



**READING****Task 1 (8 points)**

**Read the article *PETS IN THE DIGITAL AGE* on page 1 of the Text Booklet (Tekstu lapa). For questions and statements 1-8 below, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) that you think fits best based on the text. Circle your chosen answer.**

1. What does the author aim to do in the text?  
**A** criticize the modern approach to keeping pets  
**B** discuss the future of keeping pets  
**C** explore reasons for people keeping pets  
**D** discuss the advantages of keeping pets
2. What can be concluded from paragraph 2?  
**A** Keeping pets will be strictly controlled.  
**B** All live pets will be replaced by digital pets.  
**C** People are likely to keep fewer live pets.  
**D** Keeping pets will become unfashionable.
3. According to paragraph 3, what could people reconsider in the future?  
**A** The reasons for keeping pets.  
**B** The moral aspects of keeping pets.  
**C** The need to improve technologies.  
**D** The way they interact with pets.
4. Why do people decide to keep a pet?  
**A** They feel a need to reconnect with nature.  
**B** They would like to make cities more sustainable.  
**C** It is considered to be part of culture.  
**D** It is considered to be a status symbol.
5. Which is a more likely development, according to paragraph 4?  
**A** Cities will become more suitable for keeping pets.  
**B** People will become closer to nature.  
**C** People will be getting more expensive pets.  
**D** Keeping pets will become less affordable.
6. Why did the Tamagotchi have a simple design?  
**A** It was impossible to create a more sophisticated design.  
**B** The developers prioritised its function over the design.  
**C** The owners found such a design more appealing.  
**D** It helped the owners interact with the digital pet.
7. Why are virtual pets being developed?  
**A** They could be used to teach children responsibility.  
**B** They could help pet owners connect with each other.  
**C** They could offer some elements of real-life pet-owner interaction.  
**D** They could be trained to behave like real animals.
8. What does the author suggest in the final paragraph?  
**A** Technologies could change our relationships with pets.  
**B** Research into artificial pet development is advanced.  
**C** Traditional pets will remain popular.  
**D** Artificial pets are as popular as traditional pets.

**For Tasks 2-5, read the three texts (A, B and C) that discuss different aspects of urban development on pages 2-4 of the Text Booklet (Tekstu lapa).**

**Task 2 (7 points)**

**Decide which text (A, B or C) each question (1-7) refers to. Write the corresponding letter (A, B or C) next to the question. You can use each letter more than once.**

Which text	Letter
1. expresses reservations about a development?	
2. portrays a city/town corrupted by technology?	
3. contrasts two views on the relationship between technology and its users?	
4. could serve as a cautionary environmental tale?	
5. paints a picture of a vibrant city/town?	
6. identifies potential areas of improvement in cities?	
7. mentions a solution to a potential safety concern?	

**Task 3 (1 point)**

**Which sentence best summarizes the idea that can be inferred from the three texts? Circle the correct answer.**

- A** The development of a city depends on agreement between its inhabitants and decision-makers.
- B** The quality of life in a city is based on profits brought by businesses.
- C** The technological advancements of a city/town are associated with compromises in people's safety.
- D** City dwellers' quality of life depends on the responsible use of technology.

**Task 4 (4 points)**

Tick (✓) **four (4) conclusions that can be drawn from the three texts (A, B or C).**

<b>A</b>	Industrial activity can have a dehumanizing effect.	
<b>B</b>	City dwellers tend to be apprehensive about change.	
<b>C</b>	Experts are sceptical about the potential of smart cities.	
<b>D</b>	The emerging smart city projects could set a precedent for future urban design.	
<b>E</b>	Rather than being redeveloped, cities can be enhanced by technology.	
<b>F</b>	Shortcomings of smart city technology delay its introduction.	
<b>G</b>	Smart technologies are unlikely to gain traction in Europe.	
<b>H</b>	AoT project's plans have received a lukewarm reception.	
<b>I</b>	Successful operation of a smart city stems from the involvement of all parties.	

**Task 5 (5 points)**

**The extract below contains information from texts A, B and C. Complete it with an exact word or phrase (no more than three words) from the texts. Write the word or the phrase in the gap.**

In his novel, Dickens paints a picture of a town defined by the occupation of its dwellers. The prevailing colours in the city are (1) \_\_\_\_\_. As an illustration of industrial towns of the nineteenth century, Coketown is in stark contrast to the vision of a modern city. A “smart city” is one that utilizes a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ devised to include both people and devices. The advent of smart cities is associated with the necessity to improve the standards of living and address environmental problems linked to an increase in (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Smart city initiatives focus on innovative solutions to facilitate urban activities. However, the smart city concept has evolved beyond just technology and has to concentrate more on the role of (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in addressing the issues and assisting decision-makers in solving them. The *Array of Things* project serves as an example for this approach whose (5) \_\_\_\_\_ nature makes it stand out.

## LISTENING

### Task 1 (8 points)

**You will listen to a podcast in which people are talking about fake news. Read the questions (1-8) and choose the correct answer (A, B, C) based on what you hear in the podcast. An example (0) has been given. You will hear the recording twice.**

### DISCUSSING FAKE NEWS

*Example:*

0. What happened during Donald Trump's first press conference?

- A He started discussing fake news.
- B He popularised the term 'fake news'.**
- C He warned media of the danger of fake news.

1. According to Julia, what should people do regarding fake news?

- A Limit sharing news on social media platforms.
- B Share information only if it can help someone.
- C Check if the information you post can be trusted.

2. According to Ross, what should people do regarding fake news?

- A Report people spreading fake news.
- B Inform the author of the post that it is fake news.
- C Ask for other people's opinion on the posted news.

3. Why did Ross suggest taking action when you see fake news?

- A We can decrease its harmful impact.
- B We can change people's opinions.
- C We can make ourselves feel better.

4. According to the discussion, why should everyone act like reporters?

- A To evaluate information before sharing it.
- B To be able to find information quicker.
- C To rely more on trustworthy sources.

5. What does a regular person need to do before retweeting an article?

- A Analyze the headline of the article.
- B Check who it was written by.
- C Check the content of the article.

6. According to Ross, why do people share certain information online?

- A People find information that supports their beliefs.
- B People do not have enough time to check information.
- C People share the information they find intriguing.

7. Which statement is true, according to Ross?

- A Links can sometimes be misleading.
- B People should learn to work with sources.
- C Most online sources cannot be trusted.

8. Which is true about the statistic that Ross mentions?

- A Ross managed to trace its source.
- B It was shared by one of Ross' listeners.
- C It illustrates how fake news spreads.

**Task 2 (8 points)**

**Listen to a university professor discussing Charles Dickens and his work. Choose and circle TWO answers for each question (1-4) based on what you hear. The task starts with an example (0). You will hear the recording twice.**

**CHARLES DICKENS**

*Example:*

0. What does Robert do in the introduction?

Robert:

- A mentions a book he has written.
- B talks about ways of collecting information.
- C discusses his career in teaching.
- D contrasts reality with its representation.
- E talks about writing his own autobiography.

1. What reasons does Robert give for his interest in 19<sup>th</sup> century life writing?

- A Modern people are similar to the Victorians.
- B Modern people could be inspired by the Victorians.
- C It offers a break from studying history.
- D 19<sup>th</sup> century biographies provide more compelling stories.
- E Biographies could help develop self-awareness.

2. When asked about Dickens' social agenda, Robert

- A criticises his approach to choosing his principal characters.
- B suggests that Dickens took his readers' profile into account.
- C implies that Dickens teaches us to pay attention to people.
- D concludes that Dickens found active citizenship important.
- E explains how Dickens used the characters' point of view.

3. Why does Robert find studying Dickens relevant?

- A It might encourage people to reassess their professional life.
- B It can help readers develop a sense of appreciation for the world.
- C He feels it can help us reconcile ourselves with modern society.
- D He considers Dickens to be more radical than other writers.
- E He thinks that Dickens can challenge his readers' beliefs.

4. What does Robert express with regard to Dickens in his final remark?

- A People underestimate Dickens' relevance nowadays.
- B Victorian political and social problems are still current.
- C Dickens equips us with ways to reflect on life.
- D Dickens' books can help us explore the past.
- E Dickens' ideas are less accessible to modern readers.

**Task 3 (9 points)**

**You will hear Jessica talking about her space mission. For questions 1-9, complete the notes on the talk with a word or short phrase (no more than two words) from the talk. The task starts with an example (0). You will hear the talk twice.**

**SPACE MISSION**

*Jessica is on a space station (0) 400 kilometres above Earth.*

Jessica's team is studying the effect the spaceflight (1) \_\_\_\_\_ has on our bodies.

Jessica mentions the problem of space flight affecting astronauts' (2) \_\_\_\_\_ as the primary focus of their experiments.

Their research is important for potential (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

She describes changes happening to astronauts' arteries to illustrate the accelerated (4) \_\_\_\_\_ process.

To explain the need for combustion experiments, Jessica mentions (5) \_\_\_\_\_ behaving differently in space.

Jessica hopes their work will show how (6) \_\_\_\_\_ could be used more efficiently on Earth and in space.

Maintenance work and repairs such as changing lightbulbs are part of the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the astronauts need to perform.

Jessica explains that sometimes repairs and upgrades require work on the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ of the space station.

Jessica appreciates that the job allows her to explore (9) \_\_\_\_\_ activities.

**Read the text and do Task 1 on page 2.**

## PETS IN THE DIGITAL AGE

Our shared history with domestic animals goes back tens of thousands of years. However, technological advances in the last decades – computer, internet and social media – have revolutionized our means of communication and, particularly, our social lives. An obvious question is whether this technological evolution will also change human–animal relationships, and at the same time, the place of pets in human societies.

When considering this issue, it has been suggested that we should think about the 3Rs: refinement – not all species are suitable to be kept as pets, reduction – pet ownership as a luxury, and remote interactions with pets through technology and replacement – robot and virtual reality pets.

Firstly, refinement could involve restricting animal use allowed by society. As an illustration, keeping highly intelligent species (e.g., primates) in captivity is becoming increasingly questioned as we are unable to fulfil their social or mental needs. Thus, keeping single parrots may become socially unacceptable. This view is probably not so reliant on technological advances as ethical change progresses on its own, partly driven by cultural change. Nevertheless, technologies could improve animal welfare or help facilitate interactions, for example, remote communication between owners and their dogs left alone at home.

Secondly, reduction is an interesting proposal as there is a conflict between our remoteness from nature, which appears to stimulate pet keeping, and the sustainability of pet keeping in a growing, urbanized society. Pets are common in Western cultures and on the rise in Asia. Yet, it is difficult to imagine how more than half of the 9.6 billion people of 2050 could still keep pets. Efforts to develop cities designed to be green and pet-friendly are ongoing. However, a more realistic future is that pets may become luxury possessions for people who can afford to sustain the costs and fulfil their needs in terms of space, social, and mental needs, based on possibly higher ethical standards demanded by future societies.

The last option is the most intriguing, suggesting that technologies could allow us to replace animals as pets. The Tamagotchi, a handheld egg with a digital screen that one had to feed and take care of was the forerunner of the artificial pet movement in 1996. The idea behind its basic design was that physical appearance was not as important as the personal relationship with the owner. Recent research is focusing on identifying the features required by social robots to simulate live interactions, coming up with more realistic robotic animal designs. Overall, robotic pets appear to elicit similar responses from humans as live pets, but it is unclear whether they stimulate identical responses and replace that need for a pet.

There are also attempts to computer-simulate interactions with a pet, similar to online human social interactions. Potentially, virtual reality can fulfil all aspects of human-animal interaction apart from physical contact. However, several aspects still differ between today's virtual and robotic pets compared to live pets as the responsibility that we feel for each may differ. It also remains challenging to simulate the natural unpredictability of interacting with a live animal.

Artificial pet development and the underlying research remains in its infancy with much to be discovered. At present, artificial pets can be described as poor substitutes for their live counterparts. Yet, quick technological progress is to be expected, and this phenomenon raises many questions. Do animals make us human? Or are we witnessing a leap into what domestication always was: the selection of animals to be the perfect pets with a need to update the definition of pets as an animal or an artificial device? "Let the future tell the truth," to quote futuristic scientist Nikola Tesla.

(Adapted from Rault J-L (2015) *Pets in the Digital Age: Live, Robot, or Virtual?* Front Vet Sci.)

**Read texts A, B and C and do Tasks 2–5 on pages 3-4.**

## URBAN DEVELOPMENT

### TEXT A

Coketown, to which Messrs. Bounderby and Gradgrind now walked, was a triumph of fact; it had no greater taint of fancy in it than Mrs. Gradgrind herself. Let us strike the key-note, Coketown, before pursuing our tune.

It was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and ashes had allowed it; but as matters stood, it was a town of unnatural red and black. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with ill-smelling dye, and vast piles of buildings full of windows where there was a rattling and a trembling all day long, and where the piston of the steam-engine worked monotonously up and down, like the head of an elephant in a state of melancholy madness. It contained several large streets all very like one another, and many small streets still more like one another, inhabited by people equally like one another, who all went in and out at the same hours, with the same sound upon the same pavements, to do the same work, and to whom every day was the same as yesterday and to-morrow, and every year the counterpart of the last and the next.

These attributes of Coketown were in the main inseparable from the work by which it was sustained; against them were to be set off, comforts of life which found their way all over the world, and elegancies of life which made, we will not ask how much of the fine lady, who could scarcely bear to hear the place mentioned. The rest of its features were voluntary, and they were these.

You saw nothing in Coketown but what was severely workful. If the members of a religious persuasion built a chapel there—as the members of eighteen religious persuasions had done—they made it a pious warehouse of red brick, with sometimes (but this is only in highly ornamental examples) a bell in a birdcage on the top of it. The solitary exception was the New Church; a stuccoed edifice with a square steeple over the door, terminating in four short pinnacles like florid wooden legs. All the public inscriptions in the town were painted alike, in severe characters of black and white. The jail might have been the infirmary, the infirmary might have been the jail, the town-hall might have been either, or both, or anything else, for anything that appeared to the contrary in the graces of their construction. Fact, fact, fact, everywhere in the material aspect of the town; fact, fact, fact, everywhere in the immaterial.

(from *Hard Times* by Charles Dickens, originally published in 1854)

**TEXT B**

In the United Arab Emirates, the “Masdar City” project is pioneering the dream of a climate city in the desert. This vision of a zero-emissions-and-waste, comfortable, energy-independent life for around 50,000 residents could soon be a reality. According to the ambitious plans, the only modes of transportation will be street cars and self-driving electric cars controlled remotely via underground induction fields. Above ground, the cityscape will be lushly green with schools and childcare centres in easy walking distance. Arrays of solar cells will generate the necessary energy. So, is this the promising future of European cities as well?

Groundbreaking technology and intelligent software are taking this urban vision out of the purely utopian realm. “Smart cities” are urban areas with a comprehensive network designed to intelligently save time, money, and resources. Collecting huge amounts of data, sensors transmit it to management systems operating in a wide range of areas, from building technology to energy production. As Tobias Wallisser from the Laboratory for Visionary Architecture Berlin explains, “It is about linking humans and machines in a comprehensive network. Ultimately it may take us much further than we can even imagine right now – such as when the Internet of Things has been established and intelligent machines start communicating with each another.” In the future, a self-driving car might swing by to pick us up in response to an appointment in our smartphone calendar.

Outfitted with ubiquitous sensors and smart systems, shining examples like Masdar City and the Songdo business district in Korea are attracting worldwide attention. We do not need to start from scratch to create the cities of the future, though. Quite the opposite in fact, Wallisser points out, citing the interesting advantages of existing smart city technologies for the cities of today. “The infrastructure of German cities – let’s call it the hardware – has grown and developed over centuries. In some European cities, the sewer systems and underground networks are up to 150 years old and it would be hard to change them. For a smart city, we add software – programs to control the existing infrastructure – that is much easier to change and adjust. There is great potential here, and we can optimize our use of resources by cleverly linking the individual parts without having to build new infrastructure.”

Smart technologies are one way European cities can drive sustainability while also improving the quality of life. Around 75 percent of all Germans live in urban areas today with local governments facing huge challenges of guaranteeing prosperity and quality of life for a rising population without overburdening the environment. German cities are a few steps behind their European counterparts overall, according to Gerd Landsberg, Managing Director of German Association of Towns and Municipalities: “When you hear the public debate about long waiting times at government offices, the lack of traffic control systems, and subpar broadband coverage, we clearly have a lot of catching up to do.”

(adapted from Verfürth, E. M. (2018) *Smart Cities. Sustainable Eco-cities*. [online] available at [www.goethe.de](http://www.goethe.de))

## TEXT C

In 1950, the late science fiction author Ray Bradbury published a short story called “There Will Come Soft Rains.” It describes an automated house in the post-apocalypse whose appliances continue to perform their functions despite the owners’ absence. These appliances are responsive, automated, programmable, and networked — not unlike the connected devices we have come to characterize, in today’s lexicon, as the Internet of Things (IoT), referring to a proposed technological scenario in which everyday objects are connected to the Internet and are able to send and receive data. The IoT is changing the way we conceptualize the spaces around us at various scales: our bodies, our households, our neighborhoods, even our cities. At the city level, the IoT articulates itself most clearly in “smart city” rhetoric, which endorses the use of sensors and data feedback loops to reveal aspects of the city’s performance to key authorities. Imagine individuals not only able to control appliances in the home remotely, but cities likewise able to control utilities, traffic, and energy consumption remotely. At first blush, these capabilities may sound convenient and pragmatic, but they are no less deserving of critique and caution. The most provocative critique about the first smart city designs – i.e., Songdo, Korea; Masdar City, UAE - could also be made about Bradbury’s futuristic house: they are utopian, generic, and devoid of human life.

But the future doesn’t have to be this way. It can be designed with people in mind first, not just technology. Unlike the first corporate conceptualizations of smart cities, an emergent ‘image of the smart city’ is one scaffolded by philosophies of open data, civic engagement, and collaboration.

Chicago’s *Array of Things*, led by the Urban Center for Computation of Data and Argonne National Laboratory, endeavours to apply this model. The AoT project aims to equip city blocks with sensor nodes that can report data back in real time, informing residents and municipal employees about the city’s performance. The nodes are going to be plainly visible so passers-by are aware of their location and modular so that they can be adjusted as the technology itself evolves. The data itself will be available to the public and accessible through web and mobile portals. To address the issue of privacy and ethics, there is a data privacy committee actively vetting sensor data streams to ensure that any personally identifiable information is protected.

The project’s conceptualization was not restricted to any one group but involved conversations among municipal government, scientists, Chicago residents, and members of the Chicago civic hacking community. This inclusive approach to planning the project distinguishes AoT from many other smart city initiatives. People who live in Chicago have a stake in the planning process of the project, and the technology is designed to better serve those people.

In an essay called “What is a city?” Lewis Mumford writes, “The physical organization of a city, its industries and its markets, its lines of communication and its traffic, must be subservient to its social needs.” I propose Mumford’s vision in place of Bradbury’s. There is no such thing as a smart city without citizens to imbue it with sense and spirit.

(Bui, L. (2015) *Now Open: The Smart City*. In *Dialogues of sustainable urbanisation: Social science research and transitions to urban contexts*. University of Western Sydney. Available at <https://pressbooks.pub>)







A large rectangular area with horizontal ruling lines, intended for writing. The lines are evenly spaced and cover the majority of the page's width and height.

**Task A**

You have read an extract from 'The Fountainhead', a novel by Ayn Rand and would like to recommend it to other readers.

Write an essay in which you:

- introduce the issue raised in the extract,
- justify its relevance to the modern-day reader,
- summarize the key points and emphasise the significance of the issue to the modern-day reader.

**Support your arguments with relevant examples from the extract. Do not copy directly from the text but you can summarize, paraphrase and quote the ideas from it.**

**Write your answer in 300–350 words. You have 80 minutes to complete the task.**

*In the passage, 22-year-old architecture student Howard Roark is talking to the Dean of Stanton, the university he is studying at.*

"For heaven's sake," said the Dean. "Sit down....That's better....Would you mind very much putting that ruler down?... Thank you.... Now listen to me. No one has ever denied the importance of modern technique to an architect. We must learn to adapt the beauty of the past to the needs of the present. The voice of the past is the voice of the people. Nothing has ever been invented by one man in architecture. The proper creative process is a slow, gradual, anonymous, collective one, in which each man collaborates with all the others and subordinates himself to the standards of the majority."

"But you see," said Roark quietly, "I have, let's say, sixty years to live. Most of that time will be spent working. I've chosen the work I want to do. If I find no joy in it, then I'm only condemning myself to sixty years of torture. And I can find the joy only if I do my work in the best way possible to me. But the best is a matter of standards--and I set my own standards. I inherit nothing. I stand at the end of no tradition. I may, perhaps, stand at the beginning of one."

"How old are you?" asked the Dean.

"Twenty-two," said Roark. "Quite excusable," said the Dean; he seemed relieved. "You'll outgrow all that." He smiled. "The old standards have lived for thousands of years and nobody has been able to improve upon them. What are your modernists? A transient mode, trying to attract attention. Have you observed the course of their careers? Can you name one who has achieved any permanent distinction? Look at Henry Cameron. A great man, a leading architect twenty years ago. What is he today? Lucky if he gets--once a year--a garage to remodel.

"We won't discuss Henry Cameron."

"Oh? Is he a friend of yours?"

"No. But I've seen his buildings."

"And you found them..."

"I said we won't discuss Henry Cameron."

"Very well. You must realize that I am allowing you a great deal of...shall we say, latitude? I am not accustomed to hold a discussion with a student who behaves in your manner. However, I am anxious to forestall, if possible, what appears to be a tragedy, the spectacle of a young man of your obvious mental gifts setting out deliberately to make a mess of his life."

*adapted from The Fountainhead by Ayn Rand, published in 1943*

**Task B**

You have read an article on the benefits of involvement in the arts and would like to recommend it to other readers. Write an essay in which you:

- introduce the topic and summarize the issues mentioned in the text,
- discuss the implications of these issues for students' careers,
- conclude with predictions for the future of the arts in education, and recommend the article to other readers.

**Support your arguments with relevant examples from the extract. Do not copy directly from the text but summarize, paraphrase or quote short phrases.**

**Write your answer in 300–350 words. You have 80 minutes to complete the task.**

**INVOLVEMENT IN THE ARTS**

A joint study by the University of Sydney's Faculty of Education and Social Work and the Australia Council for the Arts has found that engagement in the arts benefits students not just in the classroom, but also in life.

The results, published in the latest issue of the prestigious *Journal of Educational Psychology*, found students who participated in dance, drama, music, and visual arts showed more positive academic and personal wellbeing outcomes than students who were not as involved in the arts.

Academic outcomes included motivation, homework completion, class participation, enjoyment of school, and educational aspirations; personal wellbeing measures considered such factors as self-esteem, life satisfaction, and a sense of meaning or purpose. Some of the strongest effects were found for students who spent high amounts of quality time in creative and performing arts subjects at school. Positive effects also resulted from home influences, such as how often parents and their children talked about and participated in the arts.

Active participation, more than simply being an observer or audience member, also yielded stronger positive effects on school and personal wellbeing outcomes. According to the study's lead author, Professor Andrew Martin, the study shows that participation in the arts can have positive effects on diverse aspects of students' lives. "Whereas most previous research has been small-scale or focused on students' enjoyment in specific arts subjects, such as music, dance, drama, and visual arts, our research was large-scale and assessed outcomes beyond the arts domain," he said. "It shows that the arts can impact broader academic and personal wellbeing outcomes for young people."

At a time when different subject areas must compete for space in the school curriculum, the study's findings also emphasise the importance of the arts in the school curriculum, according to Associate Professor Michael Anderson, one of the study's co-authors. "This study provides new and compelling evidence that the arts should be central to schooling and not left on the fringes," he said.

Australia Council Community Partnerships Acting Director Dr David Sudmalis said the results raised significant policy implications for how arts-based learning is integrated into the school curriculum. "Not only does this study demonstrate that the arts help deliver positive outcomes in engagement and motivation for students outside of the arts domain, it also shows that high quality, participatory arts education has the greatest impact," Dr Sudmalis said.

"These important findings show the significance of partnerships between the arts and education sectors, where artists and teachers work together to develop students' expertise in and through the arts."

*(Australia Council for the Arts (2013, September 27). Research shows involvement in the arts has wide-ranging benefits for young people. [online] available at <https://australiacouncil.gov.au>)*

*Izmanto šo lapu uzmetumam!*

Uzdevuma izpilde (10 punktu); vērtē katru daļu atsevišķi			Vārdu krājums, gramatika, valodas plūdums un izruna (15 punktu); vērtē visai atbildei kopā		
punkti	Sagatavotā runa (runas organizācija, argumentācija un iedevumu izmantošana)	Mijiedarbība informācijas nodošanā (jautājumu izpratne un atbildes uz jautājumiem)	Valodas bagātība (valodas apjoms, diapazons)	Valodas līdzekļu lietojuma pareizība (gramatiski pareizs un leksiski precīzs valodas lietojums)	Valodas plūdums (izruna, uzsvāri, ritms un intonācija)
5	Pilnībā izpilda visus uzdevuma nosacījumus. Runa ir skaidri strukturēta, runas daļas ir līdzsvarotas, loģiski saistītas. Izteiktais viedoklis ir pamatots ar izvērstiem, pārliecinošiem argumentiem un piemēriem. Analizē un izvērtē iedevumos piedāvāto informāciju, formulējot secinājumus.	Brīvi un precīzi atbild uz visiem jautājumiem. Pamato un skaidro savu pozīciju ar pārliecinošiem un izvērstiem argumentiem.	Izmanto piedāvātajai saziņas situācijai atbilstošus un daudzveidīgus valodas līdzekļus. Ir ļoti bagāts vārdu krājums, kas ļauj izteikties skaidri, neierobežojot sakāmā saturu.	Runā ar nemainīgi augstu valodas pareizību un precizitāti. Kļūdas ir retas, gandrīz nemanāmas un parasti tiek tūlīt izlabotas.	Bez grūtībām izsakās spontāni un raiti. Izruna un intonācija atbilstoša mērķvalodai un saziņas situācijai.
4	Pilnībā izpilda visus uzdevuma nosacījumus. Runa ir strukturēta, runas daļas ir loģiski saistītas. Izteiktais viedoklis ir pamatots ar izvērstiem argumentiem un piemēriem. Apkopo un salīdzina iedevumos piedāvāto informāciju.	Precīzi atbild uz visiem jautājumiem. Pamato un skaidro savu pozīciju ar atbilstošiem un izvērstiem argumentiem.	Izmanto piedāvātajai saziņas situācijai atbilstošus un daudzveidīgus valodas līdzekļus. Ir bagāts vārdu krājums, lai spētu sniegt skaidru salīdzinājumu, izteiktu argumentētu viedokli, īpaši nemeļojot vārdus.	Pārsvārā runā gramatiski pareizi un leksiski precīzi. Nav kļūdu, kas rada pārpratumus.	Runā tekoši. Pauzes ir pamatotas. Izruna un intonācija pārsvārā mērķvalodai atbilstoša.
3	Izpilda visus uzdevuma nosacījumus. Runa ir pietiekami strukturēta, runas daļas ir saistītas. Izteiktais viedoklis ir pamatots. Apkopo iedevumos piedāvāto informāciju.	Atbild uz visiem jautājumiem. Pamato un skaidro savu pozīciju ar atbilstošiem argumentiem, tomēr atbildēs trūkst pietiekamas precizitātes vai izvērsuma.	Lieto saziņas situācijai piemērotus valodas līdzekļus. Pietiekams vārdu krājums, lai spētu brīvi izteikties par dažādiem tematiem; reti meklē vārdus vai izsakās aprakstoši.	Pārsvārā pareizi lieto dažādus valodas līdzekļus; nedaudzās kļūdas un pārteikšanās netraucē saziņai.	Runā diezgan tekoši. Izvēloties piemērotus izteikumus, iespējamas pauzes nevietā. Izrunā pieļaujamas nelielas kļūdas.
2	Daļēji izpilda uzdevuma nosacījumus. Runa ir daļēji strukturēta, runas daļas ir saistītas vienkāršā veidā. Pārstāsta informāciju no iedevumos piedāvātās informācijas un/vai savas personiskās pieredzes.	Atbild uz dažiem jautājumiem. Sniedz īsas, konkrētas atbildes, dažreiz pamato ar piemēriem un argumentiem.	Lieto pietiekamu vārdu un struktūru krājumu, lai spētu izteikties vispārīgi un aprakstoši, un/vai pārmērīgi izmanto iedevuma leksiku.	Diezgan pareizi izmanto biežāk lietotos valodas līdzekļus; kļūdas netraucē saziņai.	Runā ar vilcināšanos, dažreiz meklējot vārdus. Izrunas kļūdas netraucē uztvert domu.
1	Ietver dažus uzdevuma nosacījumus. Sniedz galvenokārt atsevišķus, savstarpēji nesaisītus apgalvojumus. Uzskaita atsevišķus faktus un viedokļus no iedevumos piedāvātās informācijas.	Atbild uz dažiem jautājumiem, izmantojot atsevišķus vārdus un vienkāršas frāzes.	Lieto ierobežotu vārdu krājumu un vienkāršas, vienvērtīgas struktūras, lai izteiktos par doto kontekstu.	Izmanto biežāk lietotos valodas līdzekļus ar kļūdām, kuras dažreiz traucē uztvert teikto.	Runā ar biežām pauzēm, izmantojot atsevišķus izteikumus. Izrunas kļūdas var kavēt izpratni.
0	Nolasa iedevuma tekstus vai savus pierakstus.	Nesniedz atbildes uz jautājumiem.	Valodas lietojums nepietiekams, lai novērtētu.		

**EKSĀMENS ANĢĻU VALODĀ**  
(augstākais mācību satura  
apgaves līmenis)  
2023  
SKOLOTĀJA MATERIĀLS  
*Mutvārdu daļa, 1. diena*

**EKSĀMENS ANĢĻU VALODĀ**  
(augstākais mācību satura apgaves līmenis)

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

Pie izglītojamajiem un personām, kuras piedalās eksāmena nodrošināšanā, no brīža, kad viņiem ir pieejams eksāmena materiāls, līdz eksāmena norises beigām nedrīkst atrasties ierīces (planšetdators, piezīmjdators, viedtālrunis, viedpulkstenis u. c. saziņas un informācijas apmaiņas līdzekļi), kuras nav paredzētas Valsts pārbaudes darbu norises darbību laikos.

**2023**

## Paper 1

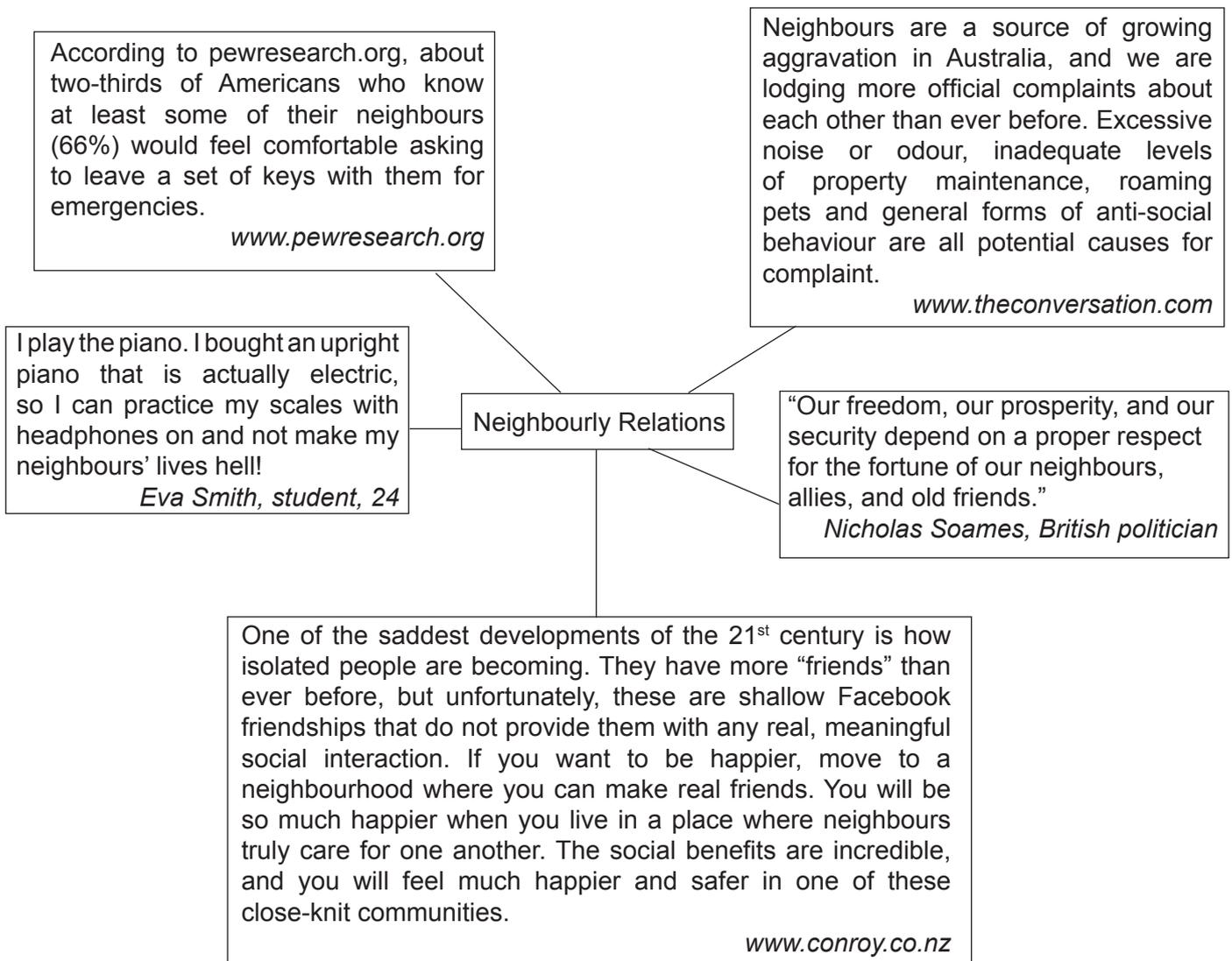
Prepare a 5-minute talk on the topic “Neighbourly Relations”.

**Read the materials below and select at least three points and opinions which you will use to support your argument. You can use other ideas as well, but you must discuss the ideas you selected from the material first. After your talk, you will answer three questions and justify your opinion.**

In your talk:

- introduce the topic and outline the structure of your talk;
- present your arguments, supporting them with the information from the material provided;
- draw conclusions on the topic.

**You have 20 minutes to prepare your talk. You can make notes on the paper.**



**Now, I am going to ask you three questions about the topic. Justify your opinions:**

1. What criteria did you use to select the most relevant information for your talk?
2. What issue does Nicholas Soames' quote raise?
3. What could help people develop good neighbourly relationships? How?

## Paper 2

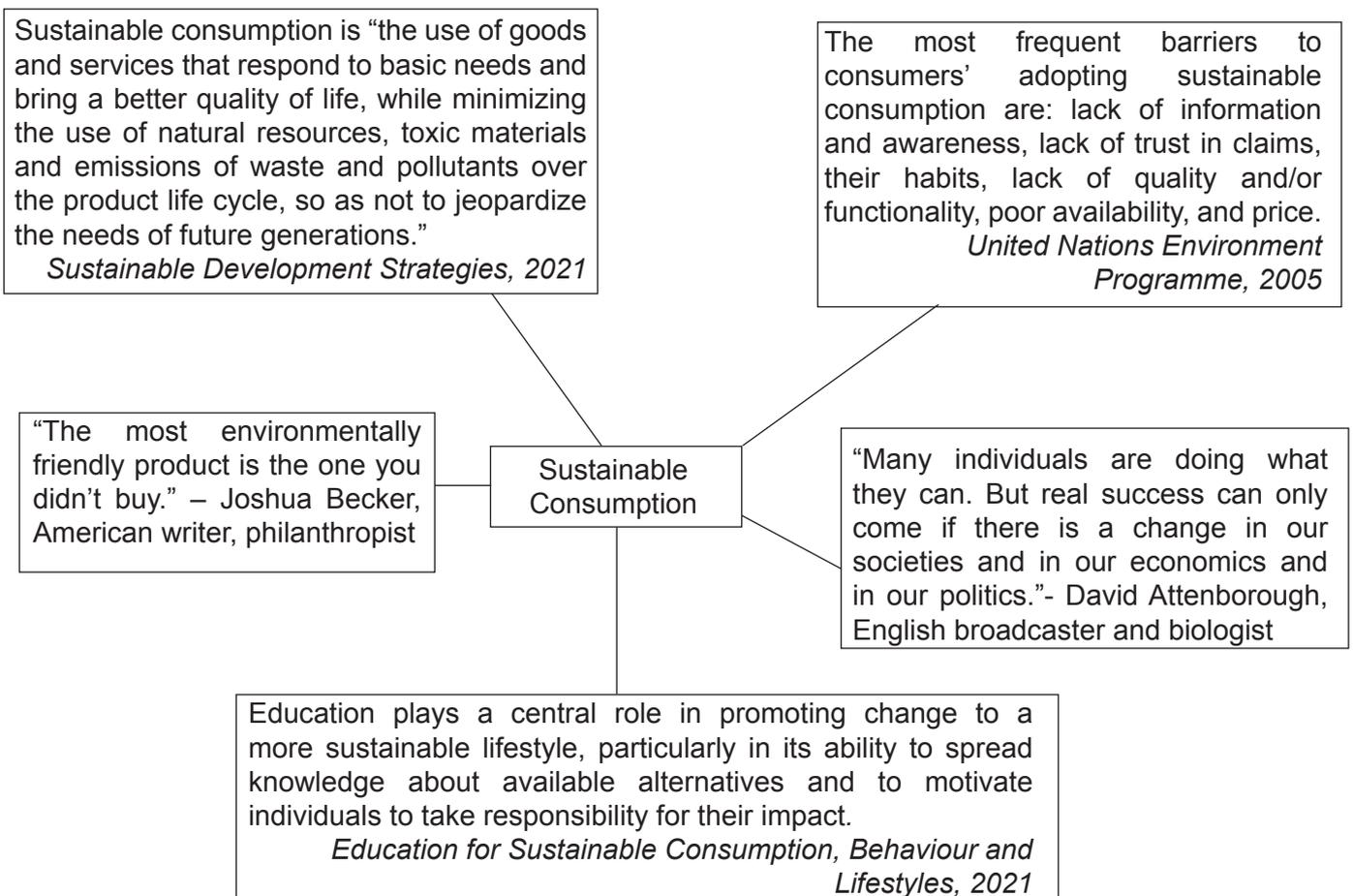
Prepare a 5-minute talk on the topic “Sustainable Consumption”.

**Read the materials below and select at least three points and opinions which you will use to support your argument. You can use other ideas as well, but you must discuss the ideas you selected from the material first. After your talk, you will answer three questions and justify your opinion.**

In your talk:

- introduce the topic and outline the structure of your talk;
- present your arguments, supporting them with the information from the material provided;
- draw conclusions on the topic.

**You have 20 minutes to prepare your talk. You can make notes on the paper.**



**Now, I am going to ask you three questions about the topic. Justify your opinions:**

1. What criteria did you use to select the most relevant information for your talk?
2. What issue does Attenborough’s quote raise?
3. What could be done to help an individual become a more sustainable consumer?

### Paper 3

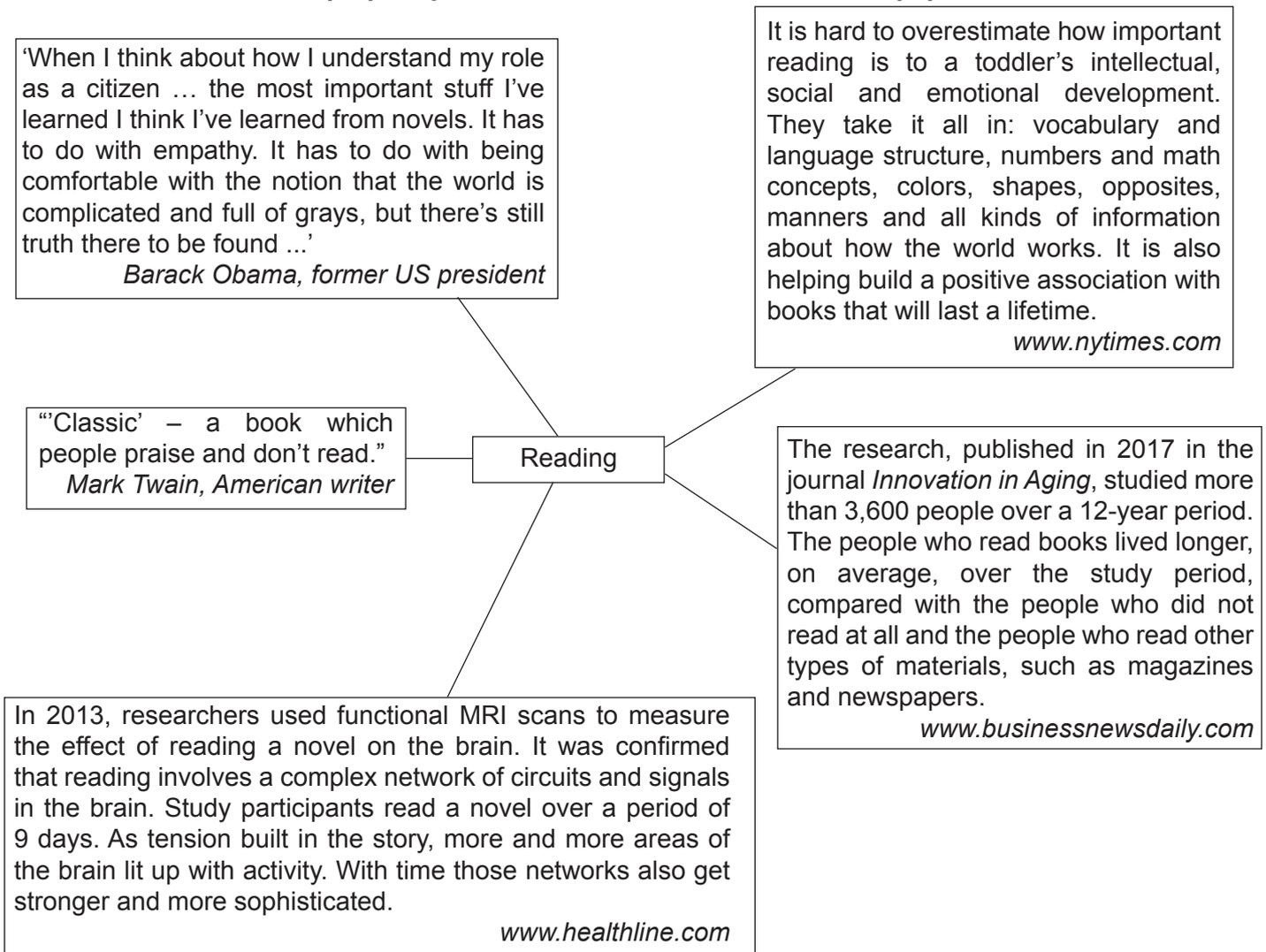
Prepare a 5-minute talk on the topic “Reading”.

**Read the materials below and select at least three points and opinions that you will use to support your argument. You can use other ideas as well, but you must discuss the ideas you selected from the material first. After your talk, you will answer three questions and justify your opinion.**

In your talk:

- introduce the topic and outline the structure of your talk;
- present your arguments, supporting them with the information from the material provided;
- draw conclusions on the topic.

**You have 20 minutes to prepare your talk. You can make notes on the paper.**



**Now, I am going to ask you three questions about the topic. Justify your opinions:**

1. What criteria did you use to select the most relevant information for your talk? Why?
2. What issue does Twain's quote raise?
3. How might reading help someone become a better writer?

## Paper 4

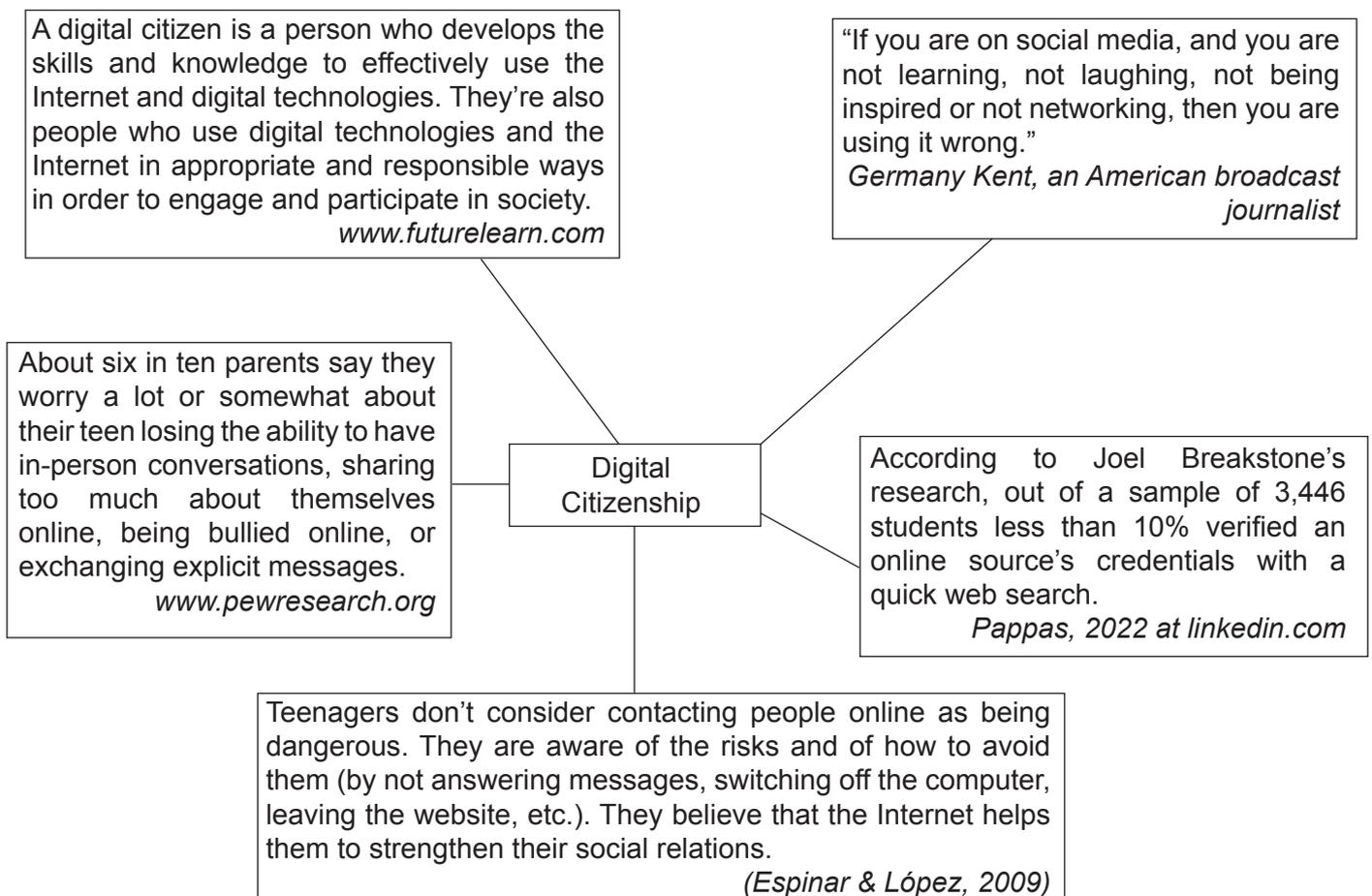
Prepare a 5-minute talk on the topic “Digital Citizenship”.

**Read the materials below and select at least three points and opinions that you will use to support your argument. You can use other ideas as well, but you must discuss the ideas you selected from the material first. After your talk, you will answer three questions and justify your opinion.**

In your talk:

- introduce the topic and outline the structure of your talk;
- present your arguments, supporting them with the information from the material provided;
- draw conclusions on the topic.

**You have 20 minutes to prepare your talk. You can make notes on the paper.**



**Now, I am going to ask you three questions about the topic. Justify your opinions:**

1. What criteria did you use to select the most relevant information for your talk? Why?
2. What issue does Kent's quote raise?
3. How can you help other people become responsible digital citizens?

## Paper 5

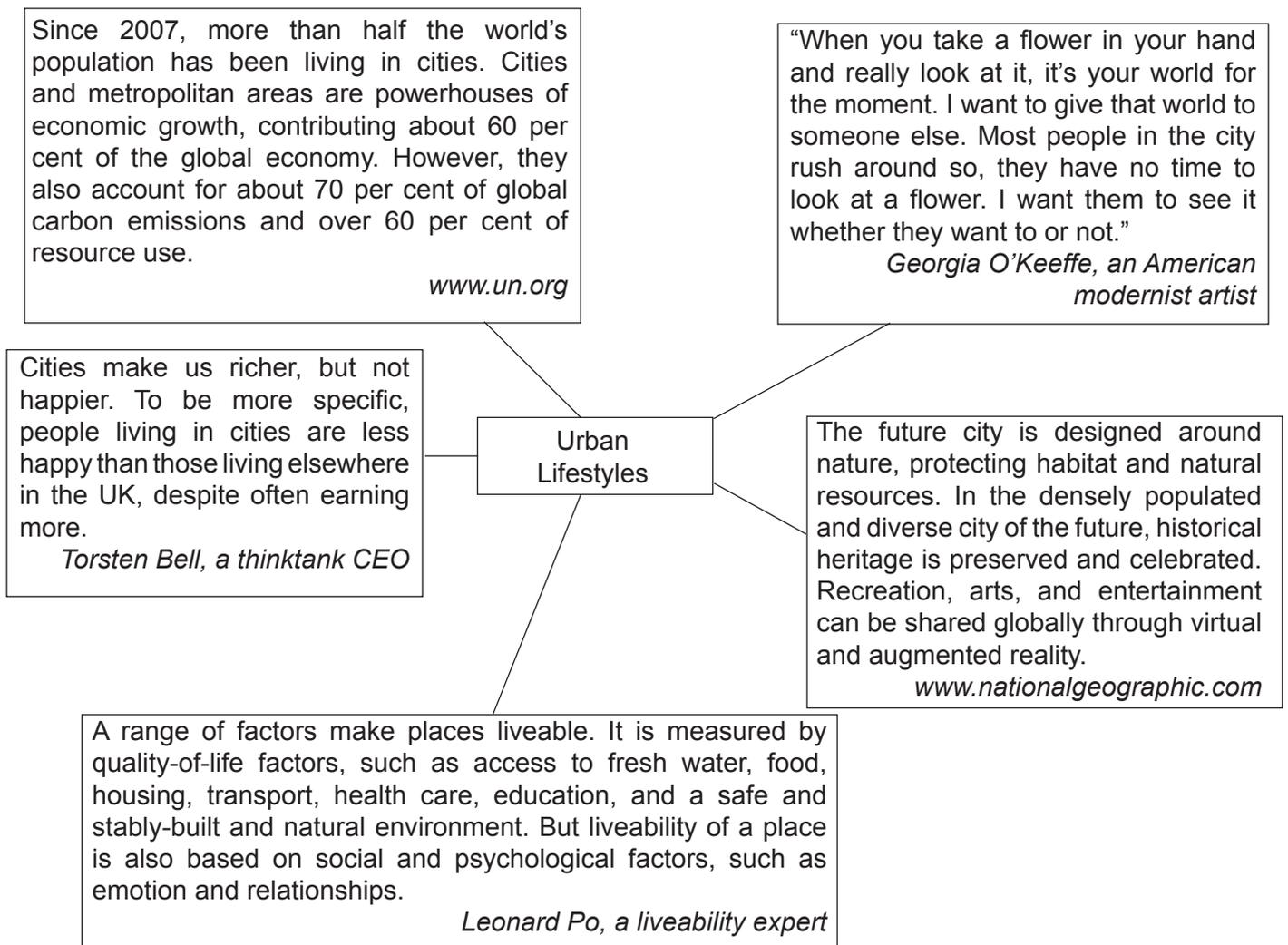
Prepare a 5-minute talk on the topic “Urban Lifestyles”.

**Read the materials below and select at least three points and opinions which you will use to support your argument. You can use other ideas as well, but you must discuss the ideas you selected from the material first. After your talk, you will answer three questions and justify your opinion.**

In your talk:

- introduce the topic and outline the structure of your talk;
- present your arguments, supporting them with the information from the material provided;
- draw conclusions on the topic.

**You have 20 minutes to prepare your talk. You can make notes on the paper.**



**Now, I am going to ask you three questions about the topic. Justify your opinions:**

1. What criteria did you use to select the most relevant information for your talk? Why?
2. What issue does O’Keeffe’s quote raise?
3. What should be done to make cities more sustainable?

## Paper 6

Prepare a 5-minute talk on the topic “Entertainment”.

**Read the materials below and select at least three points and opinions which you will use to support your argument. You can use other ideas as well, but you must discuss the ideas you selected from the material first. After your talk, you will answer three questions and justify your opinion.**

In your talk:

- introduce the topic and outline the structure of your talk;
- present your arguments, supporting them with the information from the material provided;
- draw conclusions on the topic.

**You have 20 minutes to prepare your talk. You can make notes on the paper.**

Movies, music, TV shows, podcasts, video games: forecasters agree they’ll continue to play huge parts in our lives in 10 years. But how we’ll enjoy them, and what forms they might take, is where the future gets fuzzy. What is clear is that the next decade will be a seismic one for Hollywood, as it continues its awkward, long-running marriage with Silicon Valley – a union that’s upending entire industries and altering our pop culture.

*Brian Raftery – March 29, 2022 at [www.ew.com](http://www.ew.com)*

“As others have recently suggested, the term ‘gamer’ is no longer useful as an identity because games are for everyone. These days, even my mom spends an inordinate amount of time gaming on her iPad. So I’ll take a cue from my younger self and say I don’t care about being a ‘gamer,’ but I sure do love video games.”

*Anita Sarkeesian, a Canadian-American feminist media critic and public speaker*

What the mass media offers is not popular art, but entertainment which is intended to be consumed like food, forgotten, and replaced by a new dish.

*W. H. Auden, British-American poet, 1907-1973*

Entertainment

Kids these days: They’re just not programmed to watch TV like their elders. Generation Z displays strikingly different entertainment preferences than older age groups, according to Deloitte’s 2021 Digital Media Trends survey. Among Gen Z consumers in the U.S. (those currently aged 12-24), video games are their No. 1 entertainment activity – and watching TV or movies at home comes in fifth.

*Todd Spangler, April 18, 2021 at [variety.com](http://variety.com)*

The entertainment industry, like anything else, evolves through time. What is produced and becomes popular is heavily influenced by people’s tastes and what is acceptable at the time. Another consideration is the state of technology at the time. These shifts affect music, television, and movies. While they may appear insignificant at the time, looking back across decades of entertainment reveals significant changes. Of course, there are some things that have stood the test of time such as the most popular table games. But even then, the way we play them has evolved.

*Eva Dixon – December 22, 2021 at [vergemagazine.co.uk](http://vergemagazine.co.uk)*

**Now, I am going to ask you three questions about the topic. Justify your opinions:**

1. What criteria did you use to select the most relevant information for your talk? Why?
2. What issue does Auden’s quote raise?
3. Should traditional forms of entertainment be preserved? Why?

## Paper 1

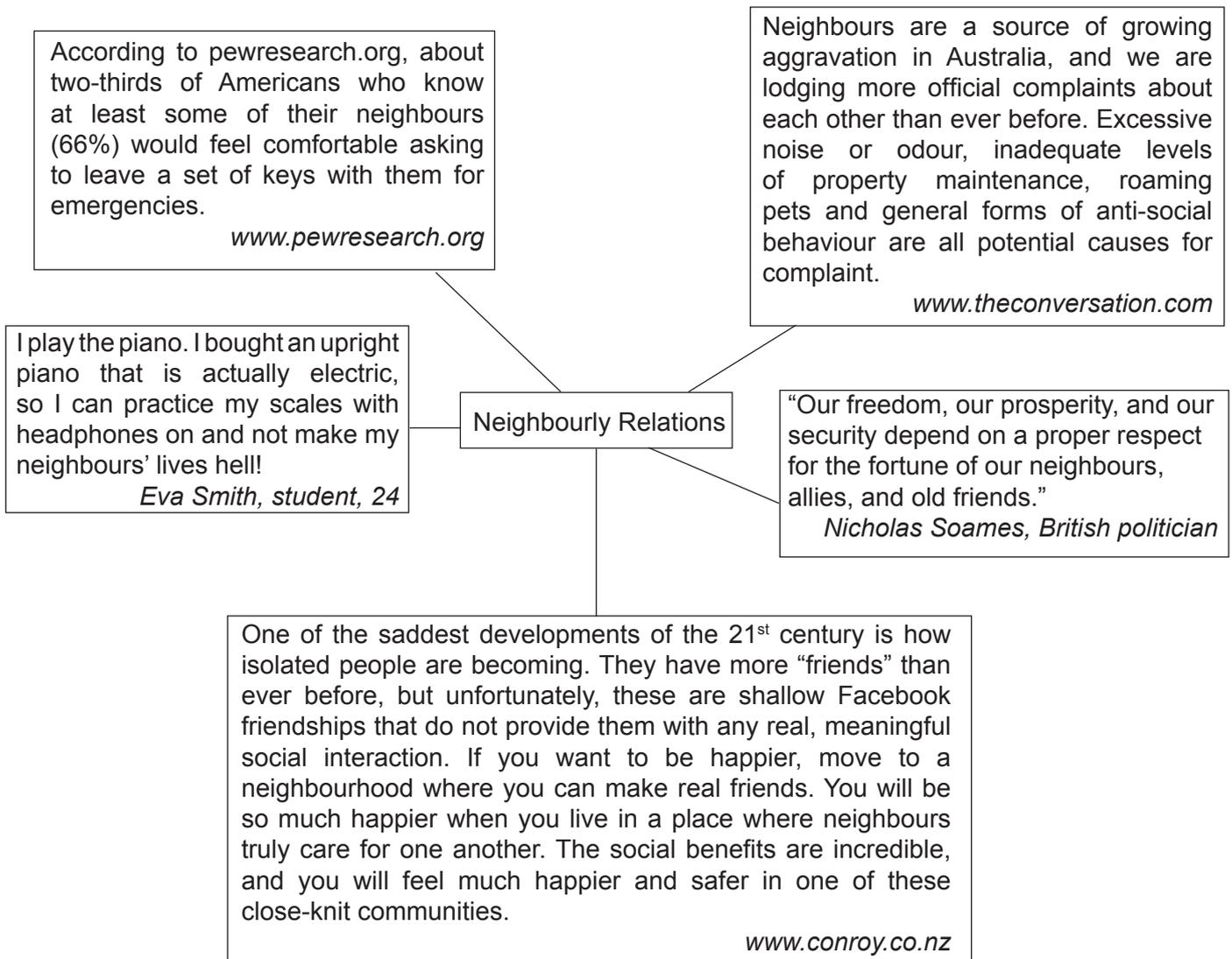
Prepare a 5-minute talk on the topic “Neighbourly Relations”.

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In your talk:

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**You have 20 minutes to prepare your talk. You can make notes on the paper.**



## Paper 2

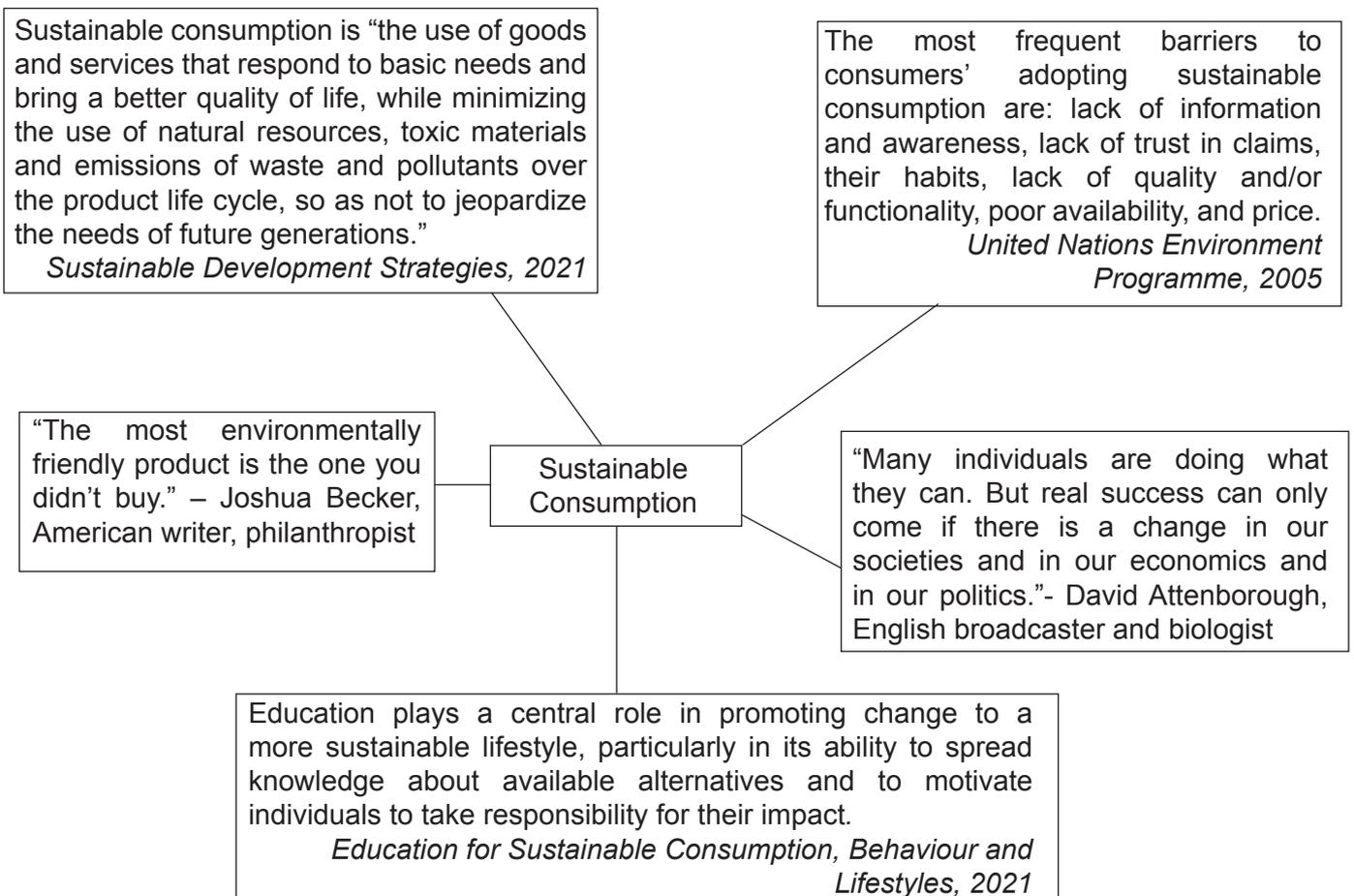
Prepare a 5-minute talk on the topic “Sustainable Consumption”.

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- draw conclusions on the topic.

**You have 20 minutes to prepare your talk. You can make notes on the paper.**



### Paper 3

Prepare a 5-minute talk on the topic “Reading”.

**Read the materials below and select at least three points and opinions that you will use to support your argument. You can use other ideas as well, but you must discuss the ideas you selected from the material first. After your talk, you will answer three questions and justify your opinion.**

In your talk:

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- draw conclusions on the topic.

**You have 20 minutes to prepare your talk. You can make notes on the paper.**

‘When I think about how I understand my role as a citizen ... the most important stuff I’ve learned I think I’ve learned from novels. It has to do with empathy. It has to do with being comfortable with the notion that the world is complicated and full of grays, but there’s still truth there to be found ...’

*Barack Obama, former US president*

It is hard to overestimate how important reading is to a toddler’s intellectual, social and emotional development. They take it all in: vocabulary and language structure, numbers and math concepts, colors, shapes, opposites, manners and all kinds of information about how the world works. It is also helping build a positive association with books that will last a lifetime.

*www.nytimes.com*

“‘Classic’ – a book which people praise and don’t read.”

*Mark Twain, American writer*

Reading

The research, published in 2017 in the journal *Innovation in Aging*, studied more than 3,600 people over a 12-year period. The people who read books lived longer, on average, over the study period, compared with the people who did not read at all and the people who read other types of materials, such as magazines and newspapers.

*www.businessnewsdaily.com*

In 2013, researchers used functional MRI scans to measure the effect of reading a novel on the brain. It was confirmed that reading involves a complex network of circuits and signals in the brain. Study participants read a novel over a period of 9 days. As tension built in the story, more and more areas of the brain lit up with activity. With time those networks also get stronger and more sophisticated.

*www.healthline.com*

## Paper 4

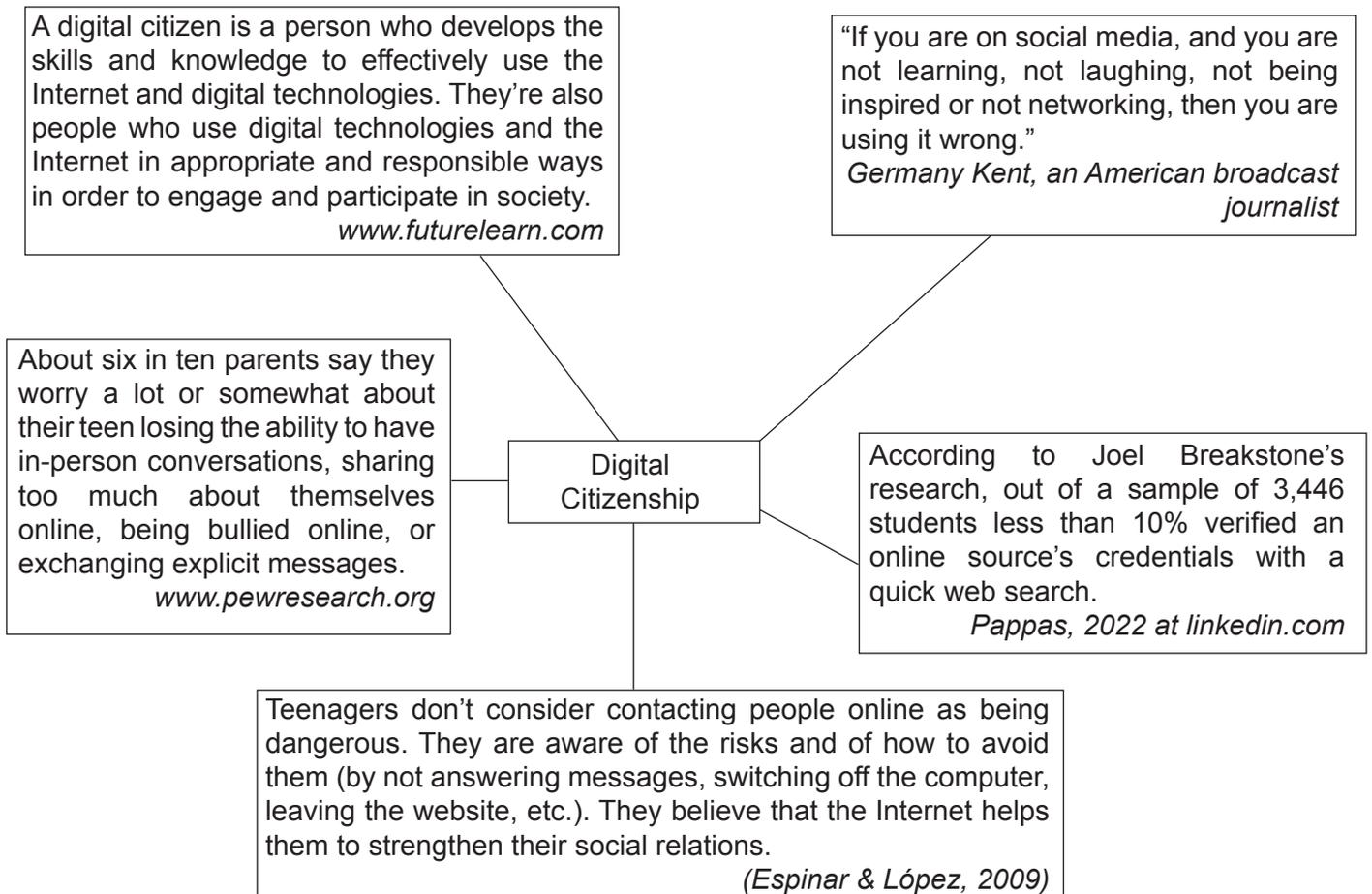
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## Paper 5

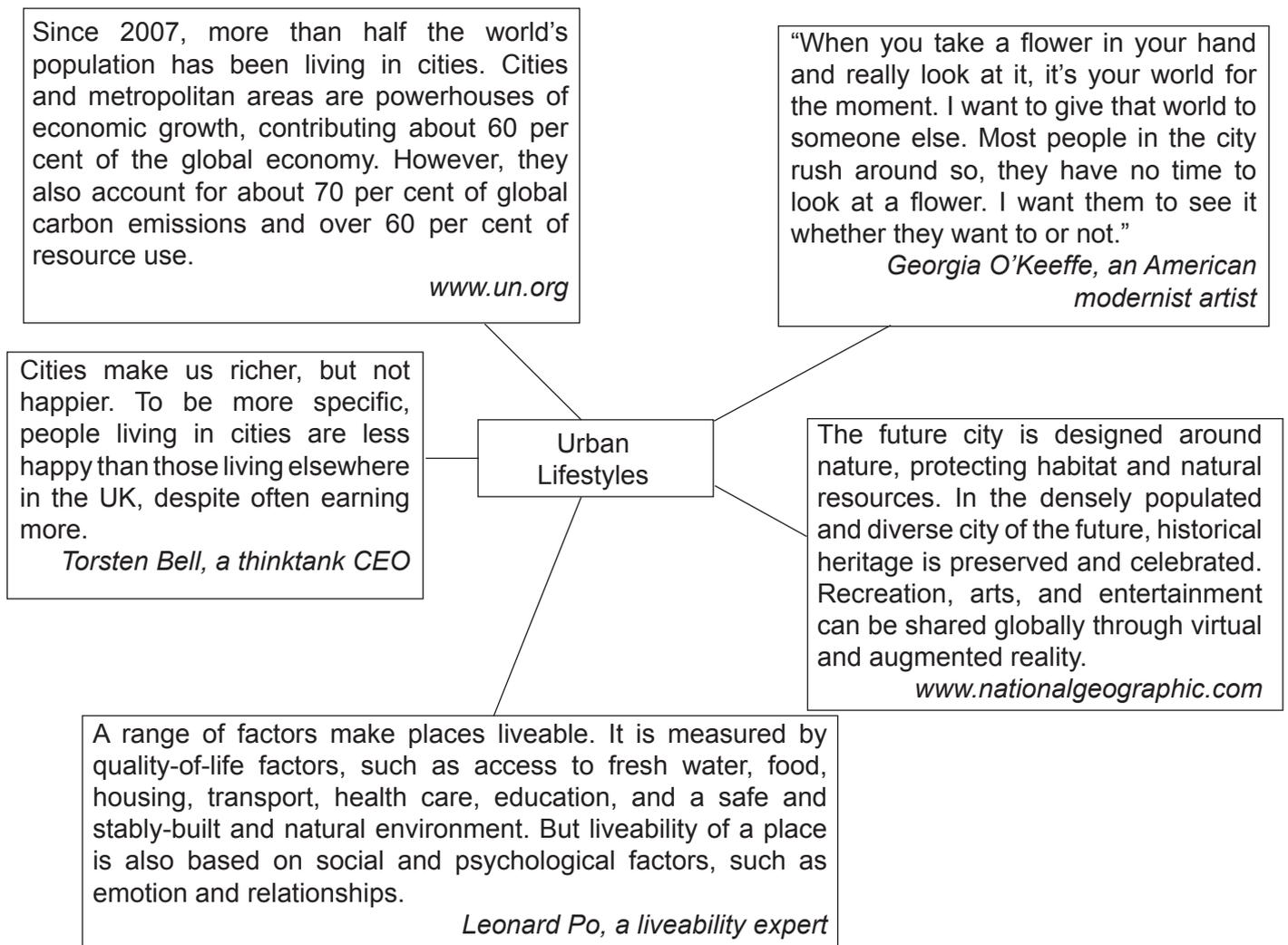
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## Paper 6

Prepare a 5-minute talk on the topic “Entertainment”.

**Read the materials below and select at least three points and opinions that you will use to support your argument. You can use other ideas as well, but you must discuss the ideas you selected from the material first. After your talk, you will answer three questions and justify your opinion.**

In your talk:

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Movies, music, TV shows, podcasts, video games: forecasters agree they'll continue to play huge parts in our lives in 10 years. But how we'll enjoy them, and what forms they might take, is where the future gets fuzzy. What is clear is that the next decade will be a seismic one for Hollywood, as it continues its awkward, long-running marriage with Silicon Valley – a union that's upending entire industries and altering our pop culture.

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Entertainment

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*Eva Dixon – December 22, 2021 at [vergemagazine.co.uk](http://vergemagazine.co.uk)*

**EKSĀMENS ANĢĻU VALODĀ**  
(augstākais mācību satura  
apgaves līmenis)  
2023  
SKOLOTĀJA MATERIĀLS  
*Mutvārdu daļa, 2. diena*

**EKSĀMENS ANĢĻU VALODĀ**  
(augstākais mācību satura apgaves līmenis)

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

Pie izglītojamajiem un personām, kuras piedalās eksāmena nodrošināšanā, no brīža, kad viņiem ir pieejams eksāmena materiāls, līdz eksāmena norises beigām nedrīkst atrasties ierīces (planšetdators, piezīmjdators, viedtālrunis, viedpulkstenis u. c. saziņas un informācijas apmaiņas līdzekļi), kuras nav paredzētas Valsts pārbaudes darbu norises darbību laikos.

**2023**

## Paper 1

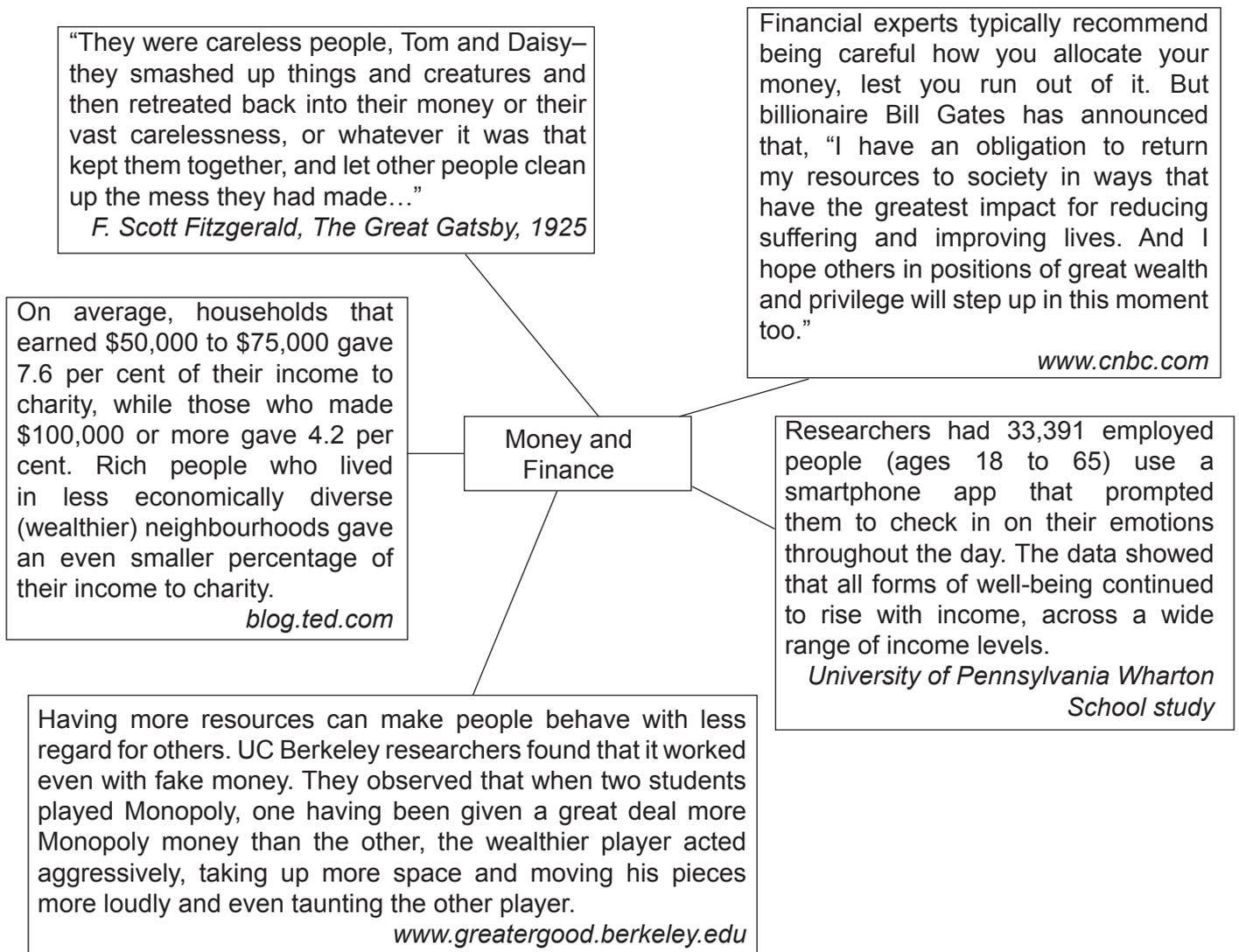
Prepare a 5-minute talk on the topic “Money and Finance”.

**Read the materials below and select at least three points and opinions that you will use to support your argument. You can use other ideas as well, but you must discuss the ideas you selected from the material first. After your talk, you will answer three questions and justify your opinion.**

In your talk:

- introduce the topic and outline the structure of your talk;
- present your arguments, supporting them with the information from the material provided;
- draw conclusions on the topic.

**You have 20 minutes to prepare your talk. You can make notes on the paper.**



**Now, I am going to ask you three questions about the topic. Justify your opinions:**

1. What criteria did you use to select the most relevant information for your talk? Why?
2. What issue does Fitzgerald’s quote raise?
3. Should wealth be considered the primary symbol of success? Why/Why not?

## Paper 2

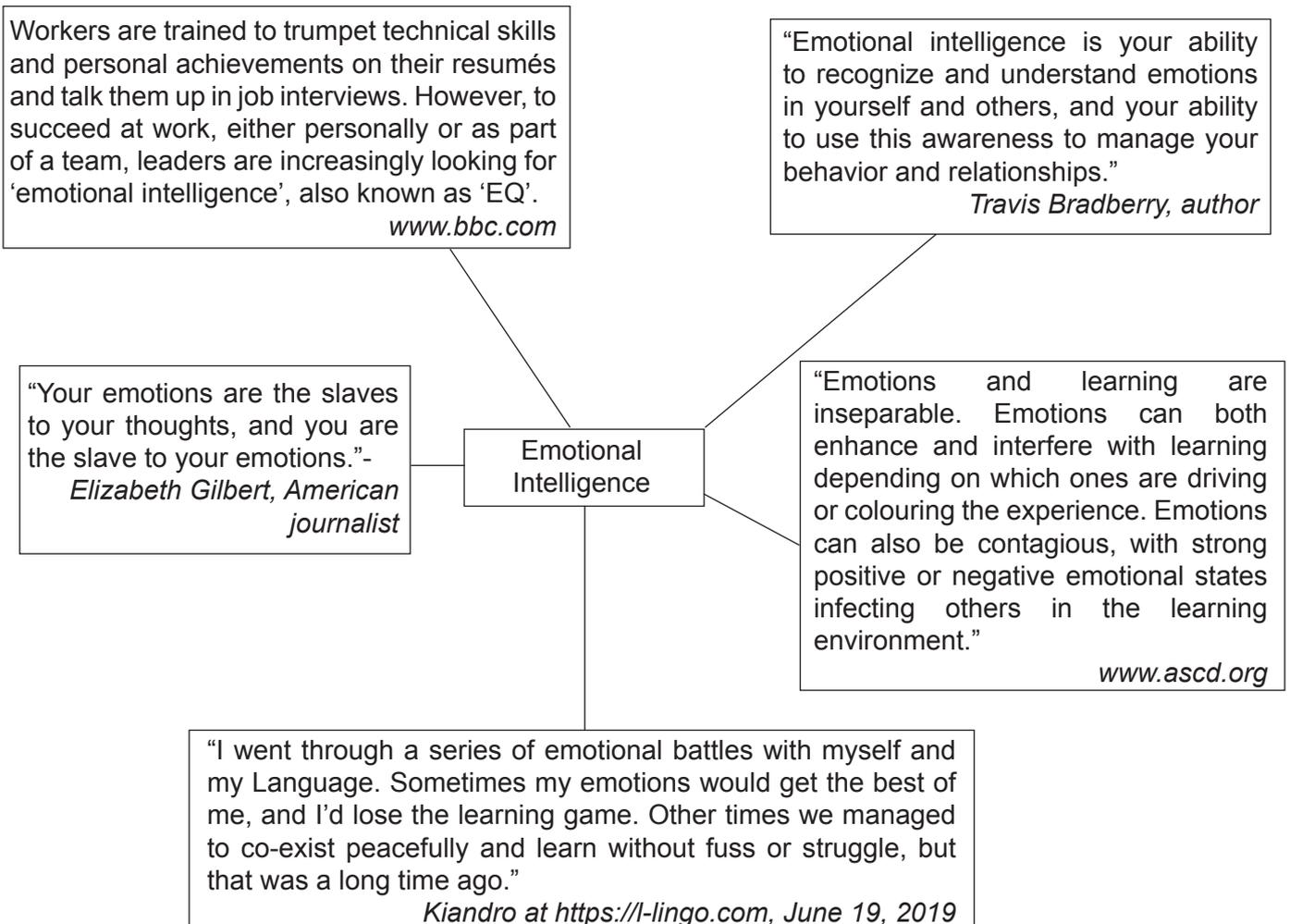
Prepare a 5-minute talk on the topic “Emotional Intelligence”.

**Read the materials below and select at least three points and opinions that you will use to support your argument. You can use other ideas as well, but you must discuss the ideas you selected from the material first. After your talk, you will answer three questions and justify your opinion.**

In your talk:

- introduce the topic and outline the structure of your talk;
- present your arguments, supporting them with the information from the material provided;
- draw conclusions on the topic.

**You have 20 minutes to prepare your talk. You can make notes on the paper.**



**Now, I am going to ask you three questions about the topic. Justify your opinions:**

1. What criteria did you use to select the most relevant information for your talk? Why?
2. How do you understand Gilbert’s quote?
3. How could people benefit from being aware of their emotions?

### Paper 3

Prepare a 5-minute talk on the topic “The Changing World”.

**Read the materials below and select at least three points and opinions that you will use to support your argument. You can use other ideas as well, but you must discuss the ideas you selected from the material first. After your talk you will answer three questions and justify your opinion.**

In your talk:

- introduce the topic and outline the structure of your talk;
- present your arguments, supporting them with the information from the material provided;
- draw conclusions on the topic.

**You have 20 minutes to prepare your talk. You can make notes on the paper.**

You cannot hope to build a better world without improving the individual. To that end, each of us must work for his own improvement and, at the same time, share a general responsibility for all humanity, our particular duty being to aid those to whom we think we can be most useful.

*Marie Curie, Nobel-prize winning physicist*

By 2050, there will be 9 billion people to feed, clothe, transport, employ, and educate. We're committed to an unsustainable growth-driven world economy that must inflate for centuries, supplying limitless consumption to everyone. With new technology, could we add a digital world that helps everyone succeed and prosper while working together?

*www.wired.com*

Change is not always a good thing. It may force us out of tired habits and lead to better ones, but it can also be stressful, costly, and even destructive. What's important about change is how we anticipate and react to it.

*www.ineos.com*

The Changing World

Global life expectancy has more than doubled in the past century, rising to an all-time high of 72. More wealth has been created in the last four decades than in all of human history. Two centuries ago, 8 in 10 people still lived in extreme poverty; today it's fewer than 1 in 10.

*www.thecorrespondent.com*

How many social activists does it take to change the world? It is a question no one really knew the answer to. Until now. Estimates ranged from as low as 10 percent to as high as 51 percent, but now, researchers from the University of Pennsylvania and the University of London claim an online experiment let them come up with the most likely number: 25 percent. The knowledge that just 25 percent of a population can affect social change could be both encouraging and slightly frightening. For social activists, this news is likely reassuring. They do not need to convert an entire population to their view, 25 percent will do, and a single person really can make a difference.

*www.weforum.org*

**Now, I am going to ask you three questions about the topic. Justify your opinions:**

1. What criteria did you use to select the most relevant information for your talk? Why?
2. How do you understand Marie Curie's quote?
3. Can one individual change the world? Explain your answer.

## Paper 4

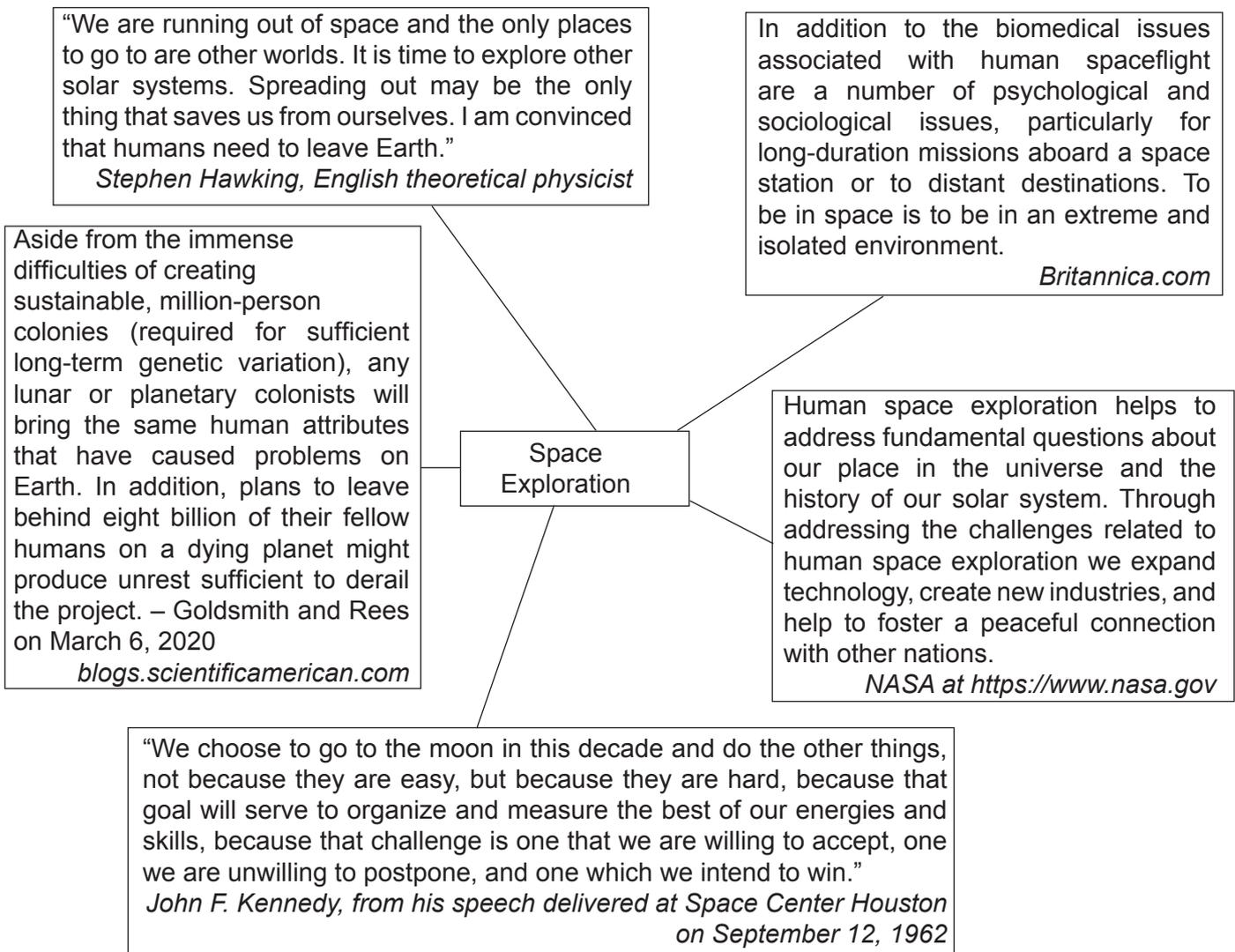
Prepare a 5-minute talk on the topic “Space Exploration”.

**Read the materials below and select at least three points and opinions which you will use to support your argument. You can use other ideas as well, but you must discuss the ideas you selected from the material first. After your talk, you will answer three questions and justify your opinion.**

In your talk:

- introduce the topic and outline the structure of your talk;
- present your arguments, supporting them with the information from the material provided;
- draw conclusions on the topic.

**You have 20 minutes to prepare your talk. You can make notes on the paper.**



**Now, I am going to ask you three questions about the topic. Justify your opinions:**

1. What criteria did you use to select the most relevant information for your talk?
2. What issue does Hawking’s quote raise?
3. What moral dilemmas are connected with space exploration?

## Paper 5

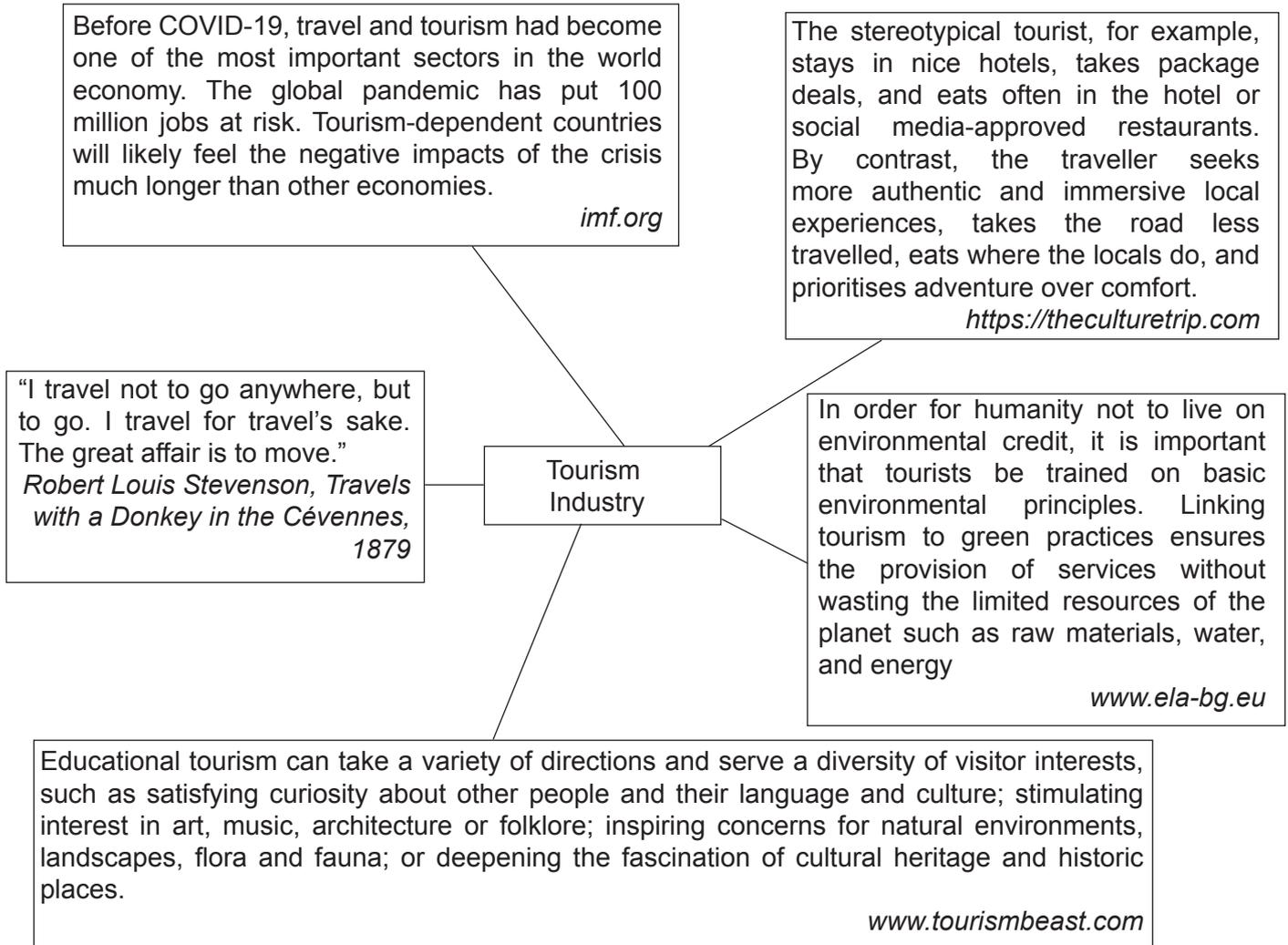
Prepare a 5-minute talk on the topic “Tourism Industry”.

**Read the materials below and select at least three points and opinions that you will use to support your argument. You can use other ideas as well, but you must discuss the ideas you selected from the material first. After your talk, you will answer three questions and justify your opinion.**

In your talk:

- introduce the topic and outline the structure of your talk;
- present your arguments, supporting them with the information from the material provided;
- draw conclusions on the topic.

**You have 20 minutes to prepare your talk. You can make notes on the paper.**



**Now, I am going to ask you three questions about the topic. Justify your opinions:**

1. What criteria did you use to select the most relevant information for your talk? Why?
2. How do you understand Stevenson’s quote?
3. Should international travel be restricted and travel within your own country be encouraged? Why/Why not?

## Paper 6

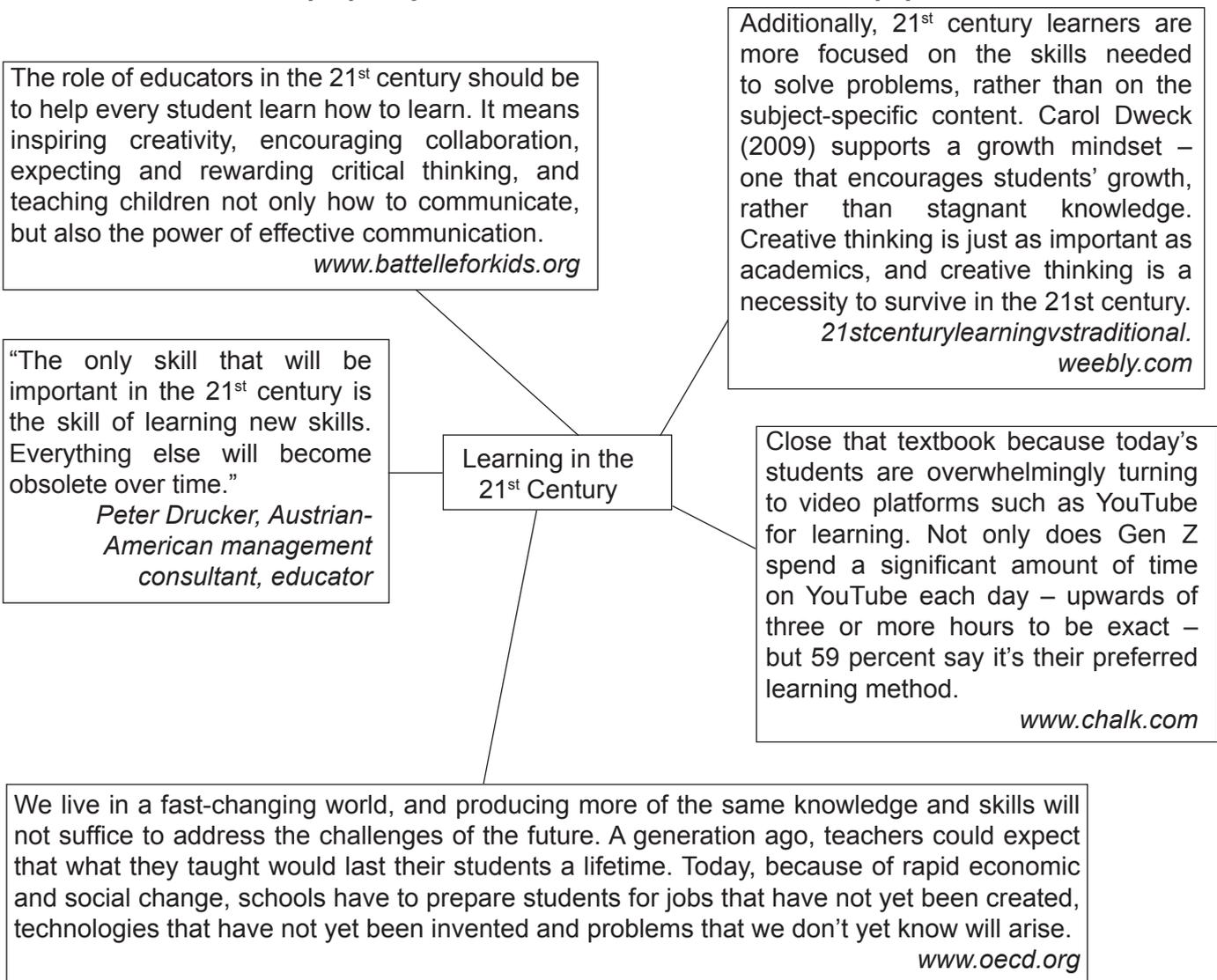
Prepare a 5-minute talk on the topic “Learning in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century”.

**Read the materials below and select at least three points and opinions that you will use to support your argument. You can use other ideas as well, but you must discuss the ideas you selected from the material first. After your talk, you will answer three questions and justify your opinion.**

In your talk:

- introduce the topic and outline the structure of your talk;
- present your arguments, supporting them with the information from the material provided;
- draw conclusions on the topic.

**You have 20 minutes to prepare your talk. You can make notes on the paper.**



**Now, I am going to ask you three questions about the topic. Justify your opinions:**

1. What criteria did you use to select the most relevant information for your talk? Why?
2. What point does Drucker make?
3. How has technology changed the way we learn?

## Paper 1

Prepare a 5-minute talk on the topic “Money and Finance”.

**Read the materials below and select at least three points and opinions that you will use to support your argument. You can use other ideas as well, but you must discuss the ideas you selected from the material first. After your talk, you will answer three questions and justify your opinion.**

In your talk:

- introduce the topic and outline the structure of your talk;
- present your arguments, supporting them with the information from the material provided;
- draw conclusions on the topic.

**You have 20 minutes to prepare your talk. You can make notes on the paper.**

“They were careless people, Tom and Daisy—they smashed up things and creatures and then retreated back into their money or their vast carelessness, or whatever it was that kept them together, and let other people clean up the mess they had made...”  
*F. Scott Fitzgerald, The Great Gatsby, 1925*

Financial experts typically recommend being careful how you allocate your money, lest you run out of it. But billionaire Bill Gates has announced that, “I have an obligation to return my resources to society in ways that have the greatest impact for reducing suffering and improving lives. And I hope others in positions of great wealth and privilege will step up in this moment too.”

*www.cnn.com*

On average, households that earned \$50,000 to \$75,000 gave 7.6 per cent of their income to charity, while those who made \$100,000 or more gave 4.2 per cent. Rich people who lived in less economically diverse (wealthier) neighbourhoods gave an even smaller percentage of their income to charity.

*blog.ted.com*

### Money and Finance

Researchers had 33,391 employed people (ages 18 to 65) use a smartphone app that prompted them to check in on their emotions throughout the day. The data showed that all forms of well-being continued to rise with income, across a wide range of income levels.

*University of Pennsylvania Wharton School study*

Having more resources can make people behave with less regard for others. UC Berkeley researchers found that it worked even with fake money. They observed that when two students played Monopoly, one having been given a great deal more Monopoly money than the other, the wealthier player acted aggressively, taking up more space and moving his pieces more loudly and even taunting the other player.

*www.greatergood.berkeley.edu*

## Paper 2

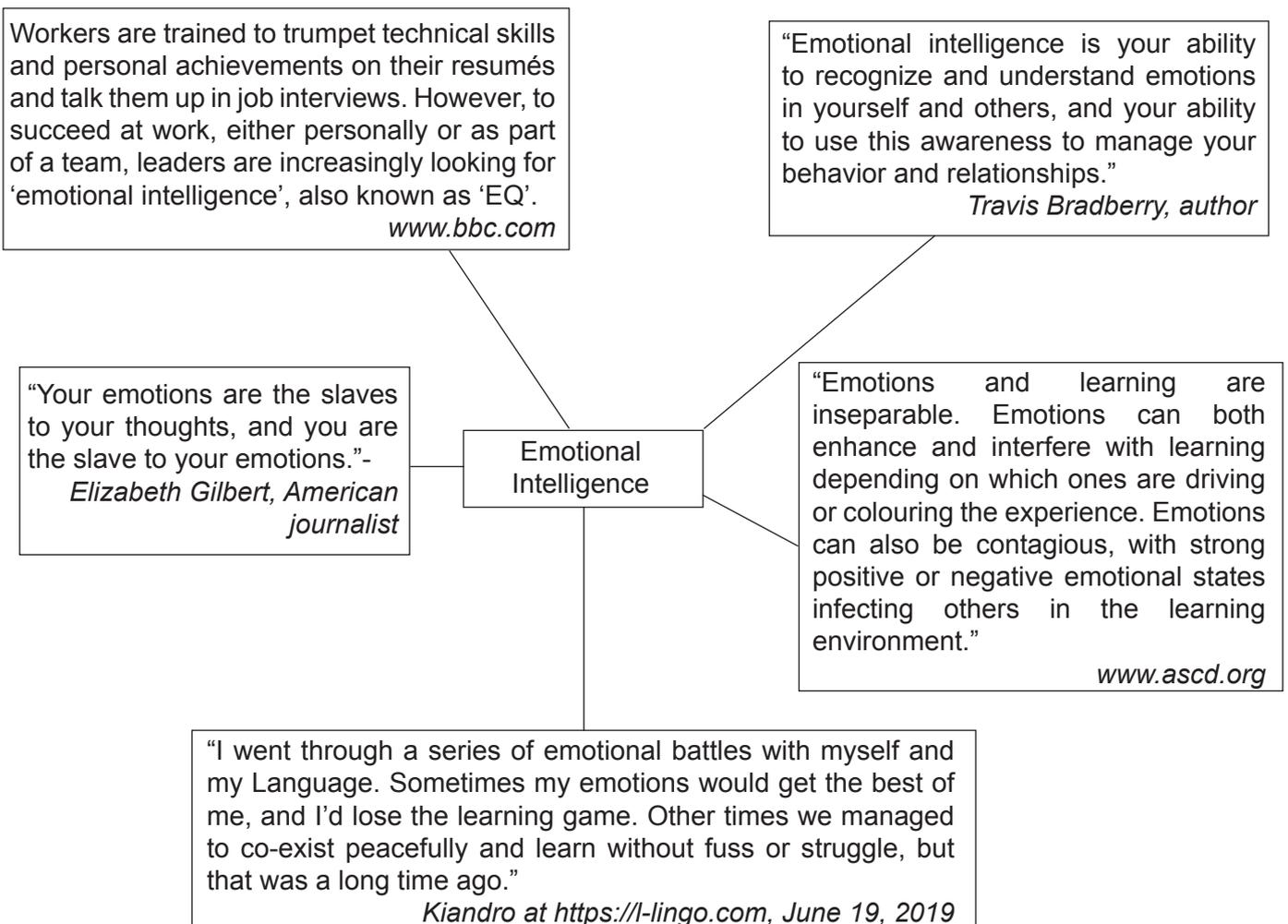
Prepare a 5-minute talk on the topic “Emotional Intelligence”.

**Read the materials below and select at least three points and opinions that you will use to support your argument. You can use other ideas as well, but you must discuss the ideas you selected from the material first. After your talk, you will answer three questions and justify your opinion.**

In your talk:

- introduce the topic and outline the structure of your talk;
- present your arguments, supporting them with the information from the material provided;
- draw conclusions on the topic.

**You have 20 minutes to prepare your talk. You can make notes on the paper.**



### Paper 3

Prepare a 5-minute talk on the topic “The Changing World”.

**Read the materials below and select at least three points and opinions that you will use to support your argument. You can use other ideas as well, but you must discuss the ideas you selected from the material first. After your talk you will answer three questions and justify your opinion.**

In your talk:

- introduce the topic and outline the structure of your talk;
- present your arguments, supporting them with the information from the material provided;
- draw conclusions on the topic.

**You have 20 minutes to prepare your talk. You can make notes on the paper.**

You cannot hope to build a better world without improving the individual. To that end, each of us must work for his own improvement and, at the same time, share a general responsibility for all humanity, our particular duty being to aid those to whom we think we can be most useful.

*Marie Curie, Nobel-prize winning physicist*

By 2050, there will be 9 billion people to feed, clothe, transport, employ, and educate. We're committed to an unsustainable growth-driven world economy that must inflate for centuries, supplying limitless consumption to everyone. With new technology, could we add a digital world that helps everyone succeed and prosper while working together?

*www.wired.com*

Change is not always a good thing. It may force us out of tired habits and lead to better ones, but it can also be stressful, costly, and even destructive. What's important about change is how we anticipate and react to it.

*www.ineos.com*

#### The Changing World

Global life expectancy has more than doubled in the past century, rising to an all-time high of 72. More wealth has been created in the last four decades than in all of human history. Two centuries ago, 8 in 10 people still lived in extreme poverty; today it's fewer than 1 in 10.

*www.thecorrespondent.com*

How many social activists does it take to change the world? It is a question no one really knew the answer to. Until now. Estimates ranged from as low as 10 percent to as high as 51 percent, but now, researchers from the University of Pennsylvania and the University of London claim an online experiment let them come up with the most likely number: 25 percent. The knowledge that just 25 percent of a population can affect social change could be both encouraging and slightly frightening. For social activists, this news is likely reassuring. They do not need to convert an entire population to their view, 25 percent will do, and a single person really can make a difference.

*www.weforum.org*

## Paper 4

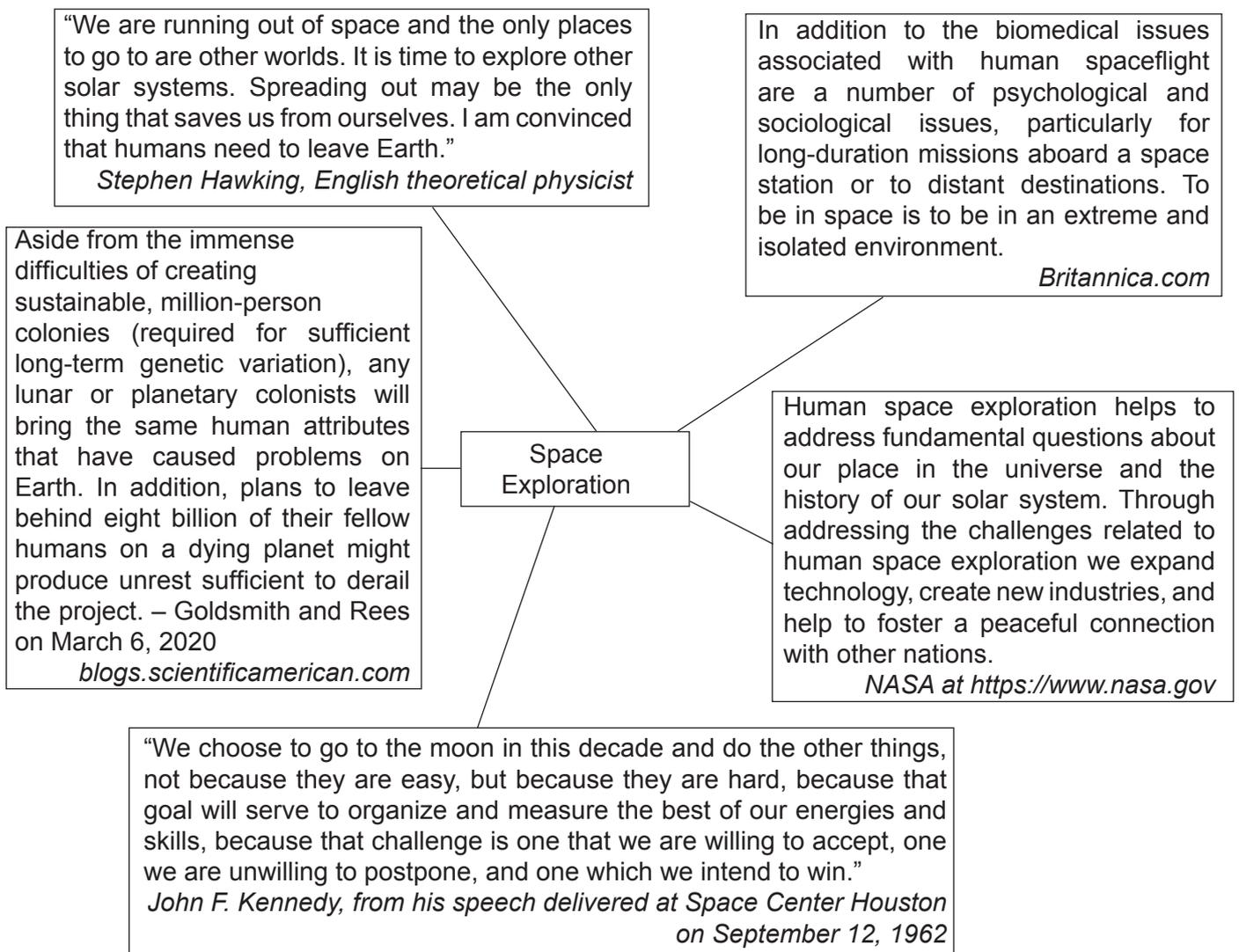
Prepare a 5-minute talk on the topic “Space Exploration”.

**Read the materials below and select at least three points and opinions which you will use to support your argument. You can use other ideas as well, but you must discuss the ideas you selected from the material first. After your talk, you will answer three questions and justify your opinion.**

In your talk:

- introduce the topic and outline the structure of your talk;
- present your arguments, supporting them with the information from the material provided;
- draw conclusions on the topic.

**You have 20 minutes to prepare your talk. You can make notes on the paper.**



## Paper 5

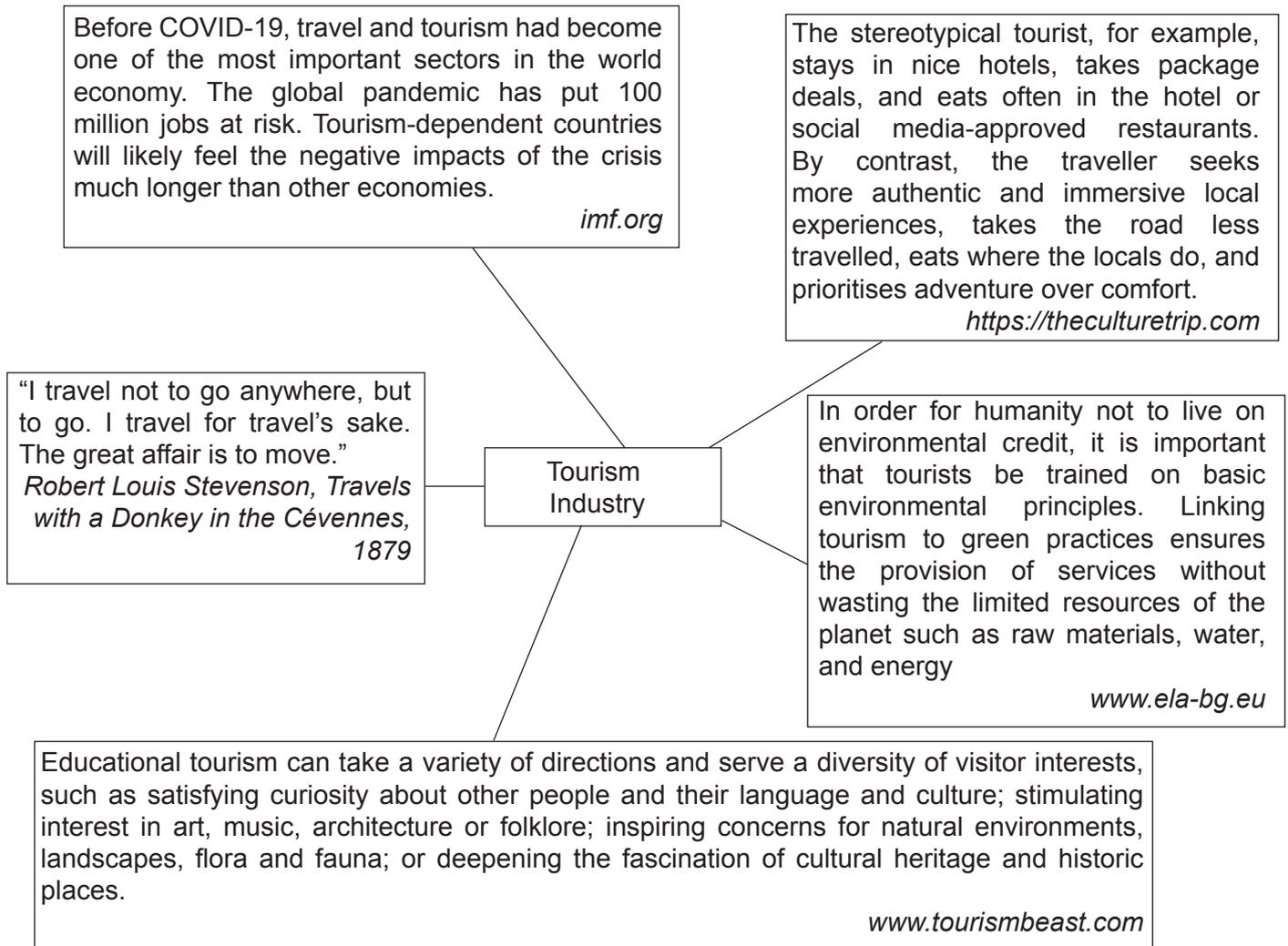
Prepare a 5-minute talk on the topic “Tourism Industry”.

**Read the materials below and select at least three points and opinions that you will use to support your argument. You can use other ideas as well, but you must discuss the ideas you selected from the material first. After your talk, you will answer three questions and justify your opinion.**

In your talk:

- introduce the topic and outline the structure of your talk;
- present your arguments, supporting them with the information from the material provided;
- draw conclusions on the topic.

**You have 20 minutes to prepare your talk. You can make notes on the paper.**



## Paper 6

Prepare a 5-minute talk on the topic “Learning in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century”.

**Read the materials below and select at least three points and opinions that you will use to support your argument. You can use other ideas as well, but you must discuss the ideas you selected from the material first. After your talk, you will answer three questions and justify your opinion.**

In your talk:

- introduce the topic and outline the structure of your talk;
- present your arguments, supporting them with the information from the material provided;
- draw conclusions on the topic.

**You have 20 minutes to prepare your talk. You can make notes on the paper.**

The role of educators in the 21<sup>st</sup> century should be to help every student learn how to learn. It means inspiring creativity, encouraging collaboration, expecting and rewarding critical thinking, and teaching children not only how to communicate, but also the power of effective communication.  
*www.battelleforkids.org*

“The only skill that will be important in the 21<sup>st</sup> century is the skill of learning new skills. Everything else will become obsolete over time.”  
*Peter Drucker, Austrian-American management consultant, educator*

Learning in the  
21<sup>st</sup> Century

Additionally, 21<sup>st</sup> century learners are more focused on the skills needed to solve problems, rather than on the subject-specific content. Carol Dweck (2009) supports a growth mindset – one that encourages students’ growth, rather than stagnant knowledge. Creative thinking is just as important as academics, and creative thinking is a necessity to survive in the 21st century.  
*21stcenturylearningvstraditional.weebly.com*

Close that textbook because today’s students are overwhelmingly turning to video platforms such as YouTube for learning. Not only does Gen Z spend a significant amount of time on YouTube each day – upwards of three or more hours to be exact – but 59 percent say it’s their preferred learning method.  
*www.chalk.com*

We live in a fast-changing world, and producing more of the same knowledge and skills will not suffice to address the challenges of the future. A generation ago, teachers could expect that what they taught would last their students a lifetime. Today, because of rapid economic and social change, schools have to prepare students for jobs that have not yet been created, technologies that have not yet been invented and problems that we don’t yet know will arise.  
*www.oecd.org*



1. vērtējums

**EKSĀMENS ANĢĻU VALODĀ**  
**(augstākais mācību satura apguves līmenis)**  
 2023  
 RUNĀŠANAS PRASMES VĒRTĒJUMS

Skola \_\_\_\_\_

Intervētāja vārds, uzvārds \_\_\_\_\_ Datums \_\_\_\_\_

Vērtētāja vārds, uzvārds \_\_\_\_\_

**Obligāti jāraksta pilns skolēna kods! (12 cipari)****Nepareizi ierakstītu ciparu drīkst labot, izmantojot korektoru!****Ja protokola lapā nav aizpildītas visas 18 ierakstiem atvēlētās ailes, neaizpildītās nedrīkst aizsvītrot vai veikt jebkādu ierakstus!**

	Skolēna kods	Uzdevuma izpilde		Valodas			Kopā (25 p.)
		Sagatavotā runa (5 p.)	Mijiedarbība inform. nodoš. (5 p.)	bagātība (5 p.)	līdz. liet. pareizība (5 p.)	plūdums (5 p.)	
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Vērtētāja paraksts \_\_\_\_\_