_to_have_tourette_s_and_how_music_give_s_me_back_control</p> | |
| <p>USE THIS SPACE FOR YOUR NOTES WHILE WATCHING THE PRESENTATION</p> <p>Use both sides of the sheet if necessary</p> | |

USE THIS SHEET TO WRITE YOUR DRAFT. Use both sides of the sheet if necessary.

| | |
|---|--|
| STUDENT'S NAME | |
| USE THIS SHEET TO WRITE YOUR FINAL VERSION. Use both sides of the sheet if necessary. You must write at least 250 words but no more than 300 words. Please count the words of your article and write the word-count below your text. | |
| TITLE: | |

INDIVIDUAL TALK -1

You have just read a short text in Lithuanian. Your task is:

- to summarise the text in English;
- to share your own thoughts / emotions / knowledge / experience related to the topic.

Preparation time 2-3 minutes. You can make notes if you wish in the space below.

You will have 1-2 minutes to give your talk.



Apsipirkimas be plastiko – Vilniuje tai siūlo vos kelios prekybos vietos

Pasaulyje plinta judėjimas „be atliekų“ („zero waste“), skatinantis įsigyti maisto produktus nesupakuotus plastike, bet susidėti juos į daugkartinius maišelius ar į stiklainius. Tačiau ar įmanoma taip apsipirkti Lietuvoje?

Vilniuje radome vos kelias tokią galimybę siūlančias parduotuves. Viena tokių – parduotuvėlė „Alpana Unpacked“. Čia gausu ne tik į medines dėžes sukrautų vaisių ir daržovių, tačiau ir stiklinėse talpose supiltų riešutų. Ši parduotuvė – Anos ir jos vyro šeimos verslas. „Prekiavome ekologiškais produktais, norėjome išplėsti verslą, tačiau nesisinorėjo tos koncepcijos, kai ekologiški produktai stovi lentynose supakuoti plastike.

Pamatėme, kad Europoje atsiranda „grįžimo į praeitį“ tendencija – juk maždaug prieš 50 metų į parduotuves turėjai nešti savo maišelį arba viską supakuodavo į popierių“, – sako Ana. Parduotuvės savininke žavi du nesupakuotų produktų plusai: juos gali apžiūrėti, pauostyti ir įsidėti tik tiek, kiek tam kartui reikia.

INDIVIDUAL TALK–2

You have just read a short text in Lithuanian. Your task is:

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Preparation time 2-3 minutes. You can make notes if you wish in the space below.

You will have 1-2 minutes to give your talk.



Atiduoti, o ne išmesti: mums nereikalingi daiktai gali tarnauti kitiems

Maždaug kas penktas Lietuvos žmogus gyvena skurdžiai, kaip skelbia Statistikos departamentas. Be to, Lietuvoje kasmet susidaro daugiau nei 6 milijonai tonų atliekų. Kuo šie du dalykai susiję? Pasirodo, padėdami nepasiturintiems, prisidedame prie atliekų mažinimo ir saugome aplinką.

Organizacija „Caritas“ skaičiuoja, kad kasmet rūbais ir daiktais padeda 15-ai tūkstančių žmonių. „Dažniausiai žmonės atiduoda drabužius, baldus, buitinę techniką, žaislus, kanceliarines prekes.

Žmonės vis geriau supranta, jog aukojamas daiktas turi būti kokybiškas, veikiantis“, – pasakoja „Carito“ atstovė. Paskutinį kartą žmonėms buvo padovanotas puikus dviratis ir gerai veikianti skalbimo mašina. Visi daiktai buvo geros kokybės.

Tai ne tik gelbsti žmones, bet ir aplinką – daug daiktų nėra išmetami kaip atliekos, o skiriami pakartotiniam panaudojimui. „Manau, kad lietuviai yra taupūs žmonės ir nori, kad jų daiktai būtų panaudoti dar kartą, o ne išmesti į sąvartyną“.

INDIVIDUAL TALK–3

You have just read a short text in Lithuanian. Your task is:

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- *to share your own thoughts / emotions / knowledge / experience related to the topic.*

Preparation time 2-3 minutes. You can make notes if you wish in the space below.

You will have 1-2 minutes to give your talk.



Aplinkosaugininkai įspėja poilsiautojus: už taisyklių nesilaikymą gresia baudos

Atėjus pavasariui, norima būti gamtoje, tačiau pamirštama, kad reikia gerbti gyvūnus, augalus ir laikytis tam tikrų taisyklių. Nacionalinių parkų specialistas Mindaugas Lapelė akcentuoja, kad pavasarį gamtoje reikėtų elgtis kuo tyliau, nes gyvūnams ateina veisimosi metas ir jiems reikia tylos ir ramybės.

Didžiulė problema – transporto priemonės. Automobilius reikia statyti tam skirtose aikštelėse, tačiau parkų lankytojai nepaiso šios taisyklės. Draudžiama palikti mašinas arčiau nei 25 m. nuo vandens telkinių. Už taisyklių nesilaikymą bauda gali siekti iki 144 Eur.

Pavasarij parkuose ypač aktualus rūpestis – šiukšlės. Parkų direkcijos skatina lankytojus savo šiukšles išsivežti patiems. „Būna, kad lankytojai tvarkingai šiukšles palieka maišuose šalia šiukšliadėžių, tačiau naktį ateina žvėris ir jas ištaršo. Todėl geriausia yra šiukšles išsivežti“.

Šiuo metu vis aktualesnė gaisrų problema. Gyventojai degina pernykštę žolę, nors tai ir draudžiama. Žolės deginimas atneša didelių nuostolių gamtai: žūsta augalai, vabzdžiai, ežiai, zuikiai, paukščiai. Nuo degančios žolės ugnis persimeta į miškus, sodybas, gaisruose žūsta ir žmonės.

INDIVIDUAL TALK–4

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Preparation time 2-3 minutes. You can make notes if you wish in the space below.

You will have 1-2 minutes to give your talk.



Vilniuje nuo rudens veiks mokykla su atskiromis klasėmis berniukams ir mergaitėms

Kad ir kiek būtų kalbama apie lyčių lygybę, tačiau atskiros mergaičių ir berniukų mokyklos pasaulyje vis dar egzistuoja ir yra puikiai vertinamos. Dvi tokios atskiros klasės greitai atsidarys ir Vilniuje.

„Ši mintis dar neįprasta Lietuvoje. Išgirdę apie atskiras klases, žmonės išsigąsta. Tačiau tai – dar vienas stereotipas. Visiškos atskirties mūsų mokykloje nebus, berniukai ir mergaitės susitiks popietinėje veikloje, kur drauge kurs projektus“, – sako mokyklos įkūrėja.

Mokyklos įkūrėjai remiasi mokslininkų tyrimais apie tai, kad berniukai ir mergaitės geriau jaučiasi įprastoje savo lyties aplinkoje. Teigiama, kad bendras mokymasis trukdo vaikams koncentruotis, juos blaško santykiai tarp lyčių. Ne paslaptis, kad prisimindami mokyklos laikus, daugelis suaugusiųjų kalba apie berniukų išdaigas ir nuolatinius prašymus nusirašyti, o mergaitės prisimenamos kaip drausmingos, kruopščios, visada paruošusios pamokas.

Mokyklos įkūrėja sako, kad skiriasi berniukų ir mergaičių skaitymo interesai: „Mergaitės mėgsta romantišką literatūrą, berniukai renkasi veiksmo, nuotykių knygas. Turėtume sukurti sąlygas vaikams patiems rinktis, ką jie nori skaityti, su kuriais rašytojais susipažinti“.

INDIVIDUAL TALK–5

You have just read a short text in Lithuanian. Your task is:

- *to summarise the text in English;*
- *to share your own thoughts / emotions / knowledge / experience related to the topic.*

Preparation time 2-3 minutes. You can make notes if you wish in the space below.

You will have 1-2 minutes to give your talk.



Sezoninių darbuotojų medžioklėje varžosi Lietuvos ir užsienio darbdaviai

Prasidėjo darbuotojų paieška vasaros sezonui. Dabar laikinų darbuotojų Lietuvoje dailosi užsienio darbdaviai, bet pagalbininkų vienam sezonui ieško ir Lietuvos verslas. „Viliojame tuo, kad darbas vasarą yra gera patirtis ir praktika, ypač jaunimui. Aišku, viliojame tiek atlyginimu, tiek geru kolektyvu“, – kalbėjo pajūryje veikiančių vasaros kavinių vadovai.

Šiuo metu Lietuvoje apstu skelbimų iš pietinių Europos šalių (Ispanijos, Portugalijos, Kipro) – reikia viešbučių tvarkytojų, restoranų padavėjų. Dirbti sandėliuose, statyboje, gamyboje dailosi vokiečiai, olandai, šiaurės šalių darbdaviai.

Kalbantis užsienio kalbomis ar šiaip drąsesni, skaičiuoja, kur labiau apsimoka – čia ar svetur. „Žmonės juda dėl to, kad būtų geresnės sąlygos, galimybė užsidirbti per trumpą laiką. Užsienyje atlyginimas yra didesnis dvigubai arba trigubai nei Lietuvoje“, – svarsto ieškantys darbo.

Užsienyje įsidarbinus vienam sezonui, anot darbdavių, yra nemažai šansų likti ilgesniam laikui. Lietuvoje vasaros sezonas daug trumpesnis, nei šiltuosiuose kraštuose, todėl ir darbo galimybių yra mažiau.

INDIVIDUAL TALK–6

You have just read a short text in Lithuanian. Your task is:

- *to summarise the text in English;*
- *to share your own thoughts / emotions / knowledge / experience related to the topic.*

Preparation time 2-3 minutes. You can make notes if you wish in the space below.

You will have 1-2 minutes to give your talk.



Suomija vėl pripažinta laimingiausia šalimi, Lietuva – 42-oji

Suomija antrus metus iš eilės pripažinta laimingiausia šalimi pasaulyje, o Lietuva, palyginus su ankstesniais metais, sąraše pakilo aštuoniomis pozicijomis – į 42-ąją vietą.

„Pasaulio laimės indeksas“ (World Happiness Report), nuo 2012 metų vertina 156 šalis pagal tai, kiek laimingi jaučiasi jų gyventojai. Sąrašas sudaromas remiantis įvairiais veiksniais: duomenimis apie gyventojų sveikatą, medicinos kokybę, socialines pašalpas, pilietines laisves ir korupciją.

Vertinant kitas Baltijos šalis, Latvijos padėtis per metus nepakito – šalis tebėra 53-a, o Estija iš 63-os pozicijos pakilo į 55-ąją. Nepaisant politinės sumaišties dėl „Brexit“, Didžioji Britanija pakilo keturiomis pozicijomis į 15-ąją vietą.

Venesueloje, dabar krečiamoje politinės ir ekonominės krizės, laimės rodiklis nusmuko labiausiai. Nelaimingiausia šalimi šiemet pripažintas Pietų Sudanas. Šioje šalyje, kurioje vyksta pilietinis karas, 60 proc. gyventojų patiria maisto stygių.

Jungtinių tautų ataskaitoje, paskelbtoje kovo 20-ąją, minint Tarptautinę laimės dieną, perspėjama, kad pastaraisiais metais pasaulyje laimės sumažėjo.

Student A

PAIR DISCUSSION

You are going to read a news item. You have to respond to the news and discuss it with a partner. Your partner has also read the same news item.

*You have **2 minutes** to read the text and prepare for the discussion.*

*The discussion should take up to **3 minutes**.*

You are expected to:

- give a short summary of the text **(Student A)**;
- exchange opinions with the partner about the news;
- comment on the events / people describe in the text;
- relate the news item to your own experience or knowledge;
- summarise and conclude your discussion **(Student B)**.

Note: if you start the discussion, your partner will have to complete the discussion and vice versa.

Student A and Student B read the same news item.

Student A starts the conversation by summarising the news item.

Student B completes the conversation by summarising the discussion.

No 1



Actress Julia Roberts wants her kids to do their own chores

Julia Roberts thinks it's important that her children do their own chores.

The actress – who has twins Hazel and Phinnaeus, 14, and son Henry, 11, with husband Daniel Moder – doesn't want her kids to struggle in the way she did when she was growing up, therefore, she's determined to instill in them practical skills that will help them later in life.

She said: "You do need to know how to make your bed and how to do your laundry and how to be able to make a meal for yourself or do your shopping – these are important life skills. I know the kids have to run their own race and have their own life, but they also must have their own experience of real practical everyday life things. They won't have a Mum or a Dad helping them out throughout their lives with their everyday chores. They have to become independent – the sooner, the better".

The 51-year-old actress has played many roles of a mum in recent years and she can't remember when the shift started, from a young girl – to a mum – but though she's getting older, Julia still thinks she's still being a 'young radical'.

Speaking on UK TV show, she said: "I don't really remember going from being offered the girl part to being offered the mum part. Mum's gotta have some fun with Dad. That's why God invented babysitters. But that's the cinema. In real life, I'm trying to be a great Mum".

Student B

PAIR DISCUSSION

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Student A

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No 2



Ontario set to ban pupils from using mobile phones in class

Canada's most populous province Ontario is set to ban pupils from using mobile phones in classrooms.

The Ontario government hopes a ban in all schools will help students to focus on their learning.

Students will not be allowed to use their distracting devices during the lessons, but there will be some exceptions. Teachers who want to use mobile phones as part of their lesson can do so. Mobiles can be used for medical reasons and students with special needs will also be allowed to use their phones.

Lisa Thompson, Ontario's education minister, said: "Students need to be able to focus on learning. By banning cell phone use that distracts from learning, we are helping students to acquire the most important skills they need, such as reading, writing and math." The province will issue a directive to all public schools for the start of the next academic year in September but the enforcement would be up to individual schools, *The Canadian Press* reports.

The announcement comes after a year of consultations which revealed that the vast majority of parents were in favour of a ban on the devices. But some believe children should be allowed to use their devices so they can learn about responsible technology use, while other critics doubt whether the ban will be effectively enforced.

Currently in the UK it is up to schools to decide whether mobile phones should be allowed in the classroom. Government policy says headteachers can decide whether a ban is necessary.

Student B

PAIR DISCUSSION

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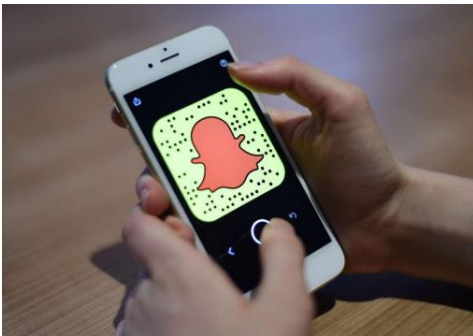
Note: if you start the discussion, your partner will have to complete the discussion and vice versa.

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Student A

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Student A and Student B read the same news item.

Student A starts the conversation by summarising the news item.

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No 3



Boy who left home to ‘travel the world’ found wandering streets with encyclopaedias, piggy bank money and banana

It is a dream shared by many – to leave home and travel the world. An eight-year-old boy from Russia has now found fame online after he attempted to live that dream. The boy left a note for his mother saying he was going “around the world” and set off with what he apparently felt were the essentials for such a trip: a set of encyclopaedias, a toy aeroplane, money from his piggy bank and a banana for sustenance.

The young explorer – who has not been named – was eventually found by a search team after his mother called the police. He had travelled on three different buses and was continuing on foot when he was located hours after leaving home. He is said to have told his rescuers he was feeling tired and ready for a rest – although it has not been revealed exactly how far he had gone during his adventure.

The young boy’s exploits were shared widely by social media users across Russia and the rest of the world, who praised his adventurous spirit.

“An eight-year-old boy undertakes a round-the-world-trip by foot. Whereas I complain when I have to travel across town,” one Twitter user wrote. “Seriously, though,” said another, “this makes me really sad, because today for most Russians it’s not just an around-the-world trip that is too expensive, they can’t even afford to go to another country.”

Student B

PAIR DISCUSSION

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Student A starts the conversation by summarising the news item.

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Student A

PAIR DISCUSSION

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Student A starts the conversation by summarising the news item.

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No 4



Disabled Serbian waiters fight discrimination with free drinks and good service

BELGRADE (Reuters) - Afternoon trade is brisk at the "Zvuci Srca" cafe and arts workshop – the first center of its kind in Serbia's capital staffed entirely by people with disabilities.

Marko, a 29-year-old waiter with the Down Syndrome, collects plates and takes orders. "I love to be diligent, to serve guests here," he says. He is a very good waiter, according to his employer.

Campaigners for human rights say that attitudes to people with disabilities have improved markedly in recent years – particularly after the European Union, which Serbia hopes to join, criticized the quality of service in state institutions in 2007. But many people with disabilities still face discrimination. The cafe Zvuci Srca or "Sounds of The Heart," was set up to address these issues.

"We have been trying for 18 years to show the potential of people with disabilities, to integrate them into society, and this center is the pinnacle of our work so far," said Zvuci Srca director Goran Rojevic. The government-backed center in downtown Belgrade runs a cafe and a workshop that produces and sells bags, cups, lanterns and other souvenirs. Drinks are free but visitors of the cafe and the workshop are invited to leave tips.

A total of 15 people, from teenagers to people in their mid-40s, work up to eight hours per day as waiters, bartenders, seamstresses, painters, sellers and musicians.

Student B

PAIR DISCUSSION

You are going to read a news item. You have to respond to the news and discuss it with a partner. Your partner has also read the same news item.

*You have **2 minutes** to read the text and prepare for the discussion.*

*The discussion should take up to **3 minutes**.*

You are expected to:

- give a short summary of the text **(Student A)**;
- exchange opinions with the partner about the news;
- comment on the events / people describe in the text;
- relate the news item to your own experience or knowledge;
- summarise and conclude your discussion **(Student B)**.

Note: if you start the discussion, your partner will have to complete the discussion and vice versa.

Student A and Student B read the same news item.

Student A starts the conversation by summarising the news item.

Student B completes the conversation by summarising the discussion.

No 4



Disabled Serbian waiters fight discrimination with free drinks and good service

BELGRADE (Reuters) - Afternoon trade is brisk at the "Zvuci Srca" cafe and arts workshop – the first center of its kind in Serbia's capital staffed entirely by people with disabilities.

Marko, a 29-year-old waiter with the Down Syndrome, collects plates and takes orders. "I love to be diligent, to serve guests here," he says. He is a very good waiter, according to his employer.

Campaigners for human rights say that attitudes to people with disabilities have improved markedly in recent years – particularly after the European Union, which Serbia hopes to join, criticized the quality of service in state institutions in 2007. But many people with disabilities still face discrimination. The cafe Zvuci Srca or "Sounds of The Heart," was set up to address these issues.

"We have been trying for 18 years to show the potential of people with disabilities, to integrate them into society, and this center is the pinnacle of our work so far," said Zvuci Srca director Goran Rojevic. The government-backed center in downtown Belgrade runs a cafe and a workshop that produces and sells bags, cups, lanterns and other souvenirs. Drinks are free but visitors of the cafe and the workshop are invited to leave tips.

A total of 15 people, from teenagers to people in their mid-40s, work up to eight hours per day as waiters, bartenders, seamstresses, painters, sellers and musicians.

Student A

PAIR DISCUSSION

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You are expected to:

- give a short summary of the text (**Student A**);
- exchange opinions with the partner about the news;
- comment on the events / people describe in the text;
- relate the news item to your own experience or knowledge;
- summarise and conclude your discussion (**Student B**).

Note: if you start the discussion, your partner will have to complete the discussion and vice versa.

Student A and Student B read the same news item.

Student A starts the conversation by summarising the news item.

Student B completes the conversation by summarising the discussion.

No 5



Man tries to smuggle tortoises disguised as cakes into Berlin

An attempt to smuggle three live tortoises in a pastry box into Berlin was thwarted by airport staff.

A 69-year-old passenger who'd flown into Schönefeld airport from Cairo tried to sneak through the "nothing to declare" section, but was stopped by security staff. The tortoises were stowed inside a pastry box, with the shells clearly visible through the plastic packaging. The man tried to pass off the animals as "edible", saying they were chocolate tortoises designed to look realistic. However, it quickly transpired these were in fact live Moroccan tortoises, officially an endangered species.

The amphibians were confiscated and are being looked after by the airport vet. If found guilty of animal trafficking, the man in question faces a fine of up to €50,000 or a five-year prison sentence.

It comes after The Independent reported that 1,529 exotic live turtles valued at more than £65,750 were found smuggled into the Philippines in a passenger's luggage. The reptiles were discovered by the customs officials at the International Airport in Manila.

They had been packed in four suitcases and travelled the two-hour journey from Hong Kong on Philippine Airlines. The bags were abandoned at the airport and, when opened, contained a 1,500-strong collection of exotic and rare turtles. The Customs team uploaded pictures of the turtles on Facebook, some which showed the animals bound with duct tape.

Student B

PAIR DISCUSSION

You are going to read a news item. You have to respond to the news and discuss it with a partner. Your partner has also read the same news item.

*You have **2 minutes** to read the text and prepare for the discussion.*

*The discussion should take up to **3 minutes**.*

You are expected to:

- give a short summary of the text (**Student A**);
- exchange opinions with the partner about the news;
- comment on the events / people describe in the text;
- relate the news item to your own experience or knowledge;
- summarise and conclude your discussion (**Student B**).

Note: if you start the discussion, your partner will have to complete the discussion and vice versa.

Student A and Student B read the same news item.

Student A starts the conversation by summarising the news item.

Student B completes the conversation by summarising the discussion.

No 5



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