



## READING

### Task 1 (12 points)

**Read the text. Choose a heading for each section of the text from the list. Write the letter of the chosen heading next to the number of the section. Note that there are more headings than needed. Use each heading only once. An example (0) has been given.**

### HOW TO CHOOSE A GOOD BOOK?

Do you love to read? Do you never know what you want to read? If you have the right information, it is easy to choose a book. Here are some tips on how to choose a good book.

Headings	
<b>A</b>	Ask someone to recommend a good book
<b>B</b>	Decide which authors you like
<b>C</b>	Avoid bestsellers
<b>D</b>	Read the first chapter of each book
<b>E</b>	Read the summary on the back cover
<b>F</b>	Go random
<b>G</b>	Join a book club
<b>H</b>	Choose the books you really would like to read
<del><b>I</b></del>	<i>Decide what genre of books you like</i>
<b>J</b>	Read book reviews in newspapers and magazines
<b>K</b>	Go to book fairs
<b>L</b>	Search your house
<b>M</b>	Exchange books with your friends
<b>N</b>	Do not read a book which you already know is bad

0. \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

Sci-fi, adventure, mystery, non-fiction, fiction or realistic fiction?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Often good books will be quietly lying in your own home collecting dust. Maybe you just forgot about one.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ Grab anything that seems interesting off the shelves, check it out, and read it! You will be surprised at what you like.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ This may sound like strange advice, but the books you see at the top of the charts may not exactly be the most exciting. It can be just an advertising campaign to sell a book.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ It usually summarizes what happens in the story and can give you a valuable first impression. There you will find some positive comments about the book's content and style.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

Of course, if you have many books, this can take a long time, but reading the beginning of a book can help you know what books and genres of books you like.

6. \_\_\_\_\_

Find books by authors you have enjoyed in the past. Chances are they will have another publication that you will also enjoy, and by searching by authors, you can get more of the same types of books that the author wrote.

7. \_\_\_\_\_

If three people have told you not to read this book, that is it. If you know that the book is boring or too confusing, do not waste your time.

8. \_\_\_\_\_

Friends or family with whom you have things in common can often make excellent book suggestions. Then you can talk about what they liked about it and share your thoughts. Local, small bookstores often have wonderful proposals, too.

9. \_\_\_\_\_

Read the bestseller lists and find out which new books are making headlines, and why.

10. \_\_\_\_\_

You will meet with fellow literature fans, pick a novel to read, and then report back after a few weeks. This is also a good way to meet people who can share their favourite books with you.

11. \_\_\_\_\_

If you prefer book 1 over book 2, put book 2 back. Keep doing this until you decide upon the books you will certainly enjoy because you just cannot read all the books you see.

12. \_\_\_\_\_

There are plenty of these events in towns and cities. You can go along to these literature conventions and meet authors and talk to them directly about their books.

**Task 2 (10 points)**

**Read the text and decide whether each statement (1-10) is true (T), false (F) or not mentioned (NM), according to the text. Tick (✓) the appropriate box. An example (0) has been given.**

**STARTING UNIVERSITY: WHAT TO EXPECT**

While the freedoms that come with leaving home fill most students with excitement when it comes to their first year of university, the reality of studying at this level quickly becomes clear to many for whom the experience will be quite often a shock. The first few weeks at university are amongst the busiest of a young adult's life, but the challenge of new learning styles and independent study can add to the anxiety for most.

While secondary school teachers both teach and ensure that work is completed with the intention of achieving a certain level of education, the role of university professors is to provide students with a framework and skills from which they can explore their academic subject. For the inexperienced, this leads to confusion about why no one tells them what to do at university.

Mr Randy Vener, Deputy Director of Admissions at The American University of Paris, reflects on how some first-year students react to the challenge of being responsible for their own study programmes and workload. "There's a look in the eyes of many first-year students as they adjust to so many changes in their first few weeks with us. Some can't believe their luck that there's no one saying, 'do this paper by tomorrow,' or 'read chapter three tonight.' Such freedom can go to a student's head, but the good students recognise that they need to set their own targets and work consistently and steadily to ensure that they keep up with the pace of university studies. It's all about maintaining a balance between studying and living."

Perhaps a further difference between school and university is the way in which students are taught and expected to learn. Dr David Brown, Reader of American History at the University of Manchester believes that many of the most obvious pitfalls in adjusting to studying at university can be avoided. "All universities now offer study skills support, helping students adjust from how they studied at school to what we expect in the classroom as a first year. The key is to understand that lectures offer only a basis from which to understand a particular subject, and the real heart of a topic comes in the form of independent study and the opportunity to discuss one's views in either lectures or a tutorial."

Another major difference is the time spent receiving face-to-face tuition. First-year students enrolled in an arts or humanities degree typically spend a maximum of 12 hours a week in class, while engineering or science students can expect no more than 20 hours a week, leaving more than enough time for life outside the classroom. But successful students will recognise that such "down time" should be at least partially invested in preparation, research and work in labs, to make the most of the academic part of their university experience.

Like many university teachers, Dr Brown has great sympathy with students new to the university environment. "I remember my first term at university – seven hours of lectures and tutorials a week, one essay for each course each term and nothing was compulsory. I thought I was in heaven after two years of secondary school. But then it dawned on me that the free time was what university was about. It allowed me to get to grips with the subjects lecturers were introducing me to."

There is no doubt that the first semester at university is full of distractions, but being aware of what is expected of a student and how subjects are taught can make a big difference to making the most of all opportunities and settling down to a successful university career.

Statements		T	F	NM
0.	<i>Being free from parental control is seen as an advantage by many school students.</i>	√		
1.	The opening paragraph states that many school students are not prepared for university studies.			
2.	School teachers and university professors often disagree about learning goals.			
3.	Finishing secondary school, students are confident about how to study independently.			
4.	Mr Vener supports the idea that first-year students can choose between several study programmes.			
5.	According to Mr Vener, good students are self-disciplined.			
6.	Dr Brown is sceptical about first-year university students overcoming stress.			
7.	Dr Brown's ideas of how students should adjust to university are similar to those of Mr Vener's.			
8.	Science subjects are more difficult than arts and humanities.			
9.	Successful students very quickly understand the importance of the time given for life outside the classroom.			
10.	Based on his experience, Dr Brown considers free time to be less effective for new students.			

**Task 3 (8 points)**

**Read the text and do the task. Read the questions (1-8) after the text and circle the correct answer (A, B, C or D). An example (0) has been given.**

**OLD WAYS**

Two days before the winter solstice. All that cold day, the city and the countryside around felt halted, paused. Five degrees below freezing and the earth closed down. Clouds held snow that would not fall. Out in the suburbs the schools were closed, people homebound, the pavements slippery and the roads black-iced. The sun ran a shallow arc across the sky. Then just before dusk the snow came – dropping straight for five hours and dropping at a steady inch an hour.

I was at my desk that evening, trying to work but preoccupied by the weather. I kept stopping, standing, looking out of the window. The snow was sinking through the orange cone cast by a street light, the fat flakes showing like furnace sparks.

Around eight o'clock the snow ceased. An hour later I went for a walk. I walked for half a mile along dark back roads where the snow lay clean and unmarked. The houses began to thin out. A few undrawn curtains: family evening underway, the flicker and burble of television sets. The cold like a wire in the nose. A slew of stars, the moon flooding everything with silver.

I followed the field path east-south-east towards a long chalk hilltop, visible as a whaleback in the darkness. Northwards was the glow of the city, and the red blip of aircraft warning lights from towers and cranes. Dry snow squeaked underfoot. A fox crossed the field to my west at a trot. The moonlight was so bright that everything cast a crisp moon-shadow: black on white, stark as woodcut. The trees were covered with snow, which lay to the depth of an inch or more on branches and twigs. The snow caused everything to exceed itself and the moonlight caused everything to double itself.

This is the path I've probably walked more often than any other in my life. It's a young way; maybe fifty years old, no more. Its easterly hedge is mostly hawthorn and around eight feet high; its westerly hedge is a younger mix of blackthorn, hawthorn, hazel and dogwood. It is not normally a beautiful place, but there's a feeling of secrecy to it that I appreciate, hedged in as it is on both sides, and running discretely as it does between field and road.

That evening the path was a grey snow alley, and I followed it relentlessly up to the grove of birch trees that tops the whaleback hill, passing off the clay and onto the chalk proper. At the back brink of the birch wood I lowered through an ivy-trailed gap, and was into the forty-acre field that lies beyond.

At first sight the field seemed flawless; glacier country. Then I set out across it and started to see the signs. The snow was densely printed with the tracks of birds and animals – archives of the hundreds of journeys made since the snow had stopped. There were neat deer slots, partridge prints like arrowheads pointing the way, and the pads of rabbits. Lines of tracks curved away from me across the field, disappearing into shadow or hedge. The moonlight, falling at an angle, deepened the dark in the nearer tracks so that they appeared full as inkwells. To all these marks I added my own.

The snow was overwhelmingly legible. Each print-trail seemed like a plot that could be read backwards in time; a series of allusions to events since ended. I found a line of fox pugs, which here and there had been swept across by the fox's brush, as if it had been trying to erase evidence of its own passage. I discovered what I supposed were the traces of a pheasant taking off: trenched footprints where it had pushed up, then spaced feather-presses either side of the tracks, becoming progressively lighter and then vanishing altogether.

*extract from The Old Ways by Robert Macfarlane*

0. *What made the evening unusually quiet and still?*  
A *The fact that Christmas was coming in two days.*  
B *The author spent his first night in the countryside.*  
C *Cold weather and people staying inside their homes.*  
D *The storm that brought a significant amount of snow.*
1. Which statement best describes the author's work progress at his desk that evening?  
A His work at the desk brought some success.  
B The only thing he did was look out of the window.  
C The happenings outside appeared to distract him.  
D The snow under street lights caught his imagination.
2. What did the author NOT notice during his evening walk?  
A The beauty of the surroundings in the moonlight.  
B The darkness on the road and houses' windows.  
C The few houses with TVs turned on.  
D The fog making houses disappear.
3. When going down the field path, what did the author pay attention to?  
A How the lights on towers and cranes made the city lighter in the darkness.  
B How deep the snow was, making it difficult for the fox to move.  
C How everything seemed to have doubled in size due to the thickness of snow.  
D How the whole area had been shaped by the moon and the snow.
4. What did the author particularly appreciate about the trail?  
A Its sense of silence and privacy.  
B Its comparatively young age.  
C Its different plants on both sides.  
D Its easy access from the road.
5. Which statement best describes the author's crossing of the hilltop?  
A He struggled through various obstacles.  
B He walked up the hill without resting.  
C He stopped to admire the trees.  
D He avoided stepping off the trail.
6. What surprised the author when he reached the field that night?  
A Many had visited the field before his arrival there.  
B Somebody had printed new signs of birds and animals.  
C The author had never seen so many animals there.  
D It was possible to lose one's way since many other tracks were there.
7. What conclusions can we draw about the author's interpretations of the signs in the snow?  
A He found trenched footprints of a fox running across the field.  
B He came across a pheasant's feathers scattered in the field.  
C He could read backwards what had been written in the snow.  
D He speculated what might have happened in the field earlier that night.
8. Which statement best describes the intentions of this narrative?  
A It suggests that animals are not afraid of snow.  
B It explains why everything looks different in the dark.  
C It comments on the bond between nature and man.  
D It implies how seasonal changes affect both people and animals.

**LISTENING****Task 1 (12 points)**

**Listen to the interview with Melissa, telling about her home town. Complete the gaps with the missing information. An example (0) has been given.**

**SAN FRANCISCO**

Example:

0. Melissa left San Francisco when she was 18 years old.

1. Melissa left the United States after she \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Melissa visits San Francisco \_\_\_\_\_ a year.
3. Melissa states that compared to other American cities, San Francisco is rather unique and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Nick suggests that San Francisco and New York owe their uniqueness to their \_\_\_\_\_.
5. According to Nick, both New York and San Francisco have well-developed \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Melissa recalls that her family used to have \_\_\_\_\_ car(s).
7. Melissa admits that when she goes back to San Francisco she feels like a \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Melissa's European friends complain about San Francisco being \_\_\_\_\_.
9. According to Melissa, the best months for visiting San Francisco are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Melissa claims that \_\_\_\_\_ benefit from tourists misreading the climate of San Francisco.
11. Nick suggests that San Francisco and Oakland may be \_\_\_\_\_ because of their location.
12. Melissa stresses that San Francisco will stay \_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 2 (10 points)**

**Listen to the podcast. Read the statements and decide whether each statement is true (T) or false (F), according to the text. Tick (✓) the appropriate box. An example (0) has been given.**

**GRAPHOLOGY**

Statements		T	F
0.	<i>After reading 'The Complete Book of Fortune', the author of the podcast started treating graphology as a serious science.</i>		✓
1.	Adam Brand links people's attitude to graphology to the way it was used in the 19th century.		
2.	Adam Brand feels offended when graphology is looked down on.		
3.	Adam Brand insists on graphology being considered a science.		
4.	Graphology has European roots.		
5.	There used to be a set of rules for the use of handwriting styles.		
6.	The development of printing has led to handwriting becoming more varied.		
7.	Adam Brand's primary line of work is connected with legal cases.		
8.	The shape of letters alone helps Adam Brand single out a particular personality trait.		
9.	When working on legal cases, Adam Brand is less interested in the psychological profile of a suspect.		
10.	Adam Brand suggests that handwriting analysis can give more information about a candidate than a job interview.		

**Task 3 (8 points)**

**Listen to a conversation between Chris, the interviewer, and Nate, a music expert, in which they discuss their views on music streaming. Read the questions and circle the correct option (A, B or C), according to the conversation.**

**STREAMING**

*Chris starts the conversation.*

1. According to Nate (a music expert), how has streaming changed people's music habits?  
**A** People are less inclined to listen to new releases.  
**B** People are less likely to buy separate albums and singles.  
**C** People are more likely to listen to new releases on the radio.
2. According to Chris (the interviewer), how did artists use to make people buy their albums?  
**A** By including as many hits on the album as possible.  
**B** By offering a couple of quality songs as bait.  
**C** By letting people buy only the singles they liked.
3. According to Nate (a music expert), what is one advantage of music streaming?  
**A** It provides access to a wide variety of music.  
**B** It helps music lovers follow the latest releases.  
**C** It helps artists find inspiration for their music.
4. What does Nate (a music expert) say about the financial aspects of streaming?  
**A** Streaming is not as lucrative as selling downloads.  
**B** Revenue from streaming is comparable to CD sales.  
**C** Streaming produces considerable revenue.
5. What does Nate (a music expert) say about the financial model in streaming?  
**A** It offers equal financial opportunities for all participants.  
**B** It tends to favour songwriters and artists.  
**C** It is rather underdeveloped and unbalanced.
6. According to Chris (the interviewer), how has the Internet affected the music industry?  
**A** It has changed the way the music business is organised.  
**B** It has changed the approach to how music is recorded.  
**C** It has helped it to merge with newspaper and book publishing.
7. Which statement is true, according to Chris (the interviewer)?  
**A** The Internet opens the door to aspiring artists.  
**B** The Internet makes the music industry more profitable.  
**C** The Internet makes the music industry more competitive.
8. What positive development in the music industry does Nate (a music expert) mention?  
**A** New music genres are more likely to spread.  
**B** People are ready to pay more for music.  
**C** Artists can find new sources of income.

## LANGUAGE USE

### Task 1 (12 points)

Read the text below and circle the letter (A, B, C or D) next to the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. An example (0) is given.

### YOUTUBE-FAMOUS IN THE REAL WORLD

Daniel Middleton, also known as DanTDM \_\_ (0) \_\_ a child-friendly YouTube gaming channel The Diamond Minecart, \_\_ (1) \_\_ continuously working on his channel since 2012. He is the most popular British creator on YouTube with 12.7 million subscribers and 8.3 billion views.

Middleton and his YouTube gaming peers have a very specific kind of fame: they can walk down the street and most passers-by will have \_\_ (2) \_\_ idea who they are, except the channel viewers.

"I get spotted more when I'm out now just \_\_ (3) \_\_ of the size of the channel. More so in school holidays. But even when I'm out and about in school or \_\_ (4) \_\_ hours, it's the parents who'll see me and say 'I need to get a picture with you to show my kids'," \_\_ (5) \_\_ Middleton.

"However, I feel positive about this, since the difference between traditional celebrities \_\_ (6) \_\_ the people who are popular on YouTube, I guess, is that we seem more accessible \_\_ (7) \_\_ traditional celebrities. They can seem \_\_ (8) \_\_ inaccessible: they don't walk the streets that everyone else \_\_ (9) \_\_. But when people \_\_ (10) \_\_ me, even though I've not met them before, they feel like they've known me for years, and there's a proper connection there."

"It's pretty strange to get used to. I wouldn't even say I'm used to it yet. If people turn up to an event and are really \_\_ (11) \_\_ to meet me, it confuses me. I'm naturally quite an \_\_ (12) \_\_ person, so I've had to train myself to be able to deal with these situations."

0.	A	<i>of</i>	<b>B</b>	<i>from</i>	C	<i>by</i>	D	<i>for</i>
1.	A	<i>has been</i>	B	<i>is</i>	C	<i>was</i>	D	<i>will be</i>
2.	A	<i>any</i>	B	<i>some</i>	C	<i>vague</i>	D	<i>no</i>
3.	A	<i>due</i>	B	<i>cause</i>	C	<i>because</i>	D	<i>more</i>
4.	A	<i>work</i>	B	<i>job</i>	C	<i>task</i>	D	<i>duty</i>
5.	A	<i>talks</i>	B	<i>says</i>	C	<i>speaks</i>	D	<i>tells</i>
6.	A	<i>or</i>	B	<i>also</i>	C	<i>and</i>	D	<i>but</i>
7.	A	<i>as</i>	B	<i>like</i>	C	<i>then</i>	D	<i>than</i>
8.	A	<i>widely</i>	B	<i>completely</i>	C	<i>likely</i>	D	<i>apparently</i>
9.	A	<i>do</i>	B	<i>does</i>	C	<i>has</i>	D	<i>have</i>
10.	A	<i>come up to</i>	B	<i>come across</i>	C	<i>come at</i>	D	<i>come up with</i>
11.	A	<i>exciting</i>	B	<i>excitingly</i>	C	<i>excitement</i>	D	<i>excited</i>
12.	A	<i>excluded</i>	B	<i>afraid</i>	C	<i>introverted</i>	D	<i>frightened</i>

**Task 2 (10 points)**

**Fill each of the numbered gaps in the following passage with the most appropriate word from the wordbank. Write the appropriate letter in the gap. Use only one letter in each space. An example (0) has been given. Note that there are more words than gaps.**

### ADVANTAGES OF A PAPERBACK

The popularity of e-readers has (0)\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ in recent years. The cognitive (1) \_\_\_\_\_ that come from reading are indisputable. However, a recent study suggests that those who access reading material through the printed page have an (2)\_\_\_\_\_ over those who rely solely on a digital reading experience.

The study asked 50 readers to read the same short story, with half using an e-reader and half using a paperback. After testing readers on the (3)\_\_\_\_\_ of the story, such as objects, settings and characters, researchers found that those who used an e-reader were “significantly” (4)\_\_\_\_\_ at remembering specifics about the timing of events.

Anne Mangen of Norway’s Stavanger University, a lead researcher on the study, notes that “the tactile feedback of an e-reader does not (5)\_\_\_\_\_ the same support for mental reconstruction of a story as a paperback does”. She suggests that a tactile sense of progress which comes from turning pages and feeling the thickness of what you’ve completed, along with the fixity of a text on paper, might be (6)\_\_\_\_\_ for allowing the reader to (7)\_\_\_\_\_ and remember information.

It appears that not all reading is (8)\_\_\_\_\_. This might also be true when it comes to our emotional (9)\_\_\_\_\_ to a story. An earlier study by the same researcher found that those who read an upsetting short story via a paper book had greater empathy and immersion than those who read the same book on a tablet. So, you might want to curl up on the couch with a good paperback, and (10)\_\_\_\_\_ yourself in a very real and tactile journey thanks to the printed page.

<b>A</b>	immerse	<b>G</b>	worse
<b>B</b>	provide	<b>H</b>	equal
<b>C</b>	responsible	<del><b>I</b></del>	<i>increased</i>
<b>D</b>	reliable	<b>J</b>	advantage
<b>E</b>	benefits	<b>K</b>	response
<b>F</b>	digest	<b>L</b>	details

**Task 3 (10 points)**

**Use the appropriate form of the words given in BLOCK letters to complete the sentences. Write the words in the spaces provided. An example (0) has been given.**

**A CLASS OF HAPPINESS**

<p>Psychology and the Good Life – a course, (0) <b>TEACH</b> by Laurie Santos, a psychology professor and the head of one of Yale’s residential colleges, proved to be an (1) <b>EXTREME</b> popular course with (2) <b>NEAR</b> one-fourth of Yale undergraduates (3) <b>ATTEND</b> it. The course tried to teach students how to lead a happier and more satisfying life in twice-weekly lectures. The course focused both on positive psychology — the (4) <b>CHARACTER</b> that allow humans to flourish – and behavioural change, or how to live by those lessons in real life.</p> <p>“If we see good habits, things like students showing more gratitude, procrastinating less, increasing social (5) <b>CONNECT</b>, we are actually seeding change in the school’s culture,” Dr Santos said in an interview. She (6) <b>SPECULATION</b> that Yale students were interested in the class because, in high school, they had to deprioritize their happiness to gain (7) <b>ADMIT</b> to the school, adopting (8) <b>HARM</b> life habits that have led to what she called “the mental health crises we are seeing at places like Yale.” Dr Santos (9) <b>COURAGE</b> students to enroll in the course because the things Yale undergraduates often connect with life satisfaction — a high grade, a (10) <b>PRESTIGE</b> internship, a well-paid job — do not increase happiness at all.</p>	<p>0. <i>taught</i></p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5.</p> <p>6.</p> <p>7.</p> <p>8.</p> <p>9.</p> <p>10.</p>
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**Task 4 (8 points)**

**Fill each of the numbered gaps in the following passage. Use only one word in each gap. The task begins with an example (0).**

**THE MAN BOOKER PRIZE**

The Man Booker Prize for Fiction (0) \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ a literary prize awarded every year for a novel written in the English language and published in the UK. It aims (1) \_\_\_\_\_ represent the very best in contemporary fiction. Publishers can submit books for consideration for the prize, but the judges can also ask for books which (2) \_\_\_\_\_ think should be included to be submitted. The Prize is organised by an Advisory Committee who decides about (3) \_\_\_\_\_ changes to the rules and selects the people who (4) \_\_\_\_\_ judge the books. The judging panel changes every year and usually a person is only a judge (5) \_\_\_\_\_ .

Great efforts are made to ensure that the judging panel is balanced in terms of gender and professions within the industry, so that a writer, a critic, an editor and an academic are chosen along (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a well-known person from wider society. However, when the panel of judges has been finalized, they are left to make their own decisions (7) \_\_\_\_\_ any further involvement or interference from the prize sponsor.

The Man Booker judges include critics, writers and academics to maintain the consistent quality of the prize and its influence is such that the winner will almost certainly see their sales increase considerably, in addition to the £50,000 that (8) \_\_\_\_\_ with the prize.









**EKSĀMENS ANĢĻU VALODĀ  
12. KLASEI  
2019  
SKOLOTĀJA MATERIĀLS  
*Mutvārdu daļa, 1. diena***

**EKSĀMENS ANĢĻU VALODĀ  
12. KLASEI**

*Mutvārdu daļa, 1. diena*  
**Skolotāja materiāls**

**Task 1****Interview****Task instructions:**

**You have to answer 5 questions about the topic. You have 3 – 5 minutes for the 5 questions. Say as much as you can.**

**MOVIES**

1. Do you prefer to watch movies in the cinema or in the comfort of your own home? Why?
2. Do you like horror movies? Why/why not?
3. Is there a movie you could watch over and over again? Why?
4. Do you think that movies from different countries can teach us about other cultures?
5. Do movies have more influence on us than books?

**SEASONS**

1. Which season are you most active in?
2. What is the best thing to do on a cold winter day?
3. Do you feel that seasons in Latvia are changing in any way?
4. Is it better to live where there are four seasons or where one season takes up most of the year?
5. How can extreme weather conditions affect life in a country?

**EDUCATION**

1. What subjects are you good at? Why?
2. Are big or small schools better? Why?
3. Why are student exchange programmes popular?
4. Is technology always beneficial to the learning process? Why/why not?
5. What do you think of this statement: There are always obstacles and mistakes. But with hard work, there are no limits.

**BOOKS**

1. Do you like reading books? If yes, why/ if not, why not?
2. Do you think people read more or less now than 50 years ago?
3. Has seeing a film ever made you read the book it was based on? Why/why not?
4. Do you think that the internet and television will eventually replace books? Why/why not?
5. How can literature help us to get familiar with different cultures?

**FOOD**

1. Do you prefer local food or food from other countries?
2. If you opened a restaurant, what kind of food would you serve?
3. Are there any foods that bring back special memories for you? What are they?
4. How does food bring people together?
5. What do you think of this statement: You are what you eat.

**MOBILE PHONES**

1. What do you use your mobile phone for?
2. Do you frequently ignore your phone calls? Why?
3. Why do many people want to have the latest mobile phone?
4. When is it impolite to use your mobile phone? Why?
5. What do you think of this statement: We live in a world where losing your phone is more dramatic than losing your wallet.

**Task 2****Monologue****Task instructions:**

**Read the text. Then in your own words:**

- 1) define briefly what the main issue/problem is;**
- 2) say what you think about the issue raised in the text;**
- 3) provide arguments and examples to support your opinion;**
- 4) come to a conclusion;**
- 5) answer one additional question which the examiner will ask you at the end of your monologue.**

**You have 2 minutes to prepare.**

**Speaking time: 5 minutes.**

**TEXT 1 CYBERSECURITY**

Many high schoolers today are more technology-savvy than average adults. While many people think that young people use their devices primarily for video games and social networking, the reality today is that high schoolers use technology for learning as much as for entertainment. According to cybersecurity experts, hackers and cybercriminals are constantly looking for vulnerable targets to attack and steal information from. That is why teenagers must keep their devices and information secure, behave appropriately on social media and shared devices, and respect others' digital privacy on devices and online.

*www.livescience.com*

- *Is it sensible to befriend people on social media when you do not actually know them in real life?*
- *How much should we reveal about our daily routines, habits or travels on the internet?*

**TEXT 2 PROFESSION YOUTUBER**

With social media dominating our lives, new professions have appeared, for example, YouTuber. A YouTuber is someone who posts videos, usually about their lives, trying out products and sharing their views with their audience. Many of them might start their channel for fun (as a hobby), then turn it into a profession. However, being a YouTuber is not an easy job. Most YouTubers spend quite a lot of time creating videos. There is the constant pressure of coming up with ever more interesting ideas to attract more viewers and subscribers. The pressure of creating videos, working long hours, and the fast-pace of change in the media industry needs someone strong-minded to succeed.

*www.theodysseyonline.com*

- *How important is it to do in life what you want as a profession?*
- *Are Youtubers responsible for the content they create and what people might do after watching it?*

**TEXT 3 LIVING IN A WORLD WITHOUT WASTE**

People buy, consume and then discard, but can you imagine a world where the concept of waste did not exist? Second-hand furniture, repair cafes and clothing swaps are booming — and not just among those who cannot afford brand-new consumer goods. In reaction to irresponsible consumption many people are looking for alternatives to constantly replacing outdated product models with newer versions. It is easy to see why. The more we consume, the more energy we burn, the more garbage we produce and the bigger our carbon footprint. Products should be part of a closed cycle. Nature itself is the model — where everything that dies is broken down into nutrients that feed new life.

*www.dw.com*

- *Do you agree that we live at the cost of future generations?*
- *What could be done to prevent people from dumping rubbish in the countryside?*

**TEXT 4 CAREER**

How do you choose a career path when there are hundreds, if not thousands, of possible options? The realisation that, "I can do anything" can easily turn into: "How will I ever be able to decide?" It is the paradox of choice. The more choices we have, the more anxiety it causes us and the more we fear the consequences of making the wrong decision. So instead of asking yourself, "What job do I want to spend the rest of my life doing?" ask yourself, "What jobs don't I want to spend the rest of my life doing?" This re-frames the decision significantly, allowing us to make a multitude of smaller decisions that move us closer to our goal.

[www.theguardian.com](http://www.theguardian.com)

- *Is it common for people in Latvia to have one job for life?*
- *Why do some people often rethink their choice of profession as they develop and grow?*

**TEXT 5 ANIMALS**

Should animals be used in research? Animals, from the fruit fly to the mouse, are widely used in scientific research. They are crucial for allowing scientists to learn more about human biology and health, and for developing new medicines. However, the use of animals in scientific research has long been the subject of heated debate. On the one hand, it is considered morally wrong to use animals in this way solely for human benefit. On the other hand, removing animals completely from the lab would impede our understanding of health and disease, and consequently affect the development of vital new treatments.

[www.yourgenome.org](http://www.yourgenome.org)

- *Do you think we can judge people by their attitude toward animals? Why?*
- *Do you think it is acceptable to test cosmetics on animals? Why?*

**TEXT 6 STOP PROCRASTINATING**

Every day promises a giant to-do list. Feeling like there is forever far too much to do, we say we are really under pressure this week after a failure to do something in good time. Instead of being proactive early, people often procrastinate until the due date becomes a crisis deadline. Experience has shown that when people go after a big goal all at once, they invariably fail. So it is with prioritizing. Proactive goal achievement means taking every project and cutting it up into bite-sized pieces. Using this method, the goal becomes manageable and with the achievement of each mini goal, the positive feedback motivates you to take on the next mini goal.

[www.success.com](http://www.success.com)

- *Do you think people in Latvia are too worried about not having enough time?*
- *When do you feel you are most productive in your studies or work?*

## Task 1 Interview

**MOVIES**

You have to answer five questions about the topic. Say as much as you can.

You have 3-5 minutes for the five questions.

VISC

Valņu ielā 2, Rīgā, LV-1050



Eksāmens angļu valodā 12. klasei

Skolēna materiāls

Mutvārdu daļa 1. diena

2019

## Task 1 Interview

**SEASONS**

You have to answer five questions about the topic. Say as much as you can.

You have 3-5 minutes for the five questions.

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Valņu ielā 2, Rīgā, LV-1050



Eksāmens angļu valodā 12. klasei

Skolēna materiāls

Mutvārdu daļa 1. diena

2019

## Task 1 Interview

**EDUCATION**

You have to answer five questions about the topic. Say as much as you can.

You have 3-5 minutes for the five questions.

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Valņu ielā 2, Rīgā, LV-1050



Eksāmens angļu valodā 12. klasei

Skolēna materiāls

Mutvārdu daļa 1. diena

2019

## Task 1 Interview

**BOOKS**

You have to answer five questions about the topic. Say as much as you can.

You have 3-5 minutes for the five questions.

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Valņu ielā 2, Rīgā, LV-1050



Eksāmens angļu valodā 12. klasei

Skolēna materiāls

Mutvārdu daļa 1. diena

2019

## Task 1 Interview

**FOOD**

You have to answer five questions about the topic. Say as much as you can.

You have 3-5 minutes for the five questions.

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Valņu ielā 2, Rīgā, LV-1050



Eksāmens angļu valodā 12. klasei

Skolēna materiāls

Mutvārdu daļa 1. diena

2019

## Task 1 Interview

**MOBILE PHONES**

You have to answer five questions about the topic. Say as much as you can.

You have 3-5 minutes for the five questions.

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Valņu ielā 2, Rīgā, LV-1050

Task 2  
Monologue

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*www.livescience.com*

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*www.theodysseyonline.com*

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*www.dw.com*

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Eksāmens angļu valodā 12. klasei

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*www.theguardian.com*

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[www.yourgenome.org](http://www.yourgenome.org)

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Eksāmens angļu valodā 12. klasei

Skolēna materiāls

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2019

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**TEXT 6 STOP PROCRASTINATING**

Every day promises a giant to-do list. Feeling like there is forever far too much to do, we say we are really under pressure this week after a failure to do something in good time. Instead of being proactive early, people often procrastinate until the due date becomes a crisis deadline. Experience has shown that when people go after a big goal all at once, they invariably fail. So it is with prioritizing. Proactive goal achievement means taking every project and cutting it up into bite-sized pieces. Using this method, the goal becomes manageable and with the achievement of each mini goal, the positive feedback motivates you to take on the next mini goal.

[www.success.com](http://www.success.com)

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**EKSĀMENS ANĢĻU VALODĀ  
12. KLASEI  
2019  
SKOLOTĀJA MATERIĀLS  
*Mutvārdu daļa, 2. diena***

**EKSĀMENS ANĢĻU VALODĀ  
12. KLASEI**

*Mutvārdu daļa, 2. diena*  
**Skolotāja materiāls**

**2019**

**Task 1****Interview****Task instructions:**

**You have to answer 5 questions about the topic. You have 3 – 5 minutes for the 5 questions. Say as much as you can.**

**MUSIC**

1. Do you like going to concerts? Why/why not?
2. Do you think you will like the same music in 20 years' time as you do today? Why/why not?
3. Are a song's lyrics as important to you as the music?
4. How has technology changed the music industry?
5. How does music unite or divide people?

**RELATIONSHIPS**

1. Do you prefer to have many friends or just a few close ones? Why?
2. What is the first thing that you notice when meeting someone new? Why?
3. Is it wise to tell everything to your best friend? Why/why not?
4. Is it common to have friendships across different cultures? Why/why not?
5. What do you think of this statement: True friendship means to understand and to be understood.

**INTERNET**

1. What are three websites that you visit daily? Why?
2. What would you do if you could not use the internet for a month?
3. Do you think that people should ask their friends' permission before putting photos of them onto the internet? Why/why not?
4. Do you think that working at home using the internet is a good idea? Why/why not?
5. Can we believe all the information that is published on the internet? Why?

**SPORTS**

1. What sports do you like to watch? Why/why not?
2. What sport do you think is the most dangerous? Why?
3. Are team sports better than individual sports? Why/why not?
4. Do you think everybody should practise sports? Why/why not?
5. Why do you think sports are common across almost all countries in the world?

**FUTURE**

1. What do you think your life will look like in 10 years?
2. How do you think your town/village will change in the future?
3. What do you hope to achieve in your professional life?
4. Do you think life will be more difficult or easier for future generations? In what ways?
5. What do you think of this statement: The future depends on what you do today.

**ROUTINE / HABITS**

1. What is the first thing that you think of in the morning?
2. If there was an extra hour every day, what would you do with it?
3. How can you develop a good habit?
4. How can people surrounding us influence our habits?
5. What do you think of this statement: It always seems impossible until it is done.

**Task 2****Monologue****Task instructions:**

**Read the text. Then in your own words:**

- 1) define briefly what the main issue/problem is;**
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- 4) come to a conclusion;**
- 5) answer one additional question which the examiner will ask you at the end of your monologue.**

**You have 2 minutes to prepare.**

**Speaking time: 5 minutes.**

**TEXT 1 MOBILE PHONES IN SCHOOLS**

Should mobile phones be banned in schools? Finnish education expert Pasi Sahlberg believes that mobile phone-related distraction is the main reason for Australia's lower exam results. Parents and teachers have similar concerns about technology distracting students from schoolwork (as well as cyberbullying and safety). Do the benefits of having phones in classrooms, such as contact with parents and learning opportunities outweigh the disadvantages? According to recent research, the mere presence of one's phone consumes attention even when it is not being checked – we have reduced working memory capacity and fluid intelligence when our phone is upside down, silent on our desk compared to when it is in another room.

*www.theconversation.com*

- *What does a "good education" mean to you?*
- *Should students determine themselves how, when and where they will study?*

**TEXT 2 BOOKS**

We may be living in the digital age, but reading books is still a big part of growing up. The books that young people read – and how difficult they are – can have a massive impact on their ability to understand exam questions, tell fake news apart from real news and get informed and involved in society. While secondary school students might not be expected to read *The Economist*, as young adults that level of comprehension might be necessary to become an informed citizen. Young people almost certainly do not realise the problems that come when they do not challenge themselves to read difficult books.

*www.theguardian.com*

- *How much time should students spend reading?*
- *Is it important to read books which have won international awards?*

**TEXT 3 PLASTIC POLLUTION**

Plastic is lightweight, flexible, moisture resistant and relatively inexpensive. Packaging based on synthetic polymers has allowed supermarkets to offer a wider range of fresh produce that stays fresh longer. Computers, toothbrushes and synthetic clothing contain plastic. Modern medicine has also greatly benefited from the disposable plastic syringe. Unfortunately our dependence on plastic is problematic. Microplastic has been found in Antarctica and the Arctic, not to mention also in tap water worldwide. A study from 2016 has warned that unless the world takes drastic action to recycle, there will be more plastic than fish in the world's oceans by 2050.

*www.dw.com*

- *Is it possible to stop the over-consumption of plastic goods?*
- *Should companies be more environmentally responsible for what they produce?*

**TEXT 4 DESKTOP-TRAVELLING**

Online portals, which aim to create virtual, navigable versions of cities across the world, offer customers an opportunity to see new sights or enjoy exotic adventures without leaving the comfort of their own space. This is ideal for some people who are worried for the future of the planet. For the travel industry itself, Virtual Reality technology is the ideal supplement to their marketing campaigns. Hotels are already jumping on board with this new technology, and it will not be long before nearly every tour and activity operator offers some type of VR experience to their travellers.

[www.theguardian.com](http://www.theguardian.com)

- *Could virtual reality technology replace the real travel experience?*
- *Do you think tourism is harmful to the earth?*

**TEXT 5 VOTING**

Some people feel as though their vote does not count, so they do not participate in elections: "I do not care about politics", "It does not affect me", "Nothing will change anyway", "Electoral promises are meaningless". Others take a different point of view – voting is one of the best ways for people to elicit change, especially at a time when people feel disappointed by the actions of politicians. Participating in elections is a way to show the government that people will not take things lying down and they will vote them out if they are not doing what is in the best interests of their country.

[www.thebestcolleges.org](http://www.thebestcolleges.org)

- *Why is it usually the young who neglect to vote?*
- *Should the voting age be lowered to the age of 16?*

**TEXT 6 TEENAGERS**

Teenagers have a lot on their plates, school work, social stresses, personal growth and perhaps first jobs. With all of the changes taking place, it is no wonder that teenagers are often exhausted. The Children's Hospital Boston reports that fatigue is a common complaint among teenagers. Poor sleep, allergies, stress and depression are among the most common causes for lack of energy in teens. Lifestyle factors also play a role. TeenGrowth.com states that only 20% of adolescents meet the 9-hour recommendation for sleep during the week, with 45% sleeping less than 8 hours each night. Poor diet can also be detrimental; teens who consume too much sugar or caffeine or who do not get enough nutrients can have low energy.

[www.livestrong.com](http://www.livestrong.com)

- *What do you think some of the main challenges facing teenagers today are?*
- *How does the media affect the thinking of today's teenagers?*

## Task 1 Interview

**MUSIC**

You have to answer five questions about the topic. Say as much as you can.

You have 3-5 minutes for the five questions.

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Vaļņu ielā 2, Rīgā, LV-1050

Eksāmens angļu valodā 12. klasei

Skolēna materiāls

Mutvārdu daļa 2. diena

2019

## Task 1 Interview

**RELATIONSHIPS**

You have to answer five questions about the topic. Say as much as you can.

You have 3-5 minutes for the five questions.

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Vaļņu ielā 2, Rīgā, LV-1050

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2019

## Task 1 Interview

**INTERNET**

You have to answer five questions about the topic. Say as much as you can.

You have 3-5 minutes for the five questions.

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2019

## Task 1 Interview

**SPORTS**

You have to answer five questions about the topic. Say as much as you can.

You have 3-5 minutes for the five questions.

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2019

## Task 1 Interview

**FUTURE**

You have to answer five questions about the topic. Say as much as you can.

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Skolēna materiāls

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2019

## Task 1 Interview

**ROUTINE / HABITS**

You have to answer five questions about the topic. Say as much as you can.

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Vaļņu ielā 2, Rīgā, LV-1050

Task 2  
Monologue

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*www.theguardian.com*

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[www.dw.com](http://www.dw.com)

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**Speaking time: 5 minutes.**

**TEXT 5 VOTING**

Some people feel as though their vote does not count, so they do not participate in elections: "I do not care about politics", "It does not affect me", "Nothing will change anyway", "Electoral promises are meaningless". Others take a different point of view – voting is one of the best ways for people to elicit change, especially at a time when people feel disappointed by the actions of politicians. Participating in elections is a way to show the government that people will not take things lying down and they will vote them out if they are not doing what is in the best interests of their country.

[www.thebestcolleges.org](http://www.thebestcolleges.org)

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Vaiņņu ielā 2, Rīgā, LV-1050



Eksāmens angļu valodā 12. klasei

Skolēna materiāls

Mutvārdu daļa 2. diena

2019

Task 2  
Monologue

**Task instructions:**

**Read the text. Then in your own words:**

- 1) define briefly what the main issue/problem is;**
- 2) say what you think about the issue raised in the text;**
- 3) provide arguments and examples to support your opinion;**
- 4) come to a conclusion;**
- 5) answer one additional question which the examiner will ask you at the end of your monologue.**

**You have 2 minutes to prepare.**

**Speaking time: 5 minutes.**

**TEXT 6 TEENAGERS**

Teenagers have a lot on their plates, school work, social stresses, personal growth and perhaps first jobs. With all of the changes taking place, it is no wonder that teenagers are often exhausted. The Children's Hospital Boston reports that fatigue is a common complaint among teenagers. Poor sleep, allergies, stress and depression are among the most common causes for lack of energy in teens. Lifestyle factors also play a role. TeenGrowth.com states that only 20% of adolescents meet the 9-hour recommendation for sleep during the week, with 45% sleeping less than 8 hours each night. Poor diet can also be detrimental; teens who consume too much sugar or caffeine or who do not get enough nutrients can have low energy.

[www.livestrong.com](http://www.livestrong.com)

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**EKSĀMENS ANĢĻU VALODĀ  
12. KLASEI  
2019  
SKOLOTĀJA MATERIĀLS  
*Mutvārdu daļa, 3. diena***

**EKSĀMENS ANĢĻU VALODĀ  
12. KLASEI**

*Mutvārdu daļa, 3. diena*  
**Skolotāja materiāls**

**2019**

**Task 1****Interview****Task instructions:**

**You have to answer 5 questions about the topic. You have 3 – 5 minutes for the 5 questions. Say as much as you can.**

**COMMUNICATION**

1. After a long day, do you prefer to spend time with friends or to be alone? Why?
2. What kind of topics do people usually like to talk about? Why?
3. If you could spend one hour with any person, who would it be and what would you talk about?
4. Does it upset you when someone asks you for help and you have to say “No”?
5. What do you think of this statement: The best way to solve problems is through dialogue.

**MOBILE PHONES**

1. What kind of features does your mobile phone have?
2. Do you prefer to text or talk on the phone? Why?
3. At what age do you think you should have a mobile phone?
4. Should schools have rules on the use of mobile phones during school hours? Why/why not?
5. What do you think of this statement: Our mobile phones have become the greatest spy on the planet.

**WORK**

1. Have you already chosen your future profession? Give details.
2. If you could try out any job for one week, what job would you choose to try? Why?
3. If you opened a business, what kind of business would it be? Why?
4. Is it common for men and women to have the same jobs in Latvia?
5. What do you think of this statement: Without hard work and discipline it is difficult to be a top professional.

**EDUCATION**

1. How would you describe a good learner?
2. What do you think of online education?
3. Is it a good idea to study abroad for some time? Why/why not?
4. Does a university education guarantee a good job? Why/why not?
5. What do you think of this statement: The future of every state is the education of its youth.

**PERSONALITY**

1. What three words best describe you? Why?
2. Who is your role model and why?
3. What kinds of things really annoy you? Why?
4. Do you think people can change their personality if they try? Why/why not?
5. What do you think of this statement: Where you live affects your personality.

**FASHION**

1. Do you care about fashion? What clothes do you usually wear?
2. What will we wear in the future?
3. Are school dress codes a good idea? Why/why not?
4. Who do you think has the biggest impact on fashion trends: celebrities, fashion designers or consumers?
5. What do you think of this statement: Style is a way of expressing yourself without using words.

**Task 2****Monologue****Task instructions:**

**Read the text. Then in your own words:**

- 1) define briefly what the main issue/problem is;**
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- 5) answer one additional question which the examiner will ask you at the end of your monologue.**

**You have 2 minutes to prepare.**

**Speaking time: 5 minutes.**

**TEXT 1 LIVING FOREVER**

Life extension – using science to slow or halt human aging so that people live far longer than they do naturally – may one day be possible. Big business is taking this possibility seriously. In 2013 Google founded a company called Calico to develop life extension methods, and billionaires Jeff Bezos and Peter Thiel have invested in Unity Biotechnology, which has a market value of \$700 million. Unity Biotechnology focuses mainly on preventing age-related diseases, but its research could lead to methods for slowing or preventing aging itself. From the perspective of philosophy, this poses two ethical questions. First, is an extended life good? Second, could extending life harm others?

[www.livescience.com](http://www.livescience.com)

- *Would it be easy to live forever in a world which is constantly changing?*
- *If science could freeze somebody for 30 years, could they adjust to life after they wake up?*

**TEXT 2 SWEARING AND TABOO EXPRESSIONS**

Swearing and the use of taboo words and expressions can intensify what is said, but they can shock or give offence too. Nowadays we often hear swearing both in private and in public settings and in the media. Probably this is because our society has relaxed a bit, become a bit angrier, and a bit more interconnected. YouTube has caught way too many people in unscripted moments. In addition a recent study found that we perceive people as more honest if they swear, because swearing means, basically, that they are saying the first thing that comes into their heads, unfiltered, and thus it is more likely to be true.

[www.dictionary.cambridge.org](http://www.dictionary.cambridge.org)

- *Should a speaker (for example, comedians) be allowed to swear on stage? Is it ever appropriate, and if so when?*
- *When is it inappropriate to swear? Why?*

**TEXT 3 CLUTTER**

Some people think that clutter increases creativity. However, according to a study in personality and social psychology, people with messy homes were more depressed, fatigued, and had higher levels of the stress hormone cortisol than those who described their homes as “restful” and “restorative.” So an apartment is not the only thing affected by the over-accumulation of stuff. Clutter also has proven tangible effects on people’s mental and physical wellbeing. For example, a CareerBuilder study found that 28% of employers are less likely to promote someone with a messy workspace.

[www.nbcnews.com](http://www.nbcnews.com)

- *Do you agree that when your environment is messy, your ability to focus is affected?*
- *Could living in a very tidy and ordered environment also cause stress?*

#### TEXT 4 SOCIAL MEDIA

Social media takes advantage of common psychological traits and tendencies to keep users clicking – and revealing more of themselves. This is why it is so hard, as a social network user, to pull the plug once and for all. The more you click, the stronger your online relationships. Hitting the ‘Like’ button, commenting on photos of friends, sending birthday wishes and tagging others are just some of the ways in which social media allows you to engage in “social grooming.” The more time you spend on social media sites, the more they profit. This is how social media sites are able to provide their services for free: they observe your viewing habits and then sell your data to advertisers.

*www.theconversation.com*

- *Do you buy products because of advertising?*
- *Why do many people like receiving comments on their social media posts?*

#### TEXT 5 PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Between school, studying, friends, and even part-time jobs, teenagers are juggling a lot of interests and responsibilities. Studies show that teens on average spend more than 7½ hours a day on various media, including watching TV, listening to music, surfing online, and playing video games. Therefore, it is no surprise that they cannot seem to find the time to exercise. At the same time, the immediate benefits of exercising include maintaining a healthy weight, feeling more energetic, and promoting a better outlook. Participating in team and individual sports can boost self-confidence, provide chances for social interaction and offer a chance to have fun.

*www.kidshealth.org*

- *Do you think playing sports helps people work better as a team?*
- *Who is responsible for teenagers' health?*

#### TEXT 6 TRAVEL EXPECTATIONS VS REALITY

The reality of visiting the world's famous landmarks may not always live up to holidaymakers' expectations. For example, the images of the Great Wall of China are usually enticingly empty and glowing in an amber sunset. Other photos, however, reveal the wall is absolutely crammed full of tourists with barely room to move. Or another photo of the Mona Lisa in Louvre Museum taken from afar shows the painting, surrounded by scores of tourists all taking pictures of the masterpiece. Such photos caused many to feel dismayed at the reality of the world's most hyped attractions. One viewer commented, “Never go to places that are for tourists. Little-known towns are often better.”

*www.boredpanda.com*

- *Would you rather visit another country or travel within your own country?*
- *What are some popular tourist destinations in Latvia? Why are they popular?*

Task 1 Interview

**COMMUNICATION**

You have to answer five questions about the topic. Say as much as you can.  
You have 3-5 minutes for the five questions.



Task 1 Interview

**MOBILE PHONES**

You have to answer five questions about the topic. Say as much as you can.  
You have 3-5 minutes for the five questions.



Task 1 Interview

**WORK**

You have to answer five questions about the topic. Say as much as you can.  
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Task 1 Interview

**EDUCATION**

You have to answer five questions about the topic. Say as much as you can.  
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Task 1 Interview

**PERSONALITY**

You have to answer five questions about the topic. Say as much as you can.  
You have 3-5 minutes for the five questions.



Task 1 Interview

**FASHION**

You have to answer five questions about the topic. Say as much as you can.  
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Task 2  
Monologue

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**Speaking time: 5 minutes.**

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**Assessment scale for speaking**

<b>Task Completion (max. 10 points)</b>	
Task 1	Task 2
5 Responds to all questions freely, giving extended and appropriate answers.	Covers all task points in a fully satisfactory manner. The opinion expressed is well developed and thoroughly supported.
4 Responds to all questions, giving extended and appropriate answers.	Covers all task points quite satisfactorily. Gives a relevant and appropriately supported opinion on the issue raised.
3 Responds to all questions, but not all answers are extended and/or appropriate.	Covers all task points in a simple way. The opinion expressed may be insufficiently developed and/or supported.
2 Responds to most questions, giving short and simple answers / uses memorised phrases.	Covers most task points. The conveyed meaning is not always relevant to the issue raised.
1 Provides mostly irrelevant answers, using single words and simple phrases.	Covers some task points. Gives mostly isolated, unrelated statements.
0 Not enough to evaluate.	Reading the original text aloud is not evaluated.

**Total Points: 25**

<b>Vocabulary, grammar, fluency and pronunciation to be evaluated for the whole performance (max. 15 points)</b>			
	Vocabulary	Grammar	Fluency and Pronunciation
5	Uses a wide range of vocabulary accurately and appropriately in the given context.	Grammatical accuracy is consistently high. Uses a range of complex grammatical structures. Minor errors occur rarely and are often self-corrected.	Expresses themselves fluently and with ease. Pauses are logically placed. Pronunciation is consistently accurate.
4	Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to express themselves in the given context without frequent searching for words.	Grammatical accuracy is high. Errors in complex structures may occur which do not impede understanding. Sometimes self-corrects.	Expresses themselves quite fluently. Pauses may occur when searching for ideas. Pronunciation is accurate, minor errors possible.
3	Vocabulary range is sufficient to express themselves in a simple manner. Lexical limitations may lead to repetitions and some hesitation.	Uses a range of basic grammatical structures with reasonable accuracy. Errors in basic and complex structures can occur: some of which may interfere with understanding.	Expresses themselves with some hesitation, pausing for grammatical and lexical planning. Pronunciation errors are rare and do not impede understanding.
2	Uses a limited range of vocabulary to express themselves in the given context. Inappropriate word choice and use may occur.	Uses some simple structures correctly, but still systematically makes basic errors.	Expresses themselves with evident pauses. Speech is often disconnected. Pronunciation errors may impede understanding.
1	Vocabulary is insufficient to deal with the tasks. Has difficulty in making word choices.	Shows only limited control of a few simple grammatical structures and sentence patterns. Makes errors in basic grammatical structures which impede understanding.	Expresses themselves with much pausing. Produces very short, isolated utterances, impeding understanding. Pronunciation errors partly impede understanding.
0	Not enough to evaluate.		