

## 2013 metų užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino rezultatų **STATISTINĖ ANALIZĖ**

2013 m. gegužės 25 d. užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą laikė 16 428 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 535 kandidatų.

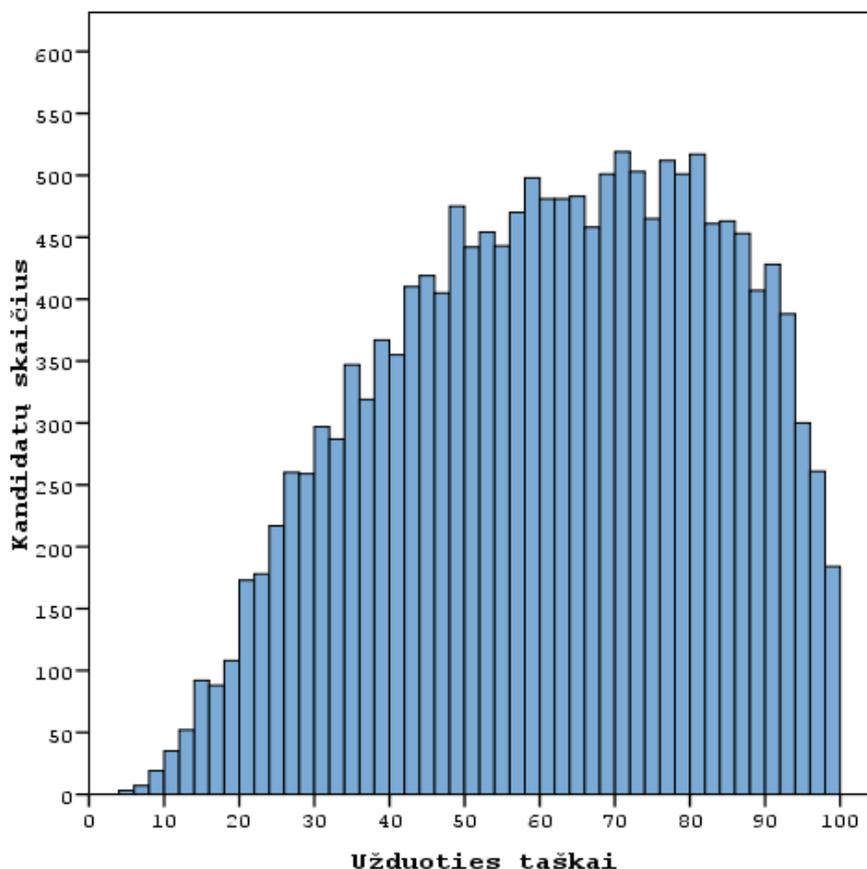
Maksimali taškų suma, kurią galėjo surinkti laikantieji egzaminą, – 100 taškų. Minimali egzamino išlaikymo taškų sumos riba, kuri nustatoma po egzamino rezultatų sumavimo, – 16 taškų. Tai sudarė 16 proc. visų galimų taškų. Užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino neišlaikė 217 kandidatų (1,32 proc. jį laikusiųjų).

Pakartotinės sesijos užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą 2013 m. birželio 25 d. laikė 57 kandidatai. Egzamino neišlaikė 15 kandidatų (26,3 proc. jį laikusiųjų), 14 kandidatų į egzaminą neatvyko.

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

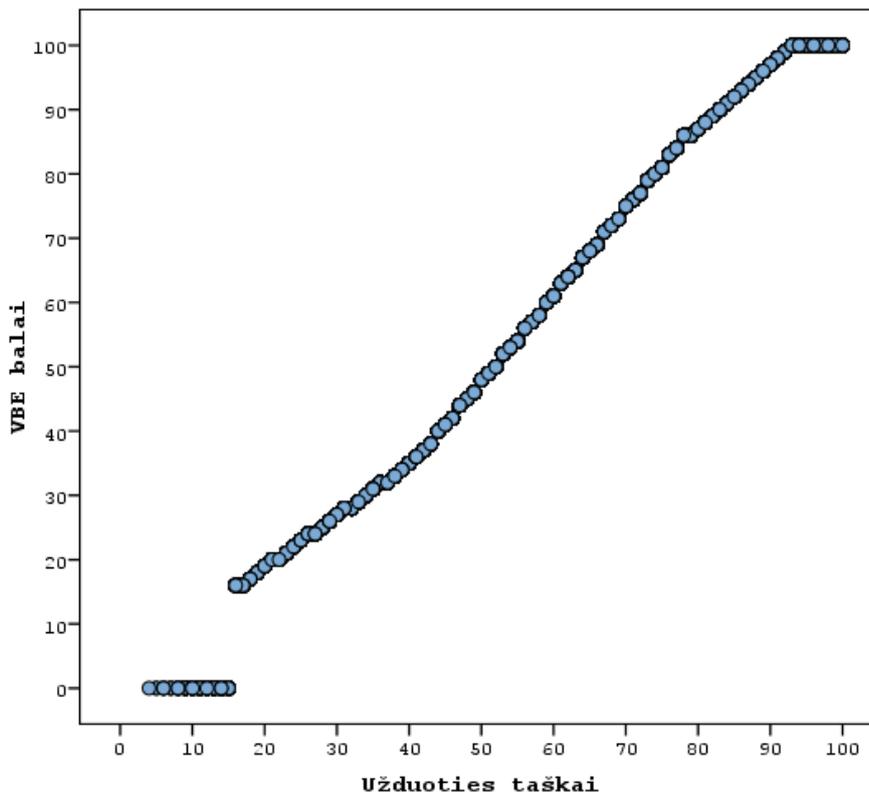
Užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino kandidatų surinktų užduoties taškų vidurkis yra 60,89 taško, taškų sumos standartinis nuokrypis (dispersija) – 21,57. Didžiausias šiemet gautas egzamino įvertinimas – 100 taškų.

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 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 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 904 kandidatų darbai. Apibendrinus informaciją, esančią atrinktuose darbuose, kiekvienam užduoties klausimui (ar jo daliai, jei jis buvo sudarytas iš struktūrinių dalių) buvo nustatyta:

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

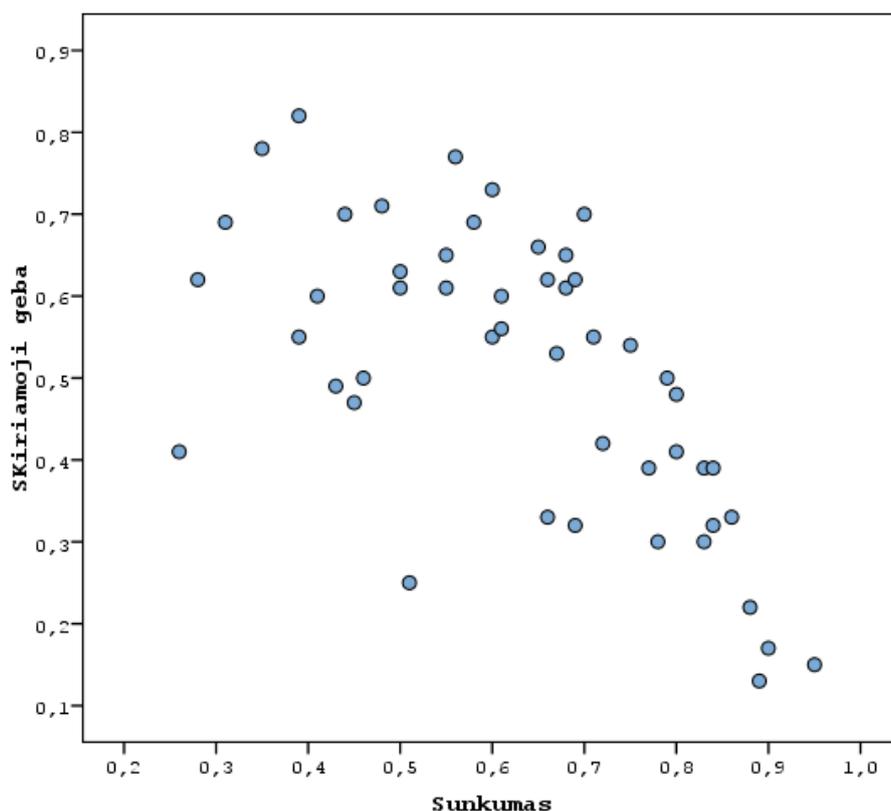
$$\frac{(\text{visų kandidatų už šį klausimą surinktų taškų suma})}{(\text{visų už šį klausimą teoriškai galimų surinkti taškų suma})}$$

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

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

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

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



**3 diagrama.** Visų užduočių sunkumo ir skiriamosios gebos priklausomybė

Užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino užduotį sudaro trys dalys: sakytinio teksto supratimo (klausymo), rašytinio teksto supratimo (skaitymo) 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	Rašymas	Bendra taškų suma
Klausymas	1,00	0,83	0,71	0,91
Skaitymas	0,83	1,00	0,74	0,92
Rašymas	0,71	0,74	1,00	0,91

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

## 2013 M. UŽSIENIO KALBOS (ANGLŲ) VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO UŽDUOTIS

### I. LISTENING PAPER

**Part 1** (4 points, 1 point per item). You will hear people speaking in four different situations. For questions 1–4, choose the best answer, A, B or C. There is an example (0). You will hear each situation twice. You now have 30 seconds to review the task.

#### EXAMPLE (ZERO)

M. I think I'm going to sell my car and get a bicycle.

W. Why not to use public transport? It is very good.

M. It's not that good. Besides, riding bicycles is healthy, and they're cheap and easy to repair.

#### ONE

A radio station, involving music, news and weather have clients who are responsible for broadcasting on the radio. We need support in assisting clients to use the radio equipment during the broadcast of their radio programmes. Training is given on the equipment used, and so therefore we are not looking for anyone with technical knowledge, just the ability to be open, honest, with good listening skills and a good sense of humour

#### TWO

W. Are you going to meet with Margaret and William at the university library?

M. Yes, I think that would be the best place to meet. Then we can take a taxi together to the theatre.

W. What time do you want me to join you?

M. I finish work at four o'clock but I have to get some flowers at the shopping mall.

W. OK. So, Let's all meet at five o'clock at the university library then.

#### THREE

And now for the weather forecast for tomorrow. In the morning there'll be a slight wind from the east, and it'll be rather warm around 20 degrees with a possibility of the odd shower. In the afternoon it'll be cloudy or overcast, with a few drops of rain on several occasions. And in the evening heavy clouds, thunderstorms or rain showers. The temperature will drop by 2 degrees.

#### FOUR

W. We have just returned from a weekend hiking trip in the hills.

M. Really? What was it like?

W. You should really go sometime. It's great to get away from all the noise in the city. Though they forecasted rain for the weekend, it just drizzled.

M. Yeah, it's not fun with small kids in the rain, pretty tiring and boring.

W. That's right. But we had so much fun hiking in the day and singing around the campfire at night.

#### EXAMPLE

0. What is the man going to do with a bicycle?

A to buy it

B to sell it

C to repair it

- 01.** A radio station is looking for a person with good
- A technical skills.
- B broadcasting skills.
- C interpersonal skills.
- 02.** Where are the people going after they meet?
- A to the university library
- B to the theatre
- C to the shopping mall
- 03.** You are going to hear the weather forecast for tomorrow. The weather is
- A getting windier.
- B getting warmer.
- C getting wetter.
- 04.** How does the woman feel?
- A pleased
- B tired
- C disappointed

Klausimas	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	A	B	C	Neatsakė			
<b>01</b>	3,5	14,7	68,7*	13,1	0,69	0,32	0,30
<b>02</b>	13,8	79,6*	5,4	1,2	0,80	0,41	0,42
<b>03</b>	18,3	9,5	72,0*	0,2	0,72	0,42	0,36
<b>04</b>	82,9*	12,2	4,5	0,4	0,83	0,39	0,44

**Part 2** (4 points, 1 point per item). You will hear some advice on what to eat before exams. For questions 5–8, listen to the recording and complete the table. There is an example (0). You will hear the recording twice. You now have 15 seconds to review the task.

Presenter: You've been studying hard and know the exam material by heart. But are you really ready? Today our guest is Dr. J. Donaghy who is here to give us some advice on what can help us get ready for exams.

Dr. J. Donaghy: Besides increasing energy levels, balanced homemade food sharpens your memory. For example, beans boost your mental energy. Energy drinks give you short lived energy but lead to poor concentration and irritability. So drink a glass of water instead. It can calm your nerves. I advise students to keep healthy snacks with them, for example, dried fruits. More importantly, stay away from fried foods such as potatoes because they can upset your stomach

Presenter: Thank you very much. How can our listeners get more information?

Dr. : Well, you can contact me directly by e-mail at: j.d-o-n-a-g-h-y-@-gmail.com

FOOD and DRINK	EFFECT
(0) <i>homemade food</i>	sharpens memory
(05) _____	boost mental energy
energy drinks	cause (06) _____ concentration
fried potatoes	can (07) _____ your stomach

Doctor's email address: (08) j. \_\_\_\_\_ @gmail.com

Klausimas	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
05	13,7	86,3	0,86	0,33	0,36
06	34,5	65,5	0,65	0,66	0,55
07	16,5	83,5	0,84	0,32	0,37
08	58,7	41,3	0,41	0,60	0,50

**Part 3** (8 points, 1 point per item). You will hear an interview with a famous designer talking about his work. For questions 9–12, mark if the information is True (T) or False (F), and for questions 13–16, mark if the information is True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG). There is an example (0). You will hear the recording twice. You now have 1 minute to review the task.

Journalist: Thomas Heatherwick is the man who put fun into functional. Thomas has designed these wonderfully comfortable chairs I am sitting in but also the hairy building for the World Expo, a new bus for London and of course the Olympic cauldron. What Thomas Heatherwick really likes doing is making, which is what his new book is called. Thomas, welcome. What should we call you? An architect? An inventor? A designer?

Thomas Heatherwick: I suppose the verb of what I do is I design. But I don't mind what somebody calls what me and my team do. At the moment – we're designing a new pier, and we've been working on a power station. And we have just finished a bus as well as designing a hotel. So you can tell me what I do better.

J: You're also very interested in infrastructure – bridges, power stations, parking lots – not necessarily the most glamorous of projects.

TH: I perceive it as glamorous to take something that we are used to having such low ambitions for, like a car park, and make it special. Whereas if you're asked to take on an art gallery, how do you make an amazing art gallery? However, creative the design is, something inside me groans. I have a strong sense that every project is an invention, which is not a word I hear being used in architecture courses.

J: Many people would say that what you do is reinvent. You updated the London bus, an icon that people love.

TH: I felt there was a lot to do to improve it. The thing which struck us so much was that the last time the bus was designed for London was more than 50 years ago. And there were successful things from the older designs that we reintroduced. The calmness of the bench seats, for instance.

J: Are your creations playful? I'm thinking of the Spun chair I am sitting in, which rocks in 360 degrees, or The Seed Cathedral – which looked like a big, hairy building at the World Expo.

TH: Actually, The Seed Cathedral was serious. With 66,000 varieties of seeds, it was the most biodiverse thing in the whole region. There were no crazy colors. When things look like they're trying to

be fun, I have a slight wariness – it's fun, kids! I'm interested in how you underpin things with a kind of weightiness. If you manage that weightiness, your designs can be as light as you want.

J: You're no stranger to making people think and wonder, The Seed Cathedral won the golden medal. Tell me what was the idea behind that?

TH: The UK pavilion at the World expo in Shanghai had to represent the UK and there were going to be 250 pavilions so how does one of 250 going to stand out and be special. So, we made – maybe you can argue, the most stupid thing at the whole expo – a hairy building. When you saw The Seed Cathedral, you didn't see a building. It was a sort of building but it was quivering and tingling in the wind.

J: Another project was viewed by an estimated audience of about 4.8 billion people. I'm talking about the London Olympics and that cauldron, where the flame is lit. How easy or difficult was the cauldron, this flaming flower which seemed so perfect, so simple to design?

TH: The thing which is common to all cauldrons is that nobody actually remembers them, the thing they remember was how they were lit. It was interesting for us to design something that nobody remembers. I thought we can make the thing how it's lit be the thing. The idea came up for every country to bring a piece and for two weeks those pieces collaborate then at the end those pieces go back to the countries and it's gone. And maybe by that fact that it was gone, it might be remembered more.

J: One of your big projects this year is this massive book called *Making*. How did you enjoy writing the book?

TH: Writing the book was the hardest thing I have ever done, harder than any project. The reason why it is of that scale shows you how long I put it off. It has more than 600 photographs, illustrations and experiments that have gone together to make different projects. The name making – for me the root of the projects is trying to show how you make projects happen and how you make ideas

J: So, thank you for spending some time with us.

	T	F	
0. Thomas Heatherwick does projects just for the Olympic Games.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
09. Thomas Heatherwick is a man who designs only buildings.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10. Heatherwick believes it is possible to make each design exceptional.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11. His team modernised the London bus.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12. The Seed Cathedral was very colourful.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	T	F	NG
13. The UK pavillion had the most visitors at the World Expo.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. The Seed Cathedral looked unconventional.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. The designers focused on the process of lighting the Olympic flame.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. Writing the book came effortlessly for Heatherwick.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Klausimas	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	T	F	Neatsakė			
09	3,9	94,7*	1,4	0,95	0,15	0,30
10	89,9*	7,2	2,9	0,90	0,17	0,25
11	88,8*	8,4	2,8	0,89	0,13	0,18
12	31,3	66,7*	2,0	0,67	0,53	0,43

Klausimas	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	T	F	NG	Neatsakė			
13	19,2	12,3	68,3*	0,2	0,68	0,61	0,52
14	59,7*	18,5	20,9	0,9	0,60	0,55	0,44
15	51,2*	26,1	22,0	0,7	0,51	0,25	0,20
16	30,3	60,6*	8,4	0,7	0,61	0,56	0,44

**Part 4** (9 points, 1 point per item). You will hear a report on time. For questions 17–25, 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 review the task.

Our troubles started when time was first sliced into tiny artificial units, and we have been subject to their increasing tyranny ever since. At first medieval clocks divided the day into hours, but by the year 1700 minute hands appeared, and then the second hand a century later. We found ourselves handcuffed to time by the late 19th century, when wristwatches were provided to German naval officers. Now we are colonised by clocks, on our bodies, phones, computer screens and the walls of our homes. We are addicted to knowing the time and forget it's a modern invention: Leonardo da Vinci was not checking his watch while painting *The Last Supper*.

The Industrial Revolution sped up the pace of life dramatically. We changed the way we talk and think too: phrases such as "saving time" and "time is money" transformed time into a precious commodity. "Wasting time" became a sin.

So what have we inherited? A high-stress, high-velocity way of life with constant deadlines, fast food, power naps and speed dating, which makes it difficult to pause and enjoy the passing moments of our lives.

No one can miss how digital culture is further altering how we interact. High-speed gadgets and social networks keep us in quick-fire contact with people and the news. The result? A massive increase in the quantity of communication, but not the quality of conversation. Of the 100 billion texts sent in the UK every year, how many lead us to say things we've never said before, or take our lives in new directions? We must liberate ourselves, as individuals and as a society, from short-term thinking.

The place to start is on our wrists, by overthrowing these tyrannical timepieces. Try a time diet, abandoning your watch for a week and covering the clocks in your home. Then embark on slow-time activities: visit just one painting in an art exhibition, or stand in a park each morning to spot the opening buds and bring stillness into your day. In the end, we face a choice. We can embrace the philosophy that more is better, packing as much activity as we can into our daily routines. That's the approach of author Umberto Eco, who does everything at double pace with the hope that he can live twice as much as the rest of us. The danger is that we become human doings rather than human beings, constantly trying to get things done.

The alternative is to pursue depth of experience. Here we can learn from another writer, Gustave Flaubert, who said: "Anything becomes interesting if you look at it long enough." Take your foot off the accelerator and don't let the world pass by in a flash.

(0) Medieval clocks introduced the hour hand.

Since the 19<sup>th</sup> century people have been enslaved to (17) \_\_\_\_\_.

They are also addicted to (18) \_\_\_\_\_ the time.

In today's world, wasting time is considered a (19) \_\_\_\_\_.

More communication hasn't improved the (20) \_\_\_\_\_ of conversation.  
 The starting point to change is on people's (21) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 One of the suggestions to changes would be (22) \_\_\_\_\_ the clocks in your home.  
 Watching plants blooming helps people to experience (23) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A fast way of life might turn people into human (24) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Take your time, otherwise the world will pass in a (25) \_\_\_\_\_.

Klausimas	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
17	74,2	25,8	0,26	0,41	0,37
18	39,7	60,3	0,60	0,73	0,60
19	43,9	56,1	0,56	0,77	0,60
20	21,1	78,9	0,79	0,50	0,50
21	60,8	39,2	0,39	0,82	0,65
22	45,2	54,8	0,55	0,65	0,50
23	65,0	35,0	0,35	0,78	0,64
24	31,2	68,8	0,69	0,62	0,54
25	11,9	88,1	0,88	0,22	0,27

**Part 5** (5 points, 1 point per item). You will hear people talking about recycling. For questions 26–30, match the extracts that you hear with statements A–G. There is an example (0). You will hear the recording twice. You now have 30 seconds to review the task. There is **one** statement that you do not need to use.

#### Example (0)

Some claim that they are too busy to recycle, while others feel that the energy necessary to collect and then process old materials into new ones cost too much. For something that takes just seconds to do, many remain torn on whether recycling cans, glass containers, plastic bottles and newspapers is valuable.

#### SPEAKER 1

Among the top alternative waste-management solutions available, recycling continues to be met with varying levels of resistance. It requires minimal consumer involvement for maximum return, but a broader understanding of why it's beneficial seems to be absent. The majority of our waste is in landfills. However, recycling lessens the pollution and litter entering our natural environment as well as the volume of waste that we bury and burn.

#### SPEAKER 2

Materials derived from the natural environment aren't in endless supply, so sustainably managing them today ensures that future generations will be able to utilize them. A notable consideration is how to use materials most efficiently and minimize the impact they have on biodiversity. Recycling works on several fronts, not only by making the most of the various materials created from valuable natural resources but also by preventing resources from being used unnecessarily.

#### SPEAKER 3

It takes significantly less energy to recycle waste than it does to process and manufacture raw materials into brand new products. Take office paper, for example. Recycling one ton of it is 43 percent less energy intensive than starting from scratch. The obvious energy savings come with additional environmental

benefits, including the release of fewer polluting emissions into our air, water and soil, all of which would normally require a great deal of time, labor and resources to clean up.

**SPEAKER 4**

It makes financial sense to reuse materials that are already in circulation. The decreased cost of products manufactured with recycled stock is as advantageous as the thriving industry itself, which creates hundreds of thousands of career opportunities for individuals across the country. Municipalities also benefit by receiving a solid income stream from the sale of recycled materials.

**SPEAKER 5**

It may be tempting to adopt an "out of sight, out of mind" mentality with regard to recycling, rationalizing that someone else should worry about the problem, but that can manifest into even larger waste-management problems. Nowhere is this more apparent than in our oceans and seas, where our thriving economy and disposable culture faces a monumental plastic problem.

- A *Recycling is easy but not everybody does it.*
- B Recycling conserves natural resources.
- C People lack knowledge about advantages of recycling.
- D Ignoring environmental issues affects the world on the large scale.
- E Recycling boosts the economy.
- F Recycling reduces energy consumption.
- G Developed countries promote recycling.

(0) Speaker 0	A
(26) Speaker 1	
(27) Speaker 2	
(28) Speaker 3	
(29) Speaker 4	
(30) Speaker 5	

Klausimas	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)	
	0	1
<b>26</b>	47,9	52,1
<b>27</b>	31,0	69,0
<b>28</b>	29,3	70,7
<b>29</b>	41,3	58,7
<b>30</b>	43,5	56,5

5 užduotis (%) 26–30 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,61	0,60	0,67

## II. READING PAPER

**Part 1** (4 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about competitions for young people. For questions 31–34, choose a 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).

### COMPETITIONS FOR THE YOUNG

- A** Entrance fee is required
- B** Past success is needed to win
- C** Monetary awards are given out
- D** An award that is gaining increasing attention
- E** A chance to work with professionals
- F** Awarded by former winners

0. F

The Young Poets of the Year Award is one of the largest poetry competitions in the world. The awards recognise 15 winners who are selected by judges who won the award themselves. Many of the entries are eye-catching, but the winning poems must be full of skill, intelligence, feeling and imagination, together with that magic ingredient of youthful freshness.

31. \_\_\_\_\_

BBC Proms presents a special Youth Music Competition with many youth orchestras and choirs from around the world. Every year it receives hundreds of entries from young people. Famous composers select three winning compositions. The winning entries are performed by the Aurora Orchestra. The winners of the competition receive a recording contract and the opportunity to work with the most famous musicians in the country.

32. \_\_\_\_\_

The annual Dylan Thomas Prize is one of the most prestigious awards for young writers in the world. It is an international literary award encouraging creative talents worldwide. The Prize recognises the obvious ambitions of young writers. The Prize founder and judge Peter Stead speaks about the success: "It's great to see interest in the award growing steadily each year and we're looking forward to discovering gifted writers all over the world."

33. \_\_\_\_\_

The National Science Competition is open to all students living in the UK. The Competition rewards students in science, technology and engineering projects. The chosen finalists present their work at The Big Bang Fair. Students gain many benefits entering the competition. A range of amazing prizes are available, including "once in a lifetime" experiences and cash prizes.

34. \_\_\_\_\_

Every year the outstanding young athletes are awarded by the BBC's Young Sports Personality of the Year Prize and also by sports governing bodies. People are eligible to win the award if they are 16 or under, and they are citizens of the UK. They need to have played a significant amount of their sport in the UK and they need to have achieved a lot.

Adapted from [www.bbc.com](http://www.bbc.com)

Klausimas	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)	
	0	1
<b>31</b>	5,3	94,7
<b>32</b>	22,6	77,4
<b>33</b>	31,1	68,9
<b>34</b>	21,9	78,1

1 užduotis (%) 31–34 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,80	0,48	0,68

**Part 2** (8 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about music in advertising. For questions 35–42, complete the text with the words from the box below. There are **two** words which you do not need to use. There is an example (0).

## MUSIC IN ADVERTISING

aged	average	<i>classical</i>	effect	experimental	highest
listened	music	produced	text	unknown	

People have different emotional reactions to a product being advertised and the person announcing it if the advert is accompanied by jazz, swing or (0) classical music. These are the main conclusions of a study, that analysed the (35) \_\_\_\_\_ of memories and emotional reactions stimulated by the (36) \_\_\_\_\_ used in advertising.

This conclusion was reached by carrying out a survey on 540 customers (37) \_\_\_\_\_ from 15 to 65. They were played a series of radio adverts for a fictitious brand of mineral water, which had been (38) \_\_\_\_\_ specifically for the research project.

There were four experimental adverts, one without any music and three with musical accompaniment, all with an identical (39) \_\_\_\_\_ and a fictitious brand name. The four adverts were played on the radio station, and each participant of the study heard only one of the versions.

The music selected had no lyrics. Two musical versions with music (40) \_\_\_\_\_ to the public were created specifically for the adverts, while the third used an instrumental version of the famous song *What a Wonderful World* by Louis Armstrong.

The (41) \_\_\_\_\_ scores among the consumers were considerably higher for the versions of the adverts using musical accompaniment than in the one without any music. The scores were the (42) \_\_\_\_\_ in the version using the famous song by Louis Armstrong.

Adapted from [www.sciencedaily.com](http://www.sciencedaily.com)

Klausimai	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)	
	0	1
35	25,8	74,2
36	20,7	79,3
37	9,4	90,6
38	22,2	77,8
39	30,2	69,8
40	49,8	50,2
41	47,8	52,2
42	24,6	75,4

2 užduotis (%) 35–42 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,71	0,55	0,78

**Part 3** (7 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about the e-bikes. Seven sentences have been removed from the text. For questions 43–49, choose from the sentences A–I the one which best fits each gap. There is **one** sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example (0).

### CAN E-BIKES DISPLACE CARS?

The 21st century equivalent of the cavalry has come charging in to rescue cities in China and South Asia in their battles against air pollution and global warming. (0) A This is the electric bicycle, or "e-bike", a technology that blends the simplicity and mobility of a traditional bicycle with the speed of a motorized bicycle or scooter, but without the internal combustion engine.

Transportation experts say e-bikes could become one of the primary drivers of cleaner air and reduced global greenhouse emissions across much of the urbanized world.

"The bicycle is an enormously efficient vehicle," said Ed Benjamin, managing director of eCycleElectric. "(43) \_\_\_\_\_ E-bikes cost very little in terms of materials and the energy needed to build them compared to other vehicles. They don't require gasoline and can be parked almost anywhere."

"The problem," Benjamin added, "is we could say a bicycle is only good for healthy, strong people who are willing to get out in the weather. (44) \_\_\_\_\_" Still, e-bikes – defined as two-wheeled vehicles equipped with a traditional bicycle drivetrain but enhanced with an electric motor capable of propelling a bike as fast as 20 mph – have solved the mobility problem for hundreds of millions around the world. (45) \_\_\_\_\_

In addition to being light and relatively inexpensive, e-bikes are also more climate-friendly than other modes of transportation, including gasoline- or diesel-powered cars and buses, and even electric passenger vehicles. In fact, carbon dioxide emissions for a Chinese e-bike are about one-tenth of what is emitted by a conventional electric car.

(46) \_\_\_\_\_ They represent a tiny fraction of total U.S. bicycle sales. In the United States last year, official tallies show e-bike sales of 80,000 units, according to data compiled by Electric Bikes Worldwide Reports. That compares to 30 million e-bikes sold last year in China, 400,000 in Europe and 350,000 in Japan.

Throughout much of Europe, where the modern bicycle was invented in Germany around 1818, "the population is generally getting older and less mobile, but these are people who have ridden bicycles their entire lives. (47) \_\_\_\_\_" said Benjamin.

In the United States, where e-bikes have captured a tiny niche within the larger bicycle industry, the challenge is convincing bicycle purists about e-bikes and converting users from strictly recreational riders into commuters for work or personal business.

Larry Pizzi, president of the largest e-bike distributor in the United States, said the e-bike industry saw a sizable boost in 2008. (48) \_\_\_\_\_ That trend repeated itself in 2011 as gas prices soared again, and could happen again if pump prices go up. "I think there is a growing interest, particularly among urban dwellers, that is directly linked to the cost of gasoline," Pizzi said. At the same time urbanites are seeking more convenient ways to navigate city streets and sidewalks. (49) \_\_\_\_\_

Adapted from "Scientific American"

- A** *And it's also beginning to help out on the traffic-choked streets in London, New York, São Paulo and Los Angeles.*
- B** Yet despite their many positive attributes, e-bikes have been slow to win favor with consumers outside Asia.
- C** Its rolling resistance is minimal.
- D** They never used them for neighborhood transportation.
- E** However, there are large populations around the world that don't fall into that category.
- F** Thus for them the idea of being able to continue going longer distance at faster speeds, but still doing it on a bike, has broad appeal.
- G** In China alone, more than 100 million e-bikes have been sold over the past decade.
- H** At that time gasoline prices in the United States soared to nearly \$4 per gallon.
- I** Thus e-bikes would help them do it without the hassle and cost of parking a vehicle.

Klausimai	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)	
	0	1
<b>43</b>	55,6	44,4
<b>44</b>	54,8	45,2
<b>45</b>	76,8	23,2
<b>46</b>	61,0	39,0
<b>47</b>	66,9	33,1
<b>48</b>	16,8	83,2
<b>49</b>	48,5	51,5

3 užduotis (%) 43–49 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,46	0,50	0,71

**Part 4** (11 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about modern communication technologies. There are two tasks to this text (a and b). For questions 50–52, choose the answer A, B or C which fits best according to the text. For questions 53–60, complete the answers by inserting words from the text.

#### WE DON'T TALK ANY MORE – IS TECHNOLOGY HARMING COMMUNICATION?

In a world of tweets and texts, email and instant messaging, are we communicating any better? Or is modern technology making us lazy about talking to each other, with damaging effects on both business and society? This was the issue that the *Today* programme guest editor Sir Victor Blank asked me to investigate.

Having only had a brief email explaining what he wanted, I was still rather unclear about his thesis – until I got him on the phone for a chat. Which sort of made his point... "Technology is a massive aid to communication," he told me, "but if it takes away regular face-to-face or direct conversations, then you lose something of the softer edges."

Sir Victor, seemed particularly concerned about the impact that modern methods were having in the business world, with executives firing off emails in anger, and making deals they might later regret, rather than seeing the whites of the eyes of their counterparts in face-to-face negotiations.

Perhaps surprisingly, that view might get a sympathetic hearing at the technology firm Atos, which has decided to phase out email as an internal communications tool. "Email has become the easy way to communicate but also the lazy way," says Rob Price, the UK managing partner of Atos. But Atos is not rejecting modern communication techniques, simply recognising that a new generation already thinks email is old hat. Its new recruits arrive from university accustomed to instant messaging and social networks – far more rapid methods of communication.

But what I really needed was someone who had taken a scientific look at the way we use communications technology – and Dr Monica Bulger of the Oxford Internet Institute fitted the bill.

Far from dumbing down the way we communicate, technology had made us smarter, she told me. In particular, executives like Sir Victor Blank had been made more literate by the arrival of computers and word processing. "Prior to word processors, executives would dictate messages to secretaries and speak on the phone. So the use of technology has improved literacy."

Dr Bulger conceded that face-to-face communication was important, but said it also had its dangers: "I've sat in meetings where people have said things they shouldn't have." Whereas email gave more time for considered reflection: "You can do the count to ten rule and think a bit before you respond."

Overall, the academic's conclusion was that the different technologies now available to us were helping not hindering communication. But she conceded that there was an issue with what she described as "data deluge."

As someone who is addicted to these technologies, I still find myself oppressed by the sheer quantity of emails, phone messages and social media activity that need to be dealt with each day. I can't imagine how I would do my job without tools like Twitter. Yet I sometimes wonder whether I communicated better 30 years ago.

In my student days, before the age of the mobile or email, we used to simply drop in on people or bump into them in the street – but still managed to make enduring friendships.

So I decided to go back to university to give the final word to members of today's Facebook generation. I knocked on the door of my son's student flat in Oxford and asked him to go and get some friends from next door – he immediately reached for his phone to text them, rather than walk a few steps.

But once we'd gathered them together, the students proved to have quite a nuanced way of looking at modern communication. One of them hardly ever used social networks and said he just bumped into people in the street; another mentioned the danger of becoming obsessed with Facebook at the expense of face-to-face communication. And a third summed it up for me that uses it to arrange meeting people face to face, when otherwise you might not see them for a few weeks – you might not bump into them. We agreed that new communication technologies provided an addition, not a replacement, for traditional means.

So what shall I tell Sir Victor? It seems to me that his concerns about the impact of email, social networking and instant messaging on our ability to communicate, are somewhat exaggerated. But maybe we need to meet face to face to talk it through...

Adapted from [www.bbc.com](http://www.bbc.com)

a) For questions 50–52, choose the answer A, B or C which fits best according to the text. There is an example (0).

0. The author was asked to investigate

- A modern communication technologies.
- B communication differences.
- C the effect of technologies on work.

50. The aim of the investigation became clearer after

- A reading an email.   
 B talking face to face.   
 C talking on the phone.

51. Poor business deals are made because partners

- A write emails without any consideration.   
 B communicate face to face.   
 C regret making deals beforehand.

52. Rob Price, the managing director of Atos, claims that email is

- A a reliable way of communication.   
 B losing its position because it is slow.   
 C as efficient as any other modern method.

Klausimas	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	A	B	C	Neatsakė			
50	8,1	16,5	74,6*	0,8	0,75	0,54	0,52
51	65,6*	16,5	17,0	0,9	0,66	0,33	0,30
52	35,0	44,8*	18,8	1,4	0,45	0,47	0,38

b) For questions 53–60, complete the answers by inserting words from the text. Write **one** word only exactly as it appears in the text. There is an example (0).

0. Why did the author choose Dr Monica Bulger?

She had a scientific attitude towards the problem.

53. What is Dr Bulger's attitude towards technology?

With the arrival of modern communication technologies the level of \_\_\_\_\_ has risen.

54. Why does she think that emails are better than face-to-face communication?

They help people not to react spontaneously and give them some moments for \_\_\_\_\_.

55. What did she conclude concerning different technologies?

Different technologies have a positive effect although people might suffer from a \_\_\_\_\_ of information.

56. How does the author feel about getting a lot of information every day?

The author feels \_\_\_\_\_.

57. What is the author's opinion about friendly relationships in the past?

He thinks they were \_\_\_\_\_.

58. How do students look at communication today?

They have a \_\_\_\_\_ view of it.

**59.** What happens when you become addicted to social networks?

People end up becoming \_\_\_\_\_ with virtual communication.

**60.** What conclusion does the author draw in respect to the impact of communication technologies?

The author believes that the concern about the impact is a bit \_\_\_\_\_.

<i>Klausimai</i>	<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>		<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
	0	1			
<b>53</b>	52,2	47,8	0,48	0,71	0,55
<b>54</b>	61,3	38,7	0,39	0,55	0,45
<b>55</b>	69,4	30,6	0,31	0,69	0,58
<b>56</b>	31,9	68,1	0,68	0,65	0,53
<b>57</b>	41,8	58,2	0,58	0,69	0,55
<b>58</b>	30,2	69,8	0,70	0,70	0,60
<b>59</b>	34,3	65,7	0,66	0,62	0,51
<b>60</b>	16,4	83,6	0,84	0,39	0,44

## IV. WRITING PAPER

**Part 1** (16 points). You got an interesting letter from your pen friend James about a great performance of Depeche Mode and he wants to know about the concert of your favourite band you have seen recently.

Write a letter to him. In your letter

- thank your friend for his letter;
- describe the fans;
- describe the musicians;
- give at least two reasons why you liked it.

You should write **100–120 words**. Please count the number of words and write it in the space below the letter.

Kriterijus	Maksimalus taškų sk.	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)					Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
		0	1	2	3	4			
Turinys	4	0,10	4,54	11,95	31,97	51,44	0,83	0,30	0,57
Teksto struktūra. Forma	4	0,34	4,09	16,92	39,60	39,05	0,78	0,30	0,59
Leksinių ir gramatinių formų bei struktūrų įvairovė. Registras	4	0,55	5,09	17,26	38,27	38,83	0,77	0,39	0,71
Leksinių ir gramatinių struktūrų taisyklumas. Rašyba ir skyryba	4	30,20	14,27	18,69	24,56	12,28	0,44	0,70	0,77

1 užduotis (%)	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,70	0,42	0,84

1 užduoties atimami taškai (%)	0	-1	-2	-3
	99,34	0,55	0,00	0,11

**Part 2** (24 points). You are going to write an essay for a school essay competition. This is the topic of the essay: **THE MASS MEDIA HAVE A MAJOR INFLUENCE ON OUR LIFESTYLE TODAY**

In your essay, give at least **three arguments** to support your opinion. You should write **180–230 words**. Please count the number of words and write it in the space below the essay.

Kriterijus	Maksimalus taškų sk.	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)						Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
		0	1	2	3	4	5			
Turinys	5	12,39	16,92	18,92	21,46	19,69	10,62	0,50	0,63	0,81
Teksto struktūra	5	13,29	7,31	19,71	22,70	25,14	11,85	0,55	0,61	0,80
Leksinių ir gramatinių formų bei struktūrų įvairovė. Registras	5	13,29	11,52	22,81	25,36	18,05	8,97	0,50	0,61	0,83
Leksinių ir gramatinių struktūrų taisyklumas	5	47,62	10,41	14,40	13,95	9,41	4,21	0,28	0,62	0,75
Rašyba ir skyryba	4	30,34	12,18	24,92	21,26	11,30	–	0,43	0,49	0,57

2 užduotis (%)	<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
	0,45	0,60	0,88

<i>2 užduoties atimami taškai (%)</i>	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5
	96,13	1,66	1,11	0,55	0,11	0,44

