2020 METŲ UŽSIENIO KALBOS (ANGLŲ) VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO REZULTATŲ

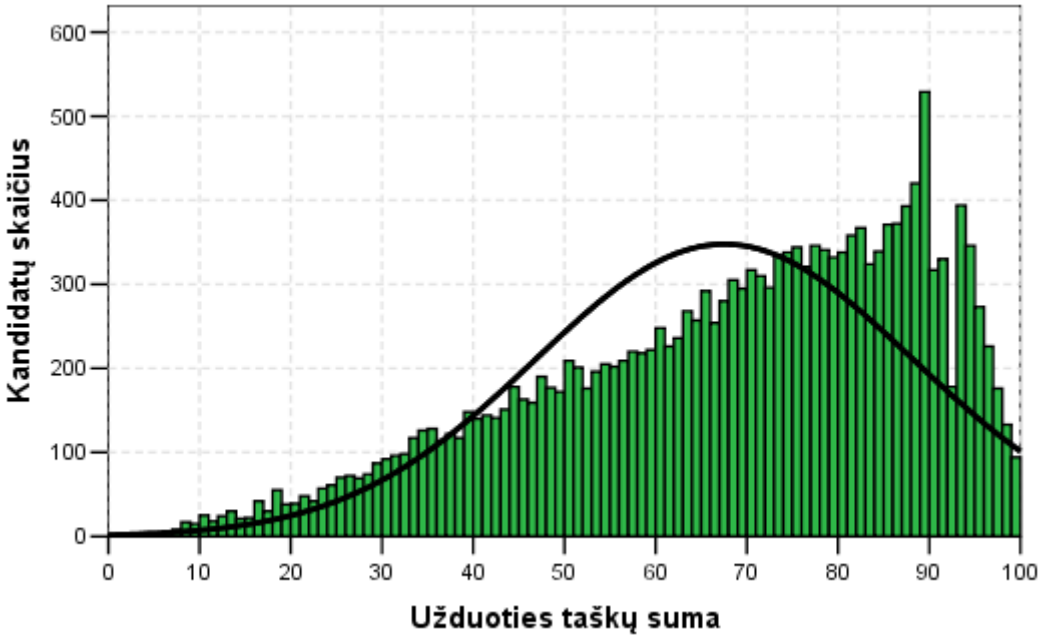
STATISTINĖ ANALIZĖ

2016 m. įsigaliojo nauja užsienio kalbos (anglų, prancūzų, rusų, vokiečių) egzamino programa, pagal kurią egzaminą sudaro keturios dalys – klausymo (sakytinio teksto supratimo) užduotys, skaitymo (rašytinio teksto supratimo) užduotys, rašymo (rašytinės sąveikos ir raiškos) užduotys ir kalbėjimo (sakytinės sąveikos ir raiškos) užduotys. Kiekvienai iš šių dalių skiriama po 25 proc. taškų. Egzaminas vykdomas dviem etapais skirtingomis dienomis. 2020 m. birželio 22, 23 ir 25 d. įvyko užsienio kalbos (anglų) brandos egzamino kalbėjimo dalis, o liepos 1 d. įvyko užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino klausymo, skaitymo ir rašymo dalys. Egzaminą leista laikyti 18 022 kandidatams – vidurinio ugdymo programos baigiamųjų klasių mokiniams. Dėl įvairių priežasčių į egzaminą neatvyko 552 kandidatai. Užsienio kalbos (anglų) egzamine dalyvavo ir įvertinimą gavo **18 574** kandidatai. 2020 m. liepos 23 d. ir 2020 m. liepos 28 d. įvyko pakartotinės sesijos užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinis brandos egzaminas. Jį leista laikyti 127 kandidatams; iš jų 103 kandidatai egzaminą laikė ir gavo įvertinimą, o 24 kandidatai į egzaminą neatvyko.

Maksimali taškų suma, kurią galėjo surinkti laikantieji egzaminą, – 100 taškų. Minimali egzamino išlaikymo taškų sumos riba – 16 taškų. Tai sudarė 16 proc. visų galimų taškų. Užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino neišlaikė 189 (1,0 proc.) laikiusieji, šie kandidatai surinko nuo 0 iki 15 užduoties taškų.

Toliau pateikiama statistinė analizė yra pagrįsta 2020 m. pagrindinės sesijos užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą laikiusiųjų ir gavusiųjų įvertinimą rezultatais.

Užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino kandidatų surinktų užduoties taškų vidurkis yra 67,5 taško, taškų sumos standartinis nuokrypis yra 20,7. Šiemet daugiausia iš 100 galimų taškų buvo surinkti 100 taškų. Laikiusių užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą kandidatų surinktų taškų pasiskirstymas pateiktas 1 diagramoje.



1 diagrama. Užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą laikiusių kandidatų surinktų taškų histograma

Merginos sudarė 51,9 proc. visų laikiusiųjų egzaminą. Jos vidutiniškai surinko 66,9 užduoties taško. Vaikinai vidutiniškai surinko 68,1 užduoties taško. Tarp neišlaikiusiųjų egzamino buvo 117 merginos ir 72 vaikinai, tai sudaro atitinkamai 1,3 ir 0,8 proc.

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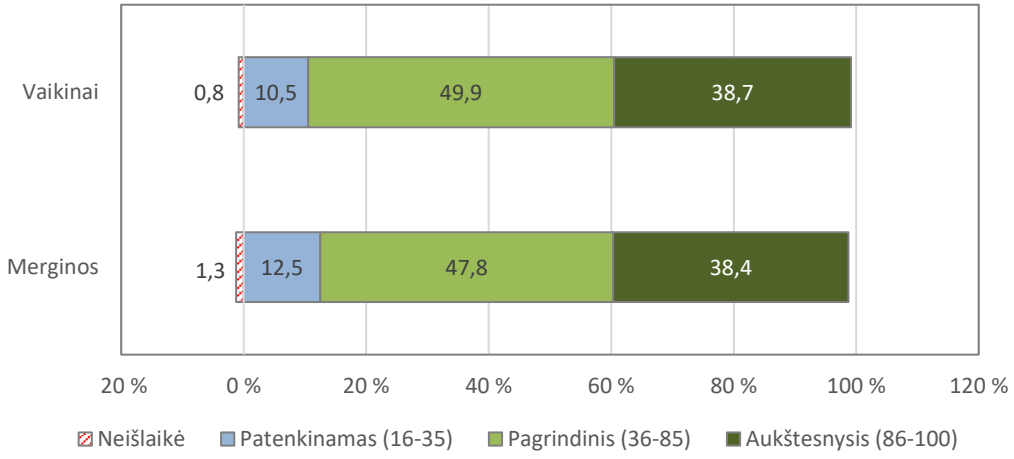
Valstybinio brandos egzamino vertinimas yra kriterinis. Minimalus išlaikyto valstybinio brandos egzamino įvertinimas yra 16 balų, maksimalus – 100 balų. Šie balai į dešimtbalės skalės pažymį nėra verčiami. Jie įrašomi į kandidato brandos atestato priedą kaip valstybinio brandos egzamino įvertinimas. Visi kandidatai pagal gautą įvertinimą priskiriami vienam iš trijų pasiekimų lygių – patenkinamam, pagrindiniam ar aukštesniajam. Aukštesnijį pasiekimų lygį pasiekė 38,6 proc. kandidatų, pagrindinį pasiekimų lygį pasiekė 48,8 proc., o patenkinamąjį – 11,6 proc. visų laikiusiųjų.

2 diagramoje pateiktas merginų ir vaikinų pasiskirstymas pagal pasiekimų lygius. Diagramoje prie pasiekimų lygio pavadinimo nurodyta, kiek valstybino brandos egzamino balų jis atitinka.



2 diagrama. Užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą laikiusių merginų ir vaikinų pasiskirstymas pagal pasiekimų lygius

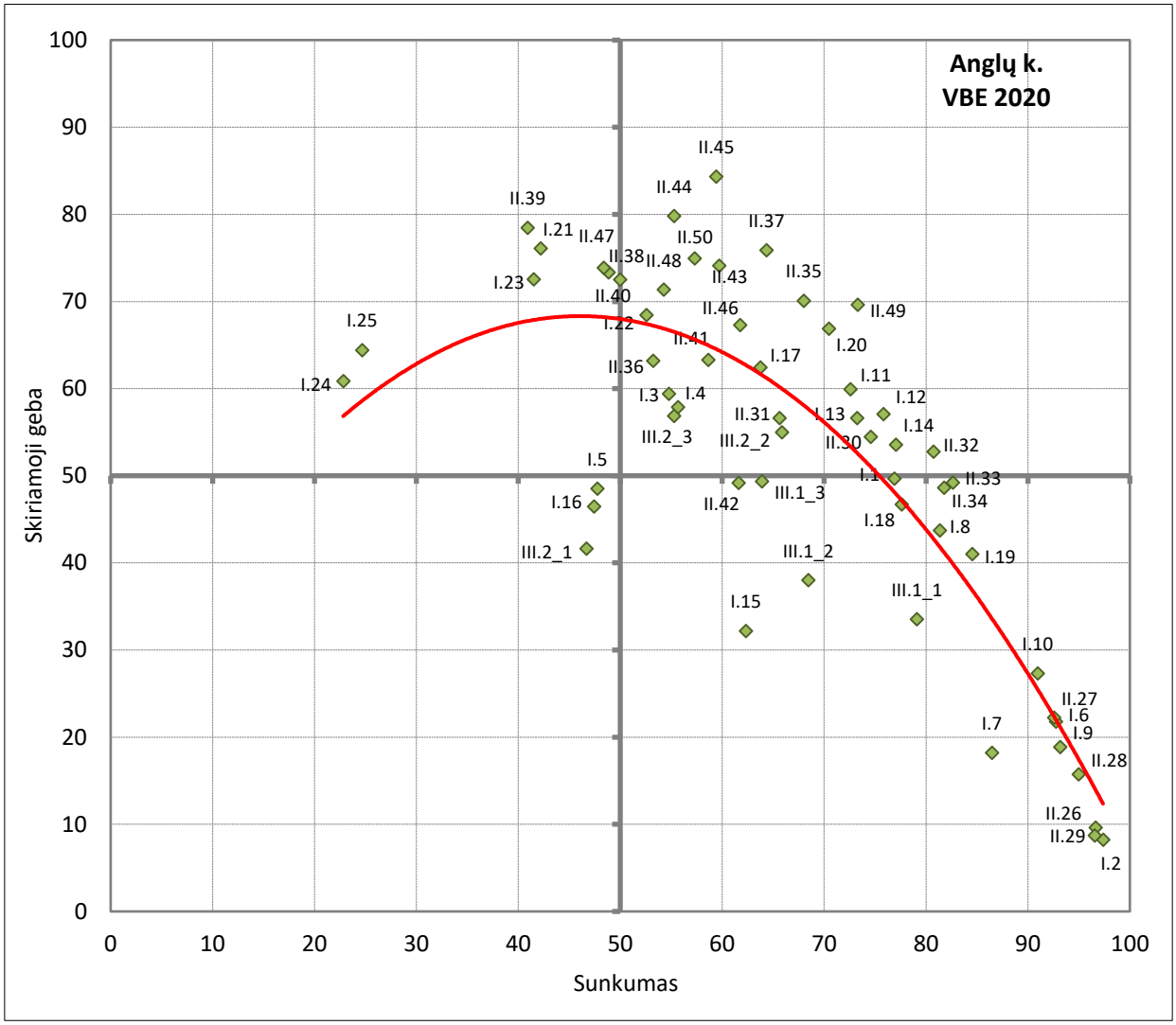
Apibendrinus informaciją, esančią kandidatų darbuose, kiekvienam užduoties klausimui (ar jo daliai, jeigu jis sudarytas iš struktūrinių dalių) buvo nustatyti toliau pateikiami parametrai.

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

$$\frac{\text{Visų kandidatų už šį klausimą surinktų taškų suma}}{\text{Visų už šį klausimą teoriškai galimų surinkti taškų suma}} \times 100.$$

  Jeigu klausimas buvo vertinamas vienu tašku, tai jo sunkumas tiesiogiai parodo, kuri dalis kandidatų į tą klausimą atsakė teisingai.
- **Klausimo skiriamoji geba.** Šis parametras rodo, kaip atskiras egzamino klausimas išskiria stipresnius ir silpnesnius kandidatus. Jeigu klausimas buvo labai lengvas ir į jį beveik vienodai sėkmingai atsakė ir stipresni, ir silpnesni kandidatai, tai tokio klausimo skiriamoji geba maža. Panaši skiriamoji geba gali būti ir labai sunkaus klausimo, į kurį beveik niekas neatsakė. Neigiama skiriamosios gebos reikšmė rodo, kad silpnesnieji (sprendžiant pagal visą egzamino užduotį) už tą klausimą surinko daugiau taškų negu stipresnieji. Taigi neigiama skiriamoji geba – prasto klausimo požymis. Pagal testų teoriją vidutinio sunkumo geri klausimai būna tie, kurių skiriamoji geba yra 40–50, o labai geri – kurių skiriamoji geba yra 60 ir daugiau. Dėl įvairių pedagoginių ir psichologinių tikslų kai kurie labai sunkūs arba labai lengvi klausimai vis tiek pateikiami teste, nors jų skiriamoji geba ir neoptimali.
- **Klausimo koreliacija su visa užduotimi.** Tai to klausimo surinktų taškų ir visų užduoties surinktų taškų koreliacijos koeficientas (apskaičiuojamas naudojant Pirsono koreliacijos koeficientą). Šis parametras rodo, kuria dalimi atskiras klausimas žinias ir gebėjimus matuoja taip, kaip ir visa užduotis. Daugiataškio klausimo koreliacija su visa užduotimi yra didesnė negu vienataškio.

3 diagramoje pavaizduotas klausymo, skaitymo ir rašymo dalių užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino užduočių išsibarstymas pagal šių užduočių sunkumą ir skiriamąją gebą. Joje taškeliais vaizduojamos užduotys, o raudona parabolės linija – užduotis atitinkanti regresijos kreivė.



3 diagrama. Užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino užduočių sunkumo ir skiriamosios gebos išsibarstymo diagrama

1 lentelėje pateikiama informacija apie atskirų užduoties dalių tarpusavio koreliaciją, koreliacija su bendra taškų suma ir koreliacija su taškų suma be tos temos užduočių.

1 lentelė. Informacija apie atskirų užduoties temų tarpusavio koreliaciją

	Kalbėjimas	Klausymas	Skaitymas	Rašymas	Bendra taškų suma (BTS)	BTS minus dalis
Kalbėjimas	–	0,653	0,652	0,643	0,840	0,615
Klausymas	0,653	–	0,842	0,680	0,898	0,779
Skaitymas	0,652	0,842	–	0,712	0,915	0,788
Rašymas	0,643	0,680	0,712	–	0,855	0,687

Toliau pateikiama užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino užduoties klausymo, skaitymo ir rašymo dalių klausimų statistinė analizė.

2020 M. UŽSIENIO KALBOS (ANGLŲ) VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO UŽDUOTIS

I. LISTENING PAPER

Duration: 30 minutes, 25 points.

Part 1 *(10 points, 1 point per item). You will hear people speaking in five different situations. For questions 1–10, choose the correct answer,* ***A****,* ***B*** *or* ***C****. There is an example (0). You will hear each situation twice. You now have 1 minute to look at the questions.*

Example (0). You will hear two friends speaking about a driving test.

0. *What was the woman anxious about?*
- ***A*** *the written test* ☐
- ***B*** *the driving test* ☒
- ***C*** *the examiner's comments* ☐

00. *What did the man remind her to do?*
- ***A*** *to indicate a turn* ☒
- ***B*** *to obey the signs* ☐
- ***C*** *to wear her seat belt* ☐

Situation 1. You will hear a woman giving directions to her friend.

01. Why was he reluctant to reach the destination on foot?
- **A** because of the rainy weather ☐
- **B** because of a tricky route ☐
- **C** because of a heavy load ☐

02. What means of transport did he choose in the end?
- **A** the subway ☐
- **B** a rented car ☐
- **C** a friend's car ☐

Situation 2. You will hear a man talking about his experience at an airport.

03. Where was the passenger when he heard the first announcement?
- **A** in a bookshop ☐
- **B** in a corridor ☐
- **C** in a shopping mall ☐

04. What was the reason for the delay?
- **A** a technical procedure ☐
- **B** the flight crew being late ☐
- **C** the passengers being late ☐

Situation 3. You will hear a woman talking about how she started her business.

05. What did she enjoy doing as a child?
- **A** negotiating with adults ☐
- **B** leading tasks ☐
- **C** running small businesses ☐

06. How did the woman get her new business idea?
- **A** She read about it in a book. ☐
- **B** She discovered it in a game. ☐
- **C** She thought of it on a day out. ☐

Situation 4. You will hear a woman speaking on the phone.

07. What is Hellen's job?
- **A** a consultant ☐
- **B** a manager ☐
- **C** an assistant ☐

08. What did the woman remind Hellen to do?
- **A** to bring a present ☐
- **B** to buy a cake ☐
- **C** to invite a relative ☐

Situation 5. You will hear a conversation between a customer and a post-office clerk.

09. Where did the books come from?
- **A** a library ☐
- **B** an online shop ☐
- **C** a friend ☐

10. Why was it difficult to find the books?
- **A** They had not been paid for yet. ☐
- **B** They had been misplaced. ☐
- **C** They had been paid for by somebody else. ☐

Užd. Nr.	*Teisingas*	*Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)*				*Sunkumas*	*Skiriamoji geba*	*Koreliacija*
		A	B	C	Neatsakė			
1.	C	5,5	17,4	76,9	0,2	76,9	49,7	0,490
2.	C	0,8	1,7	97,4	0,2	97,4	8,2	0,260
3.	B	13,0	54,8	32,0	0,3	54,8	59,4	0,471
4.	A	55,7	41,4	2,7	0,3	55,7	57,9	0,462
5.	C	20,3	31,7	47,7	0,3	47,7	48,5	0,347
6.	C	3,5	3,5	92,7	0,2	92,7	21,8	0,391
7.	B	8,1	86,5	5,2	0,2	86,5	18,2	0,231
8.	A	81,4	8,3	10,1	0,2	81,4	43,7	0,487
9.	B	4,2	93,2	2,4	0,3	93,2	18,9	0,349
10.	B	3,7	90,9	5,0	0,3	90,9	27,3	0,440

Part 2 *(4 points, 1 point per item). You will hear an interview with the social scientist John Towers who analyses modern workplaces. For questions 11–14, choose the correct answer,* ***A****,* ***B*** *or* ***C****. There is an example (0). You will hear the recording twice. You now have 30 seconds to look at the questions.*

0. *In terms of hiring young people, employers*
- ***A*** *hold different opinions.* ☒
- ***B*** *share the same opinion.* ☐
- ***C*** *have no opinions.* ☐

11. Looking through the prism of technology, young people expect all parts of their lives to be
- **A** boundless. ☐
- **B** restricted. ☐
- **C** slow-paced. ☐

12. Companies should
- **A** motivate young people in a traditional way. ☐
- **B** compare young employees with older ones. ☐
- **C** make an attempt to understand new workers. ☐

13. Games in the workplace
- **A** bring more stress to the working environment. ☐
- **B** distract employees from their main work. ☐
- **C** add to the overall company culture. ☐

14. According to John Towers, companies are trying to
A introduce rules against taking animals to the workplace. ☐
B decrease employee anxiety and tiredness. ☐
C sell the latest trendy pet products. ☐

Užd. Nr.	*Teisingas*	*Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)*				*Sunkumas*	*Skiriamoji geba*	*Koreliacija*
		A	B	C	Neatsakė			
11.	A	72,6	17,7	9,4	0,3	72,6	59,9	0,532
12.	C	15,6	8,3	75,8	0,2	75,8	57,1	0,540
13.	C	3,7	22,8	73,2	0,2	73,2	56,6	0,511
14.	B	15,8	77,0	6,9	0,2	77,0	53,6	0,513

Part 3 *(5 points, 1 point per item). You will hear some people speaking about how sportspeople strive for the best results. For questions 15–19, match the extracts that you hear with statements* ***A–G****. There is* ***one*** *statement that you do not need to use. There is an example (0). You will hear the recording twice. You now have 30 seconds to look at the questions.*

What helps each sportsperson to strive for the best results?

A *A flexible attitude*
B The commitment to detail
C The need for approval
D The motivation to continue
E The power to concentrate
F The ability to deal with anxiety
G The anticipation of results

		A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**
0.	*Example 0*	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
15.	Speaker 1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
16.	Speaker 2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
17.	Speaker 3	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
18.	Speaker 4	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
19.	Speaker 5	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Užd. Nr.	*Teisingas*	*Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)*							*Sunkumas*	*Skiriamoji geba*	*Koreliacija*
		B	C	D	E	F	G	Neatsakė			
15.	D	7,7	4,1	62,3	1,8	1,8	21,9	0,4	62,3	32,2	0,264
16.	B	47,4	8,7	12,3	3,1	2,1	25,9	0,5	47,4	46,5	0,360
17.	C	4,3	63,7	7,4	2,6	7,8	13,7	0,4	63,7	62,5	0,519
18.	F	4,0	4,2	3,7	5,3	77,6	4,8	0,3	77,6	46,7	0,475
19.	E	4,4	3,2	2,0	84,5	3,3	2,3	0,3	84,5	41,0	0,498

Part 4 *(6 points, 1 point per item). You will hear an overview of the names given to different generations. For questions 20–25, complete the sentences. You may write* ***one*** *word only. Write the word exactly as you hear it. There is an example (0). You will hear the recording twice. You now have 1 minute to look at the questions.*

Generation names

Giving names to large groups of people born between certain historic dates is an interesting ***(0)*** *__pastime__* or researchers and business people. One media channel has coined a new nickname for the Z generation to go by: the **(20)** _____. Naming groups of people born between certain dates and with similar **(21)** _____ was popular almost two centuries ago. The generation born during the Second World War is thought to have been quiet; they did not **(22)** _____ any declarations to live by. Millennials, on the other hand, are believed to be well-educated. This feature relates to their jobs and the **(23)** _____ success of the group. Despite their economic independence, young people stay with their families for longer **(24)** _____ of time. The upcoming generation already distinguishes itself by its strong **(25)** _____ on public internet platforms, as well as its social involvement, but which name will stick?

Užd. Nr.	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
20.	29,5	70,5	70,5	66,9	0,604
21.	57,8	42,2	42,2	76,1	0,583
22.	47,4	52,6	52,6	68,4	0,535
23.	58,5	41,5	41,5	72,6	0,560
24.	77,2	22,8	22,8	60,9	0,512
25.	75,3	24,7	24,7	64,4	0,533

II. READING PAPER

Duration: 60 minutes, 25 points.

Part 1 *(4 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read some ideas about part-time jobs for students. For questions 26–29, choose the statement from* ***A–F*** *which best summarises each paragraph. There is* ***one*** *statement that you do not need to use. There is an example (0).*

How to find a suitable job

A *Are you a book lover?*
B Are you good at explaining things?
C Can you organise a meeting?
D Do you like meeting new people?
E Would you like to combine an active lifestyle and your job?
F Would you like to work from home?

Working while at university can be tough, but choose a part-time job you enjoy, and it can become a really valuable experience. Asking yourself what you are good at might help you choose the right job for you. Here are some ideas.

0. ***A*** Believe it or not, paper books are not dead yet. Local bookstores are becoming very popular again. Many bookshops will be close to campus and offer a friendly work environment. You may even get an employee discount on the books you need for your courses.

26. _____ If you are into sports yourself, consider working as a front desk administrator at a Fitness or Yoga Studio. If you can motivate people to exercise, this is the place for you. You won't need much experience and will save money here as well. Most places offer their employees free classes – a great way to stay healthy as a student!

27. _____ If you are patient and can communicate well, consider becoming a part-time teacher or tutor. The options are endless. You can work on an after-school programme, tutor for a family living nearby, or help your classmates at school. The pay is usually high, and the hours are flexible.

28. _____ If you are a social person, consider becoming a barista. Although most of these jobs require some experience, they are a wonderful option for students. There are usually a lot of cafés near universities, so you will meet loads of students while also getting to know some of the locals. Be prepared for some very early or late shifts, as many cafés are open during students' study hours.

29. _____ Do you think you've been wasting your time on *Facebook* and *Instagram* while relaxing on your sofa? You've actually been gaining useful skills. Put those skills to good use by running social media accounts for local businesses, communities, or start-ups. Some of these jobs can also be done from any computer, which is great for the busy student who is good at multi-tasking.

Užd. Nr.	Teisingas	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)						Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
		B	C	D	E	F	Neatsakė			
26.	E	1,2	1,2	0,6	96,6	0,3	0,1	96,6	9,6	0,264
27.	B	92,6	3,8	1,3	0,9	1,3	0,2	92,6	22,3	0,406
28.	D	0,8	3,1	95,0	0,8	0,1	0,2	95,0	15,8	0,350
29.	F	0,9	1,2	0,2	0,9	96,6	0,2	96,6	8,7	0,241

Part 2 *(6 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about Sydney, the largest city in Australia. For questions 30–35, complete the text with the words from the box below. There are* ***two*** *words that you do not need to use. There is an example (0).*

Sydney

advantage	attention	continues	create	makes	~~said~~	stay	uses	visit

Sydney is ***(0)*** ___*said*___ to be one of the world's most beautiful cities. Surrounded by hundreds of kilometers of shoreline and national parks, it is also known among tourists as the Harbour City. A cruise across the sparkling waters of Sydney Harbour is the highlight of any **(30)** _____ to Australia's most famous city.

Sydney has a compact city centre and is surrounded by suburbs that **(31)** _____ a vast and diverse metropolitan area. The suburbs spread for up to 100 km from the city centre. The traveller will find that the beaches, parks, commercial centres, cultural festivals, and many other attractions are less crowded there.

Sydney became the centre of the world's **(32)** _____ in September 2000 when the city hosted the Summer Olympics. The Olympics saw the major building and renovation programme of Sydney, transforming it into one of the great world cities of the 21st century. Twenty years later the city **(33)** _____ to attract and host large international events.

Sydney enjoys over 300 sunny days each year. This **(34)** _____ it an attractive destination to those who want to escape winter. You won't need to pack much more than just a few T-shirts for your trip to Sydney in summer, but don't forget your hat and sunglasses. Temperatures are often in the high 20s each day, so people flock here to take **(35)** _____ of the heat.

Užd. Nr.	*Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)*		*Sunkumas*	*Skiriamoji geba*	*Koreliacija*
	0	1			
30.	25,4	74,6	74,6	54,5	0,488
31.	34,4	65,6	65,6	56,6	0,476
32.	19,3	80,7	80,7	52,8	0,572
33.	17,4	82,6	82,6	49,2	0,557
34.	18,2	81,8	81,8	48,6	0,539
35.	32,0	68,0	68,0	70,1	0,606

Part 3 *(7 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read an article about human knowledge. Seven sentences have been removed from the text. For questions 36–42, choose from sentences* ***A–I*** *the one which best fits each gap. There is* ***one*** *sentence that you do not need to use. There is an example (0).*

Ignorance: you know less than you think

A *Rather, we think in groups.*
B Most had no idea.
C Others hold strong views about what should be done in war zones without being able to locate the region of conflict on a map.
D But such hopes are grounded in a misunderstanding of how humans actually think.
E In the coming decades, the world will become even more complex than it is today.
F We think we know far more today, but as individuals, we actually know far less.
G From an evolutionary perspective, trusting in the knowledge of others has worked extremely well for *Homo sapiens*.
H Still, the scientific community believes in the usefulness of facts.
I Most people don't like too many facts, and they certainly don't like to feel stupid.

Humans rarely think for themselves. ***(0)*** __*A*__ Just as it takes a tribe to raise a child, it also takes a tribe to invent a tool, solve a conflict, or cure a disease. No individual knows everything it takes to build a cathedral or an aircraft. What gave *Homo*

sapiens an edge over all other animals and turned us into the masters of the planet was not our individual rationality, but our unparalleled ability to think together in large groups.

Individual humans know embarrassingly little about the world, and as history progressed, they came to know less and less. A hunter-gatherer in the Stone Age knew how to make her own clothes, how to start a fire, how to hunt rabbits and how to escape lions. **(36)** _____ Instead, we rely on the expertise of others for almost all our needs. In one humbling experiment, people were asked to evaluate how well they understood the workings of an ordinary zip. Most people confidently replied that they understood them very well – after all, they use zips all the time. They were then asked to describe in as much detail as possible all the steps involved in the zip's operation. **(37)** _____ This is what Steven Sloman and Philip Fernbach have termed 'the knowledge illusion'. We think we know a lot, even though individually we know very little, because we treat knowledge in the minds of others as if it were our own.

This is not necessarily bad. Our reliance on groupthink has made us masters of the world, and the knowledge illusion enables us to go through life without being caught in an impossible effort to understand everything ourselves. **(38)** _____ Yet like many other human traits that made sense in past ages but cause trouble in the modern age, this trust illusion has its downside. The world is becoming ever more complex, and people fail to realise just how ignorant they are of what's going on. Consequently, some who know next to nothing about meteorology or biology nevertheless propose policies regarding climate change and genetically modified crops. **(39)** _____ People rarely appreciate their ignorance because they lock themselves inside an echo chamber of like-minded friends, where their beliefs are constantly reinforced and seldom challenged.

Providing people with more and better information is unlikely to improve matters. Scientists hope to dispel the wrong views by better science education, and experts hope to sway public opinion on issues such as global warming by presenting the public with accurate data and reports. **(40)** _____ Most of our views are shaped by communal groupthink rather than individual rationality, and we hold on to these views out of group loyalty. Bombarding people with facts and exposing their individual ignorance is likely to backfire. **(41)** _____ Don't be so sure that you can convince politicians of the truth of global warming by presenting them with sheets of statistical data.

Even scientists are not immune to the power of groupthink. Those who believe that facts can change public opinion may themselves be the victims of scientific groupthink. **(42)** _____ Hence, scientists who are loyal to that community believe that they can win public debates by throwing the right facts around, despite so much empirical evidence to the contrary.

Užd. Nr.	*Teisingas*	*Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)*									*Sunkumas*	*Skiriamoji geba*	*Korelicija*
		B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	Neatsakė			
36.	F	6,9	7,2	6,3	3,9	53,2	18,7	1,0	2,5	0,4	53,2	63,2	0,469
37.	B	64,3	2,6	4,5	1,6	15,9	6,0	1,4	3,4	0,4	64,3	75,9	0,625
38.	G	3,1	3,1	12,8	14,7	9,9	48,8	2,3	4,8	0,5	48,8	73,3	0,546
39.	C	6,2	40,9	8,4	17,2	5,1	4,3	4,7	12,6	0,6	40,9	78,5	0,575
40.	D	2,4	8,4	50,0	6,8	5,6	6,9	13,2	6,0	0,7	50,0	72,5	0,540
41.	I	3,5	7,6	6,3	6,6	3,3	2,7	10,7	58,6	0,7	58,6	63,3	0,495
42.	H	2,8	2,8	7,6	9,3	2,5	5,5	61,6	7,3	0,5	61,6	49,2	0,389

Part 4 *(8 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a popular science article about asteroids. For questions 43–50, complete the answers by inserting no more than* ***one*** *word from the text. There is an example (0).*

We were not almost killed by an asteroid this week

"Scientists stunned by 'city-killer' asteroid that just missed Earth" is an awfully compelling headline. But it paints a much scarier portrait than the truth. Let's look at the facts. Did a big rock fly by Earth on Thursday morning? Yup: Asteroid 2019 OK is an estimated 187-427 feet across and moved at around 55,000 miles per hour. Did it catch scientists pretty much totally unaware? Yes indeed. Truly, they were shaken. Did it "just miss" a collision with our planet? Yes and no.

When Asteroid 2019 OK rushed through our neighborhood on Thursday, it came within 45,000 miles of Earth. That's close, cosmically speaking; the moon is nearly 240,000 miles away. We don't generally want big, smashy rocks coming closer to us than our own moon. It might be difficult to believe that this asteroid got so close, or that some scientific negligence must have occurred. Neither of these things is actually true.

For starters, asteroid strikes are a lot less dangerous than a headline can make them sound. Yes, you could dub 2019 OK a "city-killer" based on its size. A rock that large could cause real harm to a city if it hit one. But according to experts, an asteroid at the lower end of 2019 OK's size estimate is only likely to hit our planet once every 1,000 years. An object on the high end of the size estimate only makes impact around once every 20,000 years.

And there's a reason we don't often hear about less-than-city-killer-level asteroids walloping humans and their homes: rocks break into pieces in our atmosphere, so they more often cause explosions in the sky than leave craters in your backyard. When you factor in the fact that more than 70 percent of Earth is mostly-open ocean, the likelihood of a rock big enough to do damage hitting us, surviving entry, and then landing on a populated territory is infinitesimally small.

"If you look at the consequences of an asteroid strike, they could be enormous," Mark Boslough, adjunct professor of Earth and planetary sciences at the University of New Mexico, recently said in an interview. "We're talking about potential killers that can wipe out an entire continent or even cause civilization to collapse. But the probability of such collisions is extremely low. It's the classic low-probability, high-consequence problem. I don't spend a lot of time worrying about it."

Okay, so, city-killing asteroids are actually quite unlikely to kill cities. But why didn't we hear about this one sooner, given that it clearly got too close for comfort? 2019 OK came from toward the sun, making it hard for telescopes on Earth to spot in the glare. It's also, for all its supposed city-killing abilities, quite small. NASA has already located more than 90 percent of the asteroids that are more than half a mile in width, which are the ones we'd have to start getting really antsy about. Therefore, we'd have a significant warning if they were coming our way.

"I think that won't happen for a few thousand years," said Kris Stanek, a professor at The Ohio State University who observed 2019 OK. But while there's no need to panic, there's no reason to dilly-dally either. "It's like car insurance," he said. "I buy it despite the fact that I'm a good driver because you never know what will happen. I think humankind is spending many billions of dollars on all kinds of things that we don't necessarily need. Why don't we spend a billion dollars a year on this kind of detection system? If we know about the asteroid approaching, then we should also try to figure out what to do about this issue."

Summary

Media stories about astronomic disasters are often ***(0)*** ___*scarier*___ than the reality. News of a huge asteroid flying **(43)** _____ to the Earth than the moon hit the headlines in 2019. The author thinks this event shouldn't be considered as horrifying as it appeared in the **(44)** _____. Experts claim that such encounters are not very **(45)** _____ to happen. The reason has been explained scientifically. Flying pieces of rock have little chance of reaching our planet because they **(46)** _____ up in the sky. Considering the fact that urban and rural **(47)** _____ areas are much smaller than the territory of the uninhabited parts of our planet, we can feel safe. That is why Professor Boslough estimates the probability of dangerous **(48)** _____ with asteroids as being very small. Still, it would be better if warnings about such flying objects were given in time. Asteroid 2019 OK was not so easy to **(49)** _____ because of the bright sunlight. Professor Stanek thinks more effort should be put into the development of effective measures for the **(50)** _____ of asteroids.

Užd. Nr.	*Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)*		*Sunkumas*	*Skiriamoji geba*	*Koreliacija*
	0	1			
43.	40,3	59,7	59,7	74,1	0,598
44.	44,7	55,3	55,3	79,8	0,632
45.	40,6	59,4	59,4	84,3	0,676
46.	38,3	61,7	61,7	67,3	0,556
47.	51,6	48,4	48,4	73,9	0,571
48.	45,7	54,3	54,3	71,4	0,557
49.	26,7	73,3	73,3	69,6	0,651
50.	42,7	57,3	57,3	74,9	0,596

III. WRITING PAPER

Duration: 90 minutes, 25 points.

Part 1 *(10 points). Write a semi-formal* ***email****.*

You bought two tickets from *events.eu*. The event has recently been cancelled because of the Coronavirus pandemic.
Write a semi-formal email to Mr Felix Cited from the ticket agency.
In your email:

- give details about the event (what, where, when);
- explain why you chose this event (give at least two reasons);
- say what you would like the ticket agency to do about your tickets.

You should write at least ***80 words****. Please count the number of words, and write the word count in the space below the email. Sign your email as Alex Brown.*

Notes and draft of the email

Send	To...	tickets@events.eu
	Cc...	
	Subject:	Request

Vertinimo kriterijus	*Maks. taškų sk.*	*Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)*					*Sunkumas*	*Skiriamoji geba*	*Koreliacija*
		0	1	2	3	4			
Turinys	4	3,4	3,8	12,8	33,2	46,9	79,1	33,5	0,581
Teksto struktūra. Forma	3	8,5	15,3	38,6	37,6		68,4	38,0	0,512
Leksinių ir gramatinių formų bei struktūrų įvairovė ir taisyklingumas, rašyba ir skyryba. Registras	3	6,5	21,2	46,6	25,8		63,9	49,4	0,709

1 užduoties atimami taškai (%)	0	−1	−2
	99,1	0,7	0,2

Part 2 *(15 points). Write an* ***essay*** *on the following topic:*

Recently, all over the world, school classes have been taking place
in virtual classrooms[1] on online platforms.

Discuss **both** the advantages **and** disadvantages for school-leavers of "live" lessons held online.

You should write at least ***180 words****. Please count the number of words, and write the word count in the space below the essay.*

Vertinimo kriterijus	*Maks. taškų sk.*	*Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)*							*Sunkumas*	*Skiriamoji geba*	*Koreliacija*
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6			
Turinys	6	6,6	10,5	23,5	32,6	13,7	8,6	4,5	46,7	41,7	0,691
Teksto struktūra	4	8,4	8,1	22,8	33,0	27,7			65,9	55,0	0,739
Leksinių ir gramatinių formų bei struktūrų įvairovė ir taisyklingumas, rašyba ir skyryba. Registras	5	8,3	9,6	21,4	29,1	21,3	10,3		55,3	56,9	0,813

2 užduoties atimami taškai (%)	0	−1	−2	−3
	96,6	1,8	0,9	0,7