

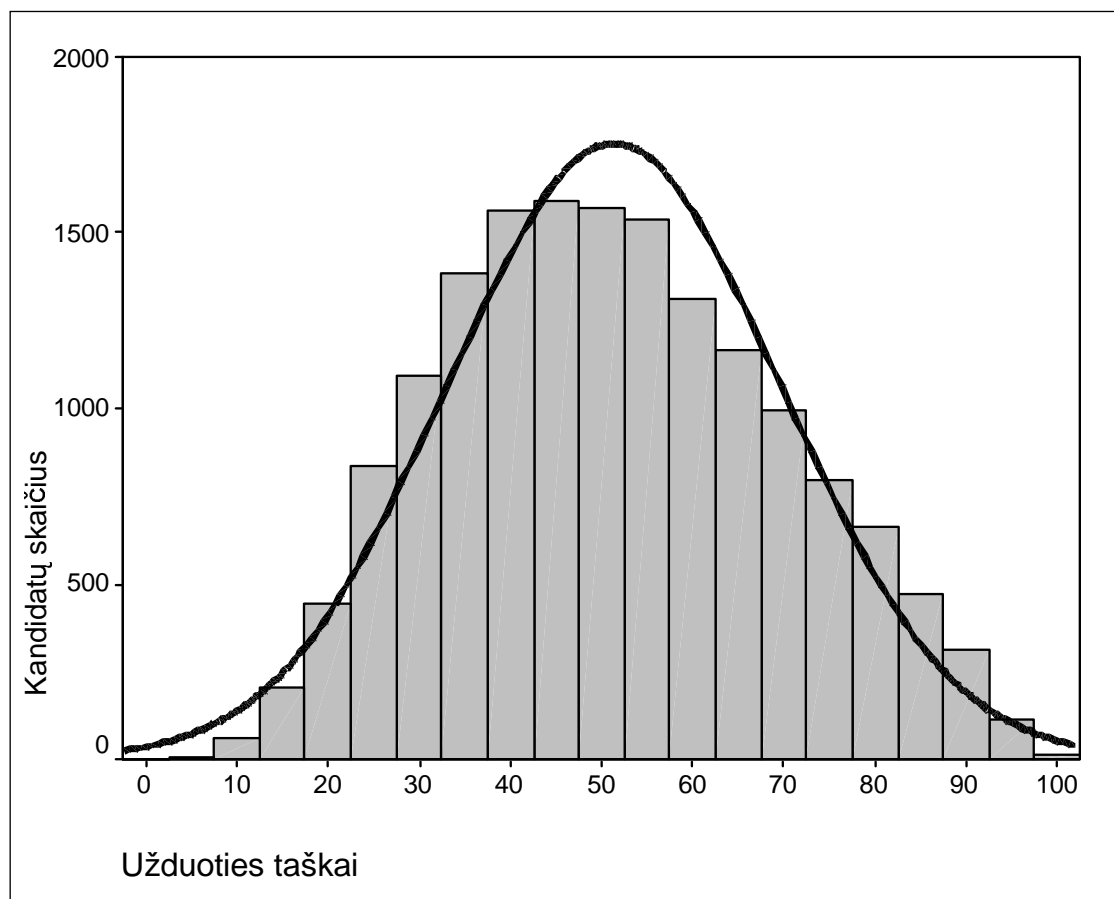
# 2005 M. ANGLŲ KALBOS VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO REZULTATŲ STATISTINĖ ANALIZĖ

2005 m. birželio 1 d. valstybinį anglų kalbos brandos egzaminą laikė 16 124 kandidatai – vidurinio ugdymo programos baigiamųjų klasių mokiniai, kitų laidų abiturientai. Egzaminą ketino laikyti 16 315 kandidatai, 191 iš jų į egzaminą neatvyko.

Pakartotinės sesijos metu valstybinį anglų kalbos brandos egzaminą birželio 21 dieną ketino laikyti 86 kandidatai. 61 iš jų egzaminą išlaikė, 10 neatvyko.

Maksimali taškų suma, kurią galėjo surinkti laikantys egzaminą kandidatai, – 100 taškų. Minimali egzamino išlaikymo taškų sumos riba, kuri nustatoma po egzamino rezultatų sumavimo, – 30 taškų. Tai sudarė 30 proc. visų galimų taškų. Valstybinio anglų kalbos brandos egzamino neišlaikė 12 proc. laikusiųjų.

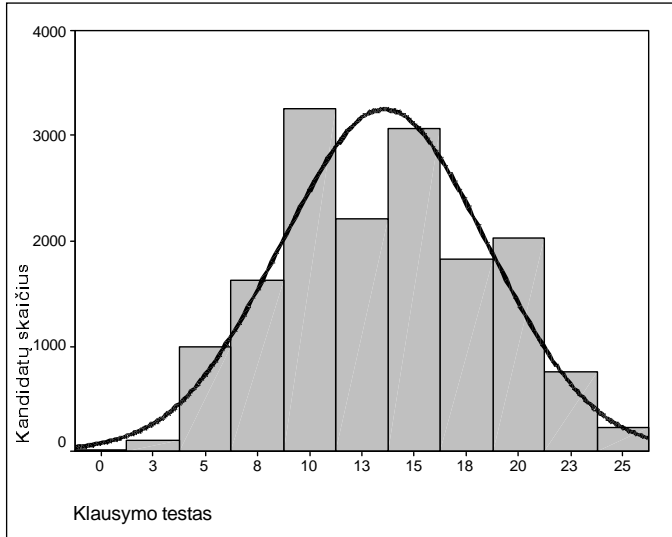
Valstybinio anglų kalbos brandos egzamino rezultatų vidurkis yra 51,37 taško, taškų sumos standartinis nuokrypis (dispersija) –18,33. Laikiusių valstybinį anglų kalbos brandos egzaminą kandidatų surinktų taškų pasiskirstymas pateiktas 1 diagramoje.



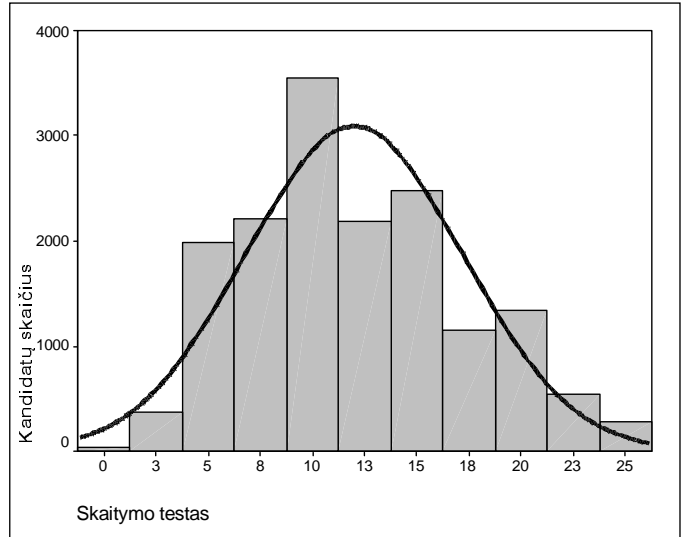
1 diagrama. Valstybinį anglų kalbos brandos egzaminą laikusių kandidatų surinktų taškų pasiskirstymas



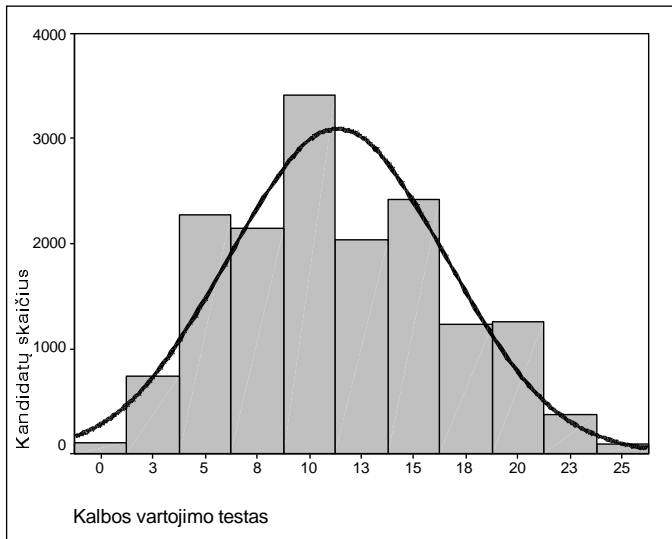
Atskirų užduoties dalių taškų pasiskirstymai pateikti atitinkamai 2, 3, 4 ir 5 diagramose.



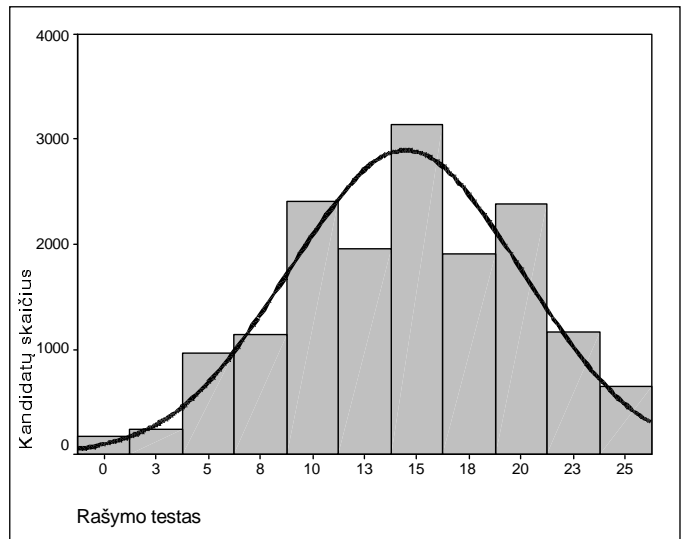
2 diagrama. Klausymo testo taškų pasiskirstymas



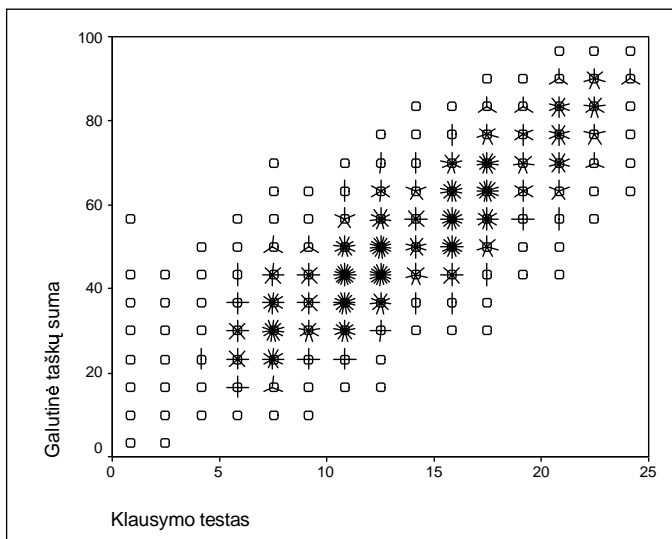
3 diagrama. Skaitymo testo taškų pasiskirstymas



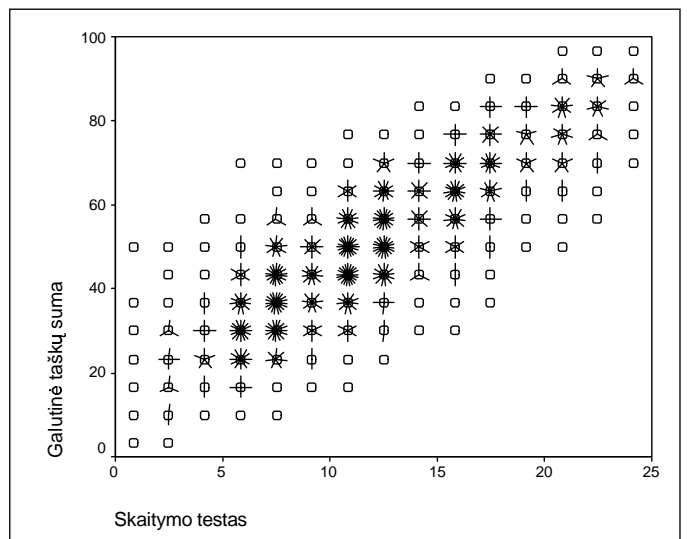
4 diagrama. Kalbos vartojimo testo taškų pasiskirstymas



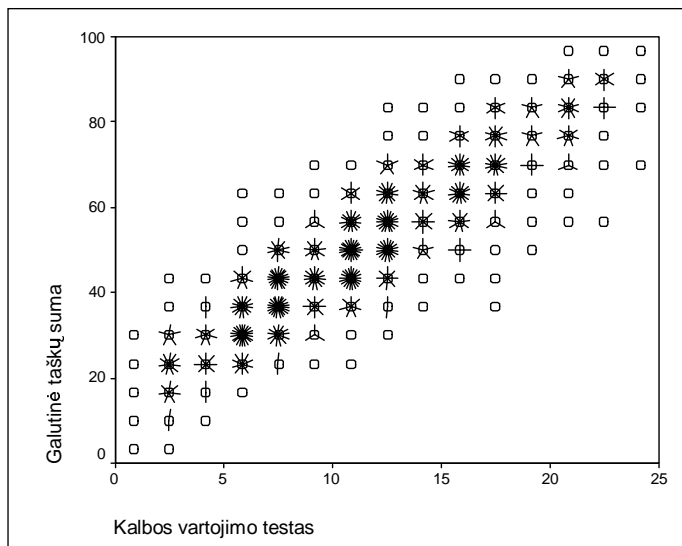
5 diagrama. Rašymo testo taškų pasiskirstymas



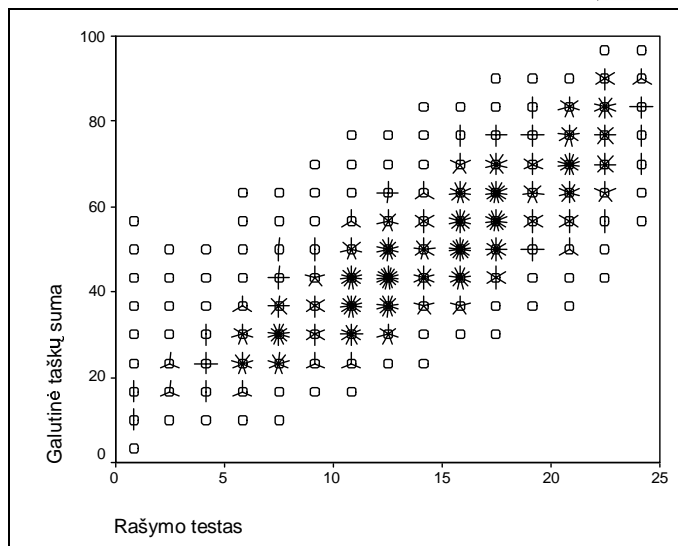
6 diagrama. Klausymo testo ir visos egzamino užduoties koreliacija



7 diagrama. Skaitymo testo ir visos egzamino užduoties koreliacija



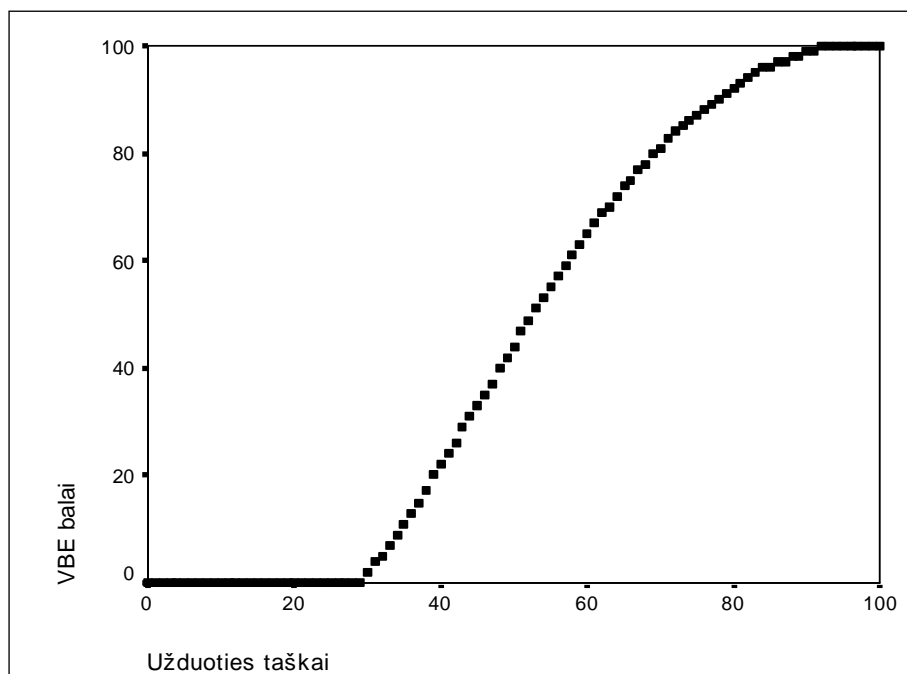
8 diagrama. Kalbos vartojimo testo ir visos egzaminio užduoties koreliacija



9 diagrama. Rašymo testo ir visos egzaminio užduoties koreliacija

Anglų kalbos valstybinį brandos egzaminą laikė daugiau merginų nei vaikinių (merginų – 59,1 proc., vaikinių – 40,9 proc.). Vaikinių rezultatai truputį geresni nei merginų (vaikinių valstybinio brandos egzaminio balų vidurkis yra 45,6, merginų – 44,9).

Valstybinio brandos egzaminio 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 egzaminio įvertinimas yra 1 (vienas) balas, maksimalus – 100 balų. Šie balai į dešimtabalės skalės pažymį nėra verčiami. Jie įrašomi kandidato brandos atestato priede kaip valstybinio brandos egzaminio įvertinimas. Pavyzdžiui, įrašoma 40 (keturiasdešimt). Kandidatų surinktų egzaminio užduoties taškų ir jų įvertinimo valstybinio anglų kalbos brandos egzaminio balais santykis pateiktas 10 diagramoje.



10 diagrama. Užduoties taškų ir VBE balų santykis

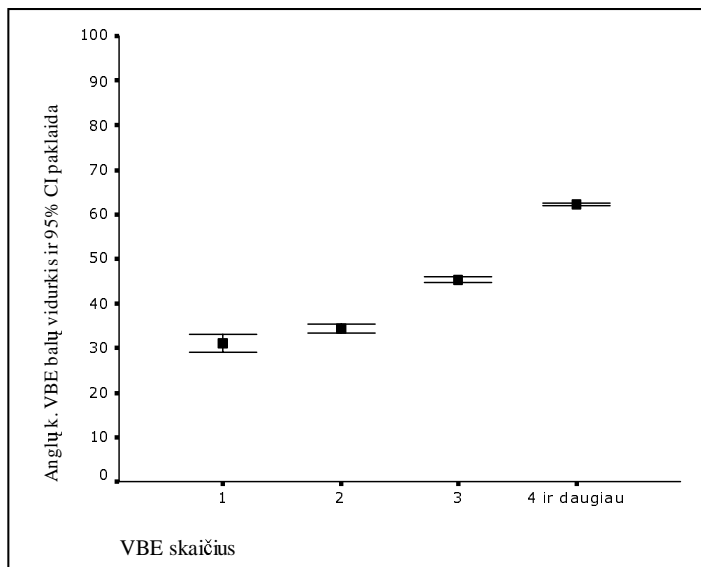
Valstybinio anglų kalbos brandos egzaminio darbus Vilniuje vertino 315 vertintojų – anglų kalbos mokytojų, atvykusių iš įvairių Lietuvos miestų bei rajonų, ir universitetų dėstytojų. Kiekvienas egzaminio darbas buvo įvertintas du kartus, vertinimams nesutapus – dar ir trečią kartą.

Iš daugiau kaip 16 tūkstančių kandidatų, laikusių valstybinį anglų kalbos brandos egzaminą, tik šį valstybinį brandos egzaminą laikė 508 kandidatai. Kai kurie mokiniai laikė du (1 442) ar tris (3 615), o 8 627 mokiniai – keturis ir daugiau valstybinių brandos egzaminų.

Laikiusieji anglų kalbos ir kitą valstybinį brandos egzaminą mokiniai rinkosi lietuvių gimtosios kalbos testą (14 138), istoriją (11 063), matematiką (10 861), fiziką (1996), lietuvių gimtosios kalbos teksto

interpretaciją (1628), lietuvių valstybinę kalbą (1332), biologiją (1138), chemiją (696), rusų kalbą (435), vokiečių kalbą (60), prancūzų kalbą (25).

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 egzamino rezultatų

Valstybinio brandos egzamino vertinimas yra norminis: kiekvieno mokinio pasiekimai lyginami su kitų laikusiųjų 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 uždavinys 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 Pirono 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.

Anglų kalbos valstybinio brandos egzamino užduotis susideda iš 4 dalių: klausymo, skaitymo, kalbos vartojimo ir rašymo testų. Toliau pateikiama egzamino užduoties statistinė analizė.

Šią 2005 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](mailto: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](http://www.egzaminai.lt)



## 2005 M. ANGLŲ KALBOS VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO UŽDUOTIS

### LISTENING PAPER (Time 25 min. Points 25)

**Part 1** (7 points, 1 point per item). You will hear part of a radio programme about road transport. For questions 1-7, decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F) and mark your answers as shown in the example (0). You will hear the recording twice.

0. The damage done by vehicles is 1 billion pounds a week in industrial countries.  T  F
1. The damage caused by cars is 15 billion pounds a year in Britain.  T  F
2. The conclusions have been drawn after nearly 50 years of research.  T  F
3. The speaker believes that radical measures will help to solve the problem.  T  F
4. The speaker is skeptical about further investment in public transport.  T  F
5. Many problems have been caused by the wrong beliefs about transport.  T  F
6. Environment problems are ignored by politicians.  T  F
7. Developing countries will solve the problems sooner than Western countries.  T  F

... and road transport threatens us by damaging the environment. According to a new study from a team of international economists, cars and lorries are doing damage to the environment of nearly a billion pounds a week in the majority of industrial nations. The cost resulting from pollution, congestion, wasted time, the effect of noise on house prices and the cost of health treatment is around fifteen billion pounds a year in Britain alone, according to experts like professor David Pierce, who heads the centre for special and economic research on the global environment. But has he plucked the figure out of the air, reporter Mark Andrews asked him.

'Oh my goodness, no, this is actually a long-term interest of ours, we are looking at the combination of probably ten or fifteen years of research, this particular project then being put together in a period of about one year.'

'So what's the answer?'

'The answer's fairly clear in principle. We've allowed the problem to drift on for far too long, so that the... the solutions now are going to have to be fairly drastic. One is going to be clearly getting people off the roads, and one of the dominant ways we have to do that is we'd have to charge them for using vehicles, for owning vehicles, for causing pollution on the roads and so on. And that means higher fuel prices, it means higher vehicle excise duty and so on. That's... that's the first part. But clearly you can't price people off the road unless they've got something to go to. So the next part of the solution is massive increased expenditure on public transport, and there's no two ways about this, we have to make major additions to the rail network, to the mass transit systems and so on and start talking sensibly about – you can call them subsidies. We have to perhaps subsidise those public transport systems on a, on a much larger scale than we have in the past.'

'Would you say it's too late, we've let it slip?'

'Yes, we've known about these problems for a long time, I mean, you can go back 20 or 30-40 years and see people predicting the traffic chaos, predicting many of the problems that we have today, perhaps not fully appreciating the severity of some of those pollution problems and we've allowed this to drift because of our love-affair with the motor car, we've allowed it to drift because of our misguided belief that the more transport we have the more competitive we are, the more prosperous we are going to be. The governments, however, are now listening. One of the important features of the kind of work that we are engaged in is that these kinds of numbers, because they are so large, are beginning to enter into political consciousness. And we know that because of the reaction we've already had to our own work.'

'When can you see perhaps a change, (when) we get to grips with this thing...?'

'It's going to be I think a good five or ten years down the road before major changes are made in the richer countries of the world. I think our hope has to be that in the developing world these changes come much earlier and I would argue that simply because I think the problem there is more urgent still, there's... one should not repeat the mistakes that we have made and the health effects of urban air pollution in major developing countries, it is really er... a priority concern.'

Klausimo nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Teisingai atsakė (%)	72,50	60,75	76,25	61,75	77,00	65,00	76,75
Sunkumas	72,50	60,75	76,25	61,75	77,00	65,00	76,75
Skiriamoji geba	-3,33	44,17	31,67	35,83	12,50	10,83	24,17
Koreliacija	-0,02	0,36	0,30	0,30	0,13	0,14	0,24

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)								Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
0	0,75	4,25	14,75	16,75	23,25	28,50	11,75	70,00	22,26	0,47

**Part 2** (5 points, 1 point per item). You will hear part of a radio programme about sea horses. For questions 1-5, choose the correct option A, B or C and circle it as shown in the example (0). You will hear the recording twice.

One of the creatures in demand for aquaria is the sea horse, but additional pressure in using sea-horses for the souvenir trade and also in Chinese medicine has now made it an endangered species. Doctor Amanda Vincent of Oxford University in Britain has been researching into the plight of the sea horse by talking to traders in Asia. Annie Awsabruk asked her how big the sea horse trade is now.

‘My best guess now, and it’s a conservative estimate, is about 20 million sea horses a year are used for Chinese medicine alone, but you should realise that another large volume are used for the aquarium trade, some are used for foods and many are used for curios and souvenirs.’

‘Do you get the impression that trade has really increased a lot recently and it’s really affecting sea horses in conservation terms?’

‘Undoubtedly. The big changes come through China’s economic boom. This growth has led to increased amounts of disposable income, this disposable income has been used often to buy animal products. It’s estimated by the Chinese merchants themselves that the demand for sea horses has gone up 10 times in 10 years, rates of decline usually are estimated to be up to 50 per cent over just 5 years, and our own fieldwork bears that out.’

‘Now you are involved in some projects to try and conserve sea horses. Tell me about the projects.’

‘I have two projects funded by the Darwin Initiative, the British Department of the Environment. One is in the Philippines and one is in Vietnam. Our project in the Central Philippines is based in a fishing village which sits at the very heart of the sea horse trading industry. We have developed a community based sea horse conservation and management project there, we work closely with this village to develop plans for sustainable sea horse fisheries. In other words, we are not attempting to ban the trade, we are attempting to set up a template for managing it wisely. We run a second project in Vietnam with Vietnamese counterparts, which is proving more awkward because there the sea horses are not a target fishery, most are by-catch of the trawl fishery.’

‘So there you actually have to tackle a wider problem?’

‘Yes, which is very difficult to do, particularly in the Vietnamese context. Instead, we are putting the emphasis there on captive culturing, trying to set up sea horse cultures which may be dispersed through villages, such that those villages that used to fish sea horses can start small-scale culturing to provide both livelihood and most importantly immediately to take pressures of wild populations’.

Do you think you yourself will be able to set up projects elsewhere?’

In the long run I’d like to see small scale sea horse culturing in a great many villages and areas. We are also trying of course to work within the Chinese community in Hong Kong, Taiwan, China to encourage the search for alternatives within Chinese medicine that do not use animals and plants which are in danger’.

0. Sea horses are creatures that

- A have become extinct.
- B have become endangered.
- C live in aquaria only.

1. It is estimated that 20 million sea horses are used yearly

- A in medicine.
- B in medicine and souvenir business.
- C in aquarium trade and food industry.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A*	B	C	Neatsakė			
60,75	35,50	3,50	0,25	60,75	37,50	0,30

2. The sea horse trade has grown bigger due to

- A an increase in tourism in Asia.
- B an expansion of Chinese tourism.
- C an improved standard of living in China.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C*	Neatsakė			
15,75	21,75	62,00	0,50	62,00	46,67	0,40



3. The Philippino project has the aim

- A to ban the sea horse business.
- B to improve the management of the trade.
- C to educate the village community.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B*	C	Neatsakė			
17,25	51,50	31,25	0	51,50	25,00	0,21

4. The Vietnamese project has been problematic because

- A it is targeted at the fishing of sea horses for food.
- B it aims to start the culturing of sea horses.
- C it involves work with big communities.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B*	C	Neatsakė			
34,25	50,75	14,75	0,25	50,75	14,17	0,12

5. Work in other Asian countries is aimed at

- A finding substitutes for currently produced drugs.
- B promoting Western medicine in Asia.
- C reducing the sales of Chinese drugs in the West.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A*	B	C	Neatsakė			
30,25	47,25	22,50	0	30,25	48,33	0,47

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)						Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2	3	4	5			
5,50	17,75	26,50	24,75	17,25	8,25	51,05	34,33	0,54

**Part 3 (13 points, 1 point per item).** You will hear part of an interview with Graham Evans, author of the *Dictionary of World Politics*. For questions 1-13, complete the sentences as shown in the example (0). You may use more than one word. You will hear the recording twice.

Now I wonder if someone can tell me why up until recently there hasn't been any definitive book on world politics, particularly the many and varied phrases and terms used. Whatever the reason, the problem has now been solved with the recent publication of the world's first Dictionary of World Politics. Not surprisingly, it's on the best-seller list in many countries. It's jointly authored by Graham Evans, a lecturer at the Politics Department at Swansea University and Geoffrey Nunan, a lecturer in the University's American Studies section. Michael Boyde asked Graham Evans why they decided to write such a book.

'Well, quite simply, because there wasn't one. I first became aware of the need for a comprehensive dictionary of world politics or of international relations when I was a postgraduate student in the 1970's, and I was suddenly confronted with a bewildering variety of concepts, ideas, hypotheses, er... the different kind of language, er... having to get familiar with concepts drawn from sociology, economics, psychology and so on, all these disparate varieties of disciplines, and there was no single volume which could even explain what they meant. So I felt that there... there was a crying need that the library shelves should have at least one volume which would contain reference to all these concepts, ideas and institutions.'

'Now who is it aimed at?'

'Well, because international relations is, let's say, unlike physics or unlike er... some other disciplines in the natural sciences, it... it... it's not a hard academic discipline, it's... it's a soft one in the sense that it's concerned with the real world, so the... the book is not aimed primarily at academics, although it... it is now used as a student textbook and it's also used by lecturers of course, it's aimed at the general person who is interested generally in world politics and wants to delve a little deeper beyond er... the... the media and beyond... beyond newspaper reports of events in world politics. So basically – students, teachers, government officials, journalists and anyone really who has er... an intelligent interest in world affairs.'

‘Slightly tongue in cheek, but would it be essential reading for politicians themselves?’

‘Oh I should... I should hope so, I really should hope so. I do know that the... The House of Commons library has a copy (laughter), I don’t know whether it’s been used or not. I also know that Reuters has a copy, and someone in Reuters told me that the copy had been stolen, so I think that... that’s an indication that it’s... it’s a valuable book.’ (laughter)

‘Was it difficult to compile it?’

‘It was difficult and it was a long and careful task. The gestation period was from the 1970s actually, but actually sitting down and writing it, and planning it out and so on took about 6 or 7 years.

‘Now tell me, as a political lecturer yourself, was it difficult to keep bias or your own views from intruding?’

‘Yes it was, there’s no question about that. But I decided from the very beginning that this would... would be a different kind of a dictionary, this would be a dictionary with a point of view. And not only did I want to write, if you like, a guide to world politics, I also in a sense wanted to make a contribution to the academic literature on world politics. So, yes, it really is a dictionary with a point of view and of course many reviewers have... have pointed this out (laughs) for... for good or for ill.’

‘Politics is a vast subject, but was it difficult to draw the line on what to leave out?’

‘Yes, any compiler of a dictionary of this kind would agree with that... that question. It’s a very difficult thing to do. In a sense the most difficult thing to do is... is what to leave out rather than what to put in. What to put in suggest themselves, there are certain enduring or endearing features of international relations which must always go in. In many ways I suppose it’s like compiling an anthology of poetry – the greats must go in, the greats of literature must go in, but to some extent you are left then with individual choice and which may appear to be idiosyncratic.’

0. The recently published Dictionary of World Politics is a best-seller.
1. The authors of the dictionary both work at the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The need for such a dictionary was felt in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The dictionary covers many concepts of \_\_\_\_\_, economics and psychology.
4. International relations is said to be a \_\_\_\_\_ academic subject.
5. Students use the dictionary as \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The intended readership is students, teachers, government officials, \_\_\_\_\_ and ordinary people.
7. A copy of the dictionary is available at the House of Commons \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The copy of the dictionary owned by the Reuters’ was \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Compiling this dictionary was hard: it was a long and \_\_\_\_\_ task.
10. It took the authors \_\_\_\_\_ years to complete the task.
11. The author says that the dictionary has a \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The hard thing was to decide what should be \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Compiling a dictionary of politics is similar to compiling a book of \_\_\_\_\_.

Klausimo nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Teisingai atsakė (%)	66,75	14,00	37,25	28,25	66,00	83,75	53,00	58,00	61,25	71,75	47,50	19,75	29,25
Sunkumas	66,75	14,00	37,25	28,25	66,00	83,75	53,00	58,00	61,25	71,75	47,50	19,75	29,25
Skiriamoji geba	43,33	14,17	54,17	59,17	44,17	36,67	53,33	62,50	55,83	56,67	62,50	40,83	55,00
Koreliacija	0,37	0,24	0,49	0,56	0,41	0,41	0,49	0,54	0,46	0,52	0,51	0,42	0,52

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)														Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
4,25	4,75	6,25	6,25	7,50	10,50	11,00	10,75	9,50	10,00	8,25	6,25	2,25	2,50	48,96	49,10	0,82





## READING PAPER (Time 55 min. Points 25)

**Part 1** (7 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a newspaper article. Eight phrases have been removed from the text. For questions 1-7, choose from the phrases A-I the one which best fits each gap. There is one extra phrase which you do not need to use. There is an example (0).

### FIRST ROMAN TOWN IN BRITAIN TRACED

*Well-preserved remains found near fort where invasion began*

Maev Kennedy

Ghostly images of the first Roman town in Britain are emerging, traced in faint lines across ploughed fields at Richborough in Kent. A geophysical survey – in which electronic measurements reveal buried structures invisible to the eye – is confounding archaeologists. It is revealing well-preserved remains of a large town, outside the boundaries of the Roman fort (0) \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ of the invasion in 43 AD.

"The town planning is much more extensive and much more sophisticated (1) \_\_\_\_\_," Tony Wilmott, senior archaeologist at English Heritage, said. "We now believe we have located the site of the harbour, and maybe, next year we find sunken boats (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and silt."

The site, near Sandwich, is now several kilometres inland, but was a safe harbour in the first century AD, and crucial to the Roman invasion. Julius Caesar had made two attempts to invade Britain almost a century earlier (3) \_\_\_\_\_ on the rocky coastline. Mr Wilmott believes the Romans already knew of the naturally sheltered harbour at Richborough from iron-age British traders.

The fort itself, (4) \_\_\_\_\_, is well-known to archaeologists. Watling street, the first Roman road in Britain, leading straight to London, begins at Richborough. Almost a century ago the site of an amphitheatre was located here. The latest discoveries show that the amphitheatre was (5) \_\_\_\_\_ but built within a much more extensive town.

The preservation of the archaeological remains is due to the other surprise of the excavation. Agriculture, and ploughing in particular, has been identified as the greatest threat to preserving remains. At Richborough, however, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the town had survived under two metres of soil that has drifted across the site in the past 2,000 years. An archaeological layer almost half a metre deep has been identified – (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and artifacts to survive. "The town probably didn't last very long before it was supplanted by the rise of London, but that makes it even more interesting to us to see what was happening in the very earliest stages of Roman Britain," Mr Wilmott said.

*Adapted from the Guardian Weekly*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>A</b> with its gigantic triumphal arch</p> <p><b>B</b> the team discovered that</p> <p><b>C</b> remembered for the value</p> <p><b>D</b> but lost ships in storms</p> <p><b>E</b> not isolated outside the fort</p> | <p><b>F</b> preserved in the creeks</p> <p><b>G</b> enough for extensive foundations</p> <p><b>H</b> than we suspected</p> <p><b>I</b> that marks the site</p> |
|---|--|

Klausimo nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Teisingai atsakė (%)</i>	83,00	40,75	49,00	40,25	64,75	82,00	50,75
<i>Sunkumas</i>	83,00	40,75	49,00	40,25	64,75	82,00	50,75
<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	24,17	41,67	47,50	45,00	30,00	33,33	34,17
<i>Koreliacija</i>	0,32	0,34	0,40	0,41	0,29	0,38	0,30

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>								<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
2,25	5,25	11,75	17,00	23,25	18,75	8,50	13,25	58,61	36,55	0,63



**Part 2** (8 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a magazine article. For questions 1-8, 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 brand Skype is

- A known to the readers.
- B the author's first choice.
- C still very unreliable.
- D new on the market.

1. The new technology VoIP is used

- A to improve internet connection.
- B to make telephone calls.
- C to train head engineers.
- D to access the internet for free.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)					Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B*	C	D	Neatsakė			
16,00	64,75	5,25	13,75	0,25	64,75	41,67	0,42

2. The author learned more about Skype at a presentation

- A requested by reporters.
- B held at an ill-reputed place.
- C intended for the general public.
- D hosted by the producers.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)					Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C	D*	Neatsakė			
41,75	6,75	18,75	32,00	0,75	32,00	50,83	0,46

3. The slogan of Skype

- A sounds appealing to the author.
- B was rejected by a song contest.
- C is better than the logo and website.
- D is ridiculed by the author.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)					Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C	D*	Neatsakė			
16,50	17,50	21,50	43,00	1,50	43,00	58,33	0,50

4. At the presentation of the Skype software the author

- A was put through to a stranger.
- B tried it out at different rates.
- C was disappointed by Skype.
- D downloaded a similar software.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)					Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A*	B	C	D	Neatsakė			
30,50	36,00	10,75	21,00	1,75	30,50	50,00	0,47



### 5. Potential Skype users

- A** can get connected to 6m non-Skype users.
- B** will have to pay 1 penny per minute.
- C** will be charged at the minute rate of 1 penny or more.
- D** will pay less than a penny for each minute.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)					Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C	D*	Neatsakė			
25,25	39,00	4,50	30,50	0,75	30,50	34,17	0,35

### 6. According to the author, the new technology

- A** may be abused by young people.
- B** connects you to six people at a time.
- C** is good for learning in groups.
- D** helps to make new friends.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)					Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A*	B	C	D	Neatsakė			
62,00	11,50	13,00	12,25	1,25	62,00	50,83	0,41

### 7. A company in the Midlands

- A** used to belong to the author.
- B** reduced its expenses using VoIP.
- C** saved money to purchase VoIP.
- D** manufactures VoIP in Taiwan.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)					Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B*	C	D	Neatsakė			
1,00	42,75	35,75	20,00	0,50	42,75	69,17	0,57

### 8. The chairman of the US Federal Communication Commission

- A** was fired from his job.
- B** used Skype illegally.
- C** was taken aback by Skype.
- D** decided to change his career.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)					Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C*	D	Neatsakė			
9,75	21,00	59,00	9,50	0,75	59,00	42,50	0,39

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)										Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
5,25	11,75	18,75	18,00	11,50	12,00	8,75	9,50	4,50		45,53	49,58	0,78



## Ready, headset, go... telephone chats are now free, says Jonathan Margolis

It is quite probable that, at this moment, you have never heard of the brand Skype and nor have you formed any opinion one way or the other on the subject of VoIP. May I be the first to tell you that by this time next year you will almost certainly have views on both. VoIP stands for Voice Over Internet Protocol. It means using internet-connected PCs with a call-centre style headset to carry hifi quality telephone conversations for free – something that has been do-able for yonks, but practiced only by tech-head engineers.

Skype is an ambitious new company hoping to bring VoIP to a non-expert market in co-operation with the headset manufacturer Plantronics.

Plantronics recently insisted on subjecting a bunch of us technology reporters to the indecently luxurious reception at a five-star hotel in Saint Jean Cap Ferrat to introduce Skype to us. It is a deeply European outfit, in both the best and worst senses. Developed by a programming team in Estonia, invented by a Swede and a Dane, and headquartered in Luxembourg, with personnel in both London and Tallinn, Skype has quite possibly the most disastrous logo and website in history accompanied, appropriately, by a slogan so catastrophic that I don't believe it would even be allowed as an entry in the European Song Contest: "Skype is Free Internet Telephony that Just Works."

Well, the reason we needed to go to Saint Jean Cap Ferrat, it appears, was to demonstrate that far from "just work", Skype, whose product is a free downloadable piece of software by the same name, really works rather well. That, at any rate, was the conclusion I drew from having a long and entirely uninteresting conversation – but gratis and of the highest audio quality – from France to somebody I didn't know in Swindon.

At the time of writing, Skype can only be used to contact other Skype users, who apparently number over 6m people in 70 countries, but even if that number exists, you

can be sure that you don't know any of them. When you read this, however, you will be able to use the "SkypeOut" feature of the software, which will make it possible to call internet-connected landlines and mobile phones worldwide for anything between nothing and fractions of a penny a minute.

Now, the prospect of effectively free worldwide voice communication is, I have to say, one that slightly gives me the heebie-jeebies. A little 1950s bit of me thinks the proper place for the telephonic instrument is in a freezing hallway and that all conversations thereon should be kept to a strict, wartime minimum. I also have an ageist prejudice that the young talk far too much these days.

Skype also offers a plethora of other potential nasties, to my mind. One is that you are able to conference up to five callers in one Skype conversation. When I translate that to my house, it means my teenage daughter and four of her friends (who range from Surbiton to LA to Cyprus) yakking all night when they really should be doing their homework.

On the other hand, were I a company financial director, I would be getting very excited indeed about Skype. We were told in Cap Ferrat about one engineering firm based in the Midlands which used VoIP to keep a 24-hour open line to its factory in Taiwan, thereby saving thousands of pounds in telephone costs, while increasing efficiency. Other corporations are, apparently, using VoIP routinely and saving up to 90 per cent on their telephone bills.

No wonder then, perhaps, that the chairman of the US Federal Communications Commission has been quoted as saying: "I knew it was over when I downloaded Skype. When the inventors are distributing for free a little program you can use to talk to anybody else, and the quality is fantastic, and it's free – it's over. The world will change now, inevitably."

*Adapted from the Financial Times*



**Part 3** (10 points, 1 point per item). For questions 1-5, choose from headings A-G the one which best summarizes each paragraph. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example (0). For questions 6-10, use the information given in the text to complete the sentences. There is an example (00).

- A** A demanding task
- B** Efforts have been rewarded
- C** The origins of Formula Student
- D** The team profile
- E** Making it attractive
- F** A key to future success
- G** Inspiring effort of Formula teams

## AIMING FOR THE CHEQUERED FLAG!

The rise of the University's Formula Student team

0.     G    

Hill, Moss, Villeneuve, Fangio, Schumacher... for any motorsport fan, the names of Formula One greats roll off the tongue very easily. And whilst there is no doubting the extraordinary talents of these drivers, it is often the dedicated unsung heroes who make the race wins and championship victories possible. These are the people to run the team, design and build the car, organise the logistics, secure the sponsorship and complete the myriad other tasks that contribute to a successful team – and give the driver his race-winning tool. And for some university students, the excitement, challenge and potential rewards of running a racing team has inspired them to have a go themselves.

1.           

In motorsport terms, 'Formula' refers to a set of rules governing a branch of motorsport, hence Formula One, Formula Three and Formula Ford. Formula Student was founded in the UK in 1998, and is a derivative of the Formula SAE competition established in America in 1981. It is an international competition for engineering students where members of the team conceive, design, fabricate and finally compete with single-seat racing cars, much in the same way as F1 racing. The cars are developed over the academic year and taken to the annual competition for judging and comparison with a great number of other vehicles from colleges and universities throughout the world.

2.           

Formula Student also has its own regulations. Of key importance is the safety structure and crash performance, and this is one of the most strictly controlled areas of the design. Other aspects cover the chassis, steering, suspension and brakes, engines and fuels. The objective of the regulations is to challenge the knowledge, creativity and imagination of the students, but to add a further dimension to the task, the students must also assume that the car is a production prototype aimed at the weekend racer, and it is against these vehicle design objectives that the car will be judged. Participating in Formula Student is clearly no mean feat.

3.           

The University of Manchester Formula Student team was founded in the 2000-2001 academic year. What initially began as the desire of a few students to establish a team turned into reality after support was obtained from the School of Engineering. The team comprises 15 final-year Engineering Masters students who work under the guidance of their professor. Now they have the team's official site and a monthly newsletter which addresses potential team partners or simply curious people.



4. \_\_\_\_\_

Like so many 'spare time' projects, the early days were the hardest for the team. The first months were spent establishing an infrastructure as a platform for entry to Formula Student in the 2002 competition. One of their first achievements was to create and distribute a sponsorship pack – running a formula student team is estimated to cost around £ 10,000 for the first year, so the Manchester students were keen to obtain sponsorship and financial backing. The team received an early boost when locally-based Triumph Motorcycles donated a 600cc motorcycle engine, and since then other companies have come forward with donations, either monetary or in kind.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

The students' dedication to the cause is admirable. They are organized into small groups, each having responsibility for a particular aspect of the car – electrical, power-train, steering suspension and brakes, chassis, and management of the team. Despite the constraints of the regulation and the inevitable design trade-offs that must be made, great progress has been made with the car. A chassis is in production and engine development is well underway. Indeed the rules have not hindered the design flair of the students, who are showing great ingenuity and boldness in aiming to be the first Formula Student team to feature an in-house engine control unit and data-logger. It is precisely this kind of innovative approach to the design of a racing car that will make the team competitive.

Adapted from the *Student Network*

For questions 6-10, use the information given in the text to complete the sentences. Find in the text words which mean the same as the underlined words below. There is an example (00).

(00) There are people who are not appreciated or praised, although they deserve to be.

You can call these people unsung heroes .

6. An experimental subdivision of science has received a grant.

An experimental \_\_\_\_\_ of science has received a grant.

7. Education is said to be the most important thing in career development.

Education is said to be of \_\_\_\_\_ in career development.

8. Students' work is supervised by their professor.

Students are working \_\_\_\_\_ of their professor.

9. His personal property is approximately calculated to cost two million pounds.

His personal property is \_\_\_\_\_ at two million pounds.

10. We need a new and original way to deal with the problem of parking.

We need \_\_\_\_\_ approach to the problem of parking.

Klausimo nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Teisingai atsakė (%)	58,75	38,00	46,75	47,25	41,00	11,75	34,25	69,75	34,00	32,00
Sunkumas	58,75	38,00	46,75	47,25	41,00	11,75	34,25	69,75	34,00	32,00
Skiriamoji geba	38,33	45,83	27,50	46,67	40,83	22,50	56,67	49,17	24,17	44,17
Koreliacija	0,32	0,40	0,23	0,40	0,35	0,33	0,54	0,45	0,25	0,41

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)											Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
4,00	9,75	14,00	20,25	13,00	10,50	8,25	8,50	5,75	4,50	1,50	41,35	39,58	0,70



## USE OF ENGLISH PAPER (Time 30 min. Points 50:2 =25)

**Part 1** (17 points, 1 point per item). For questions 1-17, insert the missing words. Use only **one word** in each gap. There is an example (0).

### SPORT AND FITNESS

The British are very fond (0) \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ sport, but many people prefer to watch rather (1) \_\_\_\_\_ take part. Many go to watch football or cricket at the ground, but many more sit (2) \_\_\_\_\_ home and watch sport on TV.

Most people today (3) \_\_\_\_\_ relatively little general exercise. Over the last 30 or 40 years lifestyles have changed considerably and many people now travel even the shortest distances by car or bus. Lack of exercise combined (4) \_\_\_\_\_ eating too many fatty and sugary foods is one of the reasons (5) \_\_\_\_\_ people are becoming too fat. Experts are particularly concerned that children spend a lot of their free time watching TV or playing computer games (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of being physically active. In the 1980s and 1990s, however, there has been (7) \_\_\_\_\_ growing interest in fitness among young adults and today many belong to a sports club or do sport (8) \_\_\_\_\_ their main leisure activity.

In Britain most towns have (9) \_\_\_\_\_ own amateur football and cricket team, and people also have opportunities to play sports (10) \_\_\_\_\_ as tennis and golf. Some people go regularly to a leisure centre where (11) \_\_\_\_\_ is a hall for playing badminton or squash. Many sports centres arrange classes in aerobics and step. Some people work (12) \_\_\_\_\_ regularly at a local gym and do weight training. Others (13) \_\_\_\_\_ fit by walking or cycling. Many people now go abroad on a skiing holiday each year. Unfortunately, there are very few dry slopes in Britain (14) \_\_\_\_\_ they can practise.

Membership of a sports club or gym can be expensive and (15) \_\_\_\_\_ everyone can afford the subscription. Some companies now provide sports facilities for their employees or contribute (16) \_\_\_\_\_ the cost of joining a gym and a swimming pool, (17) \_\_\_\_\_ is highly appreciated by the employees and their families.

Klausimo nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Teisingai atsakė (%)	55,00	97,75	63,50	40,00	76,50	34,75	35,50	29,25	65,75	50,00	40,50	13,75	28,50	80,00	80,50	18,25	20,25
Sunkumas	55,00	97,75	63,50	40,00	76,50	34,75	35,50	29,25	65,75	50,00	40,50	13,75	28,50	80,00	80,50	18,25	20,25
Skiriamoji geba	50,00	1,67	61,67	63,33	35,83	53,33	34,17	56,67	58,33	65,83	40,83	27,50	47,50	37,50	48,33	13,33	30,00
Koreliacija	0,42	0,10	0,51	0,54	0,38	0,52	0,32	0,53	0,51	0,52	0,34	0,37	0,46	0,39	0,51	0,19	0,35

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)																	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0	2,75	4,25	4,50	6,00	5,50	7,00	10,00	12,50	10,25	8,75	7,75	7,75	5,75	3,25	1,50	1,75	0,75

Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
48,81	42,70	0,86

**Part 2** (17 points, 1 point per item). Read Text A and Text B. For questions 1-17, complete the gaps by putting the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form. There are two examples: (0) and (00).

### TEXT A Property Prices in Vilnius

Recently, foreign second-home buyers (0) have focused (to focus) on the Old Town of Lithuania's capital, Vilnius. Today the price of an apartment (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (to start) at 2,000 euros per square meter in a prime area. In recent years prices (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (to rise) steadily and analysts expect the trend to continue. There are many reasons for this. First, mortgage rates are low. If they (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) higher, Lithuanians wouldn't be buying property so easily. The situation was different five years ago when almost 60 per cent of all property purchases (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (to make) in cash. Also, since Lithuania's accession to the European Union in May 2003, foreigners (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (to show) much more interest in the new member state. Besides, improved air travel has raised interest in the city. Now Lithuanian Airlines flies twice a day from key European cities, and by the end of this month British Airways (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (to add) regular flights from London. What's more, the Lithuanian currency, the litas, is linked to the euro and the country (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (to expect) to be among the first of the new EU members to join the euro zone. And currently, a whole new section of the city (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (to create) on the right bank of the Neris River, where dreary suburbs stood during Soviet times.

### TEXT B Mark Ryder: Strictly Self-Made

Mark Ryder (00) started (to start) his professional career when he was seventeen. Since that time he (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (to build up) a huge empire of records and over a hundred clubs. It was fifteen years ago that he (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (to come) to the music business trained only by computer games. "After finishing school I was unemployed and (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (to earn) some money I was working as a DJ at house parties. At school I had taken a very strong interest in computer games before I (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (to discover) music. I used to spend hours playing computer games. My father said: "I'll buy you a computer on condition that you (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (to do) better at school". It must have cost him £ 100 and it had 1K of memory; by now it (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (to become) a piece of junk. But I (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (to fascinate); I was like a brain surgeon. I would crack into games and then learn what the programmers had written. Before I knew it, I was writing games from scratch. I don't think I (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (to do) much of it since then. Still I'm sure I wouldn't have achieved much in recording music, if I (17) \_\_\_\_\_ (not to take apart) a dozen of computers as a teenager."

Klausimo nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Teisingai atsakė (%)	68,00	21,50	61,25	34,75	42,75	14,75	55,50	12,25	27,75	73,50	25,75	64,75	34,25	24,50	51,25	51,00	35,50
Sunkumas	68,00	21,50	61,25	34,75	42,75	14,75	55,50	12,25	27,75	73,50	25,75	64,75	34,25	24,50	51,25	51,00	35,50
Skiriamoji geba	50,83	42,50	47,50	63,33	35,83	35,83	61,67	38,33	32,50	29,17	46,67	35,83	34,17	48,33	57,50	47,50	55,83
Koreliacija	0,46	0,43	0,39	0,54	0,32	0,41	0,50	0,50	0,33	0,29	0,46	0,30	0,30	0,45	0,49	0,39	0,46

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)																	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1,75	3,75	7,25	7,75	9,75	8,50	10,00	9,25	8,50	9,00	5,25	5,25	4,00	2,75	2,75	2,75	1,25	0,50

Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
41,12	44,90	0,82





**Part 3** (16 points, 2 points per item). Rewrite each sentence so that the meaning of your sentence is exactly the same as the meaning of the original sentence. Use the word given without changing its form. You may write **from two to five** words. There is an example (0).

(0) Everybody says that Venice is a very beautiful city.

**considered**

Venice \_\_\_\_\_ *is considered to be* \_\_\_\_\_ a very beautiful city.

1. What was the reason she wouldn't allow her son to buy the book?

**let**

Why \_\_\_\_\_ buy the book?

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
53,00	33,50	13,50	30,25	36,25	0,41

2. "It'd be better if you went on Tuesday", travel agent told Jim.

**advised**

The travel agent \_\_\_\_\_ on Tuesday.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
17,75	42,00	40,25	61,25	45,83	0,52

3. I won't go to that party unless I'm invited.

**they**

I won't go to that party if \_\_\_\_\_.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
21,25	35,25	43,50	61,13	47,50	0,51

4. The Committee are still discussing the project.

**still**

The project \_\_\_\_\_ the Committee.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
22,50	54,25	23,25	50,38	54,17	0,64

5. I can't give you a lift, because my car is being repaired at the moment.

**my**

I can't give you a lift, because I \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
70,25	14,00	15,75	22,75	36,25	0,44

6. "Why don't you ask your colleagues?" I said to him.

**that**

I suggested \_\_\_\_\_ his colleagues.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
28,50	45,25	26,25	48,88	21,67	0,28

7. The film was so funny that we laughed all the time when watching it.

**help**

We couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ watched the film.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
61,75	22,75	15,50	26,88	45,83	0,54

8. "Did you find the answer to my question?" asked Jim.

**I**

Jim asked \_\_\_\_\_ the answer to his question.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
27,75	30,00	42,25	57,25	57,08	0,56

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)																
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3,00	2,75	3,75	5,75	9,75	7,75	12,50	10,75	8,50	9,50	7,00	6,75	2,75	4,25	2,75	2,25	0,25

Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
44,86	43,07	0,80

## WRITING PAPER (Time 90 min. Points 25)

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

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

Jūs dalyvavote Britanijos-Lietuvos asociacijos organizuotoje loterijoje ir laimėjote prizą – naujausią anglų k. žodyną. Esate kviečiama(s) į asociacijos šventę š.m. liepos 1 d. Vilniuje atsiimti prizą, tačiau tą dieną dalyvauti negalite. Parašykite **elektroninę žinutę** Asociacijos sekretorei poniai Mary Johnson. Žinutėje

- padėkokite už prizą,
- pasidžiaukite naudinga dovana,
- atsisakykite kvietimo dalyvauti renginyje,
- nurodykite nedalyvavimo priežastį,
- paklauskite, kada vėliau galėtumėte atvykti į Asociacijos biurą atsiimti prizą.

Jūsų žinutės ilgis **120–140** žodžių.

Pasirašykite žinutę *Ona Onaitytė* arba *Petras Petraitis*.

Please count the number of words in your Message and write it down at the bottom of page 15 in the space provided. All words, including articles and prepositions, should be counted.

### Final Version of the Message

<b>To:</b>	secretary@association.lt
<b>Subject:</b>	The lottery
<b>Date:</b>	June 01, 2005

*Dear Ms Johnson,*



**Part 2 (11 points).**

You are taking part in an international survey “Top Ten Books for Teenagers”. You have been asked to express your opinion about which book you would recommend to be included in the list and why.

Complete *Sections 2, 3 and 4* of the questionnaire below by

- giving the author and the title of the book you would recommend (*Section 2*),
- indicating the language in which you have read the book (*Section 3*),
- writing **one paragraph** of about **110-130** words to explain why this particular book should be included in the list of “Top Ten Books for Teenagers” (*Section 4*).

*Section 1* has been completed for you.

T O P  T E N  B O O K S  F O R  T E E N A G E R S	<b>SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE</b>
	<u>Section 1:</u> Your country of residence: <u>Lithuania</u>
	<u>Section 2:</u> Author and title of the book you recommend: _____ _____
	<u>Section 3:</u> Language in which you have read the book (please tick): English <input type="checkbox"/> Lithuanian <input type="checkbox"/> Russian <input type="checkbox"/> Polish <input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify) _____
	<u>Section 4:</u> Why should this book be included in the list of “Top Ten Books for Teenagers“?  <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 20px; text-align: center;"> <p><u>Write your paragraph on page ...</u></p> </div>
	<i>Thank you for your opinion!</i>

**Žinutės vertinimo lentelė (14 taškų)****PASTABOS:**

\***Dėl turinio kriterijaus:** Jei turinys neatitinka temos/situacijos, visas atsakymas vertinamas 0 tašku.

\*\***Dėl klaidų:** To paties tipo klaidos laikomos viena klaida. Priimtina ir britiškoji, ir amerikietiškoji rašyba.

**Dėl teksto apimties:**

- Jei žinutėje parašyta ne daugiau kaip 60 žodžių, užduotis nevertinama.
- Jei parašyta 61-109 žodžiai, vertinimas teksto organizavimo aspektu mažinamas 1 tašku.
- Jei parašyta 110-150 žodžių, vertinimas nemažinamas.
- Jei parašyta 151 žodis ir daugiau, vertinimas teksto organizavimo aspektu mažinamas 1 tašku.

**Dėl baigiamosios frazės:** Priimtinos tokios žinutės pabaigos frazės: 'Yours sincerely' ir 'Sincerely (yours)'.

<i>Kriterijai</i>	<i>Taškai</i>	<i>Deskriptoriai</i>	<i>Mokinių sk. (%)</i>
<i>Turinys*</i>	<b>3</b>	<b>Turinys apima visus užduotyje nurodytus punktus. Realizuojamos visos komunikacinės intencijos.</b>	<b>68,50</b>
	2	Turinys apima ne visus užduotyje nurodytus punktus. Realizuojamos ne visos komunikacinės intencijos ir/arba šiek tiek nukrypta nuo temos.	27,00
	1	Turinys siauras ir/arba nukrypstama nuo temos. Komunikacinės intencijos beveik nerealizuojamos.	2,75
	0*	Turinys labai siauras ir/arba smarkiai nukrypstama nuo temos. Komunikacinės intencijos nerealizuojamos.*	1,75
<i>Teksto organizavimas</i>	<b>3</b>	<b>Tekstas organizuojamas tinkamai: teksto dalys (frazės, sakiniai) siejamos į rišlią visumą, tinkamai vartojamos teksto siejimo priemonės (jungiamieji žodžiai, frazės). Tinkamas išdėstymas lape.</b>	<b>19,75</b>
	2	Tekstas organizuojamas ne visiškai tinkamai: kartais netinkamai siejamos teksto dalys, kartais klaidingai vartojamos teksto siejimo priemonės. Ne visai tinkamas išdėstymas lape.	57,50
	1	Beveik netinkamai organizuojamas tekstas: dažnai netinkamai siejamos teksto dalys, dažnai klaidingai vartojamos teksto siejimo priemonės. Netinkamas išdėstymas lape.	20,00
	0	Tekstas organizuojamas netinkamai: netinkamai siejamos teksto dalys, klaidingai vartojamos arba nevartojamos teksto siejimo priemonės. Netinkamas išdėstymas lape.	2,75
<i>Kalbos vartojimas</i>	<b><i>Leksinių ir gramatinių struktūrų sociolingvistinis tinkamumas</i></b>		
	<b>4</b>	<b>Visos leksinės ir gramatinės struktūros vartojamos visiškai tinkamai atsižvelgiant į sociolingvistinę situaciją (kontekstą, tikslą, adresatą). Registas tinkamas (neutralus ar pusiau oficialus). Laikomasi mandagumo normų.</b>	<b>17,00</b>
	3	Dauguma leksinių ir gramatinių struktūrų vartojama tinkamai, registas dažniausiai tinkamas, beveik visada laikomasi mandagumo normų.	36,50
	2	Leksinės ir gramatinės struktūros dažnai vartojamos netinkamai. Nenuosekliai paisoma registro. Ne visada laikomasi mandagumo normų.	31,50
	1	Leksinės ir gramatinės struktūros labai dažnai vartojamos netinkamai. Nenuosekliai paisoma registro. Dažnai nesilaikoma mandagumo normų.	12,25
	0	Leksinės ir gramatinės struktūros vartojamos netinkamai. Registas netinkamas. Nepaisoma mandagumo normų.	2,75
	<b><i>Leksinis ir gramatinis taisyklingumas ** (taip pat ir rašyba)</i></b>		
	<b>4</b>	<b>Puikiai vartojamos leksinės ir gramatinės struktūros. Gali būti kelios (1-3) nedidelės klaidos. Prasmė visada aiški.</b>	<b>6,50</b>
	3	Gera vartojamos leksinės ir gramatinės struktūros, kelios (4-6) nedidelės klaidos, dažnai sudėtingose struktūrose. Prasmė visada aiški.	18,00
	2	Vidutiniškai vartojamos leksinės ir gramatinės struktūros, nedaug (7-9) klaidų, dažnai sudėtingose struktūrose. Prasmė visada aiški.	30,25
	1	Prastai vartojamos leksinės ir gramatinės struktūros, daug (10-12) klaidų ir sudėtingose struktūrose (jei tokių yra), ir paprastose struktūrose. Kartais gali būti neaiški prasmė.	28,25
	0	Blogai vartojamos leksinės ir gramatinės struktūros, labai daug (13 ir daugiau) klaidų, net ir paprastose struktūrose. Prasmė gali būti neaiški.	17,00
	<b><i>Iš viso taškų</i></b>	<b>14</b>	



### Pastraipos vertimo lentelė (11 taškų)

#### PASTABOS:

\***Dėl turinio kriterijaus:** Jei turinys neatitinka temos/situacijos, visas atsakymas vertinamas 0 taškų.

\*\* **Dėl klaidų:** To paties tipo klaidos laikomos viena klaida. Priimtina ir britiškoji, ir amerikietiškoji rašyba.

#### Dėl teksto apimties:

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

**Dėl vertinamo teksto:** Vertinamas tik *Section 4* tekstas. *Section 2* ir *Section 3* nevertinama.

<i>Kriterijai</i>	<i>Taškai</i>	<i>Deskriptoriai</i>	<b>Mokinių sk. (%)</b>
<i>Turinys</i>	<b>3</b>	<b>Puikiai atsakyta į temą: atsakymas išsamus, taiklios detalės, esminė mintis vientisa, visas turinys atitinka temą.</b>	<b>25,75</b>
	2	Gera atsakyta į temą: atsakymas gana išsamus, pateikiama taiklių detalių, esminė mintis gana vientisa, dauguma turinio atitinka temą.	29,25
	1	Prastai atsakyta į temą: atsakymas siauras, per mažai arba netinkamos detalės, trūksta minties vientisumo, dalis turinio neatitinka temos.	30,50
	0*	Neatsakyta į temą: atsakymas labai siauras, labai mažai arba netinkamos detalės, nėra minties vientisumo, turinys beveik neatitinka temos ARBA turinys visiškai neatitinka temos*	14,50
<i>Teksto organizavimas</i>	<b>3</b>	<b>Tekstas rišlus ir nuoseklus, teiginiai logiškai dėstomi ir tinkamai siejami.</b>	<b>17,75</b>
	2	Tekstas gana rišlus ir nuoseklus, pasitaiko loginio dėstymo ir teksto siejimo netikslumų.	35,00
	1	Tekstui trūksta rišlumo ir nuoseklumo, tekstas ne visai logiškai dėstomas ir ne visai tinkamai siejamas.	33,50
	0	Tekstas nerišlus ir nenuoseklus, nelogiškai dėstomas, netinkamai siejamas.	13,75
<i>Kalbos vartojimas</i>	<i>Leksinų ir gramatinių struktūrų įvairovė ir tinkamumas</i>		
	<b>2</b>	<b>Leksinės ir gramatinės struktūros įvairios, vartojamos tinkamai. Registras tinkamas atsižvelgiant į adresatą (neutralus arba pusiau oficialus).</b>	<b>36,25</b>
	1	Leksinės ir gramatinės struktūros įvairios, kartais vartojamos ne visai tinkamai. Registras ne visada tinkamas.	52,50
	0	Maža leksinių ir gramatinių struktūrų įvairovė, dažnai vartojamos netinkamai. Registro nepaisoma.	11,25
	<i>Leksinis ir gramatinis taisyklingumas ** (taip pat ir rašyba)</i>		
	<b>3</b>	<b>Taisyklingai vartojamos ir sudėtingos, ir paprastos leksinės ir gramatinės struktūros. Gali būti kelios (1-4) klaidos. Prasmė visada aiški.</b>	<b>8,25</b>
	2	Gana taisyklingai vartojamos ir sudėtingos, ir paprastos leksinės ir gramatinės struktūros. Gali būti kelios (5-8) klaidos, dažniausiai sudėtingose struktūrose. Prasmė visada aiški.	31,50
	1	Gana taisyklingai vartojamos paprastos, bet kartais klaidingai vartojamos sudėtingos (jei tokių yra) leksinės ir gramatinės struktūros. Daug klaidų (9-12). Prasmė gali būti ne visada aiški.	36,00
	0	Netaisyklingai vartojamos ir paprastos, ir sudėtingos (jei tokių yra) leksinės ir gramatinės struktūros. Labai daug klaidų (13 ir daugiau). Prasmė gali būti neaiški.	24,25
	<i>Iš viso taškų</i>	<b>11</b>	