



2009 METŲ UŽSIENIO KALBOS (ANGLŲ) VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO REZULTATŲ STATISTINĖ ANALIZĖ

2009 m. birželio 3 d. valstybinį užsienio kalbos (anglų) brandos egzaminą laikė 15 567 kandidatai – vidurinio ugdymo programos baigiamųjų klasių mokiniai ir ankstesnių laidų abiturientai, panorę perlaikyti užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą. Dėl įvairių priežasčių į egzaminą neatvyko 119 kandidatų.

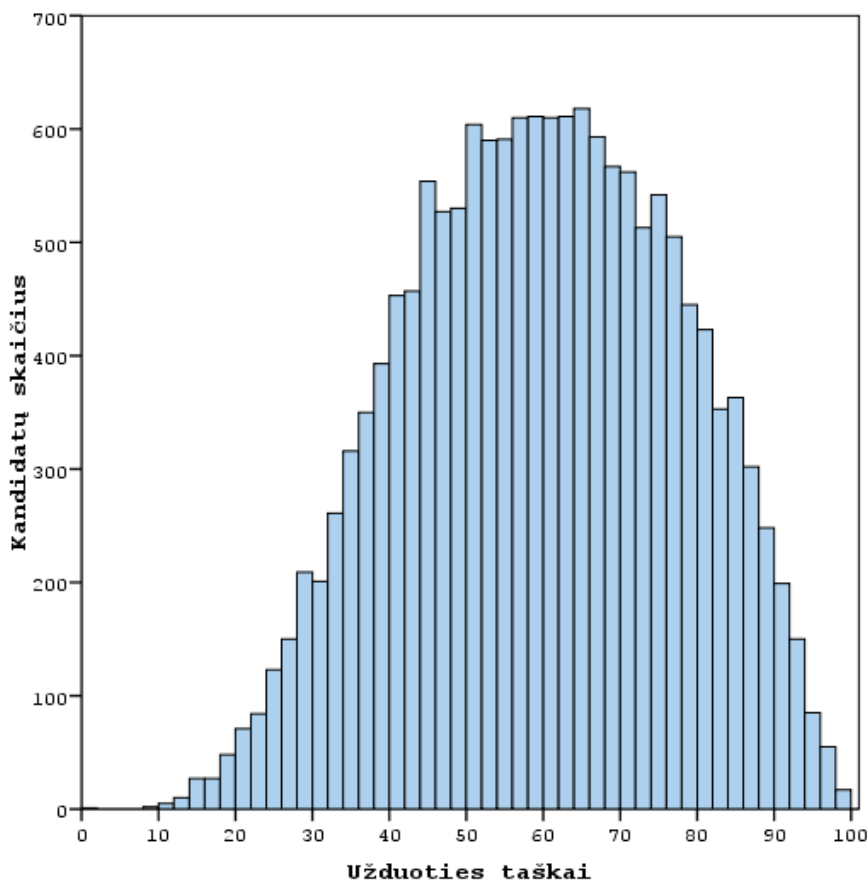
Maksimali taškų suma, kurią galėjo surinkti laikantieji egzaminą, – 100 taškų. Minimali egzamino išlaikymo taškų sumos riba, kuri nustatoma po egzamino rezultatų sumavimo, – 33 taškai. Tai sudarė 33 proc. visų galimų taškų. Valstybinio užsienio kalbos (anglų) brandos egzamino neišlaikė 1092 kandidatai (7,01 proc. jį laikusiųjų).

Pakartotinės sesijos užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą 2009 m. birželio 18 d. laikė 36 kandidatai (5 neišlaikė), 4 kandidatai į egzaminą neatvyko. Neišlaikiesieji valstybinio užsienio kalbos (anglų) brandos egzamino, liepos 2 d. galėjo laikyti pakartotinį mokyklinį užsienio kalbos (anglų) brandos egzaminą.

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

Valstybinio užsienio kalbos (anglų) brandos egzamino kandidatų surinktų užduoties taškų vidurkis yra 59,16 taško, taškų sumos standartinis nuokrypis (dispersija) – 17,60. Didžiausias šiemet gautas egzamino įvertinimas – 99 taškai.

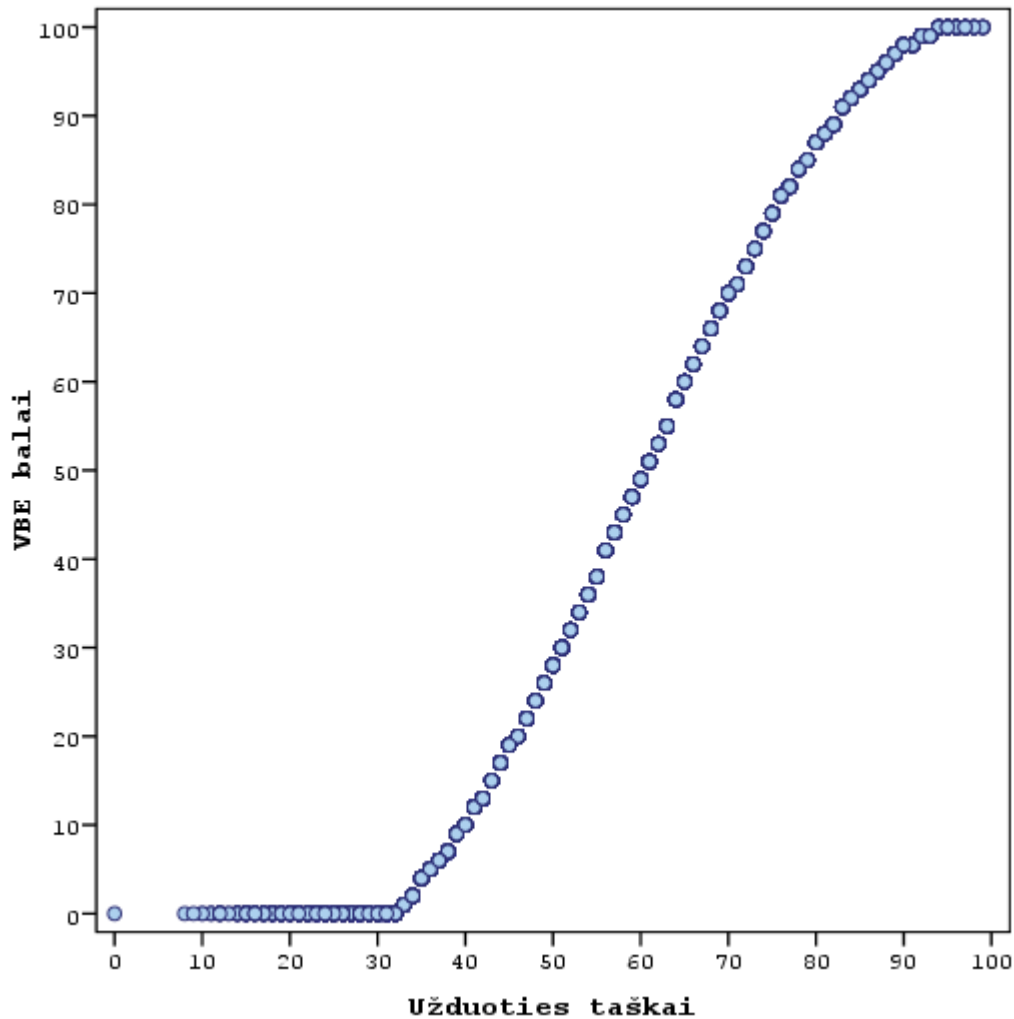
Laikiusių valstybinį užsienio kalbos (anglų) brandos egzaminą kandidatų surinktų taškų pasiskirstymas pateiktas 1 diagramoje.



1 diagrama. Valstybinį užsienio kalbos (anglų) brandos egzaminą laikusių kandidatų surinktų taškų pasiskirstymas



Valstybinio brandos egzamino vertinimas yra norminis: kiekvieno mokinio pasiekimai lyginami su kitų, laikiusiųjų šį egzaminą, pasiekimais. Valstybinio brandos egzamino įvertinimas yra šimtabalės skalės skaičius nuo 1 iki 100. Šis skaičius rodo, kurią egzaminą išlaikiusių kandidatų dalį (procentais) mokinys pralenkė. Pavyzdžiui, 40 balų reiškia, kad blogiau egzaminą išlaikė 40 proc. kandidatų, geriau – 60 proc. ($100 - 40 = 60$). Minimalus išlaikyto valstybinio brandos egzamino įvertinimas yra 1 (vienas) balas, maksimalus – 100 balų. Šie balai į dešimtabalės skalės pažymį nėra verčiami. Jie įrašomi į kandidato brandos atestato priedą kaip valstybinio brandos egzamino įvertinimai. Pavyzdžiui, įrašoma 40 (keturiasdešimt). Kandidatų surinktų egzamino užduoties taškų ir jų įvertinimo valstybinio užsienio kalbos (anglų) brandos egzamino balais sąryšis pateiktas 2 diagramoje.



2 diagrama. Už egzamino užduotį gautų taškų ir įvertinimo VBE balais sąryšis

Statistinei analizei atlikti atsitiktinai buvo atrinkti 386 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:

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

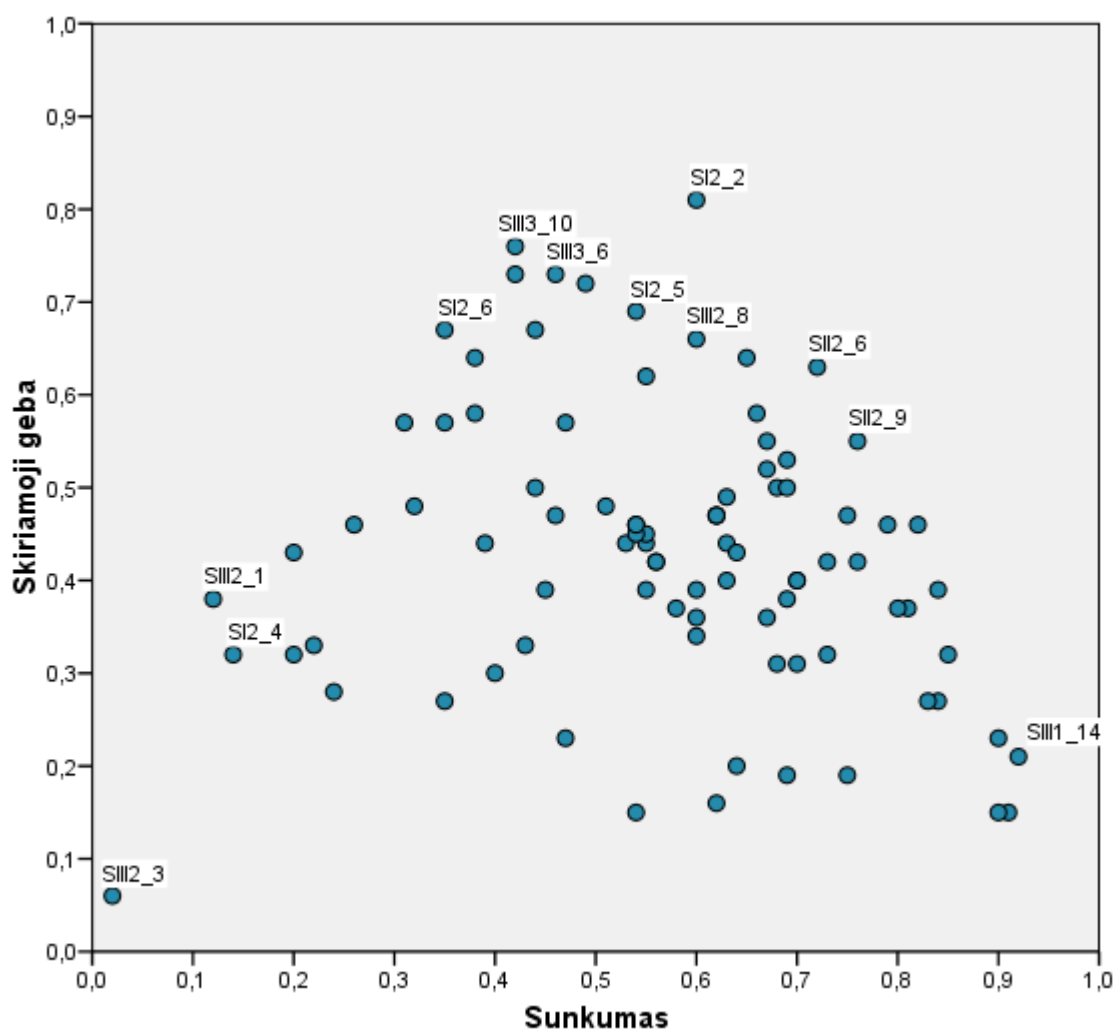
Jei klausimas buvo vertinamas vienu tašku, tai jo sunkumas tiesiogiai parodo, kuri dalis kandidatų į tą klausimą atsakė teisingai;



▪ **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 3 diagramoje.



3 diagrama. Visų užduočių sunkumo ir skiriamosios gebos priklausomybė

Valstybinio užsienio kalbos egzamino užduotį sudaro keturios dalys: sakinio teksto supratimo (klausymo (SI)), rašytinio teksto supratimo (skaitymo (SII)), kalbos priemonių vartojimo (kalbos vartojimo (SIII)) ir rašytinio teksto kūrimo (rašymo (SIV)). 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	Kalbos vartojimas	Rašymas	Bendra taškų suma	Bendra taškų suma minus dalis
Klausymas	1	0,73	0,74	0,60	0,86	0,75
Skaitymas	0,73	1	0,77	0,66	0,90	0,80
Kalbos vartojimas	0,74	0,77	1	0,74	0,91	0,85
Rašymas	0,60	0,66	0,74	1	0,86	0,72

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





2009 m. UŽSIENIO KALBOS (ANGLŲ) VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO UŽDUOTIS

LISTENING PAPER

Part 1 (14 points, 2 points per item). You are going to hear an interview with an EU Ambassador of the EU Year of Creativity and Innovation. For questions 1–7, choose the right answer A, B or C and circle it. An example (0) is given. You will hear the recording twice.

Each year the EU chooses a theme for a campaign aimed at raising public awareness of and drawing national governments' attention to a specific issue. 2009 highlights the role that creativity and innovation play in fostering economic and social prosperity through benefits to the individual and society. We ask a high-profile figure who is committed to and shares the aims of the European Year of Creativity and Innovation to speak of her vision of creativity and innovation.

Why do we need to emphasize creativity and innovation in our present day environment?

Well, innovation and creativity, without question, have been the driver of human development. Investing in them is not only a safe bet, it's the most vital one. Creativity always involves risk, and this risk, this difficulty, is the reason why we must support creative people. So, we need to place our bet on creativity and innovation, especially among young people, without ever forgetting that they have the right to be wrong.

What in, your opinion, should people draw attention to first and foremost?

World thinking is poor because it lacks formal creative methods. In business and in education. Yet, now we come across such methods as lateral thinking, that is thinking of that which is not immediately obvious and of ideas that may not be obtainable by using traditional step-by-step logic, and we have parallel thinking, that is looking for what *can be* rather than for what *is*.

Who influenced your formation as a creative individual most?

I was most influenced by my father who was a physician and my mother who was a journalist and an activist. I am grateful to my father who encouraged me to study science, despite my being a girl. Teachers were always encouraging, too.

What do you value most in life?

The most precious thing in my life has always been my family, especially my children and now my grand children. The second most precious thing is the entire freedom that I had for my professional life. It allowed me to invest time to pursue and achieve my goals. I think that freedom in everyday life can be limited, but is entire in creativity.

In our situation, what should people draw most optimism from?

Well, I am convinced that interactive learning brings diverse individuals together in open and generous communication and is the key to creativity and innovation. My second conviction is that there are free lunches in the learning economy: A knowledge sharing teamwork effort or a symposium is like a pot luck where there is more food on the table *after* than it was *before* the meal. And it might be just as fun!

Thank you.

1. The interviewee believes that creativity promises

- A a new investment.
- B a chance for development.
- C an easy life.

<i>Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)</i>				<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
A	B	C	Neatsakė			
20,98	74,61*	4,15	0,26	0,75	0,19	0,21



2. Young people

- A might be sometimes in the wrong.
 B must always be right.
 C must not bet on creativity.

<i>Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)</i>				<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
A	B	C	Neatsakė			
90,67*	2,07	7,25	0,00	0,91	0,15	0,21

3. Lateral thinking is

- A a traditional form of thinking.
 B a formal method in education.
 C coming up with original ideas.

<i>Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)</i>				<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
A	B	C	Neatsakė			
31,35	22,28	46,37*	0,00	0,46	0,47	0,38

4. The interviewee's parents

- A supported her choice of study.
 B disapproved of her choice of study.
 C encouraged her method of teaching.

<i>Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)</i>				<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
A	B	C	Neatsakė			
63,47*	1,55	34,46	0,52	0,63	0,44	0,38

5. It is important for a professional to

- A limit one's work freedom.
 B have total freedom in one's work.
 C concentrate only on work.

<i>Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)</i>				<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
A	B	C	Neatsakė			
16,58	80,57*	2,85	0,00	0,81	0,37	0,35

6. Interactive learning is

- A unsuitable for creative people.
 B crucial for creativity.
 C a barrier for communication.

<i>Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)</i>				<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
A	B	C	Neatsakė			
11,40	59,59*	28,76	0,26	0,60	0,36	0,28



7. The interviewee is optimistic about
- A free meals.
 - B exchanging ideas.
 - C selfishness in the new economy.

<i>Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)</i>				<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
A	B	C	Neatsakė			
18,39	61,92*	19,43	0,26	0,62	0,16	0,11

1–7 klausimai	<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
	0,68	0,31	0,58

Part 2 (26 points, 2 points per item). You will hear a text about a world-famous researcher of primates. For questions 1–13, complete the sentences. **Write the words exactly as you hear them. You may use no more than TWO words.** An example (0) is given. You will hear the recording twice.

Every evening, Birutė Galdikas' children dash through the tropical rain forest of Borneo at the sound of a familiar dinner call. They aren't conventional kids, as they are a few evolutionary steps behind their mother. Galdikas' children are wild orangutans, living in one of their last homes on the planet.

Dr. Birutė Mary Galdikas has studied and worked closely with the orangutans of Indonesian Borneo in their natural habitat for more than three decades. Today she is the world's foremost authority on the orangutan.

Her family, Lithuanian Canadians, moved to the United States in 1964. Galdikas began her studies of natural sciences at the University of California at Los Angeles. It was there as a graduate student that she first met Kenyan anthropologist Dr. Louis Leakey and spoke with him about her desire to study orangutans. And so in 1971, Galdikas arrived in one of the world's last wild places, Tanjung Puting Reserve, in Borneo. There were no telephones, roads, electricity, television, or regular mail service there at that time. 'The forest was basically untouched,' Galdikas says. 'The wild orangutans were basically untouched. It really was a Garden of Eden,' she says. 'Some of the orangutans that I met 23 years ago are still here in these forests.' What began as a five-year study has subsequently become life-time commitment for Galdikas. Four years later, she wrote the cover article for National Geographic magazine, bringing the orangutan widespread international attention for the first time.

After 32 years at reserve, now a national park, Galdikas has conducted the longest continuous study by one principal investigator of any wild mammal in the world. Her patience has been rewarded with new insights into concepts such as alliances and friendship. Galdikas has witnessed the solitude of the big apes, the essence of being an orangutan. An adult male's range is at least 40 square kilometres, and he can spend weeks moving slowly from tree to tree eating fruits, nuts, insects, leaves and bark without meeting any of his kin.

Human beings evolved from a different type of ancestral ape that learned how to live in communities. Orangutans never learned this. They have not changed in millions of years because the forests where they live have not changed. They have always had enough food and space to continue their solitary existence. Galdikas' concern is that this little relic of Eden be safeguarded forever.

Her dedication not only to understanding the nature of the orangutan but also to preserving the creature's rapidly diminishing natural habitat extends to the people and environment as well.

Borneo's tropical forest is the last (1) _____ for wild orangutans.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
15,28	0,52	84,20	0,84	0,27	0,30



Galdikas has been researching orangutans for over (2) _____.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
37,82	4,40	57,77	0,60	0,81	0,65

She is the leading (3) _____ on the orangutan in the world.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
78,50	3,11	18,39	0,20	0,43	0,46

In the US, she studied (4) _____ at the University of California.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
80,05	11,14	8,81	0,14	0,32	0,42

She discussed her (5) _____ to study orangutans with Dr Leakey.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
44,82	3,11	52,07	0,54	0,69	0,57

In 1971, the forests of Borneo were truly a (6) _____ of Eden.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
64,77	0,26	34,97	0,35	0,67	0,54

She knows some apes that have lived for more than (7) _____ years in Borneo.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
65,03	0,78	34,20	0,35	0,27	0,28

Her National Geographic article brought international (8) _____ to orangutans.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
31,09	12,95	55,96	0,62	0,47	0,43

The longest study of any wild mammal by one (9) _____ researcher is 32 years.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
38,86	10,10	51,04	0,56	0,42	0,35



Her observations explain such relations as alliances and **(10)** _____.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
11,66	5,70	82,64	0,85	0,32	0,41

Orangutans never learned to live in **(11)** _____.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
42,75	15,54	41,71	0,49	0,72	0,60

Orangutans did not change and continued their **(12)** _____ existence.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
63,99	7,25	28,76	0,32	0,48	0,42

Galdikas' interest in the orangutan's habitat includes people and the **(13)** _____.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
13,99	25,39	60,62	0,73	0,32	0,37

1–13 klausimai	<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
	0,51	0,48	0,85

Part 3 (10 points, 2 points per item). You will hear descriptions of 5 recent scientific innovations. For questions 1–5, choose which innovation is being described. **Use the letters A–F only once.** There is one extra letter which you do not need to use. You will hear the recording twice.

1.

In an effort to look at new ways to meet the research requirements of explorers on Earth and in space NASA is developing habitation modules for use on the Moon and Mars or other remote locations. They currently operate an inflatable house in Antarctica. The structure is undergoing a testing programme until January 2009. In 2009 the habitat will be taken down and removed to the United States. Future relocation of this structure and similar others will be decided.

2.

Google Earth is a computer-based 3 dimensional representation of the Earth based on satellite imagery. Environmental Scientists are using Google Earth and other similar virtual globes to visualise dense scientific data in new and revealing ways. For example, two separate sets of data simultaneously show how the passage of Hurricane Katrina affected sea surface temperature and the movement of penguins, recorded in real-time by scientists in the field combined with satellite images of the Arctic to plot where the penguins should be heading next.



3.

It looks like a plain white panel on the wall. But it's actually a touch-sensitive surface with a video projector arm at the top. It is unexpected how the iconic chalkboard has been replaced in every classroom by a high-tech, multi-purpose Smart Board. It takes a while to appreciate the various capabilities of the Smart Board because it can do a lot. It can show the morning announcements beamed from the school's small television studio or surf the World Wide Web. Washington-Lee High School also has some less-obvious high-tech features. Motion sensors turn off lights in empty rooms. There are even carbon dioxide detectors that trigger the ventilation system if classrooms get too stuffy.

4.

Plants and microbes could play vital roles in providing low-cost fuel and cleaning up industrial waste. However, to help these biological systems fill these roles requires a deep understanding of their behaviour, right down to their DNA. And, this is where a key problem starts. Many of today's computer programmes have a hard time keeping up with the massive data created by analyzing biological systems. BioPilot is tackling this problem. The BioPilot researchers are providing the computer tools necessary for analysis, including predictive modeling and simulation.

5.

The world's finite energy sources are being used inefficiently and urban transport plays a major role in energy wastage and climate changing pollution. Using a normal 220 Volt home outlet will take approximately seven hours to recharge Joule, the zero emission car, a six-seater multi-purpose vehicle. Joule has been designed to accommodate two large battery packs which employ chemistry similar to that used in mobile phones and laptop computers.

A Visual illustration of changes in the environment

 1

B An energy efficient form of transport

 2

C Technology use in learning environments

 3

D A tool for understanding dense amounts of information

 4

E A new shelter for extreme conditions

 5

F Use of computers for elections

Klausimo nr.	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	8,03	2,59	22,28	6,22	57,77*	3,11
2	65,03*	0,26	12,44	14,51	2,85	4,92
3	14,51	0,26	45,60*	22,02	6,48	11,14
4	6,22	5,18	12,44	44,56*	7,25	24,35
5	2,07	87,56*	1,30	2,07	2,85	4,15

1–5 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
		0,60	0,34



READING PAPER

Part 1 (6 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read an article about the world's best diets. For questions 1–6, choose from the paragraphs A–E. **Some of the paragraphs may be chosen more than once.** There is an example (0).

FRENCH DON'T GET FAT, JAPANESE DON'T GET OLD

A

We are what we eat, so can changing the nationality of our diet improve our health? According to Mireille Guiliano, *French Women Don't Get Fat* author, the French 'embrace the virtues of freshness, variety, small portions, balance and always pleasure.' In 2005, researchers at the University of Pennsylvania found that the average meal in France is 25 per cent smaller than its American equivalent. Similarly, a carton of yoghurt sold in Philadelphia was 82 per cent larger than the same product in Paris, a hot dog 63 per cent larger and a soft drink 52 per cent. It's the answer to the riddle of the famed French paradox – the nation's ability to savour in brie and croissants while keeping their waistlines and weight in check.

B

According to Naomi Moriyama, the author of *Japanese Women Don't Get Old or Fat*, Japan is 'the food utopia of planet Earth with the world's leanest, healthiest and longest-lived people.' In terms of ingredients, the menu in this utopia is broadly similar to what you'd find in the Mediterranean, with added soya. As in France, portion control is crucial. Meals are eaten from bowls rather than giant plates, and a favourite Japanese saying translates as 'eat until you're only 80 per cent full.' Ritual is another key, visible in any decent Japanese restaurant. Even a cup of tea has its own ceremony with a role for each of the five senses, watching and listening as the brew is poured, touching the warm cup as you raise it to your lips, inhaling the scent and finally tasting.

C

These super-diets also overshadow healthy eating habits from other parts of the world. In neighbouring China, for instance, the traditional diet is very different to the greasy noodles and artery-clogging pork that fill the menu of your local takeaway. The country's newfound prosperity has left it with the world's second highest number of diabetes sufferers, but its dishes have historically evolved around vegetables, whole grains and soya beans, with small portions of fish or poultry and only shavings of red meat for flavouring. Researchers have found that in rural China, where villagers are still eating a traditional diet, it consists of just 20 per cent animal foods. It isn't only the content that's healthy. The preparation of steaming the food is also very important.

D

Along with gastro tourism, food media of television shows, books and online forums are making food an increasingly international melange. Instead of national borders, it is likely to be class boundaries that define how we eat in the future. In the UK lifespan is rising by around two years a decade but so, too, is the gap between the life expectancy of so-called manual and non-manual workers. In 1975, a male non-manual worker lived on average 2.1 years longer than his blue-collared counterpart; by 2005 that had grown to 3.3 years. Rising food prices will only accelerate this trend. Those who can afford to eat like yesterday's peasants, from fork or stream straight to plate, which is more expensive but healthier will live longer. The rest of society will be chomping on high-calorie junk – check-out cheap, but very costly as such food is related with heart disease, diabetes and other illnesses that obesity brings.

E

Food anxiety has turned us all into amateur chemists, but it's still hard to know what we should eat. Have we become too neurotic about our food? One man who thinks so is Dr Joe Schwarcz. His book *An Apple a Day* exposes 'the myths, misconceptions and exaggerations about diet, nutrition and the foods we eat.' According to him, nutrition is of course important, but it is not necessary to critically examine every bite we put in our mouths. There are no angelic foods or devilish foods. There are good diets and poor diets. Rather than single out any one national diet, he'd rather extract their common wisdom. 'The more whole grains, fruits and vegetables we eat the better. What we should strive for is three servings of whole grains a day and at least seven of fruits and vegetables.'

Adapted from 'The Guardian'



Ceremony is an essential part of the national diet.

Longevity is largely determined by social status and wealth.

High fiber foods are more important than any particular diet.

People following this diet have the longest lifespan in the world.

The booming economy has changed the nation's eating habits.

The secret of staying slim is discussed by scientists.

People should not base their eating habits on a single diet.

0	B
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Klaus. nr.	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)							Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	A	B	C	D	E	Neaišku	Neatsakė			
1	15,28	5,70	9,59	64,51*	3,63	0,52	0,78	0,65	0,64	0,51
2	13,99	4,66	36,79	4,15	39,90*	0,26	0,26	0,40	0,30	0,22
3	1,30	67,88*	7,77	20,98	1,30	0,26	0,52	0,68	0,50	0,43
4	10,10	2,33	22,28*	63,47	0,78	0,52	0,52	0,22	0,33	0,30
5	62,95*	4,66	10,62	1,81	19,17	0,00	0,78	0,63	0,49	0,39
6	4,66	3,37	18,13	3,11	69,69*	0,00	1,04	0,70	0,40	0,36

1–6 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,55	0,44	0,64

Part 2 (13 points, 1 point per item in questions 1–5 and 2 points per item in questions 6–9). You are going to read a newspaper article by linguistics professor David Crystal about texting. For questions 1–5, choose from statements A–G the one which best summarises each paragraph. There is one statement which you do not need to use. There is an example (0). For questions 6–9, find words in the text to complete the sentences. There is an example (00).

2B OR NOT 2B

A	The language is changing, study says
B	The early roots of texting
C	The evidence is against texting
D	Texting impacts language insignificantly
E	Texting requires a good sense for language
F	A fear of innovations throughout history
G	Severe criticism of texting

0	G
---	---

Text messaging is just the most recent focus of people's rage; what people are really angry about is a new generation gaining control of what they see as their language. Texting is a rather new phenomenon. Some prominent linguists compare texters with vandals who are doing to the English language what Genghis Khan did to his neighbours 800 years ago. They are totally destroying it: punctuation, sentences and vocabulary. And they must be stopped. 'As a new variety of language, texting has been condemned as 'textese', 'slanguage', a 'digital virus'. Texting is writing for illiterates.'



1

Ever since the arrival of printing – thought to be the invention of the devil because it would put false opinions into people's minds – people have been arguing that new technology would have disastrous consequences for language. Scares accompanied the introduction of the telegraph, telephone, and broadcasting. But has there ever been a linguistic phenomenon that has aroused such curiosity, suspicion, fear, confusion, antagonism, fascination, excitement and enthusiasm all at once as texting? And in such a short space of time. Less than a decade ago, hardly anyone had heard of it.

2

People think that the written language seen on mobile phone screens is new and alien, but all the popular beliefs about texting are wrong. Its graphic distinctiveness is not a new phenomenon, nor is its use restricted to the young. And only a very tiny part of it uses a distinctive orthography. A trillion text messages might seem a lot, but when we set these alongside the multi-trillion instances of standard orthography in everyday life, they appear as no more than a few ripples on the surface of the sea of language. Texting has added a new dimension to language use, but its long-term influence is negligible. Misspelling isn't universal: research shows that only 10% of words used in texts are misspelt.

3

Texters use deviant spellings – and they know they are deviant. But they are by no means the first to use such nonstandard forms as *cos* 'because', *wot* 'what', or *gissa* 'give us a'. Several of these are so much part of English literary tradition that they have been given entries in the Oxford English Dictionary. 'Cos' is there from 1828 and 'wot' from 1829. Many can be found in literary dialect representations from authors such as Charles Dickens or Mark Twain. In texts we find such forms as *msg* ('message') and *xlnt* ('excellent'). *Almst any wrd cn be abbrvted in ths wy* – though there is no consistency between texters. But this isn't new either. Eric Partridge published his Dictionary of Abbreviations in 1942. It contained dozens of SMS-looking examples, such as *agn* 'again', *mth* 'month', and *gd* 'good' – 50 years before texting was born.

4

Children could not be good at texting if they had not already developed considerable literacy awareness. Before you can write and play with abbreviated forms, you need to have a sense of how the sounds of your language relate to the letters. You need to know that there are such things as alternative spellings. If you are aware that your texting behaviour is different, you must have already intuited that there is such a thing as a standard. If you are using such abbreviations as *lol* ('laughing out loud') and *brb* ('be right back'), you must have developed a sensitivity to the communicative needs of your textees.

5

Some people dislike texting. Some are bemused by it. But it is merely the latest manifestation of the human ability to be linguistically creative and to adapt language to suit the demands of diverse settings. An extraordinary number of gloomy prophecies have been made about the supposed linguistic evils unleashed by texting. Sadly, its creative potential has been virtually ignored. But five years of research has at last begun to dispel the myths. The evidence shows that the language as a whole will not decline. In texting what we are seeing, in a small way, is language in evolution.

Adapted from 'The Guardian'

Klausimo nr.	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)						Neatsakė
	A	B	C	D	E	F	
1	3,37	8,55	4,92	5,18	1,55	76,17*	0,26
2	10,62	5,44	15,80	59,59*	7,51	0,78	0,26
3	10,62	67,36*	3,11	6,48	1,55	10,62	0,26
4	1,30	5,70	3,11	7,25	81,09*	1,30	0,26
5	56,74*	2,85	24,61	9,07	3,37	3,11	0,26



For questions 6–9, find words in the text to complete the sentences. **Write ONE word only.** There is an example (00).

6. Why were people scared of modern technologies?
People predicted a _____ effect on language.
7. What part of texters use characteristic texting orthography?
Such people make up a _____ part.
8. What is a contracted form of a written word or a phrase called?
It is called an _____.
9. What did five years of research show about texting?
It started to _____ unjustified beliefs about texting.

Klausimo nr.	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1	2			
6	26,94	1,55	71,50	0,72	0,63	0,55
7	31,35	0,00	68,65	0,69	0,50	0,41
8	52,07	11,40	36,53	0,42	0,73	0,61
9	24,35	0,00	75,65	0,76	0,55	0,51

1–9 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,66	0,58	0,84

Part 3 (6 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a newspaper article about the Natural History Museum. Seven phrases have been removed from the text. For questions 1–6, choose from the phrases A–H the one which best fits each gap. There is one extra phrase you do not need to use. There is an example (0).

A BUG'S LIFE

It's more science than science-fiction, but the new 'cocoon' built by the Natural History Museum to rehouse its vast collection of plant and insect specimens has something of the Space Odyssey about it.

The largest cocoon ever made by man is a cavernous, windowless 65-metre, eight-storey structure, which is due to open in September 2009 to honor Charles Darwin on his 200th birthday (0) H. The cocoon has grown quietly in west London since it was first conceived in 2001.

The cocoon will house not one insect but 17m of them, all carefully filed and annotated along with 3m flowering plant specimens. It is not just these unparalleled archives (1) _____. In the heart of the new building the Natural History Museum will also be putting its greatest living wonders on show: its staff of 220 scientists will be presented in full view of the public. The public will be able to watch scientists at work – preparing petri-dishes, peering through microscopes, eating lunch (2) _____. At various points the public will have the opportunity to interact directly with them, to ask questions and to examine experiments.

'There's no other museum in the world (3) _____ in this way or on this scale,' said Dr Michael Dixon, director of the museum. 'We have hundreds of our own scientists and thousands of others who are visiting, all working with our 70m specimens – (4) _____ to Darwin's finches and the Thames whale. Until now most of our science has been going on behind the scenes. The plan from the start has been to incorporate three elements – the collections, the researchers and the public. In some instances, (5) _____, deep in the heart of the cocoon – the public will be able to interact though the glass via an intercom system. The scientists will be able to see you too so it's a two-way process. It gives an idea of the openness. We've got 17m insect specimens and a lot aren't seen by the public, so it's an attempt to show more. It's always been designed for three purposes: to improve the quality of our collections, (6) _____; to have modern facilities for science and to allow the public to engage with science.'

Adapted from 'The Guardian'



- A that brings the public and scientists together E or perhaps grabbing an afternoon nap
 B as in the specimen preparation area F from meteorites and dinosaur fossils
 C that will be stored together for the first time G which create a two-way transparency
 D which have been at threat from things like water damage H as the highlight of the museum's Darwin centre

Klausimo nr.	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)								Neatsakė
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
1	7,77	15,03	41,45*	13,99	1,55	11,40	8,03	0,26	0,52
2	7,77	0,78	1,30	0,52	87,31*	2,07	0,26	0,00	0,00
3	60,36*	4,15	2,33	5,96	0,26	2,07	24,61	0,00	0,26
4	5,18	13,99	12,18	5,96	0,00	52,85*	9,33	0,00	0,52
5	7,51	43,26*	10,88	13,21	0,52	4,40	19,69	0,26	0,26
6	6,74	6,99	17,36	30,31*	2,33	13,21	21,24	0,26	1,55

1–6 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,53	0,44	0,66

USE OF ENGLISH PAPER

Part 1 (15 points, 1 point per item). For questions 1–15, insert the missing words. **Write only ONE word in each gap.** There is an example (0).

The world of work is changing rapidly. Gone are the days (0) when employment was working a nine-to-five job, earning a decent wage and (1) _____ the end of the day going home to be with the family. At (2) _____ start of the new millennium, employees work harder (3) _____ less pay while spending longer hours carrying out tasks. Imagine making enough money to pay off all your debts, save some income, and use some profits (4) _____ pleasure. Sounds like a great employment situation. However, you have to take action and come (5) _____ with your own game plan.

Developing your own business plan may seem like a romantic notion, but (6) _____ truth is you will do it alone. You could fail and lose everything. But you could also take off and fly (7) _____ an eagle. The real question is: do you want that sort (8) _____ responsibility? Do you possess the kind of character required (9) _____ be your own boss? You must have discipline and work out every detail of your business like your life depends (10) _____ it. You must be strong, intelligent and ready to make (11) _____ your mind quickly. You must be a leader.

The Internet is overflowing with resources you can use (12) _____ order to get your new business up and running. Today, you have access to a world of knowledge. You can learn (13) _____ other people's mistakes and avoid the pitfalls of many new start-up businesses. Furthermore (14) _____ are millions of potential customers online. Now more (15) _____ ever, opportunity is knocking for those who dare to answer the call.



Klausimo nr.	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
1	54,92	45,08	0,45	0,39	0,35
2	16,84	83,16	0,83	0,27	0,29
3	75,91	24,09	0,24	0,28	0,27
4	32,90	67,10	0,67	0,55	0,47
5	56,48	43,52	0,44	0,67	0,50
6	20,73	79,27	0,79	0,46	0,47
7	31,09	68,91	0,69	0,19	0,19
8	26,94	73,06	0,73	0,42	0,37
9	9,84	90,16	0,90	0,23	0,32
10	16,32	83,68	0,84	0,39	0,43
11	38,34	61,66	0,62	0,47	0,40
12	19,69	80,31	0,80	0,37	0,37
13	29,79	70,21	0,70	0,40	0,35
14	8,03	91,97	0,92	0,21	0,36
15	24,87	75,13	0,75	0,47	0,44

1–15 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,69	0,38	0,79

Part 2 (10 points, 1 point per item). For questions 1–10, use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the space in the same line of the text. There is an example (0).

Google is the world's most popular search engine.		
More than 380 million people use it (0) ...	(0) MONTH	<i>monthly</i>
Known for its simple design the company's free search tool which (1) ... consumers to type in any name, term or phrase and (2) ... find related material online. Google's name is a play on the word Googol, which is a mathematical term (3) ... to the number that consists of a 1 followed by 100 zeros.	(1) ABLE	
In most cases, the company provides its services free to all (4) ..., making profit from putting in an (5) ... on pages instead. As Google's visible (6) ... has spread across the Web, it has become one of the world's most popular sites. Google also stresses the respectful (7) ... of its employees, offering benefits that are (8) ... considered as the most generous. In the past two years, Google has placed growing emphasis on (9) ... with companies like eBay, Dell, MTV and AOL. Its simple mission is to make the world's information easily and quickly (10) ...	(2) EFFECT	
	(3) REFER	
	(4) CONSUME	
	(5) ADVERTISE	
	(6) USEFUL	
	(7) TREAT	
	(8) WIDE	
	(9) PARTNER	
	(10) ACCESS	



Klausimo nr.	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
1	87,56	12,44	0,12	0,38	0,46
2	62,44	37,56	0,38	0,64	0,51
3	98,45	1,55	0,02	0,06	0,18
4	33,42	66,58	0,67	0,52	0,44
5	46,11	53,89	0,54	0,15	0,14
6	68,65	31,35	0,31	0,57	0,46
7	41,71	58,29	0,58	0,37	0,30
8	39,64	60,36	0,60	0,66	0,54
9	53,37	46,63	0,47	0,57	0,45
10	74,09	25,91	0,26	0,46	0,39

1–10 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,39	0,44	0,78

Part 3 (15 points, 1 point per item). Read the interview with chef T. Beckman. For questions 1–15, complete the gaps by putting the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form. There is an example (0).

When and how did you decide to become a chef?

My family and friends encouraged me to go to school to become a better cook. I had always loved to cook, but I (0) wasn't sure I wanted to become a chef until I (1) _____ (to enter) the cooking school.

Tell us how your career unfolded.

While I (2) _____ (to study) at the cooking school, a chef at the school approached me and asked if I (3) _____ (to like) a job at a local hotel. I worked there, then at the Ritz-Carlton Chicago and at a restaurant called Tra Via where I was able to show what I (4) _____ (to learn) over the years.

Who were the biggest inspirations for your career?

My mother and my father because my mother (5) _____ (to teach) me how to cook in my childhood and never said that food had (6) _____ (to prepare) only one way. My father encouraged me to try new things, even if I (7) _____ (not to be) sure they would work.

How important is it to create and maintain relationships within your profession?

It is extremely important. I was able to communicate with important people only after I (8) _____ (to join) several professional organizations. If you didn't get in touch with other chefs, you (9) _____ (not to know) what was going on in the industry.

Is there a major difference where you study?

As far as I can tell, there is no difference. Nowadays you (10) _____ (to judge) for your ability, and not by where you went to school. Any employer would rather (11) _____ (to have) a hardworking and creative chef than someone with just a diploma from a prestigious school.

What do you enjoy most of all about teaching your students?

Being able to play with food makes me the happiest chef in the world. I (12) _____ (to teach) for over three years now, and I love it. Working with students lets me (13) _____ (to experiment) and I love passing on my enthusiasm and knowledge.

What advice would you give on the education and career?

I suppose students need (14) _____ (to get) all the knowledge from their teachers. Also working skills and abilities need to be developed. So, (15) _____ (to work) hard and listen well.



Klausimo nr.	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
1	52,59	47,41	0,47	0,23	0,21
2	31,35	68,65	0,69	0,53	0,44
3	36,01	63,99	0,64	0,20	0,20
4	56,74	43,26	0,43	0,33	0,30
5	79,53	20,47	0,20	0,32	0,31
6	54,15	45,85	0,46	0,73	0,59
7	44,04	55,96	0,56	0,42	0,34
8	29,53	70,47	0,70	0,31	0,29
9	56,48	43,52	0,44	0,50	0,37
10	58,29	41,71	0,42	0,76	0,60
11	37,56	62,44	0,62	0,47	0,39
12	44,56	55,44	0,55	0,62	0,47
13	45,85	54,15	0,54	0,46	0,37
14	24,35	75,65	0,76	0,42	0,39
15	18,39	81,61	0,82	0,46	0,46

1–15 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,55	0,45	0,81

WRITING PAPER

You must do both Part 1 and Part 2 of the Writing Paper.

Part 1 (14 points). Read the task given in Lithuanian and do it in English.

Latvijos mokyklose vykstančio projekto „Mokyklinės šventės“ koordinatorių pakvietė Jus dalyvauti projekto pristatyme. Jūs nutarėte parašyti laišką projekto koordinatoriui Janiui Braslai. Laiške:

- padėkokite už kvietimą ir sutikite dalyvauti projekto pristatyme;
- parašykite, apie kokią savo mokyklos tradicinę šventę ir kodėl būtent apie ją ketinate parodyti videofilmą;
- praneškite savo atvykimo ir išvykimo datą;
- pasiteiraukite, kur gyvensite (viešbutyje ar šeimoje).

Laiško apimtis 110–130 žodžių. Laišką pradėkite ir baikite pagal anglų kalbos laiškų rašymo taisykles. Nerašykite savo vardo ir pavardės.

Please count the number of words, including articles, prepositions, the greeting and the ending.

To: JanisBrasla@ymail.lv

Subject: Project VISIT

Date: 3 June, 2009

Name Surname (pasirašyti nereikia)



Part 2 (16 points). You have decided to take part in a writing competition. Write a composition expressing your opinion on the following topic:

It is important for everybody to protect nature

Write 150–170 words.

Letter Assessment Scale

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Descriptors</i>	<i>Mokinių sk. (%)</i>	<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
<i>Content</i>	3	All content points included. Communicative purpose(s) fully achieved.	72,02	0,90	0,15	0,37
	2	All major content points included with minor omissions and/or some irrelevant content. Communicative purpose(s) partly achieved.	26,42			
	1	A few content points included with major omissions and/or some irrelevant content. Communicative purpose(s) hardly achieved.	1,30			
	0*	Little or no content relevance. Communicative purpose(s) not achieved.	0,26			
<i>Layout and Organisation</i>	3	Appropriate layout. Ideas effectively organized, parts of text (clauses, sentences) linked appropriately with suitable linking devices.	24,35	0,67	0,36	0,57
	2	Minor problems with layout. Minor problems with organization of ideas and linking. Linking devices sometimes used inappropriately.	54,15			
	1	Major problems with layout. Major problems with organization of ideas and linking. Linking devices often used inappropriately.	18,91			
	0	Major problems with layout. Inappropriate organization and linking. Lack or absence of linking devices.	2,59			
<i>Language Use</i>	<i>Appropriacy of Vocabulary and Grammatical Structures</i>			0,55	0,39	0,66
	4	All vocabulary and grammatical structures used appropriately to the sociolinguistic situation (context, purpose, addressee). Register consistently appropriate (neutral or semi-formal). Politeness conventions observed.	9,07			
	3	Vocabulary and grammatical structures used mostly appropriately to the sociolinguistic situation. Register on the whole appropriate. Minor problems with politeness.	27,98			
	2	Vocabulary and grammatical structures often used inappropriately to the sociolinguistic situation. Inconsistent attempts at appropriate register. Problems with politeness.	41,19			
	1	Vocabulary and grammatical structures used mostly inappropriately to the sociolinguistic situation. Major problems with register and politeness.	17,88			
	0	Vocabulary and grammatical structures used inappropriately to the sociolinguistic situation. Little or no awareness of register. Little or no sense of politeness.	3,89			



<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Descriptors</i>	<i>Mokinių sk. (%)</i>	<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
		<i>Accuracy** of Vocabulary and Grammatical Structures (Spelling Included)</i>				
	4	Excellent handling of vocabulary and grammatical structures, no errors or a couple of (1–2) minor errors**, meaning never obscured.	6,74	0,38	0,58	0,75
	3	Good handling of vocabulary and grammatical structures, a few minor (3–5) errors** mostly in complex structures, meaning never obscured.	14,51			
	2	Average handling of vocabulary and grammatical structures, a few (6–8) errors** mostly in complex structures, meaning never obscured.	25,39			
	1	Poor handling of vocabulary and grammatical structures, frequent (9–11) errors** both in complex (if used) and simple structures, meaning may be obscured.	28,76			
	0	Inadequate handling of vocabulary and grammatical structures, numerous (12 or more) errors** even in simple structures, meaning may be obscured.	24,61			
Total score	14					

* If the content is irrelevant and is scored 0, the whole answer is scored 0.

** All instances of the same TYPE of error are considered as ONE error.

Both English and American spelling norms are acceptable.

Pastabos dėl laiško vertinimo:

1. Jei laiško parašyta ne daugiau kaip 55 žodžiai, užduotis nevertinama.
2. Jei parašyta 56–99 žodžiai, vertinimas teksto organizavimo aspektu mažinamas 1 tašku.
3. Jei parašyta 100–140 žodžių, vertinimas nemažinamas.
4. Jei parašyta 141 žodis ir daugiau, vertinimas teksto organizavimo aspektu mažinamas 1 tašku.

Composition Assessment Scale

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Descriptors</i>	<i>Mokinių sk. (%)</i>	<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
<i>Content/Task Fulfilment</i>	4	All content relevant to the topic. Excellent treatment of the topic: good variety of ideas, accurate details / examples.	21,50	0,64	0,43	0,66
	3	Most content relevant to the topic. Good treatment of the topic: some variety of ideas, reasonably accurate details / examples.	34,72			
	2	Some irrelevant content. Average treatment of the topic: little variety of ideas, restricted use of details / examples.	26,42			
	1	Little content relevance. Treatment of the topic is hardly adequate: very few ideas, poor or no use of details / examples.	14,25			
	0	Little content relevance, or content irrelevant. Treatment of the topic is inadequate: too few ideas, very poor or no use of details / examples.	3,11			



<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Descriptors</i>	<i>Mokinių sk. (%)</i>	<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
<i>Layout and Organisation</i>	4	Full command of layout: effective organization and paragraphing. Fluent expression: united ideas logically sequenced, main ideas clearly stated and supported. A variety of linking devices used appropriately.	17,88	0,63	0,40	0,62
	3	Minor problems with layout: evident attempt at organisation and paragraphing. Adequate expression: adequately united, logically sequenced ideas, main ideas clearly stated and supported. Simple linking devices used appropriately.	37,82			
	2	Problems with layout, organisation or paragraphing. Uneven expression, little unity of ideas, logical sequence difficult to follow but main ideas stand out. Simple linking devices used mainly appropriately.	29,02			
	1	Major problems with layout: little sense of organization or paragraphing. Very uneven expression, no unity of ideas, very little sense of logical sequencing, ideas difficult to follow. Linking devices not used or used inappropriately.	10,62			
	0	Major problems with layout: no sense of organization or paragraphing. Inadequate expression, no unity of ideas, no sense of logical sequence, ideas very difficult to follow. Linking devices not used or used inappropriately.	4,66			
<i>Language Use</i>	<i>Richness of Vocabulary and Grammatical Structures. Register Appropriacy</i>			0,54	0,45	0,77
	4	Very rich vocabulary and grammatical structures. Register always appropriate to audience (neutral or semi-formal).	7,77			
	3	Rich vocabulary and grammatical structures. Register appropriate to audience (neutral or semi-formal).	27,72			
	2	Adequate vocabulary and grammatical structures. Register on the whole appropriate.	41,19			
	1	Limited range of vocabulary and grammatical structures, sometimes used inadequately. Register often inappropriate.	18,13			
	0	Very limited vocabulary and grammatical structures. Little or no awareness of register.	5,18			
	<i>Accuracy of Vocabulary and Grammatical Structures (Spelling Included)</i>			0,35	0,57	0,77
	4	Very good control of both complex and simple vocabulary and grammatical structures, a couple of (1–4) minor errors **, meaning never obscured.	4,92			
	3	Good control of both complex and simple vocabulary and grammatical structures, a few (5–8) errors **, mainly in complex structures, meaning never obscured.	14,77			



<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Descriptors</i>	<i>Mokinių sk. (%)</i>	<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
	2	Adequate handling of simple, but problems with complex (if used) vocabulary and grammatical structures, frequent (9–12) errors ^{**} , meaning may be obscured.	27,98			
	1	Problems with both complex (if used) and simple vocabulary and grammatical structures, frequent (13–15) errors ^{**} , meaning may be obscured.	19,69			
	0	Major problems with both complex (if used) and simple vocabulary and grammatical structures, a large number of errors ^{**} (16 and more), meaning may be obscured.	32,64			
Total score	16			0,54	0,46	0,82

* If the content is irrelevant and is scored 0, the whole composition is scored 0.

** All instances of the same TYPE of error are considered as ONE error.
Both British and American spelling norms are acceptable.

Pastabos dėl rašinio vertinimo:

1. Jei rašinio parašyta mažiau nei 75 žodžiai, užduotis nevertinama.
2. Jei parašyta 76–139 žodžiai, teksto organizavimo vertinimas mažinamas 1 tašku.
3. Jei parašyta 181 žodis ir daugiau, vertinimas teksto organizavimo aspektu mažinamas 1 tašku.

