

2012 metų užsienio kalbos (anglų) Valstybinio brandos egzamino rezultatų STATISTINĖ ANALIZĖ

2012 m. gegužės 19 d. užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą laikė 19130 kandidatų – vidurinio ugdymo programos baigiamųjų klasių mokiniai ir ankstesnių laidų abiturientai, panorėję perlaikyti užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą. Dėl įvairių priežasčių į egzaminą neatvyko 620 kandidatų.

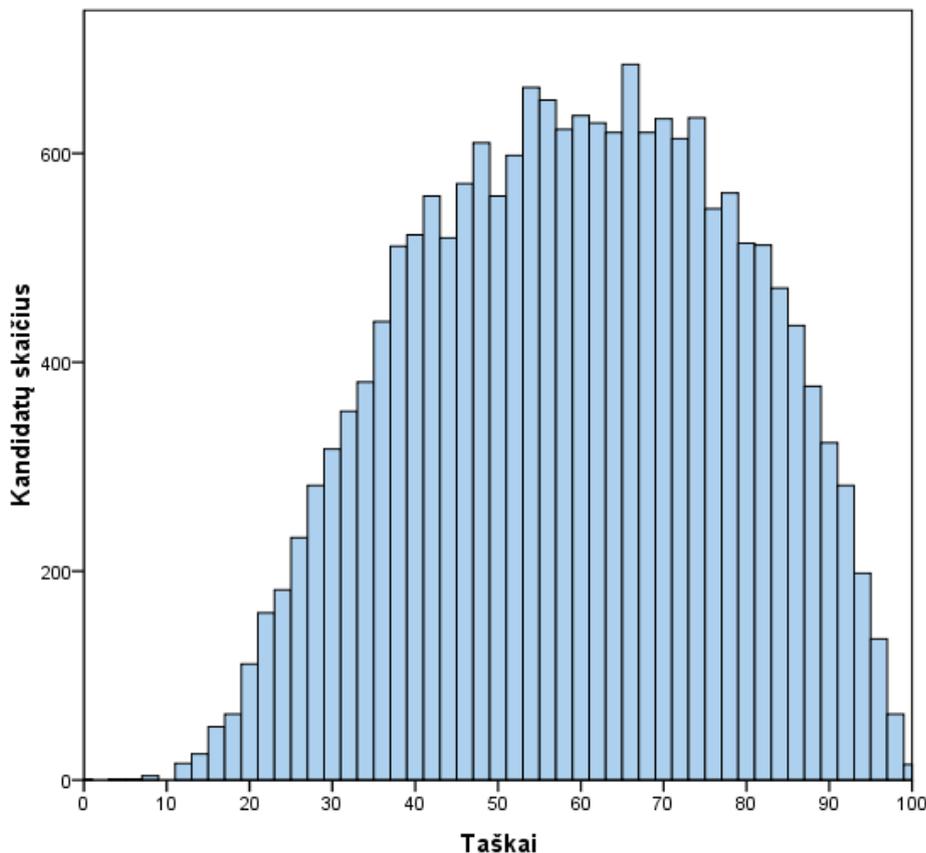
Maksimali taškų suma, kurią galėjo surinkti laikantieji egzaminą, – 100 taškų. Minimali egzamino išlaikymo taškų sumos riba, kuri nustatoma po egzamino rezultatų sumavimo, – 16 taškų. Tai sudarė 16 proc. visų galimų taškų. Užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino neišlaikė 68 kandidatai (0,37 proc. jį laikusiųjų).

Pakartotinės sesijos užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą 2012 m. birželio 19 d. laikė 71 kandidatas. Egzamino neišlaikė 3 kandidatai, 8 kandidatai į egzaminą neatvyko.

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

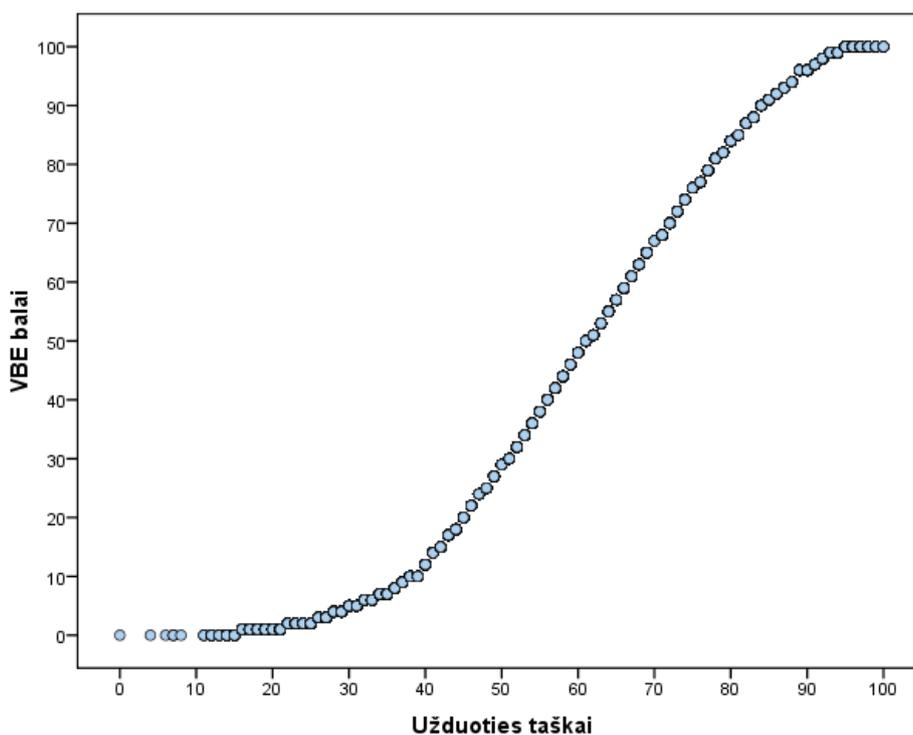
Užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino kandidatų surinktų užduoties taškų vidurkis yra 58,84 taško, taškų sumos standartinis nuokrypis (dispersija) – 19,13. Didžiausias šiemet gautas egzamino įvertinimas – 100 taškų.

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



1 diagrama. Užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą laikusių kandidatų surinktų taškų pasiskirstymas

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



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

Statistinei analizei atlikti atsitiktinai buvo atrinkta 442 kandidatų darbai. Apibendrinus informaciją, esančią atrinktuose darbuose, kiekvienam užduoties klausimui (ar jo daliai, jei jis buvo sudarytas iš struktūrinių dalių) buvo nustatyta:

- **kuri dalis kandidatų pasirinko atitinkamą atsakymą** (jei klausimas buvo su pasirinkamaisiais atsakymais) **ar surinko atitinkamą skaičių taškų** (0, 1, 2 ir t. t.);

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

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

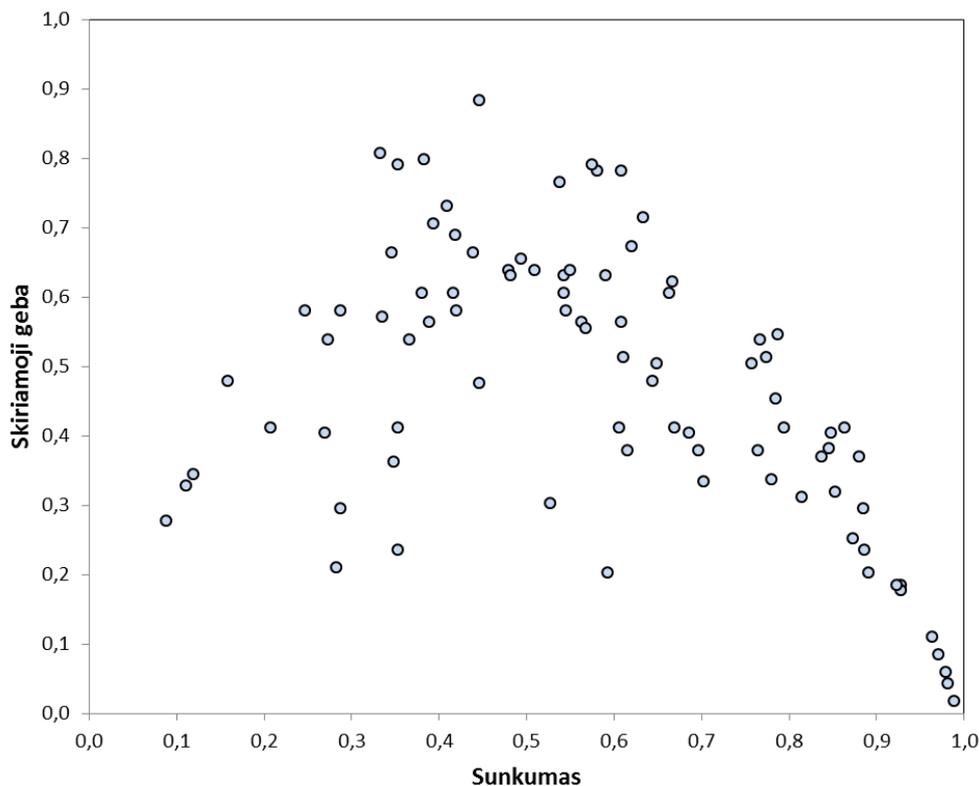
Jei klausimas buvo vertinamas vienu tašku, tai jo sunkumas tiesiogiai parodo, kuri dalis kandidatų į tą klausimą atsakė teisingai;

- **klausimo skiriamoji geba**. Šis parametras rodo, kaip atskiras egzamino klausimas išskiria stipresnius ir silpnesnius kandidatus. Jei klausimas buvo labai lengvas ir į jį beveik vienodai sėkmingai atsakė ir stipresnieji, ir silpnesnieji kandidatai, tai tokio klausimo skiriamoji geba maža. Panaši skiriamoji geba gali būti ir labai sunkaus klausimo, į kurį beveik niekas neatsakė. Neigiama skiriamosios gebos reikšmė rodo, kad silpnesnieji (sprendžiant pagal visą egzamino užduotį) už tą klausimą surinko daugiau taškų nei stipresnieji (tai prasto klausimo požymis). Pagal testų teoriją, geri klausimai yra tie, kurių skiriamoji geba yra 0,4–0,5, labai geri – 0,6 ir daugiau. Dėl įvairių pedagoginių ir psichologinių

tikslų kai kurie labai sunkūs arba labai lengvi klausimai vis vien pateikiami teste, nors jų skiriamoji geba ir nėra optimali;

▪ **klausimo koreliacija su visa užduotimi.** Tai to klausimo surinktų taškų ir visų užduoties surinktų taškų koreliacijos koeficientas (apskaičiuojamas naudojant Pirsono koreliacijos koeficientą). Šis parametras rodo, kuria dalimi atskiras klausimas žinias ir gebėjimus matuoja taip, kaip ir visa užduotis. Žinoma, daugiataškio klausimo koreliacija su visa užduotimi yra didesnė nei vienataškio.

Visų užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino užduočių sunkumo ir skiriamosios gebos priklausomybė pavaizduota 3 diagramoje.



3 diagrama. Visų užduočių sunkumo ir skiriamosios gebos priklausomybė

Užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino užduotį sudaro keturios dalys: sakinio teksto supratimo (klausymo), rašytinio teksto supratimo (skaitymo), kalbos priemonių vartojimo (kalbos vartojimo) ir rašytinio teksto kūrimo (rašymo). Lentelėje pateikta informacija apie užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino užduoties atskirų dalių tarpusavio koreliaciją. Šis parametras rodo, kuria dalimi tam tikra atskira testo užduotis matuoja mokinio kompetencijas kitos atskiros užduoties ir visos užduoties atžvilgiu.

1 lentelė. Informacija apie atskirų užduoties dalių tarpusavio koreliaciją.

Dalys	Klausymas	Skaitymas	Kalbos vartojimas	Rašymas	Bendra taškų suma	Bendra taškų suma minus dalis
Klausymas	1,00	0,78	0,85	0,72	0,91	0,85
Skaitymas	0,78	1,00	0,78	0,66	0,87	0,79
Kalbos vartojimas	0,85	0,78	1,00	0,81	0,94	0,90
Rašymas	0,72	0,66	0,81	1,00	0,90	0,78

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

2012 M. UŽSIENIO KALBOS (ANGLŲ) VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO UŽDUOTIS

I. LISTENING PAPER

B→ Part 1 (6 points, 1 point per item). You will hear a man booking a hotel room. For questions 1–6, complete the table. An example (0) has been done for you. You will hear the recording twice.

- A Good afternoon, Victoria Hotel. May I help you?
 B Good morning. Um... I would like to ask if you would have any rooms available?
 A Well, it depends, sir. Could I ask you when you are arriving?
 B Of course, I'm arriving on the 14th of June.
 A OK. Let me check our computer for a moment. The 13th of June, right?
 B No, the 14th.
 A Oh sorry. Let me see. Hmm... And how long will you be staying?
 B Well, actually four nights.
 A What kind of room would you like, sir: a double or a single?
 B Er, A double room with bath. I would appreciate if you could give me a room with a good view.
 A Certainly, sir. I'll just check what we have available... Yes, we have a room on the 12th floor with a really splendid view of the Town Hall square.
 B That's fine. How much will that be?
 A Would you like breakfast?
 B Yes, definitely.
 A So that's 114 euro per night excluding VAT.
 B That's fine.
 A And who's the booking for?
 B Mr. Paul *Wrylie*.
 A And how do you spell your last name?
 B W-R-Y-L-I-E
 A OK, let me make sure that I've got that Mr. Wrylie. That's a double room with bath for June the 14th. Is that correct?
 B Yes, it is. Thank you.
 A And let me give you your confirmation number. It's: 45776385. So thank you for choosing Victoria and have a nice day. Goodbye.
 B Good bye.

Hotel	(0) <i>Victoria</i>
Arrival date	(01) _____ June
Type of room	(02) _____
View of	Town Hall (03) _____
Price per night	(04) € _____
Surname	(05) _____
Confirmation number	(06) _____

Klausimai	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
01	2,0	98,0	0,98	0,06	0,22
02	3,6	96,4	0,96	0,11	0,27
03	23,3	76,7	0,77	0,54	0,51
04	71,3	28,7	0,29	0,29	0,28
05	71,3	28,7	0,29	0,58	0,51
06	1,8	98,2	0,98	0,04	0,14

B→ Part 2 (4 points, 1 point per item). You will hear people speaking in four different situations. For questions 7–10, choose the best answer, A, B, or C. You will hear each situation twice.

SEVEN

Two people are talking about going out for the evening. What have they decided to do?

- A to see a film
- B to go to a club
- C to see a play

A What about going out somewhere tonight?

B Yes, sure. I'd love to. Where?

A I thought we could go to the drama theatre. 'Hamlet' is on.

B The version with the new cast is worth seeing but I saw it last week. How about going to a club. We haven't been to the club for ages.

A I am not sure if I am up for clubbing tonight. Why don't we go to the cinema then?

B I've already had a look at what's on, all the films sound pretty boring. So maybe the drama theatre will be a better option after all.

EIGHT

You hear a woman talking about Facebook. What's the main drawback of Facebook?

- A sharing photos
- B finding classmates
- C chatting with friends

I use social networking sites, but mostly Facebook. I enjoy chatting with friends and finding people I studied together with in secondary school that I haven't seen for ages. However, you have to be careful when sharing personal photos because you never know who may see them.

NINE

You hear a professional dog walker talking about his work day in London. When does he take the larger group of dogs?

- A 9.30 am
- B 12.30 pm
- C 2.30 pm

I generally walk up to 14 dogs a day. At 9.30 am I walk a group of six dogs in the park for an hour. Though this group isn't large, this walk is very energetic. At 12.30 pm I pick up the second group, which has more dogs than the first one, but they are much easier to walk. I drop them off at their home at 2.30 pm.

TEN

You hear a woman talking about shopping. What does she prefer to buy online?

- A electronics
B clothes
C books

It depends on what I'm shopping for: clothes, books or electronics. I always price-check an item online before purchasing it even if I want to buy it in a store. I most often find that you get the best deals if you buy things like stereo systems or computers online.

07. Two people are talking about going out for the evening. What have they decided to do?
A to see a film
B to go to a club
C to see a play
08. You hear a woman talking about Facebook. What's the main drawback of Facebook?
A sharing photos
B finding classmates
C chatting with friends
09. You hear a professional dog walker talking about his workday in London. When does he take the larger group of dogs?
A 9.30 am
B 12.30 pm
C 2.30 pm
10. You hear a woman talking about shopping. What does she prefer to buy online?
A electronics
B clothes
C books

Klausimai	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	A	B	C	Neatsakė			
07	4,8	2,3	92,8*	0,2	0,93	0,18	0,30
08	81,4*	8,4	10,0	0,2	0,81	0,31	0,36
09	4,8	92,8*	2,5	0,0	0,93	0,18	0,28
10	98,9*	0,5	0,7	0,0	0,99	0,02	0,05

Part 3 (4 points, 1 point per item). You will hear an interview with Marketing Professor Dr. James Roberts. For questions 11–14, choose the best answer, A, B, or C. An example (0) has been done for you. You will hear the recording twice.

Today in our studio we have a guest, marketing professor Dr. James Roberts, who recently published a new book called 'Shiny objects'. In 1972, the percentage of Americans who said they were 'pretty happy'

was about 50%. In the years since, the U.S.'s standard of living has risen dramatically, and our gross domestic product per capita has increased by 96%. That means we have more, and consume more. But today, what percentage of Americans say they're 'pretty happy?' Only fifty percent.

So in your book, you write that over the last several decades, we've consumed more and more products, but we're just as happy as we were 40 years ago. So, what's wrong with us?

We have short-term amnesia as consumers, and not only are we really not any happier than we were, we're probably worse off. What we've found after every recession in modern times is that we've actually increased our spending afterward, but we're finding that this extra increase in consumption doesn't bring us happiness. So, it's not only that our happiness has not increased, but there's a number of studies that tell us we are more depressed and more stressed than we were 30, 40 years ago.

So, it seems that consuming is in our DNA, but we still bare responsibility for our actions, right?

We have been programmed as human beings to store up materials for the future when there may not be food available. That was a good thing for us when we were living in the era of scarcity. But now in the era of abundance, we haven't learned that there's plenty tomorrow. As much as we've progressed as a civilisation, we're still that caveman under the stress of not having enough. People want to blame marketers and say, 'Well, it's all this advertising.' But history shows us that even before TV or radio we were storing up things for thousands of years.

And we've always had this idea of the American Dream: a nice house, with a picket fence. How has the definition changed over the last few years?

It started out with the puritan work ethic that we were supposed to scrimp and save through hard work, patience and perseverance. Then the goal was just to have some level of comfort. But we have corrupted the American Dream. Instead of the little white house with the picket fence we want a 3,000-square foot house and a Hummer out front. It's the American Dream on steroids. Today we want the easy wealth without the work.

So, do you think we can get out of this cycle of more, more, more?

If we can't convince ourselves that money and material possessions won't bring us happiness, we are forever going to be chasing that golden ring. So really the change has to be in our attitude. Then we'll start to say, well I don't need that watch, or that fancy car or that big house. I don't want to be misunderstood — I'm not saying money is evil. Money plays a very important role in our lives. But the point is that it's got to be held in balance with all our other important values. Money is a good servant but a poor master.

OK, Dr. Roberts, thank you very much for your time.

0. According to the author of the book the percentage of Americans who are 'pretty happy'
- A has increased.
- B *is stable*.
- C has decreased.
11. The author thinks that now people are
- A better off.
- B more anxious.
- C much happier.
12. Human behaviour to consume more goods is caused by
- A influential advertising.
- B a fear of abundance.
- C a fear of scarcity.

13. The modern American dream is based on
- A hard work.
- B easy money.
- C patience.
14. The professor believes that money is
- A a useful tool.
- B a necessary evil.
- C a poor servant.

Klausimai	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	A	B	C	Neatsakė			
11	17,2	78,1*	4,8	0,0	0,78	0,34	0,34
12	20,6	43,7	35,3*	0,5	0,35	0,24	0,25
13	7,5	88,7*	3,8	0,0	0,89	0,24	0,32
14	66,7*	3,4	29,4	0,5	0,67	0,62	0,51

Part 4 (11 points, 1 point per item). You will hear a talk on climate change. For questions 15–25, complete the sentences. You may write **one** word only. Write the word exactly as you hear it. An example (0) has been done for you. You will hear the recording twice.

Scientists know that global warming is thinning the Arctic ice cap. They're just not sure how fast. Some researchers think there could be ice-free summers at the top of the world within four years; others say it'll take a century. While satellites can show the total area covered by sea ice, relatively little is known about the thickness *of the ice* which is essential information if you want to calculate volume. The Arctic is a vitally important ecosystem that needs as much help as it can get. If the Arctic sea ice disappears, the habitat loss and ecosystem collapse could be significant. It's not just polar bears, there's a huge array of wildlife, right down to single-celled organisms, which will be affected.

Thus three British explorers Ann Daniels, Pen Hadow and Martin Hartley set out from northern Canada to gather data that will help scientists assess how much ice is left, and when it might disappear. During their 73-day, 434 km trek, they took 1,500 measurements of sea-ice thickness and recorded 16,000 observations on everything from snow distribution to the size of the cracks in the ice. Explorers have already mapped the world's surface. The next phase is getting to places that are too hazardous for standard scientific operations and extracting raw information.

Even for an Arctic veteran like Hadow getting that information would prove unexpectedly difficult. In 2003 he became the first person to trek from Canada to the North Pole without being resupplied and getting assistance. A portable, ice-penetrating radar designed to measure density and depth failed in the expedition's first few days, forcing Hadow and Hartley to collect measurements by boring holes in the ice with a hand-powered drill. They would spend up to five hours a night drilling in temperatures as low as -70°C. Hadow wrote the following in his diary: 'We were motivated by the knowledge that every measurement would be appreciated by a scientist sitting at a desk somewhere. Explorers can go to places other people can't go and find out what other people can't, to find out the information scientists need. Satellites cannot provide all the answers. We need to get out there, get our hands and knees dirty and get actual observations and information from the source. We cannot run everything on estimates. We need some real facts, and exploration can play a role in this kind of field work.'

Scientists are not certain how (0) fast the Arctic ice cap will melt.
 Predictions for ice-free Arctic summers vary between a few years and a (15) _____.
 Scientists have insufficient information about the (16) _____ of the ice.
 Melted Arctic ice will cause (17) _____ loss.
 The collected data will help scientists to (18) _____ the situation of the Arctic ice.
 During their trek the explorers performed a total of (19) _____ observations.
 The explorers go to (20) _____ places, which are generally unreachable.
 P. Hadow was the first person to trek to the North Pole without resupply or (21) _____.
 The explorers had a radar for calculating ice density and (22) _____.
 The explorers bored (23) _____ in the ice with manual tools.
 Scientists recognize the importance of every (24) _____.
 Scientists need more precise information, and not only (25) _____ for their work.

Klausimai	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
15	22,6	77,4	0,77	0,51	0,48
16	55,4	44,6	0,45	0,88	0,67
17	46,2	53,8	0,54	0,76	0,58
18	88,9	11,1	0,11	0,33	0,44
19	43,7	56,3	0,56	0,56	0,46
20	88,0	12,0	0,12	0,34	0,43
21	59,0	41,0	0,41	0,73	0,57
22	64,7	35,3	0,35	0,79	0,63
23	45,7	54,3	0,54	0,63	0,50
24	66,7	33,3	0,33	0,81	0,64
25	91,2	8,8	0,09	0,28	0,40

II. READING PAPER

B→ Part 1 (5 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read four short descriptions (A–D) about Olympic Stadiums. For questions 26–30, choose from descriptions A–D. The descriptions may be chosen more than once. An example (0) has been done for you.

1 užduotis (%) 26–30 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,89	0,27	0,56

Suminiai taškai (%) 26–30 klausimai	0	1	2	3	4	5
	0,2	1,8	4,1	10,4	11,5	71,9

A London 2012

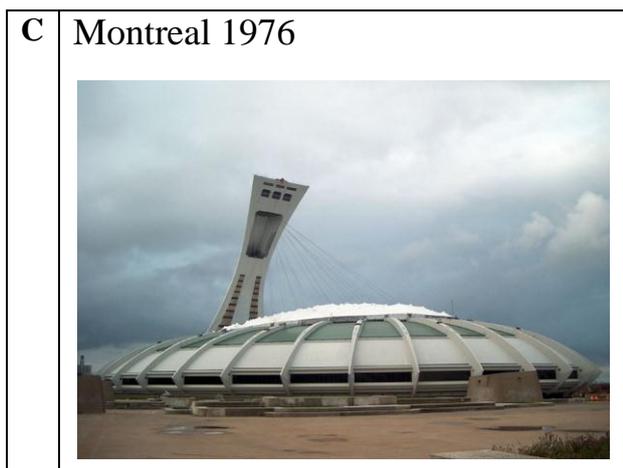


This amazing stadium, surrounded completely by water, will be the first ever stadium with large removable elements and temporary removable seating. Seating capacity can be reduced from 80,000 to 25,000, providing a smaller facility for future UK generations. The place where the Olympic Stadium is now located, was a large dumping area and more than four million tons of waste were removed from the soil. Since the stadium is surrounded by water, access to the Olympic park is via a series of bridges and entrances set radially around the bowl.

B Sydney 2000



The stadium was originally built to temporarily hold 110,000 spectators, making it the largest Olympic Stadium ever built. Tents were also added over the North and South stands, which means that now most of the seating is under cover. Specially designed for the unique Australian environment, the stadium is one of the few in the world which effectively shades and protects most spectators, without the need for a claustrophobic and grass-killing fully enclosed dome. The roof is constructed from translucent polycarbonate to minimise the shadows and patches of direct sunlight on the playing area. This creates ideal conditions for TV broadcasts and for spectators.



The Olympic Stadium has a seating capacity of 56,000 people. The Olympic Stadium was not only the home of the Montreal Expos, Montreal's professional baseball and football teams, but also is the largest exhibition center in Canada. Although the Olympic Stadium is mainly used for exhibitions and trade shows, there are various special events held at the Olympic Stadium. Some of the events held at the Olympic Stadium include sporting events, concerts and exhibitions. The Olympic Stadium is one of Montreal's most popular attractions. Each year the stadium attracts nearly 2.5 million visitors. Its landmark is Montreal Tower. At 175 meters, the tower features impressive views of Montreal.

The shape of the stadium looks like a big nest. Since October 2008, after the Olympics ended, the National Stadium has been used as a center for international and domestic sports competitions. The stadium can accommodate 80,000 fixed seats. The top is covered by a semi-transparent air bubble film. This kind of material is waterproof and allows sunshine into the stadium. Owing to this, the lawns in it can grow well. No matter where the spectator is seated, the whole game can be seen without any visual obstruction.

Adapted from website *olympic-stadiums*

Which stadium

0. is built on an environmentally dangerous site?

0	A
---	---

26. changes its size easily?

26	
----	--

27. is used not only for sports events?

27	
----	--

28. was designed having the country's climate in mind?

28	
----	--

29. offers a perfect view from any position?

29	
----	--

30. offers a spectacular panorama of the city?

30	
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Klausimai	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)					Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	A	B	C	D	Neatsakė arba neaišku			
26	84,8*	7,5	1,1	6,6	0,0	0,85	0,40	0,45
27	0,0	1,4	97,1*	1,6	0,0	0,97	0,08	0,19
28	4,8	88,5*	1,1	5,7	0,0	0,88	0,29	0,37
29	2,3	4,3	0,9	92,3*	0,2	0,92	0,18	0,29
30	7,2	5,7	84,4*	2,5	0,2	0,85	0,38	0,43

B→ Part 2 (5 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about a professional bike rider. For questions 31–35, complete the text with the words from the box below. There are **two** words which you do not need to use. An example (0) has been done for you.

FREESTYLE BIKE RIDER

Two years ago Scottish street trials rider Danny MacAskill was just a normal guy working a nine-to-five job as a mechanic in an Edinburgh bike shop, thinking of what was possible to do on a bicycle in the hours after work. In March 2009, he took a (0) risk and left his job to ride full time. A month later his friend released a video of MacAskill moving in the air and balancing across Edinburgh's famous buildings, parks, and streets on his bike. No one had seen (31) _____ like this before.

The video became widely popular. First friends and then (32) _____ strangers forwarded it via email and posted it on Facebook. MacAskill's bravery and skill spoke to people, even those who had never heard of the mysterious sport of street trials. In such rides bicyclists use different building structures to create physical (33) _____ that are solved by moving from obstacle to obstacle. The video was viewed 27 million times.

MacAskill could have been a one-hit (34) _____. But when his 2011 short film *Industrial Revolutions* was viewed three million times on YouTube in just one month, he proved he wasn't. The film featured him riding through Scotland's empty factories, jumping between train cars, and riding across a two-inch track hanging 15 feet above rocks. What MacAskill can do on a bicycle, his body moving, (35) _____, and then shooting upward in a seamless tangle of man and bike, makes us look at our daily environment in a new way.

Adapted from *National geographic*

catching fitness pausing puzzles riding risk total wonder

Klausimai	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
31	12,7	87,3	0,87	0,25	0,32
32	30,3	69,7	0,70	0,38	0,36
33	39,1	60,9	0,61	0,56	0,47
34	45,0	55,0	0,55	0,64	0,49
35	35,1	64,9	0,65	0,50	0,44

Part 3 (6 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read about the English spelling. Seven sentences have been removed from the text. For questions 36–41, choose from the sentences A–I the one which best fits each gap. There are **two** sentences which you do not need to use. An example (0) has been done for you.

ENGLISH IS TOO HARD TO READ FOR CHILDREN

The English spelling system is 'absolutely, unspeakably awful'. That is the conclusion of new research that has found that children face 800 words by the age of 11 that hinder their reading because of the way they are spelt. (0) I The words have all been identified as problematic for reading, as opposed to writing, because of their 'phonic unreliability'. Masha Bell, a former teacher and author of the book *Understanding English Spelling*, carried out the research and argued that there were 200 words on the list that could be improved by simply dropping 'surplus letters' such as the 'i' in *friend* or the 'u' in *shoulder*.

'English has an absolutely, unspeakably awful spelling system. It is the worst of all the alphabetical languages. (36) _____ They do not exist anywhere else,' said Bell.

Bell claims that sweeping reforms are needed to the spelling system to improve children's linguistic skills. The spelling system was a huge financial burden on schools and was to blame for poor literacy results compared with the rest of Europe. In Finland, where words are more likely to be pronounced as they look, children learn to read fluently within three months, she said. (37) _____

In the research Bell highlights examples of words that have the same pronunciation but different letter combinations. Examples include *to* and *two*; *clean* and *gene*; *same* and *aim*; *day* and *grey*; *kite* and *light*; and *stole* and *coal*. Words such as *too*, *true*, *who*, *flew*, *shoe* and *you* all employ different letters to represent the same sound. Then there are those that look alike but sound different. (38) _____ Among the words falling into that category are *eight* and *height*, *break* and *dreamt*, and *move* and *post*.

Simplifying the system would transform literacy results, according to Bell, but she said people were resistant to change. 'People feel that they have suffered so much at the hands of English spelling that they are reluctant to look at it,' she said. (39) _____ The parliament in Portugal, where the spelling system is also thought to be complicated, voted to reform and simplify it. In 1928 the Turks changed their entire alphabet from Arabic to Latin. In Germany there were changes made in the 1990s to make the writing system more consistent. English is also no stranger to change. (40) _____

John Wells, president of the Spelling Society, wants to see things change again and feels there are two possible approaches. The first would be to simplify the way in which words are spelt and then allow people to choose whether to use the new or old system, while the second approach would involve a complete change. 'The Spelling Society favours the first,' he said.

Chris Davis, spokesman for the National Primary Head teachers' Association, said the spelling system had a major impact on children's literacy progress: 'It definitely slows English children down. Let's take what's happening elsewhere. (41) _____ However, teachers would be reluctant to see things change. It would be such a major revolution that people would find it very difficult to contemplate.'

Adapted from *The Guardian*

- A Such combinations as 'ei', 'ea' and the letter 'o' cause the most trouble.
- B In international comparisons, languages that phonetically match always come out on top.
- C It is unique in that there are not just spelling problems but reading problems.
- D The way basic words are spelt makes it much easier for children to read and write.
- E In the UK, however, academics have found that it takes three years for a child to acquire a basic level of competence.
- F However, other countries have made changes.
- G Children are struggling to read and write because of the sheer complexity of the spelling system.
- H For example, words such as 'olde' and 'worlde' dropped the 'e'.
- I They baffle children as they contain letter combinations that are pronounced in a different way.

36–41 klausimai	<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
	0,46	0,42	0,64

36–41 klausimų suminiai taškai (%)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	5,7	17,6	25,3	20,4	15,2	8,8	7,0

Klausimai	36	37	38	39	40	41	
Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)	A	34,2	0,7	52,7*	1,4	0,5	0,0
	B	3,4	3,6	2,7	7,5	27,6	28,3*
	C	35,3*	6,1	5,7	5,7	6,1	5,4
	D	1,6	22,6	2,7	0,9	6,1	12,2
	E	0,5	56,8*	0,9	3,2	10,9	10,9
	F	1,6	1,1	1,4	75,8*	17,0	0,7
	G	8,1	7,7	2,0	4,8	4,3	40,7
	H	15,2	1,4	31,9	0,9	27,4*	1,6
	Neatsakė	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,2
Sunkumas	0,35	0,57	0,53	0,76	0,27	0,28	
Skiriamoji geba	0,41	0,55	0,30	0,50	0,54	0,21	
Koreliacija	0,38	0,46	0,24	0,47	0,47	0,19	

Part 4 (9 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about modern technologies. For questions 42–46, choose from statements A–H the one which best summarises each paragraph. There are **two** statements which you do not need to use. An example (0) has been done for you. For questions 47–50, find words in the text to complete the sentences. An example (00) has been done for you.

COMPUTERS ALL AROUND US

- | |
|---|
| <p>A Developing interaction between car and driver
 B Competition between car makers
 C Junk storage place
 D The return of traditional computers
 E Better entertainment systems in cars
 F The connectivity wherever you go
 G The end of the traditional PC era
 H An unusual task</p> |
|---|

0. H

Genevieve Bell has spent the past few months travelling to several different countries, rummaging in people's cars, and photographing and recording what she found in them. Ms Bell is neither a private investigator nor a spy. Instead she works for Intel, the world's biggest maker of semiconductors, where she runs a team that helps the company analyse how people interact with technology.

42. _____

An anthropologist by training, Ms Bell says her interest in cars and their contents – which were unpacked with their owners' permission – is a reflection of the fact that vehicles have become places where people use a great deal of personal gadgetry. Her photos often reveal what she calls 'a wasteland of electrical detritus' inside vehicles: everything from multiple chargers for different kinds of electronic devices to music CDs and other artefacts of people's digital lives. 'Cars are a perfect proxy for mobile phones,' she says, 'because people load lots of stuff into them to be prepared for any emergency and then rarely throw anything out.'

43. _____

Intel's curiosity about how people use technology in cars is hardly surprising. Carmakers are keen to

install extra computing power in their vehicles in order to impress customers with a taste for technology, and Intel hopes that this will translate into a big new market for its chips. Ford, for instance, has already developed an operating system, which allows drivers to make calls, play music and do other things using voice commands. Photos or videos will be wirelessly transmitted to displays in the passenger seats of a car. The car company has also created AppLink, a feature that lets people link their smartphones to a vehicle's voice-control system and operate their apps with it.

44. _____

Japan's Toyota plans to make driving even more personal by helping people's cars 'talk' to them. The firm has announced plans for a Twitter-like private social network, called Toyota Friend, which will be integrated into some electric and hybrid vehicles in Japan next year. Based on software from Microsoft, this will enable a car to send a tweet-like message to its owner telling him that, say, its battery is running low or a maintenance check is due. The car company foresees many more 'product social networks' that will create more intimate relationships between people and the devices they own.

45. _____

It is not just vehicles that are becoming more connected. So are homes, public places like sports stadiums and even aircraft, where passengers are now sometimes offered in-flight Wi-Fi services for an extra charge. Cisco, a big IT firm, reckons that there could be almost 15 billion devices linked to the Internet in circulation by 2015, up from 7.5 billion last year. These will include everything from televisions and gaming consoles to coffee machines and cookers.

46. _____

This has led researchers such as Ms Bell to conclude that ubiquitous computing, or 'ubiquitous computing' to its fans, is no longer the realm of science fiction. In a series of articles in the 1990s Mark Weiser, the chief technologist at Xerox's Palo Alto Research Centre laid out a vision of a world in which computers would be everywhere yet all but invisible. Instead of the conventional desktop or laptop, Mr Weiser and one of his colleagues, John Seely Brown, predicted that in this new era of 'calm technology' gadgets would adapt to people rather than vice versa.

Adapted from *The Economist*

42–46 klausimai	<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
	0,75	0,38	0,57

42–46 klausimų suminiai taškai (%)	0	1	2	3	4	5
	1,1	5,9	10,6	22,9	18,3	41,2

Klausimai		42	43	44	45	46
Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)	A	6,8	4,8	83,7*	0,5	0,2
	B	5,4	30,8	4,1	1,1	1,1
	C	63,3*	0,9	0,9	8,8	1,6
	D	1,4	0,9	0,0	2,3	4,5
	E	16,3	59,3*	6,1	2,9	
	F	6,1	2,0	5,0	79,4*	3,4
	G	0,5	1,4	0,2	5,0	89,1*
	H	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Neatsakė	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sunkumas		0,63	0,59	0,84	0,79	0,89
Skiriamoji geba		0,71	0,20	0,37	0,41	0,20
Koreliacija		0,57	0,16	0,41	0,38	0,29

For questions 47–50, find words in the text to complete the sentences. Write no more than **one** word. An example (00) has been done for you.

00. What was Genevieve Bell's aim of spending months in people's cars?

She wanted to see how people interact with technology.

47. What do G. Bell's photos represent?

They are a _____ of how people's cars have become a wasteland of electrical detritus.

48. Why do people collect so many things in their cars?

They want to be sure they are ready in case of _____.

49. What will future cars warn drivers about?

It's time for a regular _____ check.

50. How will future computers be different from today's computers?

They will become _____.

Klausimai	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
47	60,6	39,4	0,39	0,71	0,58
48	21,3	78,7	0,79	0,55	0,54
49	21,5	78,5	0,79	0,45	0,47
50	23,5	76,5	0,76	0,38	0,37

III. USE OF ENGLISH PAPER

B→ Part 1 (10 points, 1 point per item). For questions 51–60, read the text below and decide which answer, A, B, C, or D, best fits each gap. An example (0) has been done for you.

FAZE

Faze is an exciting magazine published (0) for young Canadians. It is written by teens (51) _____ the help of young adults. It is available in (52) _____ stores and in nearly all school libraries. Faze is different (53) _____ the standard youth magazines. It offers the readers a fresh look (54) _____ real life issues. Faze also has (55) _____ online site. It includes interviews as (56) _____ as loads of exciting articles, photo galleries and a lot of other exciting information. Faze is continuing to develop (57) _____ online site. It always looks for suggestions about the site, general comments and (58) _____ story ideas. Faze is developing according (59) _____ the wishes of teen readers. In 2010 it celebrated the 10th anniversary of making (60) _____ difference in the world of Canadian magazines.

0. A *for* 51. A to 56. A best
 B *by* B with B good
 C *to* C for C well
 D *too* D in D better
52. A plenty 57. A it's
 B much B its
 C lots C his
 D most D itself
53. A from 58. A read
 B for B readers
 C into C reader
 D off D readers'
54. A after 59. A to
 B for B too
 C to C –
 D at D of
55. A the 60. A a
 B an B little
 C any C no
 D a D more

Klausimai		51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)	A	14,9	24,4	88,0*	6,6	32,6	2,5	15,2	5,2	85,3*	66,3*
	B	58,1*	5,0	5,0	12,7	54,3*	25,3	59,0*	51,8	1,6	6,8
	C	24,7	9,0	2,0	19,7	0,9	68,6*	18,1	3,8	9,3	6,3
	D	1,8	61,1*	4,8	60,6*	11,5	3,6	7,2	38,9*	3,2	20,1
	Neatsakė	0,5	0,5	0,2	0,5	0,7	0,0	0,5	0,2	0,7	0,5
Sunkumas		0,58	0,61	0,88	0,61	0,54	0,69	0,59	0,39	0,85	0,66
Skiriamoji geba		0,78	0,51	0,37	0,41	0,61	0,40	0,63	0,56	0,32	0,61
Koreliacija		0,60	0,40	0,46	0,35	0,50	0,36	0,54	0,45	0,36	0,49

B→ Part 2 (6 points, 1 point per item). For questions 61–66, complete the gaps by putting the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form. An example (0) has been done for you.

MOVING HOME

While having dinner with my sister Ann at a café I told her my latest news. 'We (0) *are looking (to look)* for a house a few miles outside of town.' I told her about the day I (61) _____ (*to spend*) a total of 10 hours sitting in traffic jams. That day I realized that I (62) _____ (*not / to want*) to live in town any more. My sister was excited about the news: 'I'd love to help you. Just tell me when you (63) _____ (*to come*), and by the time you arrive I (64) _____ (*to arrange*) everything.'

The next step was telling my husband Frank. We (65) _____ (*to talk*) about a move for years, but couldn't decide on a location. I took a deep breath. 'Don't you think it's time we moved to a quieter place?' He nodded and said: 'All right.'

Finally, within a few weeks, with Ann's help all the papers (66) _____ (*to sign*) and we moved into a nice house.

Klausimai	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
61	52,0	48,0	0,48	0,64	0,51
62	73,1	26,9	0,27	0,40	0,37
63	33,0	67,0	0,67	0,41	0,33
64	75,3	24,7	0,25	0,58	0,52
65	79,2	20,8	0,21	0,41	0,40
66	49,1	50,9	0,51	0,64	0,50

Part 3 (8 points, 1 point per item). For questions 67–74, insert the missing words. Use only **one** word in each gap. An example (0) has been done for you.

CHATTY BIRDS

Lately people walking (0) in Sydney's parks have been greeted (67) _____ unexpected squawks of 'Hello darling!' or 'What's happening?' Wild parrots are apparently picking (68) _____ phrases from pet birds that have escaped. Birds are social creatures and baby birds learn to imitate the sounds produced by (69) _____ own parents. However, it was discovered that only songbirds, parrots and hummingbirds have this ability to make new sounds, because the brains of these birds function in a way similar to human brains (70) _____ regard to vocal learning. Parrots only need to hear a sound once in order to reproduce (71) _____. Pet birds begin to say words they have been taught by owners. It may be a nursery rhyme or a football chant. Bird research can teach us a (72) _____ about the development of human speech and the problems that may occur (73) _____ as stuttering, for instance. So, birds may hold important clues as to (74) _____ humans learn to speak.

Klausimai	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
67	39,1	60,9	0,61	0,78	0,61
68	45,5	54,5	0,55	0,58	0,44

69	38,0	62,0	0,62	0,67	0,55
70	62,0	38,0	0,38	0,61	0,48
71	13,6	86,4	0,86	0,41	0,49
72	63,3	36,7	0,37	0,54	0,46
73	65,4	34,6	0,35	0,66	0,54
74	66,5	33,5	0,33	0,57	0,47

Part 4 (8 points, 1 point per item). For questions 75–82, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. An example (0) has been done for you.

BEING YOUNG

<p>Young people are more similar than (0) around the world today more than ever. Many researches reveal that young generation expresses a (75) in many different things at the same time. They are obsessed with frequent change and a (76) of activities. In different Internet blogs most are keen on sharing everything that they're (77) interested in. Playing online games is also very popular but it leads to constant (78) with parents because of time spent uselessly. Although teens want their parents to (79) them in what they do, but frequently rather than listening to parents, they turn to a friend for support. Young people seem to be more (80) to take a part-time job to supplement their income because of the (81) economy. It seems that some central themes important to teenagers are (82)</p>	DIFFER	(0) <i>different</i>
	PREFER	(75)
	VARIOUS	(76)
	PASSION	(77)
	ARGUE	(78)
	COURAGE	(79)
	WILL	(80)
	STABLE	(81)
	TIME	(82)

Klausimai	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
75	65,2	34,8	0,35	0,36	0,31
76	58,4	41,6	0,42	0,61	0,49
77	84,2	15,8	0,16	0,48	0,52
78	38,5	61,5	0,62	0,38	0,32
79	58,1	41,9	0,42	0,69	0,54
80	56,1	43,9	0,44	0,66	0,52
81	42,5	57,5	0,57	0,79	0,61
82	51,8	48,2	0,48	0,63	0,50

Part 5 (8 points, 2 points per item). For questions 83–86, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. An example (0) has been done for you.

0. Nobody is listening to them.

seems

Nobody seems to be listening to them.

83. After checking in, the porter brought their luggage to their room.

they

After checking in, _____ to their room.

84. Perhaps John was too busy to participate in the school project.

might

John _____ too busy to participate in the school project.

85. We were not allowed to make a phone call from the bar.

let

The waitress _____ a phone call from the bar.

86. I can't tolerate so much noise while I am reading.

put

I can't _____ noise while I am reading.

Klausimai	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1	2			
83	55,9	11,5	32,6	0,38	0,80	0,67
84	9,3	52,7	38,0	0,64	0,48	0,61
85	35,3	45,5	19,2	0,42	0,58	0,64
86	30,1	50,7	19,2	0,45	0,47	0,54

IV. WRITING PAPER

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

B→ Part 1 (12 points). Write a letter to your English speaking friend telling him / her about an enjoyable film you saw. In your letter write:

- what it was about;
- what you liked most;
- why you recommend it.

Write 80–100 words. Use the space below for your notes and write your answer onto the Answer Sheet. You do not have to sign your letter.

Please count the number of words, including articles and prepositions, and write it down at the bottom of the Answer Sheet in the space provided.

Kriterijus	Maksimalus taškų sk.	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
		0	1	2	3			
Content	3	0,7	2,3	23,5	73,5	0,90	0,12	0,31
Layout and Organization	3	1,8	10,4	45,9	41,9	0,76	0,25	0,45
Language Use	3	1,6	10,4	46,6	41,4	0,76	0,29	0,50
	3	36,9	23,8	24,7	14,7	0,39	0,68	0,74

1 užduotis (%)	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,70	0,33	0,77

1 užduoties suminiai taškai (%)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	0,7	0,0	0,5	0,7	2,0	3,8	8,6	17,2	15,2	19,2	14,0	11,3	6,8

Part 2 (18 points). You have been asked to write a composition for a magazine for young people and **express your opinion** on this topic:

IS VOLUNTEERING IMPORTANT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE?

Give at least two reasons to support your opinion.

Write 170–200 words. Use the space below for your notes and write your answer onto the Answer Sheet. Please count the number of words, including articles and prepositions, and write it down at the bottom of the Answer Sheet in the space provided.

<i>Kriterijus</i>	<i>Maksimalus taškų sk.</i>	<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>						<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
		0	1	2	3	4	5			
Content/ Task fulfillment	5	16,7	6,1	12,4	27,4	24,7	12,7	0,55	0,66	0,81
Layout and Organization	4	19,5	3,6	21,5	31,2	24,2	0,0	0,59	0,68	0,75
Language Use	5	16,7	4,8	19,0	32,1	18,3	9,0	0,52	0,63	0,82
	4	41,9	21,9	17,0	13,3	5,9	0,0	0,30	0,65	0,78

2 užduotis (%)	<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
		0,49	0,65

2 užduoties suminiai taškai (%)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		16,7	0,0	0,7	1,6	2,3	2,0	5,7	5,2	7,2	7,0	10,6	8,4	5,0	6,8	5,4	4,8	4,1	4,3

