

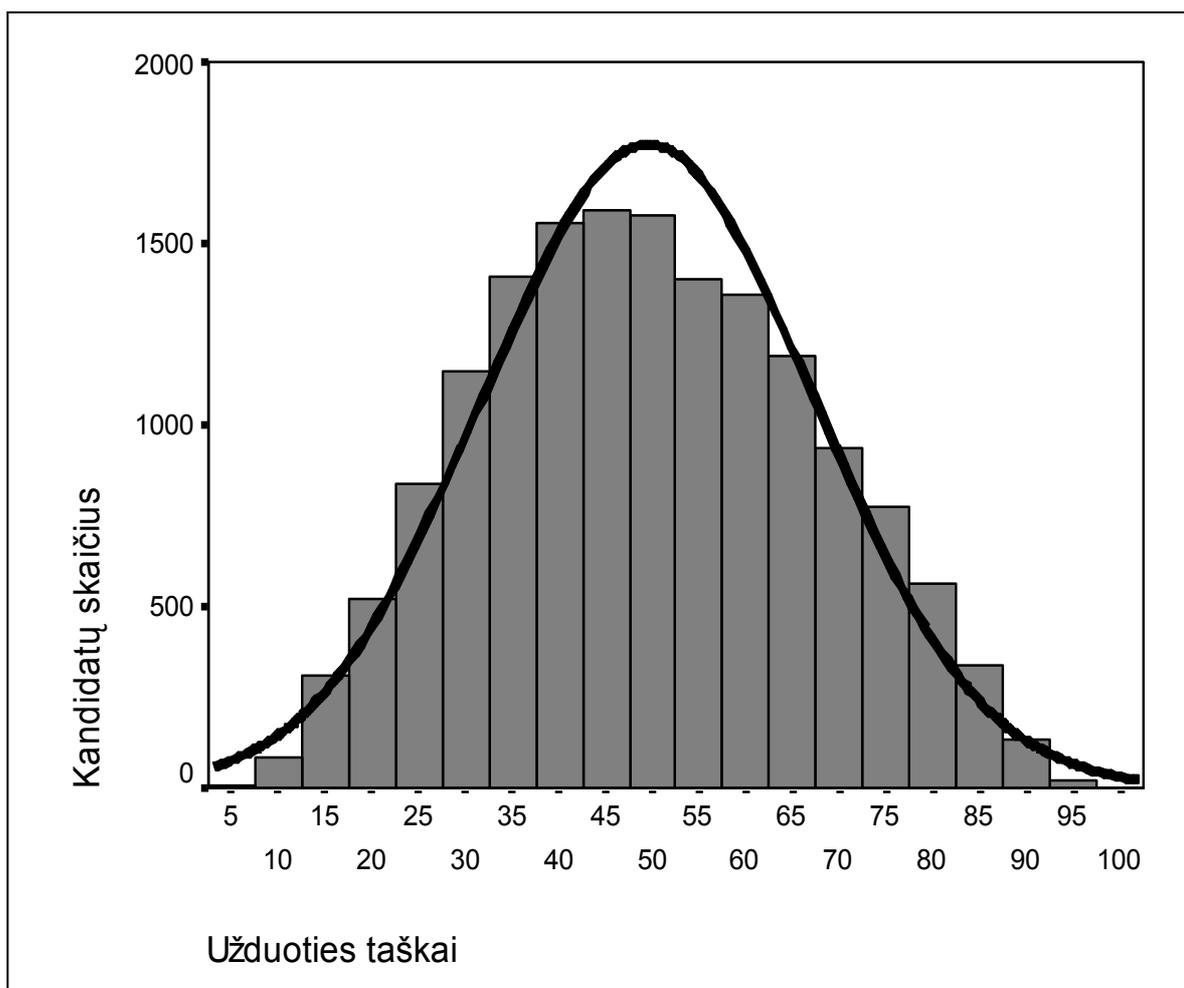
2006 M. ANGLŲ KALBOS VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO REZULTATŲ STATISTINĖ ANALIZĖ

2006 m. gegužės 31 d. valstybinį anglų kalbos brandos egzaminą laikė 15 749 kandidatai – vidurinio ugdymo programos baigiamųjų klasių mokiniai, kitų laidų abiturientai. Egzaminą ketino laikyti 15 903 kandidatai, 154 iš jų į egzaminą neatvyko.

Pakartotinės sesijos metu valstybinį anglų kalbos brandos egzaminą birželio 19 dieną laikė 54 kandidatai, 15 iš jų egzamino neišlaikė.

Maksimali taškų suma, kurią galėjo surinkti laikantys egzaminą kandidatai, – 100 taškų. Minimali egzamino išlaikymo taškų sumos riba, kuri nustatoma po egzamino rezultatų sumavimo, – 29 taškai. Tai sudarė 29 proc. visų galimų taškų. Valstybinio anglų kalbos brandos egzamino neišlaikė 12,3 proc. laikiusiųjų.

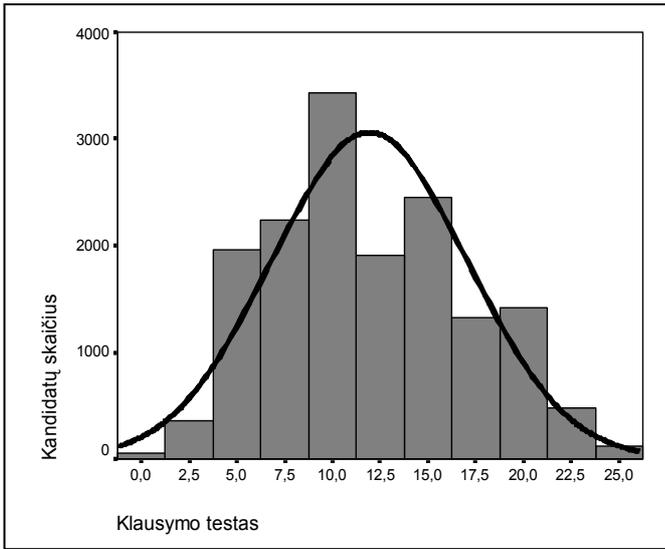
Valstybinio anglų kalbos brandos egzamino rezultatų vidurkis yra 49,52 taško, taškų sumos standartinis nuokrypis (dispersija) – 17,69. Laikiusių valstybinį anglų kalbos brandos egzaminą kandidatų surinktų taškų pasiskirstymas pateiktas 1 diagramoje.



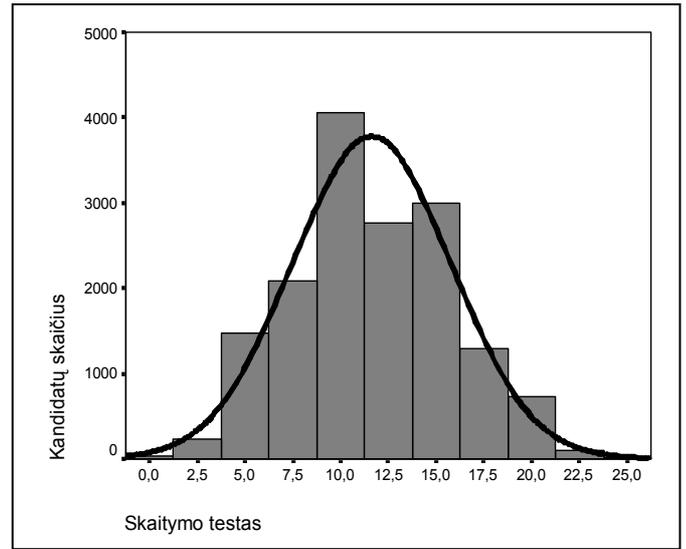
1 diagrama. Valstybinį anglų kalbos brandos egzaminą laikiusių kandidatų surinktų taškų pasiskirstymas



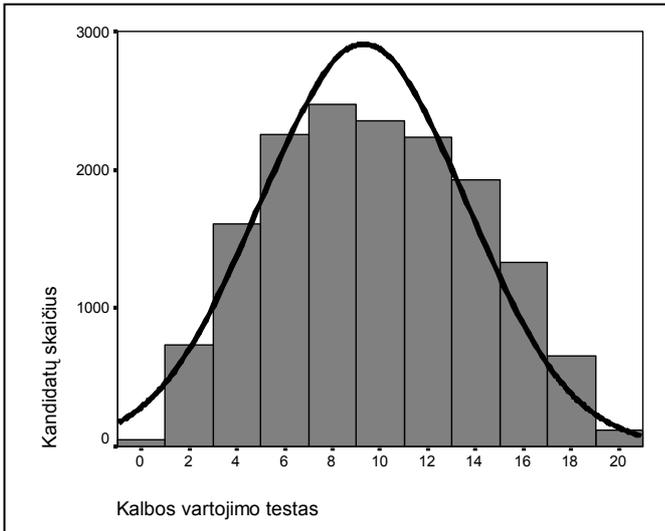
Anglų kalbos valstybinio brandos egzamino užduotis susideda iš 4 dalių: klausymo, skaitymo, kalbos vartojimo ir rašymo testų. Atskirų užduoties dalių taškų pasiskirstymai pateikti 2–9 diagramose.



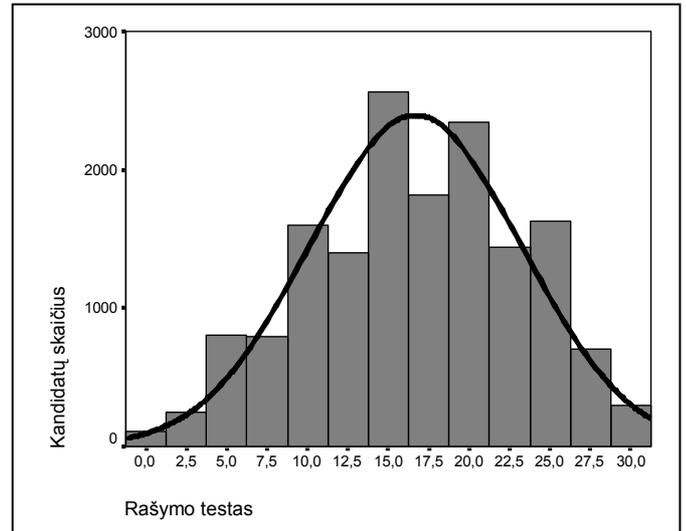
2 diagrama. Klausymo testo taškų pasiskirstymas



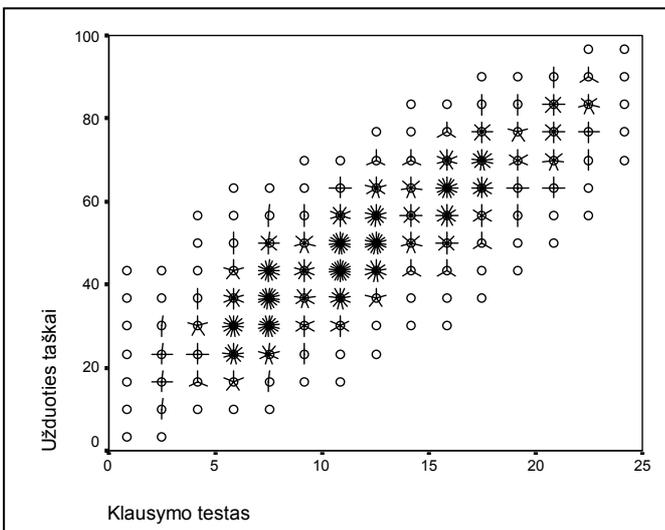
3 diagrama. Skaitymo testo taškų pasiskirstymas



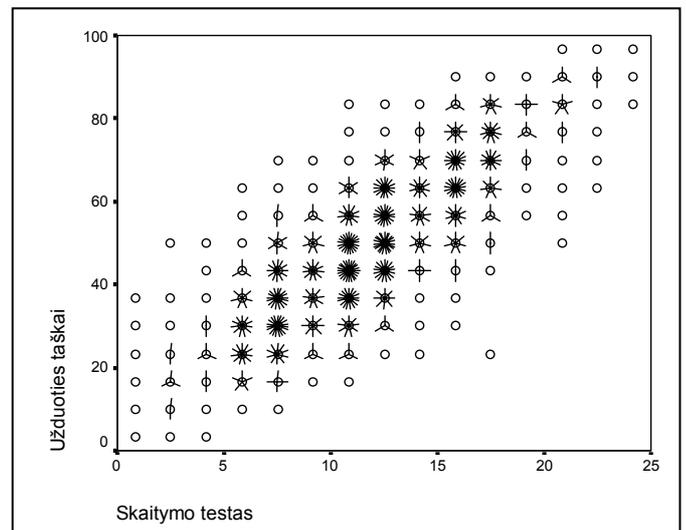
4 diagrama. Kalbos vartojimo testo taškų pasiskirstymas



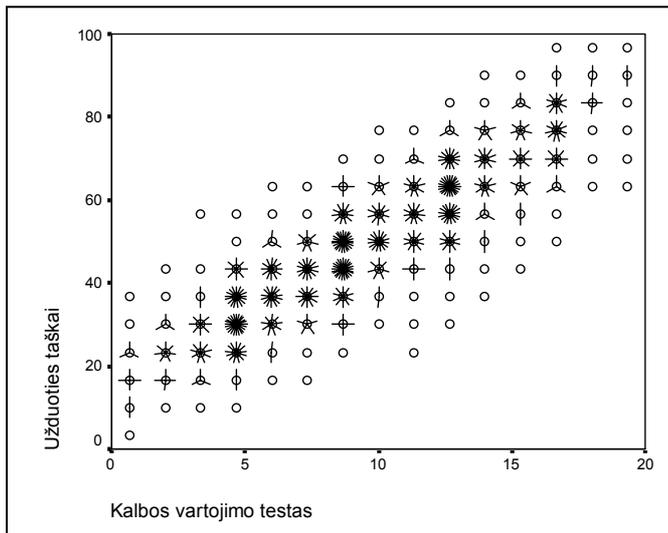
5 diagrama. Rašymo testo taškų pasiskirstymas



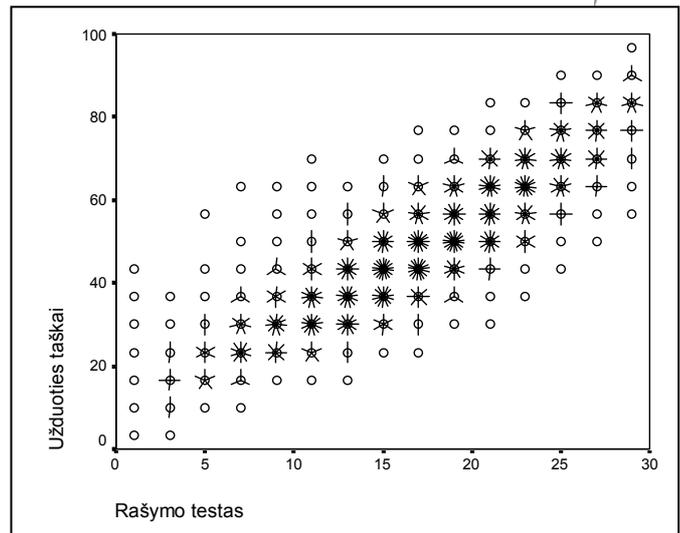
6 diagrama. Klausymo testo ir visos egzamino užduoties koreliacija



7 diagrama. Skaitymo testo ir visos egzamino užduoties koreliacija



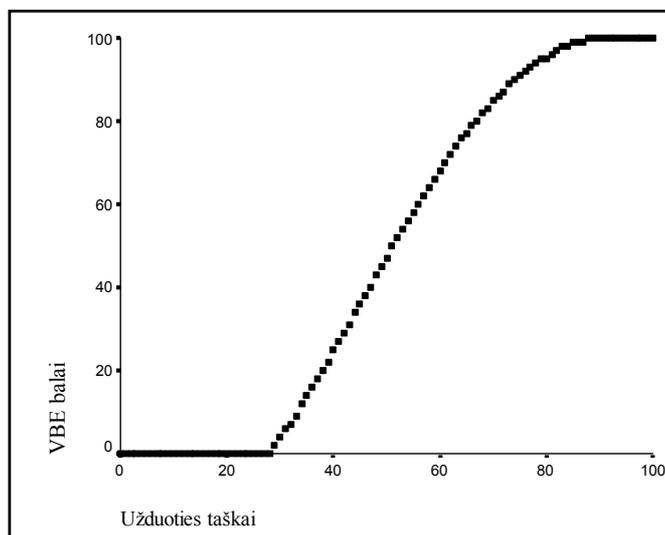
8 diagrama. Kalbos vartojimo testo ir visos egzamino užduoties koreliacija



9 diagrama. Rašymo testo ir visos egzamino užduoties koreliacija

Anglų kalbos valstybinį brandos egzaminą laikė daugiau merginų nei vaikinių (merginų – 60,2 proc., vaikinių – 39,8 proc.). Vaikinių rezultatai truputį geresni nei merginų (vaikinių valstybinio brandos egzamino balų vidurkis yra 47,2, merginų – 44,2).

Valstybinio brandos egzamino įvertinimas yra šimtbalės 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 dešimtbalės skalės pažymį nėra verčiami. Jie įrašomi kandidato brandos atestato priede kaip valstybinio brandos egzamino įvertinimas. Pavyzdžiui, įrašoma 40 (keturiasdešimt). Kandidatų surinktų egzamino užduoties taškų ir jų įvertinimo valstybinio anglų kalbos brandos egzamino balais santykis pateiktas 10 diagramoje.



10 diagrama. Užduoties taškų ir VBE balų santykis

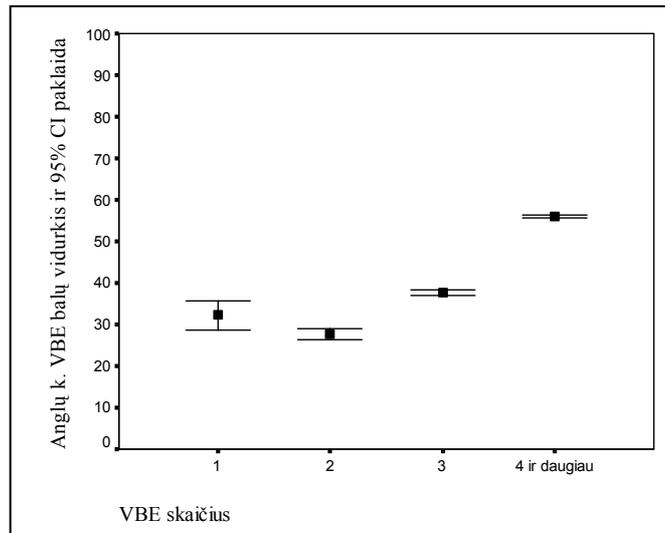
Valstybinio anglų kalbos brandos egzamino darbus Vilniuje vertino 313 vertintojų – anglų kalbos mokytojų, atvykusių iš įvairių Lietuvos miestų bei rajonų, ir universitetų dėstytojų. Kiekvienas egzamino darbas buvo įvertintas du kartus, vertinimams nesutapus – dar ir trečią kartą.

Iš daugiau kaip 15 tūkstančių kandidatų, laikusių valstybinį anglų kalbos brandos egzaminą, tik šį valstybinį brandos egzaminą laikė 250 kandidatų. Kai kurie mokiniai laikė du (1094) ar tris (4035), o 10 138 mokiniai – keturis ir daugiau valstybinių brandos egzaminų.

Laikiusieji anglų kalbos ir kitą valstybinį brandos egzaminą mokiniai rinkosi lietuvių gimtosios kalbos testą (13 755), istoriją (10 523), matematiką (10 180), fiziką (2004), lietuvių gimtosios kalbos teksto interpretaciją (1296), lietuvių valstybinę kalbą (1182), biologiją (1163), chemiją (703), rusų kalbą (470), vokiečių kalbą (64), prancūzų kalbą (44).



11 diagramoje pateikta priklausomybė tarp laikytų valstybinių brandos egzaminų skaičiaus ir anglų kalbos valstybinio brandos egzamino rezultatų.



11 diagrama. Priklausomybė tarp laikytų valstybinių brandos egzaminų skaičiaus ir anglų kalbos valstybinio brandos egzamino rezultatų

Valstybinio brandos egzamino vertinimas yra norminis: kiekvieno mokinio pasiekimai lyginami su kitų laikysiujų šį brandos egzaminą pasiekimais. Statistinei analizei atlikti atsitiktinai buvo atrinkta 400 kandidatų darbų. Suvedus iš tų darbų informaciją, kiekvienam užduoties klausimui (ar jo daliai, jei jis turėjo struktūrines dalis) buvo nustatyta:

- **kuri dalis (procentais) kandidatų pasirinko atitinkamą atsakymą** (A, B, C, D ar E, jei klausimas buvo su pasirenkamaisiais atsakymais) **ar surinko atitinkamą skaičių taškų** (0, 1, 2 ir t. t.);
- **klausimo sunkumas.** Šio parametro skaitinė reikšmė yra procentinis 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. Pagal statistinę testų teoriją geriausi klausimai yra tie, kurių sunkumas apie 50 proc. (klausimo su 5 pasirenkamaisiais atsakymais, įvertinus spėjimo paklaidą, – apie 60 proc.). Labai lengvo klausimo sunkumas – daugiau kaip 80 proc., labai sunkaus – mažiau kaip 20 proc.;

- **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, tai tokio klausimo skiriamoji geba maža. Panaši skiriamoji geba gali būti ir labai sunkaus klausimo, į kurį neatsakė taip pat beveik visi. Neigiama skiriamosios gebos reikšmė rodo, kad silpnesnieji (sprendžiant pagal visą egzamino užduotį) už tą klausimą surinko daugiau taškų nei stipresnieji (tai tikrai blogo klausimo požymis). Pagal statistinę testų teoriją geri klausimai yra tie, kurių skiriamoji geba yra 40–50, labai geri – 60 ir daugiau. Dėl įvairių pedagoginių ir psichologinių tikslų kai kurie labai sunkūs (arba labai lengvi) klausimai pateikiami teste, nors jų skiriamoji geba ir nėra optimali;

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

Toliau pateikiama egzamino užduoties klausimų statistinė analizė. Tikimės, kad ši analizė padės pedagogams geriau suprasti 2006 metų valstybinio anglų kalbos brandos egzamino užduoties problemas, o užduoties autoriams padės parengti tobulesnę 2007 metų egzamino užduotį.

Šią 2006 metų anglų kalbos valstybinio brandos egzamino statistinę analizę parengė Nacionalinio egzaminų centro darbuotojai. Klausimus, pastabas, siūlymus prašome siųsti adresu: M. Katkaus g. 44, LT-09217 Vilnius, faks. (8~5)2752268, el. p. centras@nec.lt

Daugiau informacijos apie jau įvykusius ir dar būsimus brandos egzaminus, atskirų egzaminų programas ir reikalavimus, egzaminų ataskaitas galite rasti internete adresu www.egzaminai.lt



2006 M. ANGLŲ KALBOS VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO UŽDUOTIS

LISTENING PAPER (30 minutes. 50:2=25 points)

Part 1 (14 points, 2 points per item). You will hear people talking in seven different situations. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer, A, B or C, and circle it. You will hear each text twice.

. Part 1

ONE. You hear a tourist guide addressing a group of people. What is the main point of her speech?

- A to advertise the programme
- B to announce timetable changes
- C to warn of possible problems

I would like to give you some additional information about the programme we are offering. As you have been informed before, all guided tours are included in the price of the holiday, but I feel I have to tell you a few other things that might help. We usually leave the hotel quite early in the morning when we go on a tour and I'm afraid that on those days we shall have to be up much earlier than usual and probably than most of you would be on holiday. Please don't be late because if you are we'll have to leave without you. The details of the next tour are in the welcome packs that we have given you so please have another look.

TWO. You hear a radio announcement. What is it about?

- A a new radio programme
- B a new website
- C a new magazine.

We are going to be a little different from what you've had so far. The whole point of this initiative is to open up a global conversation. You talk about news where you live and through the power of the internet and other new technologies, as well as through the power of a relatively old technology – radio, we are going to bring together voices and conversations from around the world. This on-line talk is going to be a rolling conversation. We'll start the day by letting you know what topics caught our eye. If we've missed something on our list, drop us a line. Send us an e-mail, write to us, make a suggestion, let us know.

THREE. You hear a computer expert giving advice. Who is he talking to?

- A A parent
- B A novice internet user
- C A teenager

The simplest way to keep an eye on the sites that teenagers are visiting is to look at the site history feature on the web browser. If you click on the small arrow to the right of the address box at the top of the browser window, a box will appear with a list of addresses that have been accessed recently. Hopefully these will be the most common sites among teenagers. However, these addresses can be cleared quite easily, so for a more rigorous approach to monitoring, try using CyberSitter or ContentProtect which will keep a log of all sites that anyone visits or tries to visit. Good luck!

FOUR. You overhear a woman talking to someone about her mother. How does the woman feel?

- A She is angry.
- B She is disappointed.
- C She is frustrated.

You know I have this terrible problem with my Mom. It's not just me, it's my children, too. The thing is that my children have no idea what they could give their Granny for Christmas. No do I for that matter. She always says she has everything she needs and we shouldn't bother. Nothing can make her happy. We keep having rows about this, but she wouldn't change. Being very elderly, she is so difficult to buy things for, and with an attitude like that she is not helping us. We have no idea what to do.

FIVE. You hear a man talking about butterflies. What is the purpose of his talk?

- A to define a research problem
- B to give a classification of butterflies
- C to explain how butterflies travel

Butterflies migrate long distances and we have no clue how they do it, how they actually get there. Now, a classic example of this is the monarch butterfly. It flies across the Atlantic and from North and Central America, and it ends up in this country, in the south-west of England. How does this happen? That's what we are trying to investigate. Another example is the painted lady, and that comes from North America to here. And there are indeed several species which cross the English Channel. What we are trying to do is locate a butterfly at a number of points in time and thus trace its route.

SIX. You hear a woman talking about Elvis Presley, a famous singer. How did she feel about him?

- A She was sorry for him.
- B She was critical of him.
- C She was indifferent to him.

When I was growing up, there weren't any Elvis fans in our house. I guess my father would have disapproved of us listening to him. In our neighbourhood, all the mums loved Tom Jones. But I worked in a canteen and the women who worked there loved Elvis. When I was a child I wasn't sure whether Elvis was dead or alive. He looked like a guy who you might see working in a petrol station with grease and mud on his shirt, and dirty hands. When Elvis died it was reported as though it was supposed to change my life. And I felt left out. I didn't have any response to his death, except to be a little surprised that he hadn't been dead for years.

SEVEN. You hear a cyclist telling someone about people's reaction to him. What was the reaction?

A The people were astonished.

B The people were cautious.

C The people were confused.

In some places it was as if I'd just arrived in a space ship, literally from outer space. Perhaps if I'd arrived in a vehicle they wouldn't have been so surprised. A lot of them couldn't believe that I'd actually gone on the bicycle. You know, they'd say, "How have you come to this place?", and I'd say "On the bicycle", and they'd say "What! This bicycle?". They'd sort of come around and have a look and usually they'd be most hospitable and most friendly but often, you know, in most cases they were absolutely amazed.

1. You hear a tourist guide addressing a group of people.

What is the main point of his speech?

A to advertise the programme

B to announce timetable changes

C to warn of possible problems

<i>Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)</i>				<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C*</i>	<i>Neatsakė</i>			
24,25	41,45	33,50	0,50	33,50	23,33	0,22

2. You hear a radio announcement.

What is it about?

A a new radio programme

B a new website

C a new magazine

<i>Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)</i>				<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
<i>A</i>	<i>B*</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Neatsakė</i>			
38,00	55,75	5,50	0,75	55,75	-10,00	-0,09

3. You hear a computer expert giving advice.

Who is he talking to?

A a parent

B a novice internet user

C a teenager

<i>Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)</i>				<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
<i>A*</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Neatsakė</i>			
60,50	31,25	7,75	0,50	55,75	56,67	0,45

4. You overhear a woman talking to someone about her mother.

How does the woman feel?

A She is angry.

B She is disappointed.

C She is frustrated.

<i>Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)</i>				<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C*</i>	<i>Neatsakė</i>			
1,75	50,25	47,50	0,50	47,50	25,83	0,19



5. You hear a man talking about butterflies.

What is the purpose of his talk?

- A to define a research problem
- B to give a classification of butterflies
- C to explain how butterflies travel

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A*	B	C	Neatsakė			
32,25	14,25	52,50	1,00	32,25	50,00	0,47

6. You hear a woman talking about Elvis Presley, a famous singer.

How did she feel about him when she was a child?

- A She was sorry for him.
- B She was critical of him.
- C She was indifferent to him.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C*	Neatsakė			
11,25	24,50	63,50	0,75	63,50	27,50	0,26

7. You hear a cyclist telling someone about people's reaction to him.

What was the reaction?

- A The people were astonished.
- B The people were cautious.
- C The people were confused.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A*	B	C	Neatsakė			
73,50	10,75	15,00	0,75	73,50	30,83	0,32

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)								Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14			
1,75	6,25	13,50	22,25	27,50	18,00	8,75	2,00	52,36	29,17	0,58

Part 2 (26 points, 2 points per item). You will hear part of a radio announcement about a competition. For questions 1-13, complete the sentences. You may use more than one word. You will hear the recording twice.

Part 2

... and our final announcement is about a competition. History Online and Weekend Radio are offering you the chance to win a luxurious weekend for you and your family at the Castle Hotel in Edinburgh. Test your knowledge of History and Culture and win a long weekend in Edinburgh! You will hear the questions at the very end of this announcement, but now – here are some details about the prize.

The prize consists of a three-night stay (accommodation and full breakfast) at The Castle Hotel, one of the most stylish hotels in the city offering great views and ease of access to all the main sights.

The Castle Hotel is centrally located on the historic North Bridge, just a short walk from both Princes Street and the Royal Mile. The hotel's facilities include a superb health club with a swimming pool. The hotel also boasts a gastronomic restaurant, which is open all day, and there's also a wide range of options for dining out, including many excellent Italian restaurants.

Included in the prize are family tickets for a range of activities among which are the Museum of Flight, with the Concorde Experience (this is half an hour's drive from Edinburgh), Royal Yacht Britannia – moored in Leith, Edinburgh's historic port, The Motor Museum, in Lothian – a 40-minute drive from Edinburgh, and finally, a visit to Holyrood House – the Queen's residence in Edinburgh.

To help you access these places and explore the beauty of the surrounding area, Renault will provide you with a latest model of a family car, including insurance, but excluding fuel. You can use the car for four days at the same time as the stay at the Castle Hotel.

The driver must be over 25 years of age, hold a full, clean and current UK Driving Licence. The car will have to be picked up from and delivered back to a car centre, which is located just outside Edinburgh. There is no cash or other alternative if the winning family does not wish to take part in the activities offered or use the car.

Winners may be required to submit an identity card before receiving their prize. Uses of the winners' personal data are subject to the privacy policy which may be found on our Website.

By entering the Competition, the prize winners agree to allow the free use of their name and location for publicity and news purposes, but no other personal information will be publicised without the winners' written consent.

Once the entry is drawn and the prize winner is announced, the Competition is closed. The Chief Expert's decision is final and binding on the entrants. No correspondence will be entered into. You will receive no explanations or answers to your queries.

We reserve the right at any time to modify the prize draw, including modifications of the prize itself. In the unlikely event that the prize cannot be provided, the winner will be given another prize which is of equal or greater value.

There is also an additional prize. Every entrant who forwards the competition to 3 different valid email addresses will also be eligible to win a mini Atlas. The winners of the mini Atlases will be the first 250 names drawn from all qualifying entrants. The idea of offering this prize has been suggested by our History Online experts who are also involved in publishing. Atlases will be provided during the week following the competition end date.

These were the main rules of the Competition. And now – the quiz. Listen to the questions. Question one...

Test your Knowledge and Win a Luxury Weekend

The quiz covers the topics of (1) _____.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
63,00	8,25	28,75	32,88	67,50	0,63

The prize consists of accommodation and (2) _____.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
20,50	13,75	65,75	72,63	36,67	0,36

Hotel facilities include a health club with a (3) _____.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
13,25	23,75	63,00	74,88	37,50	0,48

The time it takes to get to Museum of Flight is (4) _____.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
51,75	6,00	42,25	45,25	69,58	0,60

Holyrood House is the residence of (5) _____ in Edinburgh.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
45,50	46,50	8,00	31,25	42,50	0,59

The car company will not provide any (6) _____.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
70,75	1,75	27,50	28,38	69,58	0,64

You will have to pick up the car from (7) _____.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
32,50	47,25	20,25	43,88	48,75	0,56



To get the prize, the winner will provide his/her **(8)** _____.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
50,25	10,25	39,50	44,63	77,08	0,66

Winners will allow the use of their name and **(9)** _____.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
49,25	4,75	46,00	48,38	53,33	0,47

The person who takes the final decision is the **(10)** _____.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
76,75	13,25	10,00	16,63	37,08	0,54

The organizers have the right to **(11)** _____ the prize draw.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
61,75	5,75	32,50	35,38	76,67	0,67

An extra prize offered is a **(12)** _____.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
63,25	11,25	25,50	31,13	50,00	0,50

The Competition staff are also involved in **(13)** _____.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
54,25	3,50	42,25	44,00	55,00	0,48

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>													
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2,75	2,50	5,00	2,50	9,75	5,25	5,00	6,25	4,25	5,50	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>												
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
3,25	4,00	3,25	2,75	4,00	2,50	3,50	2,00	2,50	2,25	2,25	2,50	0,50

<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
42,25	55,48	0,87



Part 3 (10 points, 2 points per item). You will hear five people talking about the issues of saving energy and finding new energy sources. For questions 1-5, choose which of the opinions A-F each speaker expresses. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use. You will hear the recording twice.

Part 3**Speaker 1**

It is not a secret that oil and natural gas are in very short supply, and it is not hard to imagine that in the next 10-20 years it will be impossible for the governments to maintain the same levels of economic growth that we have been experiencing in the last 100 years or so. We will need to learn to live with much less energy, which will hopefully be obtained from renewable sources such as solar power, wind power, tidal power and the like.

Speaker 2

It is disgusting to think that we have managed to virtually kill a whole planet in our constant quest for one source of power or another. We have to be sure that whatever power we go for should not pose a threat to the planet like fossil fuels have. Wind, solar or nuclear seems the best move but people complain about the wind turbines being ugly, solar power not reliable enough and nuclear power not safe enough. It is up to the governments to convince the consumers otherwise.

Speaker 3

We need some change. Just think of a situation where you could go by bicycle or a small car to a station, where a train would take your car or bicycle with you and drive you to another town, from where you could go by car or bicycle to your workplace for instance. Or think about a new approach to city planning - nice offices arranged in clusters in nice areas surrounded by various nice dwellings of various price levels so that we all could afford living there and would be able to bicycle or walk to our workplace.

Speaker 4

My job involves traveling about 60 thousand miles each year but I know there is a way of managing the job with much less travel. It's just that in my company there is no pressure to apply our minds to the saving of the energy that is spent on the road. And the same goes for many other companies. If the market economy dictates that we have to exchange bottled water, milk and other products across borders and continents, then some fresh thinking is badly needed here.

Speaker 5

Whatever the leaders of my country or any other country will or will not do is something we cannot control, as we know. As a family we have decided to go for solar power, producing twice the amount we need for our home and giving as a sell back to the network creating income. Let's face it. If the price of energy can only increase in the coming years, so producing your own electricity has to make sense. Go for it, everyone.

- A** Travel and transport policy should be reconsidered.
B Alternative sources should be environment-friendly.
C Consumers will have to economise.
D Individual initiative is the answer.
E Consumers should be held responsible.
F Travelling should be made more convenient.

Speaker 1

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)							Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C	D*	E	F	Neatsakė			
3,25	30,00	54,25	2,75	7,25	2,00	0,50	54,25	42,50	0,37

Speaker 2

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)							Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B*	C	D	E	F	Neatsakė			
5,25	47,25	8,25	3,50	33,25	2,25	0,25	47,25	51,67	0,43

Speaker 3

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)							Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C	D	E	F*	Neatsakė			
36,00	4,25	2,00	10,75	2,75	44,00	0,25	44,00	25,83	0,25



Speaker 4

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)							Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A*	B	C	D	E	F	Neatsakė			
32,25	3,00	11,50	7,50	15,00	30,50	0,25	32,25	35,83	0,33

Speaker 5

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)							Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C	D*	E	F	Neatsakė			
4,25	8,50	15,00	58,25	10,50	3,25	0,25	58,25	47,50	0,42

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)						Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	2	4	6	8	10			
12,00	21,25	22,00	22,50	8,00	14,25	47,20	40,67	0,57

READING PAPER (60 minutes. 25 points)

Part 1 (6 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a newspaper article about a space station. For questions 1-6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think best completes the sentence given according to the text. There is an example (0).

0. The space house described in the text
 A can now accommodate more people.
 B was reduced in size a year ago.
 C hardly gives a spectacular view.
 D was uninhabited six months ago.
1. New astronauts from the USA and Russia are
 A staying at the tallest luxury hotel building.
 B members of the same expedition.
 C the first people in a new space station.
 D staying in Endeavour to do a research project.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)					Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B*	C	D	Neatsakė			
7,25	46,25	12,25	33,00	1,25	46,25	43,33	0,35

2. The equipment of the astronauts has been transported
 A in vans made by Italian producers.
 B in special vans for the first time in history.
 C in two transportation vans.
 D by a regular furniture transportation van.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)					Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C*	D	Neatsakė			
47,25	13,75	27,00	11,75	0,25	27,00	32,50	0,29



3. During their stay in the space station, the astronauts will

- A take to pieces the equipment they are bringing.
- B investigate the impact of space tourism.
- C carry out pioneering experiments on plant diseases.
- D be responsible for the upkeep of the station and research.

<i>Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)</i>					<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
A	B	C	D*	Neatsakė			
7,50	8,50	28,50	55,00	0,50	55,00	49,17	0,44

4. Intensive experimental work aboard the station

- A is becoming more complex.
- B will begin with the new team.
- C has been declining recently.
- D has been going on for over a year.

<i>Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)</i>					<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
A*	B	C	D	Neatsakė			
26,25	31,25	20,75	21,00	0,75	26,25	10,00	0,09

5. The objective of the astronauts working in the space station is to

- A stay permanently in the space station.
- B initiate international cooperation.
- C continue the work of their predecessors.
- D put an end to experiments aboard the station.

<i>Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)</i>					<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
A	B	C*	D	Neatsakė			
16,25	38,00	28,50	16,75	0,50	28,50	16,67	0,21

6. Astronauts who work in the space station

- A hardly receive any visitors.
- B often welcome paying travellers.
- C have already seen visitors of both genders.
- D are only visited by the crews of transport shuttles.

<i>Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)</i>					<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
A	B	C*	D	Neatsakė			
6,00	13,25	70,00	10,50	0,25	70,00	47,50	0,45

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>							<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6			
7,00	17,00	26,50	24,75	16,75	6,25	1,75	42,17	33,19	0,62



Space hotel welcomes its next shift

'Guests' at the International Space Station will carry out more than 300 hours of research

By Tim Radford

Since the first tenants moved in just over a year ago, their home has grown from a bedsit to something like a three-bedroomed house. It has also been around the Earth more than 6,000 times. The view is sensational, but nobody can open the windows. Outside, the temperature varies from 120C to minus 157C every 90 minutes.

The International Space Station, the orbiting 150-tonne "star in the sky", opened its airlock to its fourth set of tenants last week. The Russian commander, Yuri Onufrienko, and United States flight engineers Daniel Bursch and Carl Walz were launched under tight security aboard the space shuttle Endeavour, and checked into humankind's highest unfinished hotel, 320km above the planet.

They are taking their luggage in Raffaello, a kind of space furniture van, designed and built by the Italian space agency, which made its first trip to the International Space Station in April earlier this year. Along with Raffaello there is a new carrier designed by American engineers.

Both are packed with the latest research equipment for studies that could throw new light on bone disorders, petroleum and antibiotic production, cancer cell formation, plant growth, embryo development, biotechnology and the long-term effect of life of humans in space. No matter how pioneering the experiments themselves might be, daily work aboard the station also involves installing all the added equipment that will come on board later and, of course, routine maintenance.

In the first year of settling into and simultaneously building their new home, previous crews devoted 500 hours to setting up experiments. The new team expects to put in about 300 hours in the construction and development of the space station's laboratory complex.

"The laboratory complex is almost complete. We are increasing the scope and the sophistication of the science we are doing," said Commander Onufrienko. "This month marks nine months of research in an extraordinary increase in research capabilities aboard the station."

Apart from the scientific goals, the astronauts are fully aware of the main goals of the International Space Station, which is to become their home for the next five months. According to Daniel Bursch, "one of the main goals of the International Space Station is to put a permanent human presence in space. Another main goal, which is just in the name itself, is to make it 'international'. A lot of work so far has been centred around working with primarily the Russians and also the other international partners. As far as this mission is concerned, our goal is to take over from Expedition Three, hopefully put the station in an even better condition and to complete every experiment that the ground wants us to do."

The incomers are relieving Frank Culbertson, the US commander of the third crew, and his two Russian colleagues, who are due to return to Earth on Endeavour.

However, the new tenants are not likely to be lonely for long. In its first year of occupation the space station has already had a surprising number of visitors. Altogether 68 men and 11 women stepped aboard last year. Most of the visitors have been shuttle crews, delivering and picking up inhabitants. But one who made the trip—a US multimillionaire called Dennis Tito—made history in April as the first paying tourist to go into space.

Adapted from *The Guardian Weekly*



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 text about money available to high school students in Britain. For questions 1-5, choose from statements A-G the one which best summarizes 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).

- | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|
| A | Special attention required |
| B | Making a fortune takes effort |
| C | Not only the needy choose to work |
| D | It's not a free choice |
| E | Is it worthwhile? |
| F | Effective protection from overwork |
| G | State support for further studies |

YOUR FUTURE, YOUR FINANCE, YOUR JOB

'Will the Government support me financially if I continue to study after my exams? Can I earn anything on my own? What sort of job can I get before I'm eighteen?' Here is some information to help you make up your mind and plan the future.

0. G

Almost half of British sixteen-year-olds who continue to study after their general secondary school examinations known as GCSEs are eligible to collect Educational Maintenance Allowance (EMA), which is paid by the British government. EMA is a weekly payment of up to £ 30 while you are studying and is designed to help out with expenses like travel, food and books. Apart from EMA, there are some other forms of financial help available, mostly to students with particular needs. And finally, your own school or college, or educational charities, may also have special awards or scholarships.

1.

School children can also earn money working. If you are 15 or 16 you can only work two hours a day on school days, one hour before school and one after, between the hours of 7 am and 7 pm. You can work up to eight hours on a Saturday and two hours on a Sunday. In the school holidays you can work up to eight hours a day but with a maximum of 35 hours a week, and you must have two weeks' holiday free of work. You should have a rest break of one hour in every four hours worked.

2.

When you are still below the compulsory school age you are regarded as a child and you must have a work permit from your local authority. There are also a number of restrictions on the jobs you can do. You can't work at anything potentially hazardous such as jobs involving chemicals, collecting refuse, work at more than three metres above the ground level, collecting money or selling door to door. You can't sell alcohol or work in a nightclub. Some local authorities may operate slightly different rules for children of compulsory school age, so it's best to check your local council's website.

3.

There are good reasons to work apart from getting together some money. It gets you out of the house, it's sociable, and it gives you valuable experience, which will later form an important part of your CV when you are applying for a job or a university place. Your part-time job may also give evidence of your commitment to a career choice – someone who wants to work with animals might walk dogs or help at stables, and so on.

4.

The government lays down a minimum wage for all those over the compulsory school age. It's not a fortune, but it does ensure that you are not paid slave wages. From October 2004, the minimum hourly rate for workers aged 16 and 17 has been set at £ 3 per hour. For those aged 18 to 21 the hourly rate is £ 4.25 from October 2005. It applies whether you work part-time or from home, and it is illegal for an employer to pay you less than the minimum. Of course, employers are not limited to the minimum, and you may manage to find a job that pays a better rate."



5. _____

If you are in formal employment, your employer should give you a weekly payslip and tax you under the PAYE (Pay As You Earn) system. It is important to get a payslip, as you need a record of how much you have earned and how much tax, if any, has been deducted. You should insist on receiving a proper payslip from your job. It is not unknown for employers to pay cash in hand to young, casual employees and then not to bother to pay any tax arising. If you have payslips which indicate that tax was taken, tax investigators are more likely to pursue your employer and not you.

For further information about job opportunities and regulations contact your local educational council.

Adapted from *Times Online*

Klausimo nr.	1	2	3	4	5
Teisingai atsakė (%)	70,00	62,25	39,00	34,00	50,00
Sunkumas	70,00	62,25	39,00	34,00	50,00
Skiriamoji geba	52,50	23,33	35,00	21,67	42,50
Koreliacija	0,46	0,22	0,29	0,20	0,35

For questions 6-9, find words in the text to complete the sentences. You may write from **one to two** words. There is an example (00).

(00) What is the money that you need to spend in order to do something?

This money is called expense.

6. Why can't a student choose any job he wants?

There are special _____ types of jobs suitable for young people.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
58,25	30,75	11,00	26,38	18,33	0,27

7. How can a part-time job characterize a person?

It demonstrates that a person is _____ his chosen path.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
74,50	22,00	3,50	14,50	34,58	0,57

8. What are the sums of money regularly paid to you for work?

They are called your _____.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
54,25	32,00	13,75	29,75	43,33	0,49

9. What is the person hired to work for another person or organization called?

Someone who is hired for work is called _____.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
58,25	37,00	4,75	23,25	44,17	0,63

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)													
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3,25	9,50	13,50	12,75	15,00	14,00	10,45	6,75	7,50	4,00	2,50	0,50	0,00	0,00

Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
34,08	35,06	0,77



Part 3 (6 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read an article about the English language. 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 which you do not need to use. There is an example (0).

The Global Language

The number of English-speakers in Asia roughly equals the total in America, Canada and Britain.

By Carla Power

Why such enthusiasm for English? In a word, jobs. A generation ago, only elites (0) H needed English for work. Nowadays throughout organizations, more people need more English. In China, the Beijing Organization Committee for the 2008 Olympics is pushing English among its staff, guides, taxi drivers and ordinary citizens. For lower-middle classes in India, English can mean a ticket to a prized call-center job. "With call centers, speaking English is no longer (1) _____ to get a good job," says Raghu Prakash, who runs an English-language school in Jaipur. "It is *the* skill." At the new Toyota and Peugeot plant in the Czech Republic, English is the working language of the Japanese, French and Czech staff. Jitka Prikrylova, director of a Prague English-language school says that the world has opened up for us, (2) _____.

Technology also plays a huge role in English's global triumph. Eighty percent of (3) _____ in the world is in English. According to the British Council, 66 percent of the world's scientists read in English whereas many books are only available in English. New technologies are helping people pick up the language, too: Chinese and Japanese students can get English-usage tips on the mobile phones. English-language teachers point to the rise of Microsoft English, (4) _____ letters advised by the Windows spell check and pop-up style guides.

In countries like Germany, (5) _____ as early as the second or third grade, the market for English studies is already shrinking. English-language schools in Germany no longer target English beginners but those pursuing more expert niches: business English, phone manners or English for presentations. Beginning-English classes are filled with Turkish and Russian immigrants, (6) _____. As with migrants the world over, they're finding that their newfound land is an English-speaking one.

Adapted from *The Newsweek*

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------------------------------|----------|--|
| A | the electronically stored information | E | and English is its language number one |
| B | that is viewed with respect | F | where computer users are drafting |
| C | where most kids begin English | G | eager to catch up with the natives |
| D | one of the many important skills | H | like diplomats and top executives |

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)							Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2	3	4	5	6			
0,75	2,50	6,75	13,75	17,25	26,25	32,75	75,67	32,50	0,57

USE OF ENGLISH PAPER (20 minutes. 20 (40:2) points)

Part 1 (10 points, 1 point per item). For questions 1-10, insert the missing words. Use only **one word** in each gap. There is an example (0).

THE TEENAGE HIGH-FLYER

Rather than study at Oxford or Cambridge, Martin Halstead decided to start up a passenger airline between the two towns. So what is it like to be a teenage high-flyer and own an airline but still live in your parents' semi-detached house?

Reporter: Did you ever have any doubts about yourself or your plan (0) when you were starting your business?

Martin: I think it would be highly unnatural not to have doubts occasionally. (1) _____ is always going to be that morning when you wake up and think "What am I doing, I should be (2) _____ university!". But you get past that very quickly because the success brings a lot of natural highs.



- Reporter: What sacrifices have you made in order to commit yourself to making your airline (3) _____ big success?
- Martin: I have had to slow (4) _____ dramatically with my flight training, which has been a big sacrifice for me. The whole reason for starting up this airline was so (5) _____ I could do what I love most and fly every day. Sadly, that is not really the case and I'm not playing up among the clouds as much as I would like to at the moment, but I'm sure that will change very soon.
- Reporter: What attracted you to starting a business so early instead of going to university?
- Martin: My first business came about (6) _____ chance because I couldn't afford to fly so I messed around with my computer and then before I knew it I had a marketable product! I never really set out to own an airline (7) _____ any business for that matter.
- Reporter: Have you ever faced any obstacles in setting (8) _____ your airline because of your age?
- Martin: At first (9) _____ was very hard to be taken seriously. I remember a meeting at Edinburgh Airport last year where I walked in (10) _____ was asked if I was doing a university project. I think too many people live by conventions, but age is just a number and people have to come round to realizing that.

Klausimo nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Teisingai atsakė (%)	19,75	68,50	20,25	55,75	58,00	18,25	35,00	32,50	81,00	58,75
Sunkumas	19,75	68,50	20,25	55,75	58,00	18,25	35,00	32,50	81,00	58,75
Skiriamoji geba	65,83	15,00	46,67	56,67	25,83	28,33	56,67	45,00	29,17	45,00
Koreliacija	0,56	0,29	0,37	0,48	0,25	0,36	0,45	0,40	0,31	0,39

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)											Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
4,00	8,25	11,75	16,50	15,00	15,00	11,75	8,50	7,00	1,25	1,00	42,35	41,42	0,76

Part 2 (10 points, 1 point per item). Read the text about a new opera production and one of the performers, Rachid Sabitri. For questions 1-10, complete the gaps by putting the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form. There is an example (0).

Rachid Sabitri (0) grew up (to grow up) in Kent with football on his mind. Life, however, is full of surprises. When one of his classmates fell ill, Sabitri (1) _____ (to ask) by one of the teachers to take his place in a school play. He had to act and sing and he loved it. At the age of 16, he started attending a local drama school, then took some choir classes, did a music theatre course and finally performed in a West End musical. Lately he (2) _____ (to offer) a chance to appear in *Tangier Tattoo*, a new show at the Glyndebourne opera theatre.

"When I first arrived I was really excited because I (3) _____ (not to be) to an opera before. All this was new for me. Now I'm really happy to be here," says Sabitri. The young singer is a member of what Glyndebourne producers often (4) _____ (to refer) to as opera's "Missing Audience". At 25, he falls into the 18 to 30 age group that opera has failed to attract through its door. Glyndebourne, which (5) _____ (to celebrate) its 70th anniversary last year, sees opera in crisis and with its new production it is trying to address the fact that, in order to survive, the genre has to progress. Hopefully, by the end of this month it (6) _____ (to present) *Tangier Tattoo*, a new work featuring contemporary themes and a young cast. The new production is a result of research (7) _____ (to do) by composer John Lunn, who talked to students and young people across Sussex to find out their topics of interest. And today he genuinely (8) _____ (to believe) *Tangier Tattoo* can change attitudes to opera. As Rachid Sabitri says, "I have been infected with enthusiasm and am curious to see the result. But would I be so keen if I (9) _____ (not to meet) the cast and the crew? I'm really intrigued how it's going to turn out. If it can engage me, there is hope it (10) _____ (to do) the same for my mates. They might just like it."

<i>Klausimo nr.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Teisingai atsakė (%)</i>	64,50	6,25	43,25	41,50	60,00	13,50	44,00	73,25	19,50	57,75
<i>Sunkumas</i>	64,50	6,25	43,25	41,50	60,00	13,50	44,00	73,25	19,50	57,75
<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	65,83	15,00	46,67	56,67	25,83	28,33	56,67	45,00	29,17	45,00
<i>Koreliacija</i>	0,56	0,29	0,37	0,48	0,25	0,36	0,45	0,40	0,31	0,39

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>											<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
4,00	8,25	11,75	16,50	15,00	15,00	11,75	8,50	7,00	1,25	1,00	42,35	41,42	0,76

Part 3 (20 points, 2 points per item). Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first. Do not change the word given. You must use between **two** and **five** words. There is an example (0).

- (0) I prefer not to say anything.

rather

I _____ 'd rather not say _____ anything.

1. I cannot wait to meet you.

forward

I _____ you.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
45,50	30,75	23,75	39,13	70,42	0,69

2. The students must have made the arrangements for the party.

must

The arrangements for the party _____ the students.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
13,00	42,75	44,25	65,63	53,33	0,65

3. I have too little money to go to Africa.

afford

I _____ to Africa.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
28,50	53,50	18,00	44,75	29,17	0,35

4. Jill runs so fast that nobody can keep up with her.

runner

Jill _____ that nobody can keep up with her.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
7,50	72,00	20,50	56,50	35,42	0,58

5. You mustn't take photos in the museum.

allowed

You _____ photos in the museum.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
18,50	27,50	54,00	67,75	65,42	0,69



6. I regret going to the theatre last week.

wish

I _____ to the theatre last week.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
24,00	57,00	19,00	47,50	50,00	0,64

7. I hate to get up early in the morning.

stand

I _____ early in the morning.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
38,50	25,50	36,00	48,75	69,58	0,66

8. It was very kind of John to pay the rent.

which

John _____ very kind of him.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
41,50	34,25	24,25	41,38	50,42	0,54

9. They think he is telling the truth.

is

He _____ the truth.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
59,50	23,50	17,00	28,75	60,83	0,65

10. Jane asked her boyfriend to fix her laptop.

her

Jane _____ by her boyfriend.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
58,00	10,50	31,50	36,75	77,08	0,68

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)										
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1,75	2,25	4,50	5,25	6,50	6,50	6,50	7,50	5,25	5,50	5,75

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)										
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
4,25	5,75	6,25	5,00	5,50	4,25	4,00	5,75	1,25	0,75	

Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
47,69	56,17	0,89

**WRITING PAPER (90 minutes. 30 points)**

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.

Jūs ketinate dirbti užsienyje. Parašykite elektroninį laišką į Tarptautinį dirbančio jaunimo paramos fondą. Laiške:

- paprašykite padėti surasti darbą užsienio šalyje,
- nurodykite, kokį darbą norėtumėte dirbti,
- apibūdinkite savo išsilavinimą,
- nurodykite, kokius su darbu susijusius gebėjimus turite,
- nurodykite, kokias su darbu susijusias asmenines savybes turite,
- paklauskite, kada galite tikėtis atsakymo.

Laiško ilgis 120–140 žodžių. Jums nereikia pasirašyti šio laiško.

Please count the number of words in your message and write it down at the bottom of page 13 in the space provided. All words, including articles and prepositions, should be counted.

Final Version of the Message

To:	International Working Youth Support Fund
Subject:	Request from Lithuania
Date:	31 May 2006

Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

Name Surname (pasirašyti nereikia)

Part 2 (16 points). You have a pen-friend in Taiwan. Her name is Yiang. Read an extract from her recent letter and write a reply.

...Thank you very much for the School Calendar that you sent me. The photos are just beautiful! I have noticed that Lithuania has some interesting holidays – All Saints' Day on November 1st and Christmas Eve on December 24th. We do not have such holidays in my country. What kind of holidays are they? What do they mean to you? ...

You have to write 140-160 words.

Use the space below for your notes and write your answer on page 16.

You do not have to sign your letter.

Please count the number of words in your letter and write it down at the bottom of page 16 in the space provided. All words, including articles and prepositions, should be counted.

Final Version of the Letter

Dear Yiang,

Best wishes,

Name Surname (pasirašyti nereikia)



Semi-formal Message Assessment Scale (14 points)

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Descriptors</i>	<i>Mokinių sk. (%)</i>	
<i>Content</i>	3	All content points included. Communicative purpose(s) fully achieved.	55,25	
	2	All major content points included with minor omissions and/or some irrelevant content. Communicative purpose(s) partly achieved.	38,00	
	1	A few content points included with major omissions and/or some irrelevant content. Communicative purpose(s) hardly achieved.	6,00	
	0*	Considerable content irrelevance. Communicative purpose(s) not achieved.*	0,75	
<i>Organisation and Layout</i>	3	Ideas effectively organized, parts of text (clauses, sentences) linked appropriately with suitable linking devices. Appropriate layout.	25,75	
	2	Minor problems with organization of ideas and linking. Linking devices sometimes used inappropriately. Minor problems with layout.	51,00	
	1	Major problems with organization of ideas and linking. Linking devices often used inappropriately. Major problems with layout.	20,50	
	0	Inappropriate organization and linking. Lack or absence of linking devices. Major problems with layout.	2,75	
<i>Language Use</i>	<i>Appropriacy of Vocabulary and Grammatical Structures</i>			
	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.	19,25	
	3	Vocabulary and grammatical structures used mostly appropriately to the sociolinguistic situation. Register on the whole appropriate. Minor problems with politeness.	33,75	
	2	Vocabulary and grammatical structures often used inappropriately to the sociolinguistic situation. Inconsistent attempts at appropriate register. Problems with politeness.	34,50	
	1	Vocabulary and grammatical structures used mostly inappropriately to the sociolinguistic situation. Major problems with register and politeness.	10,75	
	0	Vocabulary and grammatical structures used inappropriately to the sociolinguistic situation. Little or no awareness of register. Little or no sense of politeness.	1,75	
	<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.	3,75	
	3	Good handling of vocabulary and grammatical structures, a few minor (3-5) errors** mostly in complex structures, meaning never obscured.	20,50	
	2	Average handling of vocabulary and grammatical structures, a few (6-8) errors** mostly in complex structures, meaning never obscured.	23,25	
	1	Poor handling of vocabulary and grammatical structures, frequent (9-11) errors** both in complex (if used) and simple structures, meaning may be obscured.	27,50	
	0	Inadequate handling of vocabulary and grammatical structures, numerous (12 or more) errors** even in simple structures, meaning may be obscured.	25,00	
	Total score	14		

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

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

**Personal Letter Assessment Scale (16 points)**

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Descriptors</i>	<i>Mokinių sk. (%)</i>
<i>Content/ Task fulfilment</i>	4	Excellent treatment of the topic, good variety of ideas, accurate detail / examples, good coherence/unity of ideas, all content relevant to the topic.	21,50
	3	Good treatment of the topic, some variety of ideas, reasonably accurate detail / examples, adequate coherence/unity of ideas, most content relevant to the topic.	34,75
	2	Average treatment of the topic, little variety of ideas, restricted use of detail / examples, lack of coherence/unity of ideas, some irrelevant content.	21,75
	1	Treatment of the topic is hardly adequate, very few ideas, poor or no use of detail / examples, largely incoherent/no unity of ideas, little content relevance.	11,50
	0*	Treatment of the topic is inadequate. Content irrelevant*.	10,50
<i>Organisation</i>	4	Fluent expression, main ideas clearly stated and supported, effective organization and paragraphing, logically sequenced, a variety of linking devices used appropriately.	10,50
	3	Adequate expression, main ideas clearly stated and supported, evident attempt at organization and paragraphing, logically sequenced, simple linking devices used mainly appropriately.	39,00
	2	Uneven expression, but main ideas stand out, problems with organization or paragraphing, logical sequence difficult to follow, simple linking devices used mainly appropriately.	28,75
	1	Very uneven expression, ideas difficult to follow, little sense of organization or paragraphing, very little sense of logical sequence, linking devices not used or used inappropriately.	10,75
	0	Inadequate expression, ideas very difficult to follow, no sense of organization or paragraphing, no sense of logical sequence, linking devices not used or used inappropriately.	11,00
<i>Language Use</i>	<i>Range and Appropriacy of Vocabulary and Grammatical Structures</i>		
	4	Wide range of vocabulary and grammatical structures used effectively. Register always appropriate to audience (neutral or semi-formal).	12,75
	3	Good range of vocabulary and grammatical structures, used mostly effectively. Register always appropriate.	27,00
	2	Adequate range of vocabulary and grammatical structures, used mostly effectively. Register on the whole appropriate.	33,25
	1	Limited range of vocabulary and grammatical structures, sometimes used inadequately. Register often inappropriate.	14,75
	0	Very narrow range of vocabulary and grammatical structures, very often used inadequately. Little or no awareness of register.	12,25
	<i>Accuracy** of Vocabulary and Grammatical Structures (Spelling Included)</i>		
	4	Very good control of both complex and simple vocabulary and grammatical structures, a couple of (1-2) minor errors**, meaning never obscured.	3,25
	3	Good control of both complex and simple vocabulary and grammatical structures, a few (-7) errors**, mainly in complex structures, meaning never obscured.	17,00
	2	Adequate handling of simple, but problems with complex (if used) vocabulary and grammatical structures, frequent (8-11) errors**, meaning may be obscured.	20,00



<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Descriptors</i>	<i>Mokinių sk. (%)</i>
	1	Problems with both complex (if used) and simple vocabulary and grammatical structures, frequent (9-11) errors**, meaning may be obscured.	24,50
	0	Major problems with both complex (if used) and simple vocabulary and grammatical structures, a large number of errors** (12 and more), meaning may be obscured.	35,25
<i>Total score</i>	16		

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

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