

2014 metų užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino rezultatų STATISTINĖ ANALIZĖ

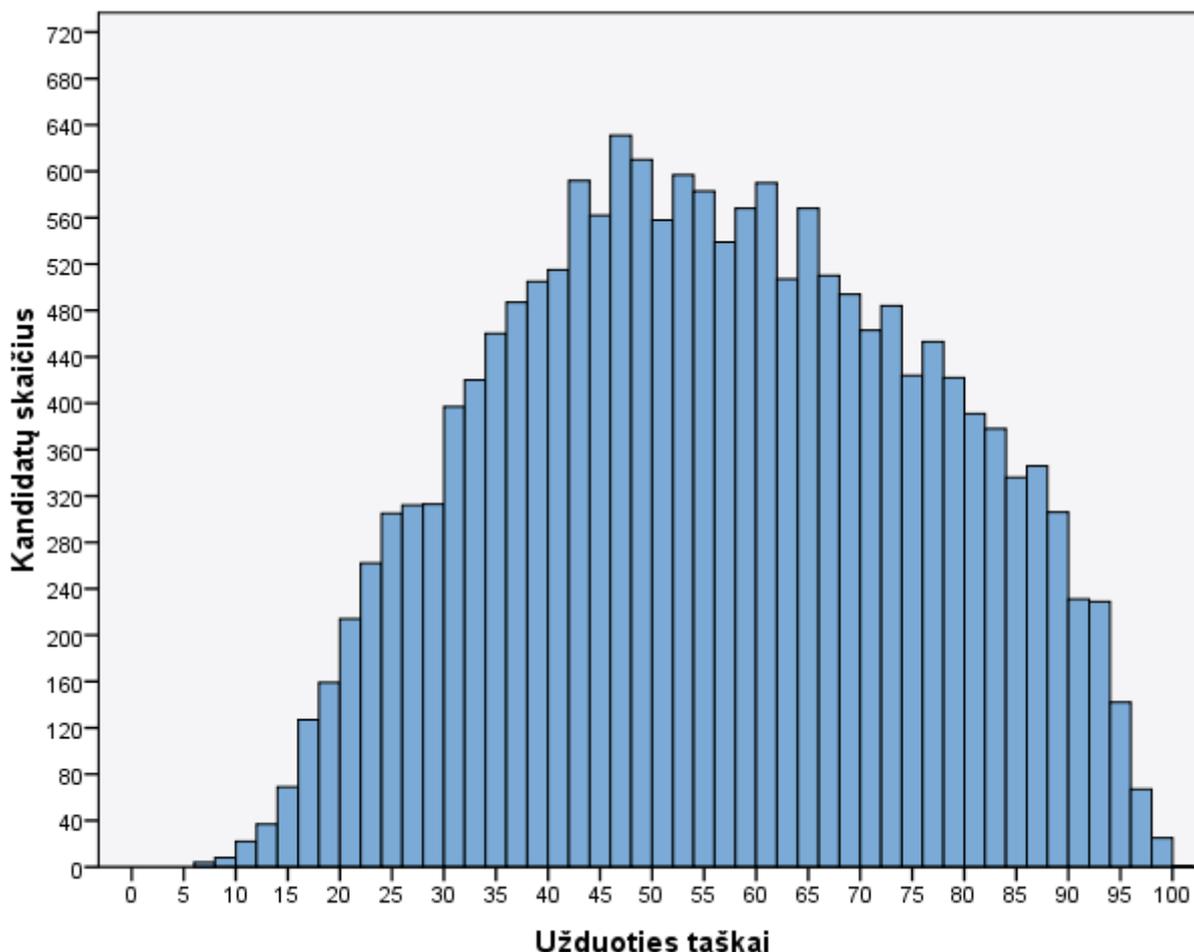
2014 m. gegužės 24 d. užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą laikė 17 223 kandidatai – vidurinio ugdymo programos baigiamųjų klasių mokiniai ir ankstesnių laidų abiturientai, panorėję perlaikyti užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą. Dėl įvairių priežasčių į egzaminą neatvyko 579 kandidatai.

Maksimali taškų suma, kurią galėjo surinkti laikantieji egzaminą, – 100 taškų. Minimali egzamino išlaikymo taškų sumos riba, kuri nustatoma po egzamino rezultatų sumavimo, – 16 taškų. Tai sudarė 16 proc. visų galimų taškų. Užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino neišlaikė 141 kandidatas (0,82 proc. jį laikusiųjų).

Žemiau pateikta statistinė analizė paremta pagrindinės sesijos užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino rezultatais.

Užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino kandidatų surinktų užduoties taškų vidurkis yra 55,6 taško, taškų sumos standartinis nuokrypis (dispersija) – 19,97. Didžiausias šiemet gautas egzamino įvertinimas – 100 taškų.

Laikiusių užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą kandidatų surinktų taškų pasiskirstymas pateiktas 1 diagramoje.



1 diagrama. Užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą laikusių kandidatų surinktų taškų pasiskirstymas

Valstybinio brandos egzamino vertinimas yra kriterinis. Minimalus išlaikyto valstybinio brandos egzamino įvertinimas yra 16 balų, maksimalus – 100 balų. Šie balai į dešimtbalės skalės pažymį nėra verčiami. Jie įrašomi į kandidato brandos atestato priedą kaip valstybinio brandos egzamino įvertinimai.

Statistinei analizei atlikti atsitiktinai buvo atrinkta 775 kandidatų darbai. Apibendrinus informaciją, esančią atrinktuose darbuose, kiekvienam užduoties klausimui (ar jo daliai, jei jis buvo sudarytas iš struktūrinių dalių) buvo nustatyta:

- **kuri dalis kandidatų pasirinko atitinkamą atsakymą** (jei klausimas buvo su pasirenkamaisiais atsakymais) **ar surinko atitinkamą skaičių taškų** (0, 1, 2 ir t. t.);
- **klausimo sunkumas**. Šį parametą išreiškia toks santykis:

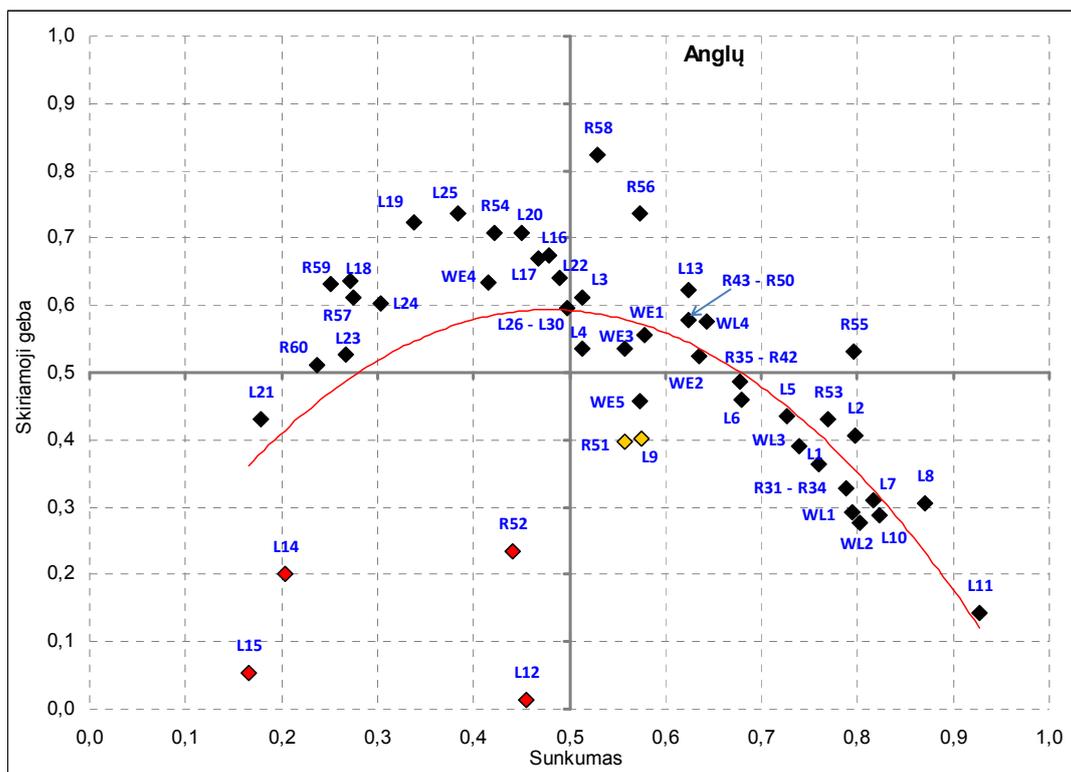
$$\frac{(\text{visų kandidatų už šį klausimą surinktų taškų suma})}{(\text{visų už šį klausimą teoriškai galimų surinkti taškų suma})}$$

Jei klausimas buvo vertinamas vienu tašku, tai jo sunkumas tiesiogiai parodo, kuri dalis kandidatų į tą klausimą atsakė teisingai;

- **klausimo skiriamoji geba**. Šis parametras rodo, kaip atskiras egzamino klausimas išskiria stipresnius ir silpnesnius kandidatus. Jei klausimas buvo labai lengvas ir į jį beveik vienodai sėkmingai atsakė ir stipresnieji, ir silpnesnieji kandidatai, tai tokio klausimo skiriamoji geba maža. Panaši skiriamoji geba gali būti ir labai sunkaus klausimo, į kurį beveik niekas neatsakė. Neigiama skiriamosios gebos reikšmė rodo, kad silpnesnieji (sprendžiant pagal visą egzamino užduotį) už tą klausimą surinko daugiau taškų nei stipresnieji (tai prasto klausimo požymis). Pagal testų teoriją, geri klausimai yra tie, kurių skiriamoji geba yra 0,4–0,5, labai geri – 0,6 ir daugiau. Dėl įvairių pedagoginių ir psichologinių tikslų kai kurie labai sunkūs arba labai lengvi klausimai vis vien pateikiami teste, nors jų skiriamoji geba ir nėra optimali;

- **klausimo koreliacija su visa užduotimi**. Tai to klausimo surinktų taškų ir visų užduoties surinktų taškų koreliacijos koeficientas (apskaičiuojamas naudojant Pirsono koreliacijos koeficientą). Šis parametras rodo, kuria dalimi atskiras klausimas žinias ir gebėjimus matuoja taip, kaip ir visa užduotis. Žinoma, daugiataškio klausimo koreliacija su visa užduotimi yra didesnė nei vienataškio.

Visų užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino užduočių sunkumo ir skiriamosios gebos priklausomybė pavaizduota 2 diagramoje.



2 diagrama. Visų užduočių sunkumo ir skiriamosios gebos priklausomybė

Užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino užduotį sudaro trys dalys: sakytinio teksto supratimo (klausymo), rašytinio teksto supratimo (skaitymo) ir rašytinio teksto kūrimo (rašymo). Lentelėje pateikta informacija apie užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino užduoties atskirų dalių tarpusavio koreliaciją. Šis parametras rodo, kuria dalimi tam tikra atskira testo užduotis matuoja mokinio kompetencijas kitos atskiros užduoties ir visos užduoties atžvilgiu.

1 lentelė. Informacija apie atskirų užduoties dalių tarpusavio koreliaciją.

Dalys	Klausymas	Skaitymas	Rašymas	Bendra taškų suma
Klausymas	1,00	0,82	0,66	0,89
Skaitymas	0,82	1,00	0,71	0,92
Rašymas	0,66	0,71	1,00	0,90

Toliau pateikiama užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino užduoties klausimų statistinė analizė.

2014 M. UŽSIENIO KALBOS (ANGLŲ) VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO UŽDUOTIS

I. LISTENING PAPER

Part 1 (6 points, 1 point per item). You will hear people speaking in six different situations. For questions 1–6, choose the best answer, A, B or C. There is an example (0). You will hear each situation twice. You now have 15 seconds to review the task.

Example (0)

I like wearing bright colours and things that stand out in a crowd. I like leather trousers and skirts. I don't see why I should look like everyone else in the street. Clothes should be fun not something serious. I could never spend \$100 on a skirt for example.

ONE

After Saturday night's thunderstorms Sunday morning started off with less humidity, so it feels quite comfortable. The temperatures dropped overnight. The temperatures will rise again this afternoon bringing some sunny spells. However, there is a chance of some rain this afternoon.

TWO

Ideal Bikes has launched a website designed to assist even total beginners on how to decide on a perfect pair of wheels. Fill in the Bike Ordering chart about your cycling experience and reasons for wanting a bike and then we'll produce recommendations based on your specific needs.

THREE

Street photography is a particular genre. A lot of the fascination of these photographs doesn't need explaining. We've organised the exhibition to break down 170 years into smaller chunks which give an overview of London during a particular time and particularly what was happening culturally that was influencing photographers and what they were doing.

FOUR

Your attention please, passengers for Lufthansa, flight LH687 to Munich, due to depart at 18.45. There will be a one-hour departure delay due to severe weather conditions. It also looks like the flight is slightly overbooked, so we are offering complimentary round-trip tickets to a few passengers willing to take a later flight at 20.45. We should be boarding at 19.15.

FIVE

And now some words about the film you are going to see. The power and destruction of the comet is really quite impressive, and the tidal waves that proceed to engulf New York City are incredible. This film may not be the highest-earning film ever, nor has won an endless list of awards, but it still remains one of the greatest and most realistic disaster films of our time.

SIX

London Study Centre offers unparalleled English language instruction to students of all levels. Thousands of students not only learn English, but live English. Whether you call London your home or will be visiting London from abroad, you will find that our economical and convenient courses make Study Centre the ideal choice for your language education. The staff at the centre works to ensure that your student experience in London is enjoyable and unforgettable.

EXAMPLE

0. Listen to the fashion designer describing things she likes wearing. What is important to her while choosing clothes?

- A colourfulness
- B material and price
- C formal style

01. Listen to the weather forecast. What will the weather be like on Sunday afternoon?

- A less rainy than in the morning
- B sunnier than in the morning
- C the same as in the morning

02. You are going to hear an advertisement. What is it for?

- A to select a suitable bike
- B to train beginners
- C to sell your bike

03. You are going to hear a curator of an exhibition in London. What is its main focus?

- A a fascinating overview of photos
- B the city throughout the years
- C influential photographers

04. Listen to the airport announcement. What time will flight LH 687 take off?

- A 19.15
- B 19.45
- C 20.45

05. Listen to the film critic. What is the strongest aspect of the film?

- A a profitable project
- B numerous awards
- C special effects

06. You will hear a radio advertisement. What will the courses teach students?

- A to make their life enjoyable
- B to be economical in London
- C to develop their language skills

Klausimas	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	A	B	C	Neatsakė / Keli atsakymai			
01	16,0	76,0	7,7	0,3	0,76	0,36	0,34
02	79,7	16,1	4,1	0,0	0,8	0,41	0,41
03	14,6	51,4	34,1	0,0	0,51	0,61	0,46
04	16,4	51,4	32,0	0,3	0,51	0,54	0,41
05	19,2	7,9	72,6	0,3	0,73	0,44	0,38
06	18,3	13,8	67,9	0,0	0,68	0,46	0,37

Part 2 (6 points, 1 point per item). You will hear an interview with a sky runner, Kilian Jornet. For questions 7–12, choose the correct answer and mark it T (true) or F (false). There is an example (0). You will hear the recording twice. You now have 15 seconds to review the task.

Kilian, welcome. Congratulations on your win at the Matterhorn mountain competition! How are you feeling?

It was a super good race with a great atmosphere. I used a strategy for the race to take it easy and take the win in the last kilometers. Yes, I think this was the hardest race this year.

What matters most to you?

A race is always a competition. I'm fortunate enough to spend 365 days a year in the mountains, and it's only for about 30 of those days that I can't look at the landscape. When I'm training I enjoy the mountains, when I'm competing I enjoy the spirit of the race.

You said you needed to learn the mountain, to understand every step.

The Matterhorn is a beautiful 4,478 m summit. The first time you climb you become aware of what is possible. You go up and down and then say, wow, this is the time I need to beat. After going up and down nine times I think okay, I know the mountain, I am not going to fall.

Why did you make the attempt at 3pm?

The week of the attempt we had good days with warm and dry conditions and everyone was on the mountain. Over one hundred teams! So, I was talking with all the guides and the helpers. My first idea was to start between 7–8am but it would have been crazy to pass so many people. We decided to start later.

You have mentioned a simple thing like shoe rubber. Did you have special shoes?

I always used the Salomon Sense but I had different soles, different grades of rubber. For the attempt I used a softer rubber for grip. In the snow any shoe glides. You just need the technique of a flat foot and the ability to push.

What concerns you most at the start of a race?

At the start I put myself in a frame of mind of total conviction that I will win, that I can do it. I try to study everything beforehand (opponents, profile of the race) I try to find solutions to unexpected events as quickly as possible.

What are your strong points and weaknesses?

I mustn't say! Otherwise my opponents will aim for my weak spots! No, I guess my strong points are my performance on difficult terrain and my mind. However, I wish I was better on the rolling terrain and I didn't perform on every distance, without being good at any in particular.

Thank you for coming to talk to us.

Thanks a lot.

	T	F
0. Kilian thinks it was the most challenging run of the year.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
07. Kilian admires the scenery while exercising.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
08. He knows the mountain after the first climb.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
09. There were many people on the mountain distracting him during his run.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. The skill of running in the snow depends on the shoes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Kilian prepares in advance for difficulties.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Kilian mentions his own weaknesses.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Klausimas	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Neatsakė / Keli atsakymai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	T	F				
07	81,7	18,2	0,1	0,82	0,31	0,32
08	12,9	87,0	0,1	0,87	0,31	0,36
09	42,3	57,5	0,1	0,58	0,4	0,32
10	17,5	82,3	0,1	0,82	0,29	0,32
11	92,8	7,1	0,1	0,93	0,14	0,24
12	45,5	54,3	0,1	0,46	0,01	0,03

Part 3 (4 points, 1 point per item). You will hear Ann Morgan, a young journalist and writer in the UK, talking about her experience at a meeting with book lovers. For questions 13–16, choose the best answer, A, B or C. There is an example (0). You will hear the recording twice. You now have 30 seconds to review the task.

I've just completed a one-year exploration of the world by reading a book from each of the 195 UN-recognized nations, plus Taiwan. I used to think of myself as a fairly cosmopolitan sort of person, but my bookshelves told a different story. Apart from a few Indian novels and the odd Australian book, my literature collection consisted of British and American titles. So, I decided to set up a blog "AYearofReadingtheWorld.com" and posted a note asking readers to help me find books from their parts of the world.

The response was amazing. Some people posted me books from their home countries, others did hours of research on my behalf. In addition, several writers from Turkmenistan and Panama sent me unpublished translations of their novels, giving me a unique opportunity to read works otherwise unavailable to the 62 % of Brits who only speak English. For a start, with translations making up only around 4.5 per cent of literary works published in the UK and Ireland, getting English versions of stories was tricky.

There were places where stories are rarely written down. For example, in the Marshall Islands, you're more likely to go and ask the local chief's permission to hear one of the storytellers than you are to pick up a book. Legends have traditionally been the preserve of narrators-musicians. If it hadn't been for a native putting me in touch with writer Julia Duany, who wrote me a short story, I might have had to catch a plane to Juba, the capital of South Sudan, and try to get someone to tell me a tale face to face.

But the effort was well worth it. I found I was inhabiting the mental space of the storytellers. I realized I was part of a network that stretched all over the planet which was not imaginary any more. One by one, the country names that had once seemed exotic transformed into vital, vibrant places filled with laughter, love, anger, hope and fear and became close and familiar to me.

The enthusiasm of people and their interest in what I was doing made me decide on the genre of my first book "Reading the World: Postcards from my Bookshelf". Technically speaking, it's a narrative block (a blog that's turned into a book). It's part memoir and part literary criticism.

EXAMPLE

0. Ann Morgan started her project because she

- A had only a few books in her library.
- B wanted to read more books by foreign writers.
- C decided to buy books from different countries.

13. Thanks to some authors from far-off countries, Ann Morgan

- A translated 4.5 % of their books into English.
- B read books that are not sold in England.
- C published their works for the Brits.

14. Describing her experience, Ann Morgan tries to emphasise
- A the necessity of flying abroad.
- B the help of local volunteers.
- C the importance of stories.
15. After her one-year experience, Ann Morgan drew a conclusion that
- A fiction makes the world look real.
- B exotic countries are fun-filled places.
- C deep feelings transform the world.
16. Ann Morgan says that her book is
- A available on her blog.
- B getting literary criticism.
- C a mixture of genres.

Klausimas	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	A	B	C	Neatsakė / Keli atsakymai			
13	19,1	62,3	18,3	0,3	0,62	0,62	0,52
14	16,1	20,4	63,4	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,22
15	16,5	42,2	41,3	0,0	0,17	0,05	0,05
16	32,8	19,4	47,9	0,0	0,48	0,67	0,52

Part 4 (9 points, 1 point per item). You will hear a man presenting a report on food waste. For questions 17–25, complete the sentences. You may write **one** word only. Write the word **exactly** as you hear it. There is an example (0). You will hear the recording twice. You now have 30 seconds to review the task.

Eventually, I set about writing my book, really to demonstrate the extent of the food waste problem on a global scale. Unfortunately, empirical data, good, hard stats, don't exist, and therefore to prove my point, I first of all had to find some way of uncovering how much food was being wasted. So I took the food supply of every single country and I compared it to what was actually likely to be being consumed in each country. That's based on diet intake surveys, on levels of obesity, it's based on a range of factors that gives you an approximate guess as to how much food is actually going into people's mouths.

As a country gets richer, it invests more and more in getting more and more surplus into its shops and restaurants. Most European countries and North America fall between 150 and 200 percent of the nutritional requirements of their populations. So a country like America has twice as much food on its shop shelves than is actually required to feed the American people.

So where does the uneaten food end up? Supermarkets are an easy place to start. You might think it's strange, but if we could rely on corporations to tell us what they were doing in the back of their stores, we wouldn't need to go sneaking around the back, opening up bins and having a look at what's inside. But this is what you can see more or less on every street corner in Europe, in North America. It represents a colossal waste of food, but this very evident abundance of waste was actually the tip of the iceberg. When you start going up the supply chain, you find where the real food waste is happening on a gargantuan scale.

Can I have a show of hands if you have a loaf of sliced bread in your house? Who lives in a household where that crust – that slice at the first and last end of each loaf – does get eaten? And yet has anyone seen a supermarket or sandwich shop anywhere in the world that serves sandwiches with crusts? I certainly haven't.

Go one step up, and you get to farmers, who throw away sometimes a third or even more of their harvest because of cosmetic standards. Potatoes that are cosmetically imperfect, all going for pigs. Parsnips that are too small for supermarket specifications, tomatoes in Tenerife, oranges in Florida, all being discarded, perfectly edible, because they're the wrong shape or size.

If we do that to fruit and vegetables, you bet we can do it to animals, too. Liver, lungs, heads, tails, kidneys, all of these things which are traditional, delicious and nutritional parts of our gastronomy go to waste. As a result, this stuff gets fed to dogs at best, or is incinerated.

I believe that we, the people, do have the power to stop this tragic waste of resources if we regard it as socially unacceptable to waste food on a colossal scale.

The speaker had to base his book on (0) empirical data.

He started by comparing the food (17) _____ of every country.

The level of (18) _____ also helped him calculate the amount of food consumed.

Americans can find many more products in stock than (19) _____.

Supposing corporations could be trusted, no one would go (20) _____ behind their stores.

In fact, the enormous and (21) _____ growth of wasted food is just the beginning.

The author says that sandwiches without (22) _____ are sold everywhere.

Farmers cannot sell the produce that is (23) _____.

Vegetables and fruits are sometimes (24) _____ because of their appearance.

Parts of our traditional, tasty and (25) _____ gastronomy such as liver are often burnt.

Klausimas	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
17	53,2	46,8	0,47	0,67	0,51
18	72,8	27,2	0,27	0,64	0,54
19	66,2	33,8	0,34	0,72	0,57
20	55,0	45,0	0,45	0,71	0,56
21	82,2	17,8	0,18	0,43	0,44
22	51,1	48,9	0,49	0,64	0,52
23	73,3	26,7	0,27	0,53	0,46
24	69,7	30,3	0,3	0,6	0,52
25	61,5	38,5	0,38	0,74	0,59

Part 5 (5 points, 1 point per item). You will hear people talking about the factors that make a masterpiece. For questions 26–30, match the extracts that you hear with statements A–G. There is an example (0). You will hear the recording twice. You now have 15 seconds to review the task. There is **one** statement that you do not need to use.

Example (0)

Reproductions don't get the essence of masterpieces across. The reproduction introduces the idea, but the masterpiece is only evident when seen in its original state. I wasn't a fan of Munch's "The Scream". But when I saw one of the originals in Oslo, I was more than blown away.

SPEAKER 1

My experience consists of gazing at Rembrandts at the Louvre, in Paris. I've always loved Rembrandt's paintings and prints, but seeing them in person was an experience on a whole new level. Rembrandt was a true genius in his craft. But not everyone may think that way about Rembrandts. Everyone has their own taste in art. My masterpiece may be someone else's art disaster.

SPEAKER 2

Artists do not create masterpieces. They just work day in and day out. I can't imagine Da Vinci setting out his brushes and thinking to himself 'yes... today... today is the day... I will create my masterpiece'. He just got up and did what he did every day. I think the critics decide later on if it is a masterpiece. The label "masterpiece" is placed on the work afterwards like an award that the culture agrees upon.

SPEAKER 3

A Masterpiece is the work of an artist who's been absorbed by the spirit of his or her times and can transform an individual experience into a universal one. Masterpieces make us forget the artists, and instead direct our attention to the artists' works. We may wonder how a particular work was executed, but for the time being we are transposed, so deeply brought into this creation that our consciousness is actually expanded.

SPEAKER 4

Although there are differentiating criteria on the exact elements involved in selecting a masterpiece, there are common qualities that every masterpiece shares. Some sort of feeling must be evoked, whether it's curiosity, awe, or disgust. There should be style, technique, balance, and harmony. It is helpful to discuss perspective and form, but still, this would not describe that elusive element essential to any moving work.

SPEAKER 5

A certain uniqueness is a must for a masterpiece. There are hundreds of Renaissance portraits, but the Mona Lisa's smile certainly shows this exceptionality. I suppose you can often see the difference when you walk through an exposition of works from about the same period, "minor" ones and "masterpieces", showing similar subjects, but marginally different in that enigmatic quality of a masterpiece.

- A** *A copy cannot stir one's soul.*
B Only future generations can say if it's a masterpiece.
C The combination of emotional appeal and professionalism is a must.
D It is created by an experienced artist.
E The concept of a masterpiece is very subjective.
F It is acknowledged as an incomparable work.
G It is able to change people's feelings and thoughts.

(0) Speaker 0	<i>A</i>
26. Speaker 1	
27. Speaker 2	
28. Speaker 3	
29. Speaker 4	
30. Speaker 5	

Klausimas	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)					
	0	1	2	3	4	5
26–30	14,7	18,3	20,1	16,0	12,3	18,6

5 užduotis (%)	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
26–30 klausimai	0,5	0,6	0,69

II. READING PAPER

Part 1 (4 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about different museums. For questions 31–34, choose a statement from A–F **which best summarises** each paragraph. There is **one** statement that you do not need to use. There is an example (0).

MUST-VISIT MUSEUMS

- A** A good way to involve many children
- B** Worth a visit, although rather shocking
- C** Celebrities' belongings make the visit unusual
- D** Kids' toy preferences over the years
- E** A snapshot of domestic life
- F** *The biggest museum of the world*

0. F

The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., USA

The Smithsonian is the world's largest museum complex, with 19 museums and galleries and the National Zoological Park. More than 137 million objects detailing America's story are housed here. There's so much to see that if you spent one minute day and night looking at each object, in ten years you'd see only ten percent of the whole.

31. _____

The Toy Museum of Catalonia, Figueres, Spain

The Museum's exhibits include over 4,000 items: animated life forms, cardboard animals, trains, puppets, magic tricks, games for the blind, etc. Interestingly, some of the toys belonged to personalities such as Salvador Dalí, Federico García Lorca and others. Many of these items are accompanied by old photographs of children with their toys. A visit to the Museum encourages visitors to reflect on the evolution of games and toys in different places and time periods.

32. _____

Dennis Severs' House, London, UK

The brainchild of eccentric designer Dennis Severs, Dennis Severs' House, captures 18th century family routine as experienced by Huguenot silk weavers. Visitors are invited to imagine that they have interrupted a fictional family who are always just out of view. You occasionally hear whispers in the corners or see abandoned meals that are still warm. The Dennis Severs' House tour is unsuitable for children as these unusual tours are conducted in silence.

33. _____

The Vent Haven Museum, Kentucky, USA

At the Vent Haven Museum the unsettling amazement is endless. Opened in the 1970s, it features rows and rows of dummies taking us back to the days of old vaudeville acts and carnivals involving great entertainers. If one dummy is scary, imagine a whole collection of them – over 700 to be exact, all mutely staring at you with blank eyes and grinning with hundreds of painted lips over leathery chins.

34. _____

The Victoria and Albert Museum of Childhood, London, UK

This museum houses a national collection of childhood objects. As well as toys, the Museum also has a wealth of objects relating to other aspects of childhood, including childcare, clothing, learning, etc. It's worth a visit whatever your age. The museum deserves visitors' thanks for providing free daily drop-in activities for young minds, all designed to entertain and educate them. The Museum ensures that children with special educational needs also gain access to the collection.

Adapted from the websites of the museums

Klausimas	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)				
	0	1	2	3	4
31–34	3,2	6,1	14,5	24,4	51,9

1 užduotis (%) 31–34 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,79	0,33	0,49

Part 2 (8 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about London canal boats. For questions 35–42, complete the text with the words from the box below. There are **two** words which you do not need to use. There is an example (0).

LONDON CANAL BOATS

<i>brightly</i>	canals	easy	fit	install	new
rooms	safe	serve	space	way	

London has 100 miles of canals and 42 miles of the River Thames and it is estimated that around 10,000 people could now be living on (0) *brightly* painted canal boats, cruising the canals that centuries ago carried goods in the city. Boat residents give up closet (35) _____ and modern plumbing, but they say they gain freedom, cheap housing and community.

"It's a beautiful (36) _____ to live," says Sarah Golden, a young American who moved to London as a student. "People look after each other, they know each other. It's really an amazing little village. It's hard to find a more peaceful way to move around London."

Britain boasts thousands of miles of canals, most dug in the late 1700s to (37) _____ the working factories of the Industrial Revolution. Trains and trucks have put the (38) _____ out of the transport business, but in the last few decades they are becoming increasingly popular as a place for people to live or spend their leisure time, especially in London. Many London boaters are "continuous cruisers" who find (39) _____ places to drop anchor every few weeks rather than staying in the same place month in and month out.

There are many different reasons why people might choose to live on the canals or rivers, including it being seen as more affordable than trying to buy property in the capital. But it is not (40) _____ to live there because boaters have many duties and responsibilities.

To (41) _____ inside the smallest locks, most of the boats are less than 70 feet long and seven feet wide, so named "narrow boats". They usually have several small (42) _____ inside, and possessions such as bicycles and flower pots are hammered to the roof.

Adapted from *www.usatoday.com*

Klausimai	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
35–42	0,3	2,1	6,3	10,8	17,4	14,7	12,0	11,0	25,4	

2 užduotis (%) 35–42 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,68	0,49	0,77

Part 3 (8 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about password protection technologies. Eight sentences have been removed from the text. For questions 43–50, choose from the sentences A–K the one which best fits each gap. There is **one** sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example (0).

TIME TO FORGET YOUR ONLINE PASSWORDS

Passwords are either too hard to remember or too easy to crack. Some technologies could replace them – including an edible electronic capsule.

(0) A In a few years' time you may be able to log into your online bank account using an electronic tattoo on your arm, or a pill that, once swallowed, broadcasts a password through the wall of your stomach.

The motivation for developing such bizarre technologies comes from a widespread and growing problem: the existing authentication systems that log you into online services rely on passwords, and passwords aren't really up to the job.

(43) _____ Passwords can be "phished", which happens when users are tricked into revealing them to fake sites made to look like legitimate ones. About 50,000 unique sites get phished each month, which leads to online thefts totaling an estimated \$1.5 billion each year. (44) _____ This means they are not difficult to guess. Of 32 million passwords revealed during one security breach, more than 290,000 turned out to be "123456".

(45) _____ Using encrypted list of users' entry codes, they can crack potentially many thousands of passwords at once with the aid of special software. A password containing six lower case letters takes just a fraction of a second to crack in this way. But a longer and more complex one with 11 random upper and lower case letters, numbers and special characters could take hundreds of years.

(46) _____ The rule with passwords is simple: the more complex it is, the better the level of security it provides. But expecting people to remember long, nonsensical combinations is unrealistic.

Often, users pick the same password for many different services, which is ill-advised. If you sign up for an account on an unimportant website and that website gets hacked, your password could find its way into the hands of criminals who would then be able to access your online bank account. (47) _____ Ten years ago, people had to memorise four or five usernames and passwords. Now they have 35 of the damned things. A typical adult between 25 and 34 years of age has 40 online accounts.

One way around these drawbacks is to beef up existing password-based authentication systems by providing more than one kind of hoop for users to jump through. (48) _____ Paypal has offered this "two-factor authentication" for some years. And recently, many other high profile internet companies such as Google, Apple, Facebook, LinkedIn and Twitter have included it for those who choose it.

Some companies are trying biometrics as a second authentication factor, taking advantage of the cameras and microphones in smartphones to carry out face or voice recognition. (49) _____ Unlike passwords, which can be changed, voice prints and faces cannot. The worriers say that if cybercriminals were to hack a website and steal biometric information, the same information could forevermore be used to break into other accounts that rely on biometric authentication. (50) _____ Even if a hacker scanned them, he would not be able to break into a biometrically secured site.

Adapted from www.bbc.com

- A *The days of storing passwords in your brain are numbered.*
- B But there was a problem, even with two-factor authentication and biodata comprising fingerprint.
- C But many users are anxious that biometric data brings its own suit of concerns.
- D This already happens when you use a random number that was sent via SMS to your phone.
- E The problem is that people simply have too many passwords to remember.
- F There are many reasons why.
- G This is unlikely, however, because fingerprint data is typically combined with random data to create a biometric based on your fingerprints.
- H It presents many orders of magnitude more combinations for the software to work through.
- I People also tend to choose passwords that are easy to remember.
- K Moreover, there is a serious risk when criminals hack into an online storeroom of passwords.

Klausimai	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
43–50	2,8	5,4	9,0	11,7	12,1	14,7	12,6	9,3	22,2	

3 užduotis (%) 43–50 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,62	0,58	0,77

Part 4 (10 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about Internet slang and its influence. There are two tasks to this text (a and b). For questions 51–53, choose the answer A, B or C which fits best according to the text. For questions 54–60, complete the answers by inserting words from the text.

HOW THE INTERNET IS CHANGING LANGUAGE

The Internet community thrives as on the net all you have available to express yourself are typewritten words: email superseded snail mail, Facebook swallowed the idea of calling someone, our job hunts are effectively conducted through LinkedIn or Craigslist. It's slightly less in-your-face, but the Internet is also shifting the words we use to speak to one another, not just the way we choose to communicate. Our obsession with the Internet even influences the simple act of talking out loud, in real life (IRL, if you prefer). Certain acronyms, neologisms, and abbreviations have infiltrated everyday speech.

As we continue to live our lives online, new expressions and words will continue to develop. Just as languages evolved before – by interacting with other languages – we will adjust the way we use words based on what we do and see. And since what we see so often is the white glow of a computer screen, our language is impacted by the Internet and its new ideas. For example, Twitter introduced the idea of a "re-tweet" as an action, but people informally incorporated it into their vocabularies as a verb. This happens regularly when new features appear online – things like "rickrolling" and "trolling" arose from forums and spread quickly, while Facebook gave us things like "liking" and "friending". Oxford Dictionaries wrote a blog post highlighting how Facebook introduced a variety of new phrases into the lexicon, noting that "Facebook has given a slightly different nuance to these familiar words".

So has Internet-speak given English an unexpected boost? Even though the Internet and text speak pervade our daily conversations, the influence of technology like SMS and Facebook on the English language is often overstated, according to renowned linguist Professor David Crystal. "No," Crystal bluntly says. "The Internet has only been around for 20 years. It takes a lot longer for permanent or significant language change to operate." "We need evidence that people are using a word over a period of time," said Fiona McPherson, senior editor in the new words group at the Oxford English Dictionary. Acronyms seem to anger as many people as they delight. The secret of their success is their longevity. She says the group needs some proof that a word has been in use for at least five years before it can earn its place in the dictionary.

When asked if he thought the Internet would eventually have a lasting impact on language, David Crystal sounds doubtful. He downplayed the role of the Internet further down the road. "No one should ever try to predict the long-term linguistic future of a language. But in the short-term future, no. Think of other technological events. When broadcasting arrived in the 1920s, we saw the arrival of all kinds of new styles, such as sports commentary and news-reading. Such things don't seriously rearrange the system of a language. They simply extend the language's expressive richness."

Crystal sees the Internet as a thing that will offer ways to supplement English rather than seriously disrupt it. "The occasional additional spoken abbreviation (such as OMG) is hardly a significant effect." As the Internet is predominantly a graphic medium, most changes are noticeable there. So there have been some novel informalities in orthography. Facebookers often type in all capital letters or omit punctuation. Many people do it quite deliberately. Capital letters indicate intensity for the sake of irony; omitting punctuation points to an indifferent attitude about language.

Although Crystal understated the impact of the Internet on how we talk, it's hard to deny how younger people are bringing Internet-speak into the mainstream. The way students communicate with one another through social media is creeping into high school classrooms. Slang terms and text-speak such as IDK (I don't know) and BTW (by the way) have become a common sight on student assignments, befuddling some teachers who are unsure how to fix this growing problem. Mr Wood, an experienced teacher, says, "We're looking at some of these writing skills and what I'm noticing is that there is miscommunication due to the fact that their communication is so limited. The problem is the adults. We have to train adults to work with young people and hold them accountable."

Adapted from www.digitaltrends.com

a) For questions 51–53, choose the answer A, B or C which fits best according to the text. There is an example (0).

0. The number of Internet users is growing because

- A LinkedIn or Craigslist replace face to face communication.
- B written communication is considered effective.
- C Facebook promotes the idea of calling.

51. Due to the Internet communication, we

- A speak to each other less loudly.
- B choose different words for speaking and writing.
- C use many altered words.

52. We include neologisms into our vocabulary by

- A adapting our language to new reality.
- B interacting with speakers of other languages.
- C spreading new words in forums.

53. According to Oxford Dictionaries, Facebook users

- A gave common words a new twist.
- B limited the number of the word meanings.
- C added new words to the Oxford Dictionary.

Klausimas	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	A	B	C	Neatsakė / Keli atsakymai			
51	11,4	32,4	55,7	0,5	0,56	0,4	0,32
52	44,1	16,8	38,3	0,8	0,44	0,23	0,21
53	76,9	8,1	14,2	0,8	0,77	0,43	0,42

b) For questions 54–60, complete the answers by inserting words from the text. Write **one** word only **exactly** as it appears in the text. There is an example (0).

0. What is David Crystal's opinion about the impact of Internet-speak?

He thinks its effect on our manner of speaking is overstated.

54. What is the major argument for including a new word in the Oxford English Dictionary?

The word needs to have _____ to be included in the dictionary.

55. How does Professor Crystal feel about the influence of the Internet on the language future?

Professor Crystal seems to be _____.

56. What is the role of high-tech development in changing the language?

Technological development increases its _____.

57. Which language system is influenced by the net most of all?

_____ includes many examples of irregular usage.

58. Why do many people avoid using a comma or full stop online?

Those unconcerned about their language show their careless _____ towards it.

59. What is the inevitable consequence of young people's modern communication?

As a result of it, a lot of school _____ include words from Internet-speak.

60. What conclusion does Mr Wood draw after analysing some students' writing skills?

He considers inadequate _____ to be the cause of poor writing skills.

Klausimai	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
54	57,8	42,2	0,42	0,71	0,55
55	20,4	79,6	0,8	0,53	0,52
56	42,7	57,3	0,57	0,74	0,61
57	72,5	27,5	0,27	0,61	0,55
58	47,1	52,9	0,53	0,82	0,66
59	74,8	25,2	0,25	0,63	0,56
60	76,3	23,7	0,24	0,51	0,47

IV. WRITING PAPER

Part 1 (16 points). You got a letter from your friend Amy who wants to know how young people in your country spend their free time. Write a letter to her. In your letter

- thank your friend for her letter;
- describe what you do in your free time (at least two activities) and why;
- ask your friend what she likes doing in her free time.

You should write **100–120 words**. Please count the number of words and write it in the space below the letter.

Kriterijus	Maksimalus taškų sk.	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)					Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
		0	1	2	3	4			
Turinys	4	0,1	3,0	18,2	36,1	42,6	0,8	0,29	0,55
Teksto struktūra. Forma	4	0,1	2,1	15,9	40,3	41,7	0,8	0,28	0,58
Leksinių ir gramatinių formų bei struktūrų įvairovė. Registras	4	0,1	4,4	24,9	40,5	30,1	0,74	0,39	0,72
Leksinių ir gramatinių struktūrų taisyklingumas. Rašyba ir skyryba	4	8,9	11,4	20,5	32,3	27,0	0,64	0,58	0,74

1 užduoties atimami taškai (%)	0	-1	-2	-3
	99,48	0,52	0,0	0,0

Part 2 (24 points). You are going to write an essay on the topic:

Some people think that competing is the best way to succeed in different spheres of life. Do you agree or disagree that a sense of competition motivates young people?

In your essay, give at least **two arguments** to support your opinion.

You should write **180–230 words**. Please count the number of words and write it in the space below the essay.

Kriterijus	Maksimalus taškų sk.	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)						Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
		0	1	2	3	4	5			
Turinys	5	5,4	13,4	17,5	26,5	24,3	12,9	0,58	0,56	0,8
Teksto struktūra	5	6,1	5,5	17,7	24,6	27,5	18,6	0,64	0,53	0,77
Leksinių ir gramatinių formų bei struktūrų įvairovė. Registras	5	5,9	11,0	22,2	28,6	23,6	8,6	0,56	0,53	0,82
Leksinių ir gramatinių struktūrų taisyklingumas	5	26,8	11,9	19,2	18,8	14,8	8,4	0,42	0,63	0,76
Rašyba ir skyryba	4	17,3	10,7	22,5	24,5	25,0		0,57	0,46	0,54

2 užduoties atimami taškai (%)	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5
	94,45	3,23	1,16	0,52	0,52	0,13

