



2015 metų Užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino rezultatų STATISTINĖ ANALIZĖ

2015 m. gegužės 23 d. užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą leista laikyti 21 894 kandidatams – vidurinio ugdymo programos baigiamųjų klasių mokiniams ir ankstesnių laidų abiturientams, panorusiems perlaikyti užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą. Dėl įvairių priežasčių į egzaminą neatvyko 664 kandidatai.

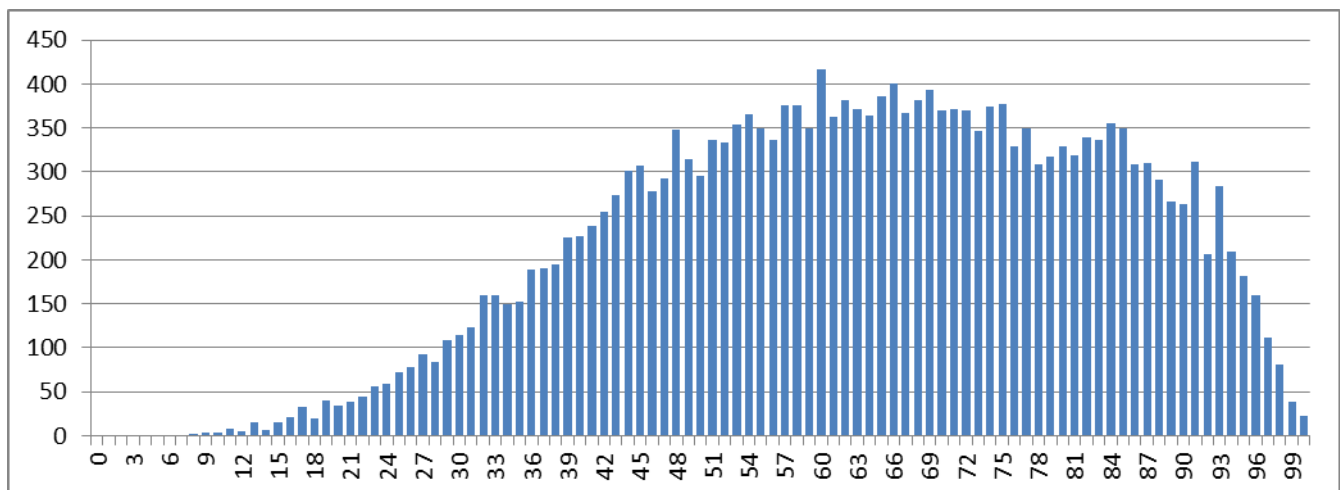
Maksimali taškų suma, kurią galėjo surinkti laikantieji egzaminą, – 100 taškų. Minimali egzamino išlaikymo taškų sumos riba, kuri nustatoma po egzamino rezultatų sumavimo, – 16 taškų. Tai sudarė 16 proc. visų galimų taškų. Užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino neišlaikė 0,49 proc. jį laikusiųjų.

Pakartotinės sesijos užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą 2015 m. birželio 25 d. laikė 109 kandidatai, 22 kandidatai į egzaminą neatvyko, 3 kandidatai neišlaikė.

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

Užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino kandidatų surinktų užduoties taškų vidurkis yra 63,5 taško. Didžiausias šiemet gautas egzamino įvertinimas – 100 taškų.

Užsienio kalbos (anglų) laikusiųjų valstybinį brandos egzaminą kandidatų surinktų taškų pasiskirstymas pateiktas 1 diagramoje.



1 diagrama. Užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą laikusiųjų 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 analizė buvo atlikta iš visų kandidatų darbų. Apibendrinus informaciją, esančią kandidatų 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 pasirinkamaisiais atsakymais) **ar surinko atitinkamą skaičių taškų** (0, 1, 2 ir t. t.);

- **klausimo sunkumas.** Šį parametą išreiškia toks santykis:

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

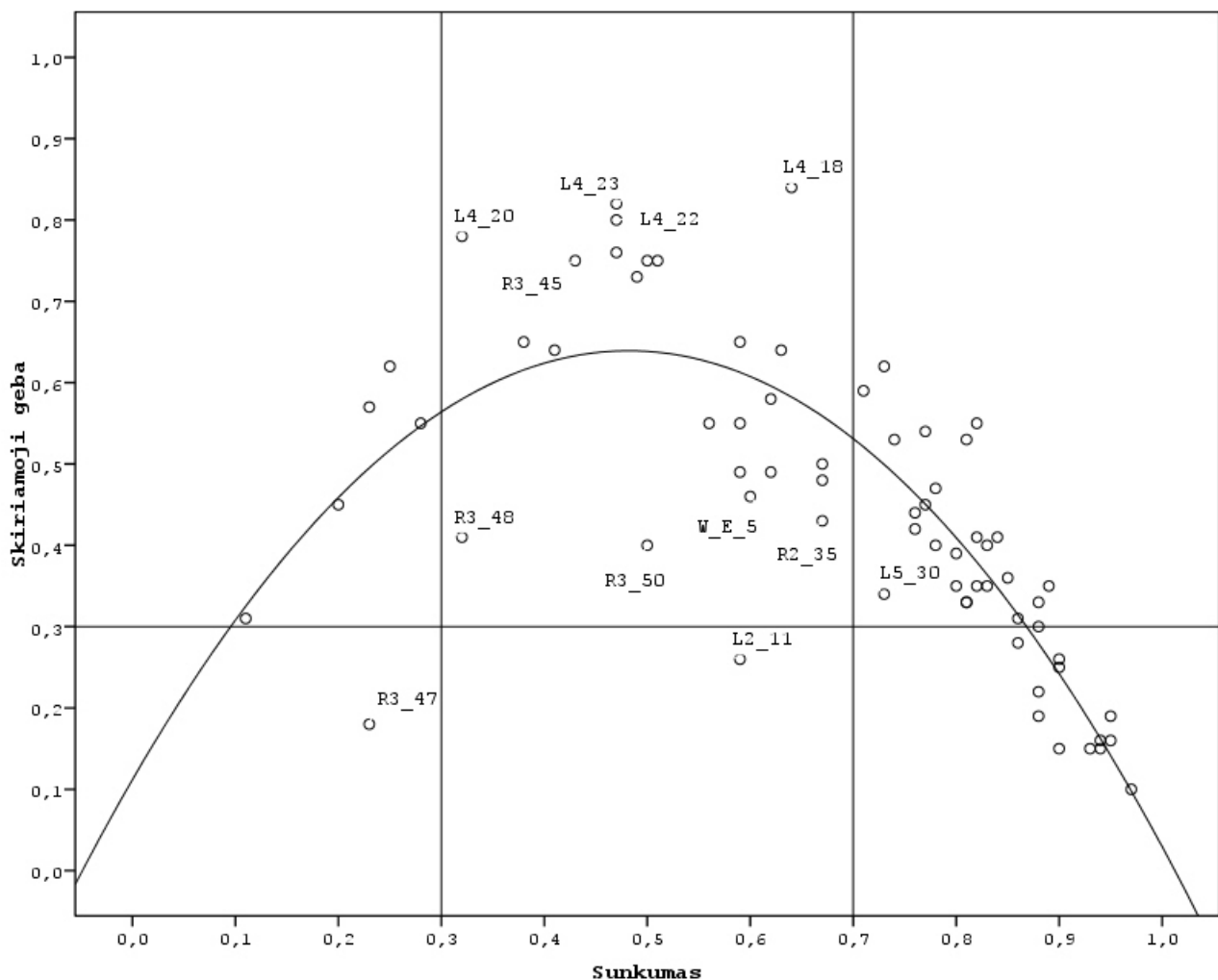
Jei klausimas buvo vertinamas vienu tašku, tai jo sunkumas tiesiogiai parodo, kuri dalis kandidatų į tą klausimą atsakė teisingai;



▪ **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) valstybinis brandos egzamino užduotį sudaro trys dalys: sakytinio teksto supratimo (klausymo), rašytinio teksto supratimo (skaitymo) ir rašytinio teksto kūrimo (rašymo).

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





2015 m. UŽSIENIO KALBOS (ANGLŲ) VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO UŽDUOTIS

I. LISTENING PAPER

Duration: 40 minutes, 30 points.

Part 1 (4 points, 1 point per item). You will hear people speaking in four different situations. For questions 1–4, choose the best answer, A, B or C. There is an example (0). You will hear each situation twice. You now have 30 seconds to review the task.

0. Listen to the description of a book. In her book, the author describes the city of Chicago as
- A a living place.
- B a personality.
- C a place to visit.
01. You will hear a teacher presenting a project. What is the main aim of the project?
- A to cooperate with other schools
- B to start a newspaper
- C to practise reading skills
02. Listen to a woman describing the most comfortable footwear for hiking. What would she choose?
- A boots
- B sneakers
- C running shoes
03. You will hear two friends speaking in a shop. What is Lucy's opinion about the dress her friend is trying on now?
- A It is cute.
- B It doesn't suit her friend.
- C It is too colourful.
04. Listen to a man speaking about his free time activities. What is his most enjoyable hobby?
- A swimming
- B listening to music
- C jogging

Klausimas	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	A	B	C	Neatsakė/ Keli atsakymai			
01	11,27	80,64	8,09	0,00	0,81	0,33	0,35
02	97,06	2,70	0,25	0,00	0,97	0,10	0,36
03	11,76	83,58	4,66	0,00	0,84	0,41	0,50
04	2,94	38,24	58,82	0,00	0,59	0,55	0,45

Part 2 (8 points, 1 point per item). You will hear an interview with a writer of the book 'Name Wizard'. For questions 5–12, 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 45 seconds to review the task.

	T	F
0. She wanted to collect information about names.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05. A new trend for choosing names started in the 60s.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06. Some names like Mary are still at the top of the list.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
07. All the names which celebrities give their children become popular.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
08. One of the reasons for changing a name is because of the person's job.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
09. Some people change names to have more chances to win.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. People pay more attention to rare names.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Many parents prefer ordinary names.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Strange names do not trouble people with strong personalities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Klausimas	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	Taip	Ne	Neatsakė/ Keli atsakymai			
05	83,33	16,67	0,00	0,83	0,35	83,33
06	40,69	59,31	0,00	0,59	0,65	40,69
07	9,56	90,44	0,00	0,90	0,26	9,56
08	84,56	15,44	0,00	0,85	0,36	84,56
09	94,12	5,88	0,00	0,94	0,16	94,12
10	19,61	80,39	0,00	0,80	0,35	19,61
11	41,18	58,82	0,00	0,59	0,26	41,18
12	88,24	11,76	0,00	0,88	0,22	88,24

Part 3 (4 points, 1 point per item). You will hear Felix Stark, a university graduate who spent his gap year cycling around the world, talking about his experience. 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.

0. He decided to go cycling because he had no
 A job.
 B friends.
 C fulfilment in life.
13. At first, the thing which kept him going was
 A his brother's support.
 B his wish to become fit.
 C his favourite songs.
14. After his brother left him on his own, he
 A avoided new acquaintances.
 B felt completely isolated.
 C encountered a lot of people.
15. The hot weather in Cambodia made him
 A appreciate little things.
 B stop trucks for help.
 C interrupt his trip.
16. During the year spent cycling he
 A experienced culture shock.
 B became less self-confident.
 C benefited from his experiences.

Klausimas	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)			Neatsakė/ Keli atsakymai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	A	B	C				
13	93,63	3,19	3,19	0,00	0,94	0,15	0,24
14	5,15	4,66	90,20	0,00	0,90	0,25	0,34
15	62,01	28,92	8,82	0,25	0,62	0,58	0,50
16	15,20	4,41	79,90	0,49	0,80	0,39	0,43

Part 4 (9 points, 1 point per item). You will hear an artist who uses old books for creating new things. 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 1 minute to review the task.

At first glance, her first creation looked just like a simple (0) stack of books.

The visitors would be curious when looking at the (17) _____ in the stack of books.

The artist has to seal the (18) _____ of the book by using varnish.

The book becomes solid outside, but the pages inside remain (19) _____.

When all the process is completed, the books get original (20) _____ shapes.

When looking at her work, people have to complete the (21) _____ using their imagination.

By remixing and carving books, the author turns them into more (22) _____ exhibits.



The author believes that in the digital age the book will (23) _____.
 After the invention of photography and printmaking, new styles had a chance to (24) _____.
 Technology allows people to store private and (25) _____ information electronically.

Klausimas	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1	Neatsakė/ Keli atsakymai			
17	74,75	25,25	0,00	0,25	0,62	0,50
18	36,03	63,97	0,00	0,64	0,84	0,67
19	53,43	46,57	0,00	0,47	0,76	0,57
20	67,89	32,11	0,00	0,32	0,78	0,59
21	77,45	22,55	0,00	0,23	0,57	0,47
22	53,19	46,81	0,00	0,47	0,80	0,63
23	53,19	46,81	0,00	0,47	0,82	0,60
24	88,97	11,03	0,00	0,11	0,31	0,36
25	72,30	27,70	0,00	0,28	0,55	0,49

Part 5 (5 points, 1 point per item). You will hear people talking about how cities fight traffic pollution in city centres. 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 30 seconds to review the task. There is **one** statement that you do not need to use.

- A Streets turned into public areas
- B Advanced technologies to fight traffic jams
- C The pioneering Zero Emission project
- D Municipality to invest in modern bikes
- E Encouraging changes in driving habits
- F Cycling routes between central areas and the outskirts
- G Only public transport allowed

0. Speaker 0	A
26. Speaker 1	
27. Speaker 2	
28. Speaker 3	
29. Speaker 4	
30. Speaker 5	

Klausimas	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1	Neatsakė/ Keli atsakymai			
26	13,97	86,03	0,00	0,86	0,31	0,35
27	10,29	89,71	0,00	0,90	0,15	0,24
28	14,46	85,54	0,00	0,86	0,28	0,38
29	22,30	77,70	0,00	0,78	0,40	0,38
30	26,96	73,04	0,00	0,73	0,34	0,33

II. READING PAPER

Duration: 70 minutes, 30 points.

Part 1 (4 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about extraordinary hotels. 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).

Extraordinary hotels

- A Futuristic dreams come true
- B Exploration of the sea coast
- C Not only a hotel but also a place to explore
- D Designer influenced by futuristic stories
- E Hotel on a floating structure
- F After a wet welcome, have a comfortable stay



0. A

Constructions under the sea have long been a dream of architects, travellers and futurists alike, but the process of making them a reality has become a challenge. Staying in an underwater hotel is no longer a science fiction dream or something only the readers of Jules Verne's novels could dream about. It is a reality.

31. _____

The Underwater Hotel Hydropolis is situated 30 meters below the surface, and it offers the most thrilling and exciting views. This Hotel is one of the largest modern construction projects in the whole world. It is planned not only as a place for regular guests, but also a place for exploration, as there is a research laboratory of marine biology, and an ultra-modern cinema showing the evolution of life in the sea, as well as the historical facts of underwater architecture.

32. _____

Jules Undersea Lodge, named after the author of the famous maritime tale *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea*, Jules Verne, is the world's first underwater hotel. Guests are required to scuba dive 21ft below the surface to reach a 600 sq ft living space in the middle of a protected lagoon. After diving down and resurfacing through the wet room entrance, residents can enjoy all the conveniences of modern life and views of sea life.

33. _____

The Tanzanian Manta resort in Pemba Island features underwater rooms on a well-appointed raft, with glass-walled bedrooms four metres below the surface of the Indian Ocean. The underwater rooms were designed by the Swedish artist Mikael Genberg, who is known for his creative accommodation. The structure is fixed by four cables that allow it to rise and fall with the tide and waves, while remaining firmly in place. Underwater rooms afford privacy from the coast.

34. _____

The Poseidon Resort is surrounded by a 5,000-acre lagoon and boasts clean waters and rich sea life. Forty feet under the sea in an off-shore lagoon, the luxury resort is set to house 25 suites, as well as a restaurant, bar, gym, and even an underwater wedding chapel. Visitors can choose rooms with transparent acrylic walls. The Poseidon was designed by an American submarine engineer, Bruce Jones, who was heavily influenced by the science fiction novels of Jules Verne.

Klausimas	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
31	5,39	94,61	0,95	0,16	0,32
32	12,25	87,75	0,88	0,30	0,47
33	17,65	82,35	0,82	0,41	0,41
34	11,27	88,73	0,89	0,35	0,47

Part 2 (8 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about board games. 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).

action	board	boring	games	playing
simple	social	tells	traditional	variety
				wins

Board games are back

Do not limit your thoughts about board games to the classics of Monopoly and Scrabble. Most modern board games have got rid of the (0) traditional model of one dice being rolled for each turn and some even incorporate smart phone apps into the activities. These days a lot of board games have got shorter (35) _____ times, no player eliminations, and some really meaningful decisions need to be made. Instead of rolling the dice, moving to a location and doing what the board (36) _____ you, there are a lot of games now where you are in control of your actions, and that often makes it a much more enjoyable experience.



Customers have been buying designer games which make you think. The rules are (37) _____ as they are easy to learn but hard to master. It is not just the same game that you play over again, and whoever gets the most numbers on the dice (38) _____. Now, game strategy is of great importance because different cards coming up at different times can change the result and the aim of various (39) _____.

Despite the online competition from computer games for younger players, board games still appeal to a (40) _____ of age groups. With video games you can put on a headset and chat, but it is board games that allow you to have your friends and parents over and sit across from each other having fun. It is a much more (41) _____ experience. Board games are more than pushing little plastic men around a map. The real action happens around the table, rather than on the (42) _____, as players practise diplomacy, make and break friendships, and develop vendettas.

Klausimas	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
35	33,09	66,91	0,67	0,43	0,35
36	5,15	94,85	0,95	0,19	0,46
37	6,62	93,38	0,93	0,15	0,32
38	26,96	73,04	0,73	0,62	0,53
39	43,63	56,37	0,56	0,55	0,44
40	17,89	82,11	0,82	0,55	0,60
41	19,36	80,64	0,81	0,53	0,56
42	21,57	78,43	0,78	0,47	0,50

Part 3 (8 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about the importance of handwriting. Eight sentences have been removed from the text. For questions 43–50, choose from 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).

Has handwriting become obsolete?

Many progressive educators believe that handwriting is becoming obsolete in the 21st century. (0) A Computers are everywhere and an increasing number of schools expect students, even those in Grade 1, to do their work on handheld tablets. So why bother teaching students how to handwrite?

Unfortunately, much of the debate about handwriting tends to dwell on minor issues. (43) ____ They squabble over whether handwritten signatures on legal documents will eventually be replaced by electronic signatures. Finally, they differ on the need for students to read historical documents in their original, handwritten, form. (44) ____ A much more important issue is whether learning how to handwrite helps students to master important skills such as reading. And even more importantly whether writing words on paper is better for learning than typing them on a tablet. (45) ____

Fortunately, research gives us a clear answer. Dr. Hetty Roessingh, a professor at the University of Calgary and an expert in the field of language and literacy, has found that making students print letters by hand, particularly before the end of the second grade, plays an important role in their reading development. According to Roessingh, printing creates memory traces in the brain that assist with the recognition of letter shapes. (46) ____ In other words, handwriting helps students move information from their short-term memories into their long-term memories, while typing does not. When students practise printing by hand, they learn how to read and write more quickly and more accurately. Contrary to a popular myth, repetition is not a bad thing. (47) ____ Students who get



insufficient practice in printing letters by hand invariably develop weaker writing skills than students who regularly practice the skill.

In the upper elementary grades, it is still important for students to learn cursive writing. Roessingh notes that connecting letters together in a script makes it possible for students to write more quickly and this contributes to the quality of the writing outcomes. (48) ____ Precious and scarce working memory spaces become available to select better vocabulary and get it onto the page in interesting, organized ways.

Learning does not come automatically. For most students, it is genuinely hard work as our brains are not naturally wired for the foundational skills of reading and writing. To achieve mastery, these skills need to be explicitly taught, regularly practised and constantly reinforced. Learning how to write individual letters and words by hand, and doing so fluently, is essential to establish reading as an automatic skill. In contrast, primary grade students who do their assignments on keyboards and tablets miss out on this valuable skill development. (49) ____ The thing they do is they simply press a button to get the letter they want. Often the spell-checker feature supplies the correct spellings so students never learn how to independently spell more challenging words.

Far from being obsolete, handwriting remains an important skill in the 21st century and beyond. Paper and pencil may not be as flashy as the latest handheld tablet, but it will help students learn a lot more. (50) ____ Many progressive educators do not agree, but the evidence proves them wrong.

- A *It isn't hard to see how they came to this conclusion.*
- B Typing on a keyboard does not have the same impact.
- C For example, supporters and opponents of handwriting argue about how often students will find themselves in situations where computers are not available.
- D When writing by hand becomes both legible and fluent, reflecting a sense of automaticity, the writer is able to generate more text.
- E However, as important as these questions seem, they miss the bigger picture.
- F On the other hand, students who handwrite fluently can engage with more challenging texts.
- G If the answer to these questions is yes, then it makes sense to keep paper and pencils in the classroom.
- H Instead of training their young brains to memorize particular letters, every time they have to painstakingly type a word.
- I Only by committing foundational skills to long-term memory can students move on to more advanced tasks.
- K Sometimes the simple things really do work best.

Klausimas	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
43	26,47	73,53	0,74	0,53	0,47
44	48,53	51,47	0,51	0,75	0,57
45	56,62	43,38	0,43	0,75	0,58
46	80,15	19,85	0,20	0,45	0,40
47	77,21	22,79	0,23	0,18	0,14
48	67,65	32,35	0,32	0,41	0,34
49	62,25	37,75	0,38	0,65	0,48
50	50,49	49,51	0,50	0,40	0,32

Part 4 (10 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about urban wildlife in the United Kingdom. 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.



Urban wildlife

Perching on the side of an old power station chimney with St Paul's Cathedral to the north and the Shard, Europe's tallest building, to the east is not where you might expect to glimpse the world's fastest bird. London landmarks, including Tate Modern and the Houses of Parliament, have been home for several years to peregrine falcons*.

A surprising flash of the wild in the heart of the city, the powerful bird of prey is also a specialised hunter of pigeons, which are considered such an urban pest that in 2003 a ban was imposed on feeding them in Trafalgar Square. The abundant food sources of cities and tall buildings prove an equivalent of the species' traditional cliff-side home. For all the birds which have been born and bred in urban areas, the city has become their habitat.

The peregrine is just one of many species that have invaded British cities in the last few decades, encouraged in no small part by an urban ecology movement that flourished in the 1980s. Badgers and foxes are now found in most major urban areas, aided by a more regular food supply than they can find in the countryside. Deer crowd together both on the outskirts and in central city parks.

But this invasion has not been entirely peaceful. There are famously more foxes living in London than there are double-decker buses and, while some people love to see them and leave out food to entice them, others pay snipers to kill foxes for £75 per animal. Yet experts say fox numbers in the UK are relatively stable, there are around 33,000 urban foxes. Besides, ecologists argue, killing foxes would be pointless because they are territorial. Kill one, and another simply claims the territory. Until you manage the food issue, any kind of control is kind of pointless and expensive.

The ecologist David Goode says that the British are accepting of urban wildlife on the whole. He attributes the live-and-let-live attitude partly to the country's long history of conservation movements and amateur naturalists, right back to the city-based natural history societies of the early 19th century.

Another reason for that accepting attitude could be stressed-out city dwellers' simple self-interest. Ecologists are at pains to stress the mental health benefits of nature in cities.

Melissa Harrison, a writer and photographer, is in no doubt she'd count herself among those benefiting mentally from being around urban wildlife. Brought up in semi-rural Surrey, she realised she was very unhappy while living in heavily built-up east London, but couldn't put her finger on the reason why. "I moved house. I had no garden but could see a tree out of the window. It had a magpie** nesting in it, I could watch the leaves change – I had a connection with the natural world."

But the natural riches in our cities today should not be taken for granted, observers say. Previous gains could be set back by a combination of planning reforms, pressure for new housing. The capital has been losing the equivalent of 2.5 Hyde Parks a year to new developments, according to one analysis. Upcoming local government budget cuts of 10 % for 2015–2016 are "likely to have further adverse implications for biodiversity conservation", warns the London Wildlife Trust, which says there has already been a "substantial impact" from previous cuts by the parliament.

"The enthusiasm generated in the 80s is still resulting in things being done. But there is a degree of over-confidence creeping in now," said Goode. He warns that local authority budget cuts will mean they will employ fewer ecologists, resulting in "a lack of ecological awareness in planning".

Goode gives the example of former coal yard in Camley Street, which is now a small nature reserve in the middle of King's Cross after a campaign backed by Ken Livingstone and many others stopped it being turned into a coach park. "Nowadays, you doubt whether that kind of thing would happen. There are several instances of things being set up in the 80s, and everyone was full of enthusiasm. I am convinced they would not happen now."

* a peregrine falcon – a large grey and white bird that can be trained to hunt and catch small birds and animals (liet. sakalas keleivis)

** a magpie – a bird with black and white feathers and a long tail (liet. šarka)

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. In the centre of London, peregrine falcons

A have been nesting for a few years.

B have become urban pests.

C have started disappearing.



51. What is the situation regarding falcons in the centre of London?
 A They suffer because they miss their habitat.
 B They become stressed because it is banned to feed them.
 C They are thriving because of a sufficient amount of food.
52. Why are wild animals flourishing in British cities?
 A The urban conditions are favourable for them.
 B They have been protected for centuries.
 C They have been moved to special parks.
53. What is the ecologists' main point regarding urban foxes?
 A They have to be shot pitilessly.
 B Citizens should entice foxes into their gardens.
 C It is vitally important to deal with their feeding situation.

Klausimas	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	A	B	C	Neatsakė/ Keli atsakymai			
51	13,24	19,12	66,67	0,98	0,67	0,50	0,43
52	75,74	11,52	12,01	0,74	0,76	0,42	0,45
53	8,09	13,97	76,96	0,98	0,77	0,45	0,46

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. Does the number of foxes change in the UK?
 Experts consider the fox population to be generally stable.
54. How does ecologist D. Goode refer to animal lovers of the 19th century?
 He considers them to be _____ naturalists.
55. Why do ecologists try hard to point out the importance of nature to citizens?
 They believe nature has a positive impact on citizens' _____ wellness.
56. How did Melissa Harrison feel after moving to a new place?
 She enjoyed a _____ with nature.
57. Why are natural riches in the city disappearing?
 One of the reasons is the development of new _____ areas.
58. What has caused positive action and behaviour since the 80s?
 People's _____ has led to positive action.
59. Why are environmentalists important for local authorities?
 They enhance environmental _____ in city development plans.
60. How does D. Goode feel about people's willingness to support environmental initiative?
 He is _____ that people would not show their keen interest.

Klausimas	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
54	12,01	87,99	0,88	0,19	0,28
55	50,74	49,26	0,49	0,73	0,59
56	12,01	87,99	0,88	0,33	0,42
57	29,41	70,59	0,71	0,59	0,51
58	17,40	82,60	0,83	0,40	0,47
59	50,25	49,75	0,50	0,75	0,58
60	23,04	76,96	0,77	0,54	0,55



III. WRITING PAPER

Duration: 100 minutes, 40 points.

Part 1 (16 points). You have received a letter from your friend Linda who is doing a project on young people's healthy lifestyles. Write a letter to her. In your reply:

- thank your friend for her letter;
- describe what you do to keep fit and healthy (give at least two things);
- tell your friend how important it is for young people to lead a healthy life.

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

Kriterijai	Maksimalus taškų sk.	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)					Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
		0	1	2	3	4			
Turinys	4	1,47	4,90	10,54	30,15	52,94	0,82	0,35	0,66
Teksto struktūra. Forma	4	1,72	2,45	12,50	35,29	48,04	0,81	0,33	0,65
Leksinių ir gramatinių formų bei struktūrų įvairovė. Registras	4	2,21	2,94	20,59	36,76	37,50	0,76	0,44	0,78
Leksinių ir gramatinių struktūrų taisyklų taikymas. Rašyba ir skyryba	4	12,50	10,78	17,65	30,64	28,43	0,63	0,64	0,78

1 užduoties atimami taškai (%)	0	-1	-2	-3
	99,51	0,25	0,25	0,00

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

Some people think that modern technologies are of great importance to the learning process.
Do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

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 the word count in the space below the essay.

Kriterijai	Maksimalus taškų sk.	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)						Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
		0	1	2	3	4	5			
Turinys	5	4,41	9,07	15,44	29,41	25,25	16,42	0,62	0,49	0,77
Teksto struktūra.	5	5,39	3,19	13,97	27,21	30,64	19,61	0,67	0,48	0,77
Leksinių ir gramatinių formų bei struktūrų įvairovė. Registras	5	4,66	5,15	24,51	33,09	20,34	12,25	0,59	0,49	0,82
Leksinių ir gramatinių struktūrų taisyklų taikymas.	5	29,17	10,05	19,36	19,61	13,73	8,09	0,41	0,64	0,77
Rašyba ir skyryba	4	12,25	12,75	23,53	25,49	25,98		0,60	0,46	0,57

2 užduoties atimami taškai (%)	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5
	98,04	1,47	0,49	0,00	0,00	0,00

