2010 METŲ UŽSIENIO KALBOS (ANGLŲ)
VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO REZULTATŲ
STATISTINĖ ANALIZĖ

2010 m. birželio 14 d. valstybinį užsienio kalbos (anglų) brandos egzaminą laikė 20 697 kandidatai – vidurinio ugdymo programos baigiamųjų klasių mokiniai ir ankstesnių laidų abiturientai, panorę perlaikyti užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą. Dėl įvairių priežasčių į egzaminą neatvyko 676 kandidatai.
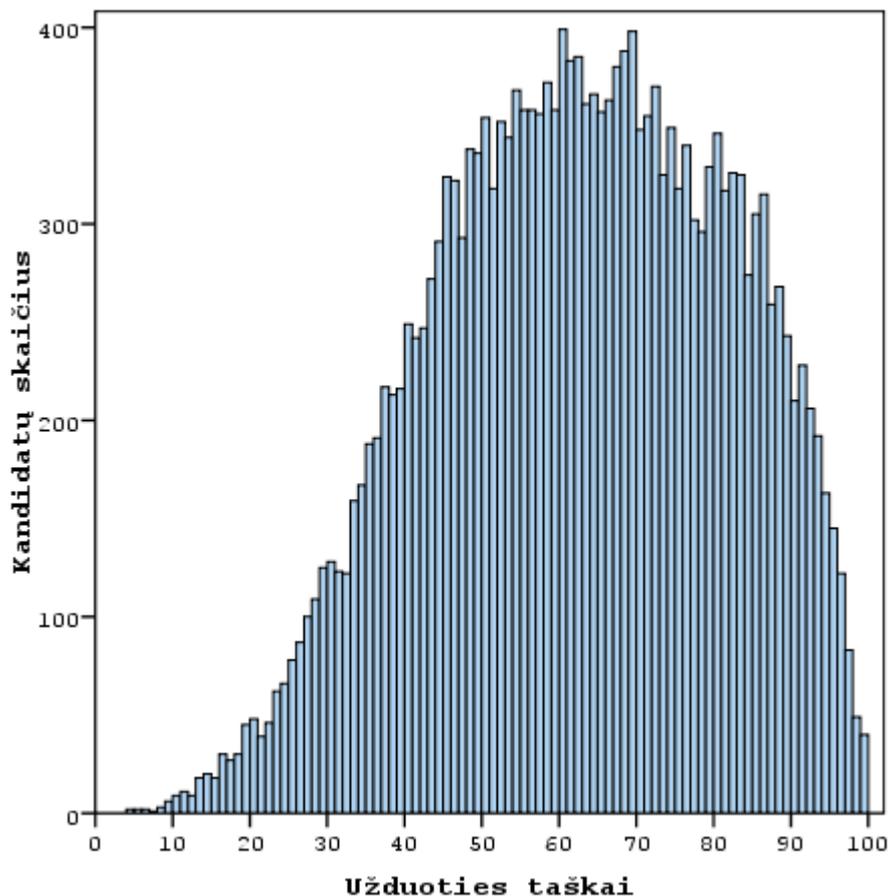
Maksimali taškų suma, kurią galėjo surinkti laikantieji egzaminą, – 100 taškų. Minimali egzamino išlaikymo taškų sumos riba, kuri nustatoma po egzamino rezultatų sumavimo, – 16 taškų. Tai sudarė 16 proc. visų galimų taškų. Valstybinio užsienio kalbos (anglų) brandos egzamino neišlaikė 102 kandidatai (0,49 proc. jį laikiusiųjų).

Pakartotinės sesijos užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą 2010 m. birželio 30 d. laikė 26 kandidatai, 11 kandidatų į egzaminą neatvyko.

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

Valstybinio užsienio kalbos (anglų) brandos egzamino kandidatų surinktų užduoties taškų vidurkis yra 62,02 taško, taškų sumos standartinis nuokrypis (dispersija) – 18,91. Didžiausias šiemet gautas egzamino įvertinimas – 100 taškų.
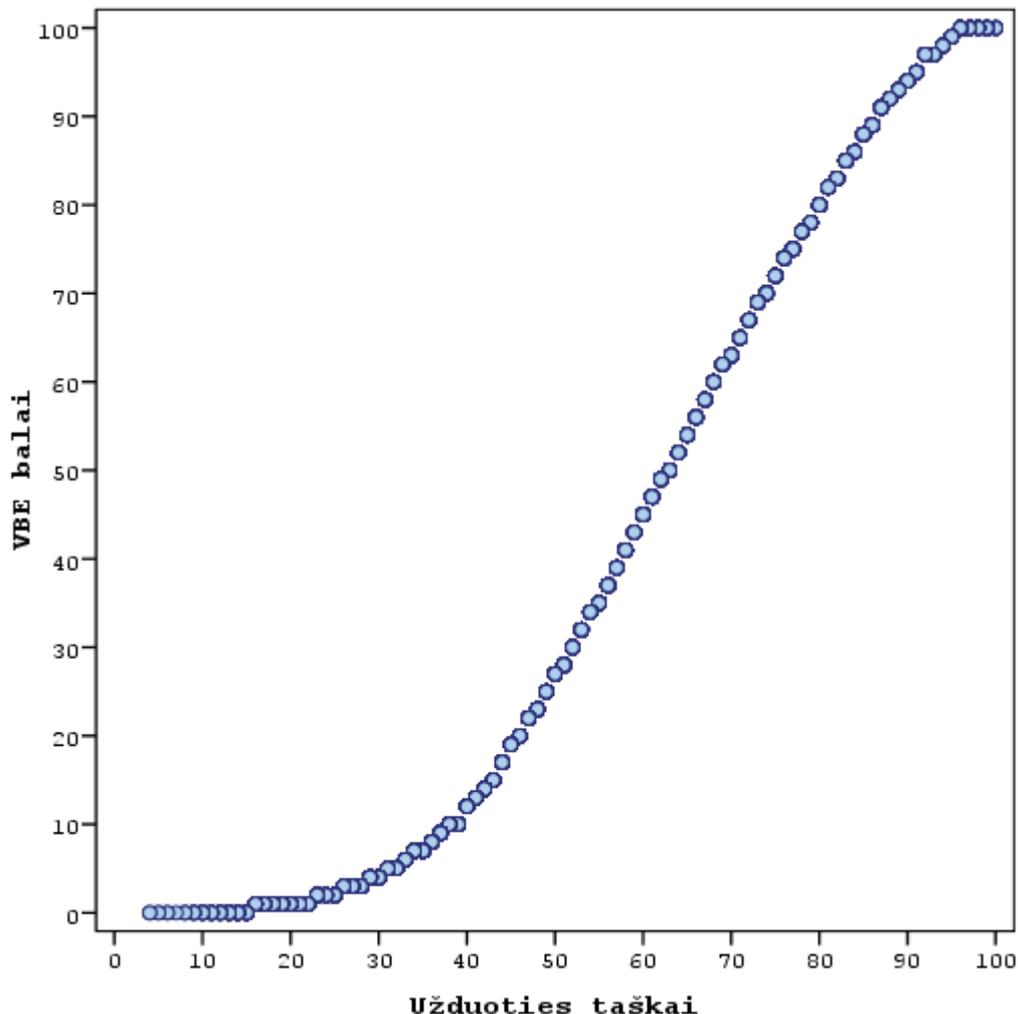
Laikiusių valstybinį užsienio kalbos (anglų) brandos egzaminą kandidatų surinktų taškų pasiskirstymas pateiktas 1 diagramoje.

1 diagrama. Valstybinį užsienio kalbos (anglų) brandos egzaminą laikiusių 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 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 valstybinio užsienio kalbos (anglų) 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 400 kandidatų darbų. 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 parametrą išreiškia toks santykis:

$$\frac{\text{(visų kandidatų už šį klausimą surinktų taškų suma)}}{\text{(visų už šį klausimą teoriškai galimų surinkti taškų suma)}}$$
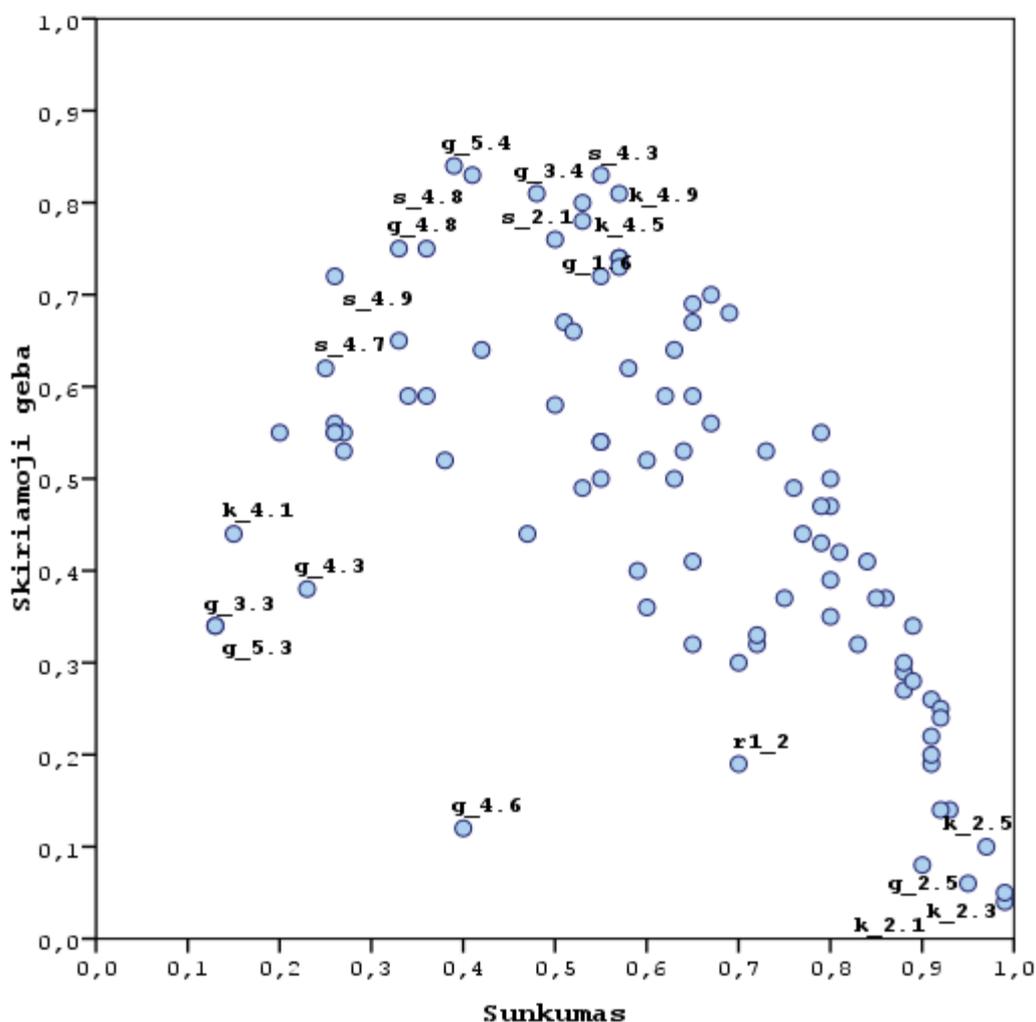
Jei klausimas buvo vertinamas vienu tašku, tai jo sunkumas tiesiogiai parodo, kuri dalis kandidatų į tą klausimą atsakė teisingai;

▪ **klausimo skiriamoji geba.** Šis parametras rodo, kaip atskiras egzamino klausimas išskiria stipresniuosius ir silpnesniuosius 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

Valstybinio užsienio kalbos egzamino užduotį sudaro keturios dalys: sakytinio teksto supratimo (klausymo (k)), rašytinio teksto supratimo (skaitymo (s)), kalbos priemonių vartojimo (kalbos vartojimo (g)) ir rašytinio teksto kūrimo (rašymo (r)). 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	0,80	0,99	0,66	0,92	0,85
Skaitymas	0,80	1	0,80	0,69	0,92	0,82
Kalbos vartojimas	0,99	0,80	1	0,66	0,92	0,89
Rašymas	0,66	0,69	0,66	1	0,86	0,71

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

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2010 m. UŽSIENIO KALBOS (ANGLŲ)
VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO UŽDUOTIS

LISTENING PAPER

B➜ *Part 1 (5 points, 1 point per item). You are going to hear two short dialogues in an airport at the baggage claim office. You will hear them twice. Listen to the recording and complete the table. An example (0) has been done for you.*

ONE

A   Yes, can I help you?
B   Two of my bags seem to be missing.
A   Where were you coming from, Madam?
B   From New York via London.
A   OK – Could you to fill out this form, please?
B   I am sorry, I don't have my glasses with me. Would you mind reading it for me?
A   OK. Can I have your name, Madam?
B   Mrs Mary Mitchell – that's M-I-T-C-H-E-L-L.
A   And the phone number there?
B   I'll give you my contact number 793665091.
A   Ok… Two red bags, right?
B   That's right.

TWO

A   One moment, please. So, how can I help you?
B   I just arrived on the plane from Johannesburg, and my suitcase is missing.
A   Oh, well, let's see then. Can you show me your ticket please?
B   Sure. Will it take long?
A   Only a few minutes. I just need to get your details. Could you spell your name for me, please?
B   Sam Hughes. H-U-G-H-E-S and my phone number is 004827355.
A   Could you describe your suitcase for me?
B   It's a yellow, medium sized suitcase with wheels.
A   Yellow and medium sized. With the red band around the handle?
B   Yeah, that's it! How did you know?
A   Well, it is right over there, next to the column.
B   Oh, super. Thanks for your help!
A   You're welcome.

	1st passenger	2nd passenger
Place of departure	(0) _New York_	Johannesburg
Name of the passenger	(1) Mary _____	(4) Sam _____
Telephone number	(2) _____	004827355
Baggage colour	(3) two _____ bags	(5) _____ suitcase

Klausimo nr.	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
1	24,50	75,50	0,76	0,49	0,44
2	7,25	92,75	0,93	0,14	0,27
3	9,25	90,75	0,91	0,19	0,29
4	42,75	57,25	0,57	0,74	0,57
5	25,50	74,50	0,75	0,37	0,33

1–5 klausimai	*Sunkumas*	*Skiriamoji geba*	*Koreliacija*
	0,78	0,39	0,66

B➜ *Part 2 (5 points, 1 point per item). You will hear people speaking in five different situations. For questions 1–5, choose the best answer, A, B, or C. You will hear each situation twice.*

ONE

While preparing for his trip Ken forgot
A to pack his clothes
B to leave his keys
C to take care of his cat

A Now, are you sure you've got everything, Ken?
B I think so but I get the feeling I'm missing something important.
A You've got two huge suitcases. What can you have possibly left out?
B That's the trouble. If I knew what it was, I'd be able to pack it.
A Let me see if I can run your memory. Have you packed your clothes?
B Yes.
A Looks like you've got enough to last you a month! And keys?
B Yes, here on the fridge.
A So, what can you've forgotten?
B Hi, Kitty. Of course, the cat food!

TWO

The girl knows about painting the walls because
A she studies at a college.
B she used to help her uncle.
C she is a project manager.

B Let's get the paint ready. How many coats do you think we'll need?
A Well, the walls seem quite – what's the word? – porous. We might need two.
B So, have you done much of this before?
A My uncle's a painter and a decorator back home and I often helped him out during the holidays.
B Well, it's certainly nice to have professionals to do the painting for a change.
A You know, I need to start thinking about a business project to do for my college paper. Do you think I could write mine on this redecorating?
B I don't see why not. But who is the project manager? Is it you or me?
A I'll be the painter, OK?

THREE

What activity does the girl choose in the sports centre?
A swimming
B diving
C tennis

A What are you up to?
B Oh, just looking at what's being offered at the sports centre.
A Why?
B Well, I promised myself that I was going to get fit. I want to participate in a sport. I just don't know which one.
A Well, do you like team sports or individual sports?
B It doesn't matter, really.
A Do you like swimming or diving?

B Neither, I can't swim!
A What... what sports do you like watching then?
B I really enjoyed the tennis when I went to Wimbledon last summer.
A So maybe a racquet sport then?
B Perfect!

FOUR

What does Jack tell Simone to do?
A to help him in the kitchen
B to cut the onions
C to peel the potatoes

A Jack, have you got a moment?
B What have I done wrong now?
A No, no, no. It's nothing like that. Can I help you in the kitchen? I think I should know more about what you do. It could make us more of a team.
B Teamwork! OK, Simone, I'll grab an apron and peel some potatoes.
A This is quite hard work, isn't it?
B Sure is! Then you need to chop the onions and that'll bring tears to your eyes!
A Actually, Jack, I have to go. Keep up the good work!
B Oh, right, see you later. I guess a little teamwork is better than none.

FIVE

What time did the man book the tickets for?
A 7 a.m. on Tuesday
B 7 p.m. on Tuesday
C 7 p.m. on Thursday

A Good morning, London Attractions.
B I'd like to book two tickets for next week. For the River Boat cruise, please.
A OK. When?
B Next Thursday.
A Sorry?
B Thursday.
A I'm sorry, sir, is that Tuesday, the first, or Thursday, the third?
B Thursday, the third.
A Alright, and what time would you like?
B In the evening.
A Because it's winter, the last trip is at 7.00. Is that OK?
B Yes, thanks.

1. While preparing for his trip, Ken forgot

    A to pack his clothes.
    B to leave his keys.
    C to take care of his cat.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C*			
0,50	0,50	99,00	0,99	0,04	0,21

2. The girl knows about painting the walls because she

    A studies at a college.
    B used to help her uncle.
    C is a project manager.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B*	C	Neatsakė arba neaišku			
7,50	90,75	1,50	0,25	0,91	0,20	0,29

3. What activity does the girl choose in the sports centre?

    A   swimming
    B   diving
    C   tennis

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C*			
0,50	0,75	98,75	0,99	0,05	0,20

4. What does Jack tell Simone to do?

    A   to help him in the kitchen
    B   to cut the onions
    C   to peel the potatoes

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B*	C	Neatsakė arba neaišku			
14,75	60,25	24,75	0,25	0,60	0,36	0,30

5. What time did the man book the tickets for?

    A   7 a. m. on Tuesday
    B   7 p. m. on Tuesday
    C   7 p. m. on Thursday

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C*			
1,25	2,00	96,75	0,97	0,10	0,26

	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
1–5 klausimai			
	0,89	0,15	0,43

Part 3 (4 points, 1 point per item). You will hear an interview with the World Champion Athlete. For questions 1– 4, choose the best answer, A, B, or C. An example (0) has been done for you. You will hear the recording twice.

Last summer Jessica Ennis, a 23-year-old athlete, won gold in the heptathlon at the World Athletics Championships only one year after a career-threatening injury. She is in our studio today where she will reveal her seven steps to her success in her own words.

Q When did you start showing your competitive character, Jessica?

Well, my mum always said that from a young age I was very determined and I knew what I wanted. Once I'd achieved something it was straight on to the next thing. If I want to change something in my life, I'll just do it. I'll train that little bit harder or do a little bit more work on that technique.

Q Who in your family set that example of determination?

My mum works for a charity that helps people with substance-abuse problems. You have to have so much patience. My mum has that and I really admire her for it. My dad's a painter and a decorator. He was born in Jamaica and he had a happy life there. Then moved over here when he was 13. I was brought up with culture – my dad always cooked Jamaican food and told us about our roots. When my dad moved to England, it was a really difficult time to be black, and I feel lucky that I'm a part of this generation and not his.

Q How do you get on with your coach?

Tony has been coaching me since I was a kid so we know each other very well. Tony's always saying, 'Come on, get aggressive', but that doesn't come easily to me. Some athletes are out there slapping their thighs and getting into it, but I'm more internal. I end up angry and frustrated and I don't want to know. For a while he got a bit confused but I think he's realised that telling me to be aggressive doesn't work, so now he says things like 'Speed across the circle', because we've worked out that those instructions are more helpful.

Q Jessica, you have a dog, it must be difficult to devote time to your pet, how do you manage?

Tony really didn't want me to get a dog. He thinks that everything's a distraction unless it's athletics, and he was worried that Myla, my chocolate labrador, would be a bad influence. But my argument was that she'd be a nice distraction, something to focus on instead of coming home and worrying about training. So at Easter he finally relented.

She's still just a puppy so she's been trashing the house, she whines early in the morning and she snores loudly too. But she's so cute when you see her and you think, 'Aw, I forgive you!'

Q So, how has your gold medal changed your attitude towards yourself?

I keep my medal on my bedside table. I have a little peek at it every day just to remind myself, and to check that it's safe. It took a while to sink in; it would creep into my head and I'd think, 'Oh, my God, I'm the world champion! I've won!' It's so weird, I have to keep reminding myself. Thinking about it still makes me feel excited – and shocked. Some people don't manage that in the whole of their career. To achieve it at 23 is pretty special.

1. She thinks her father
    A   has a lot of patience.
    B   had a hard time in Jamaica.
    C   had a hard time in England at first.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C*			
4,00	5,25	90,75	0,91	0,26	0,38

2. Jessica performs better if she
    A   puts on aggressive performance.
    B   gets clear instructions for action.
    C   is angry and slaps her thighs.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B*	C			
3,75	89,00	7,25	0,89	0,34	0,44

3. Jessica thinks that the dog
    A   takes too much of her time.
    B   helps her to calm down.
    C   badly affects her concentration.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)			*Sunkumas*	*Skiriamoji geba*	*Koreliacija*
A	B[*]	C			
8,25	79,25	12,50	0,79	0,43	0,45

4. A World Athletics Championships gold medal
    A   reminds her that she is special.
    B   makes her feel safe in the world.
    C   encourages her to start a new career.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)			*Sunkumas*	*Skiriamoji geba*	*Koreliacija*
A[*]	B	C			
91,50	6,00	2,50	0,92	0,25	0,36

1–4 klausimai	*Sunkumas*	*Skiriamoji geba*	*Koreliacija*
	0,88	0,32	0,57

Part 4 *(11 points, 1 point per item). You will hear a review of one of the online encyclopaedias, Encarta. For questions 1–11, 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.*

Microsoft Encarta was a multimedia encyclopaedia published by *Microsoft* from 1993 until 2009. The name *Encarta* was created by an advertising agency. The multimedia *Encarta* is considered the successor of several famous American encyclopaedias such as *Funk and Wagnalls* and *Collier*. None of these successful encyclopaedias remained in print for long after being merged with *Encarta*.

Similar encyclopaedias under the *Encarta* trademark were published in various languages, including German, French, Spanish, Dutch, Italian, Portuguese and Japanese. New articles were written and shortened or lengthened to reflect the relevance of information in each language. For example, the English version of *Encarta* had a much longer chapter on Shakespeare than on Cervantes, while the Spanish version balances the entries more evenly. The British editors substituted British English words for American English words so, for example, 'pants' became 'trousers'.

Once *Encarta* was up and running, the screen was full of colour thanks to the bright interface. Next, there was the 'Update *Encarta*' option. This means you could keep your version of *Encarta* up to date with the latest articles and web links. There were about 3–4 updates per week. The *Encarta* web centre had links from all over the world, these links were checked first by people in the know to make sure that all the information was valid and correct.

Encarta contained hundreds of videos from the Discovery Channel all the way to timelines and virtual tours of landmarks. *Encarta* also had over 2,500 audioclips for users to listen to, from speech snippets to complete pieces of music.

Encarta also included a game called 'MindMaze' in which the player explored a castle by answering questions the answers of which could be found in the encyclopaedia's articles. There was also a Geography Quiz and several other games and quizzes. *Encarta* introduced a virtual globe that one could freely turn and magnify to any location, even down to major streets for big cities.

It's hard to go into great detail about all of the things that *Encarta* had to offer, but it had excellent chart makers for students to use, live media, news and weather reports (which were spot on every time you checked it). You could also have 3-D and 2-D tours.

With so many interactive parts to *Encarta*, there were very useful tools for those who had children still at school or anyone studying at college. Or those who wanted to write articles for websites! 'Microsoft Student 2007' which was specifically written for students included everything they would need for their homework and studies.

Early in 2005, the online version of *Encarta* started to allow users to suggest changes to existing articles. The articles were not immediately rewritten. Instead, user feedback was submitted to *Encarta's* editors for review, copyediting, and approval.

In March 2009, Microsoft announced it was discontinuing the *Encarta* disc and online versions, citing changes in the way people seek information and in the traditional encyclopaedia and reference material market as the key reasons behind the termination.

1. A few of American encyclopaedias were _____ with Encarta.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1			
84,75	15,25	0,15	0,44	0,46

2. The English version of Encarta had a much _____ article on Shakespeare than Spanish.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1			
37,25	62,75	0,63	0,64	0,52

3. The new interface made the _____ very colourful.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1			
49,25	50,75	0,51	0,67	0,54

4. Encarta used to add latest articles on the subjects several times per _____.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1			
11,75	88,25	0,88	0,29	0,42

5. The encyclopaedia contained more than _____ audio recordings.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1			
47,25	52,75	0,53	0,80	0,61

6. The interactive 'MindMaze' game invited to travel round a _____.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1			
33,25	66,75	0,67	0,70	0,59

7. The virtual _____ could help to find a street in a city.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1			
73,75	26,25	0,26	0,56	0,51

8. Many Encarta users had a possibility to make 3-D or 2-D _____.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1			
23,00	77,00	0,77	0,44	0,45

9. There were special tools for studies and for people who wanted to publish website _____.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1			
43,00	57,00	0,57	0,81	0,63

10. Since 2005 the encyclopaedia used contributions from users to make _____.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1			
42,75	57,25	0,57	0,74	0,57

11. Encarta was discontinued because people _____ information in a new way.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1			
42,75	57,25	0,57	0,73	0,56

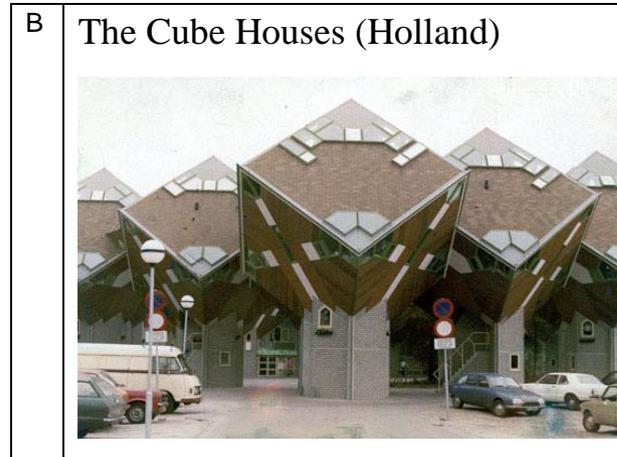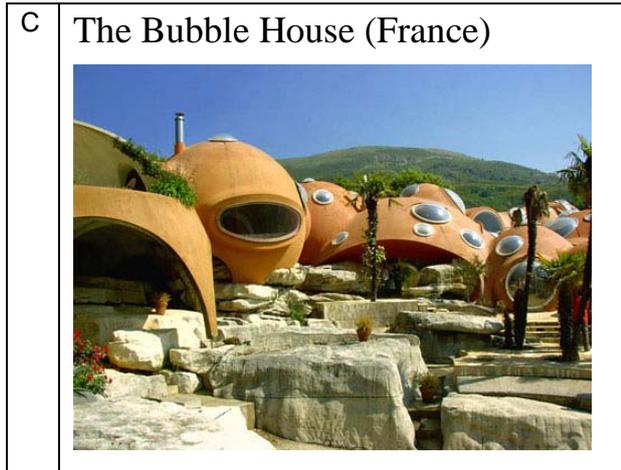| 1–11 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,56	0,62	0,84

READING PAPER

B➜ *Part 1 (5 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read four short descriptions (A–D) about unusual houses. For questions 1–5, choose from the descriptions A–D. The descriptions may be chosen more than once. An example (0) has been done for you.*
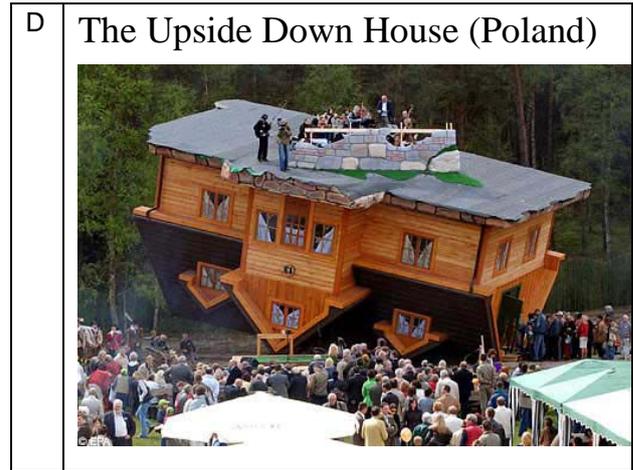
A The Crooked House (Poland)

This fabulous, fairy-like building was inspired by the cartoon drawings of Per Dahlberg and Jan Marcin Szancer as well as Antonio Gaudi. The outside structure of the building fully corresponds to the roof tops and levels of its neighbouring town houses. The Crooked House is situated in an extraordinary place which is the well known 'Monciak' in Sopot. Most of all, this popular walking area is a meeting place of people looking for fun and joy. There is a variety of romantic cafes, restaurants, shops and amusement parks in this area.

B The Cube Houses (Holland)

The Cube Houses are famous all over the world because of their striking design.
The cubes are tilted 45 degrees and sit on hexagon-shaped pole structures. Each of the houses represents a tree and all together they represent a forest. The houses have three floors with a living space of around 100 square metres. About a quarter of the space is unusable because the houses don't have any straight walls. The small third floor can be used as a garden. People who choose to live in these houses have to be creative while redecorating their houses. The Cube Houses attract a great number of tourists from all over the world.

C The Bubble House (France)

D The Upside Down House (Poland)

The Bubble House has already been deemed a historic monument by France's Ministry of Culture, despite the fact that it's not even 50 years old. Designed in the 70s by Hungarian architect Antti Lovag for fashion designer Pierre Cardin, the Bubble House is futuristic yet organic, with lots of built-in furniture and oval windows. There are no sharp angles or straight lines in this unusual design. Lovag unified the home with its natural surrounding by bringing outdoor elements inside, including palm trees and a waterfall. The design is meant to take optimal advantage of the volcanic, uninhabited countryside, and its windows certainly provide a beautiful view of the Mediterranean.

The Upside Down House is located in Poland in the tiny village of Szymbark. Rather than simply being a strange tourist attraction, this house managed to attract thousands of tourists. The house is also the architect's vision of the Communist era and the state of the world. A building construction company would normally take three weeks to construct a house, but this one took 114 days because the workers were disorientated by the strange angles of the walls. Many tourists who visit it complain of mild seasickness and dizziness after just a few minutes of being in the structure.

Adapted from *www.unusualhouses.com*

Which house

1 symbolizes a tall plant?
2 perfectly matches wild landscape?
3 is located in an entertainment area?
4 makes you feel as if you were on a ship?
5 makes you feel as if you were outside?

Klausimo nr.	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)					Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	A	B	C	D	Neatsakė arba neaišku			
1	2,50	85,75*	9,00	2,50	0,25	0,86	0,37	0,48
2	2,50	10,75	80,25*	5,75	0,75	0,80	0,35	0,42
3	83,75*	5,50	4,25	6,25	0,25	0,84	0,41	0,43
4	0,50	2,25	8,00	88,50*	0,75	0,88	0,27	0,37
5	2,50	9,25	83,25*	4,25	0,75	0,83	0,32	0,36

1–5 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,84	0,34	0,58

B➜ ***Part 2** (5 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about Cambridge Shakespeare Festival. For questions 1–5, 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.*

Cambridge Shakespeare Festival

Cambridge Shakespeare Festival is a festival of William Shakespeare's plays. The festival was founded in 1987. Over the course of the years, it has become a significant cultural event in the region. The annual festival is held (0) _throughout_ July and August in the gardens of the Colleges of Cambridge University. Its beautiful peaceful setting is very appropriate for the staging of Shakespeare's plays.

The Festival attracts over 25,000 visitors for the productions which (1) _____ during the eight weeks in July and August. Also, because the city attracts so many tourists at this time of year, the Festival has acquired a national and international popularity, with many visitors returning to Cambridge again and again.

An evening at the Cambridge Shakespeare Festival is a (2) _____ experience. The Festival is proud of an artistic policy which works without unnecessary theatrical tricks. The Company provides access for all to these marvelous (3) _____ without any previous knowledge of the author or the play. Members of the audience can picnic in this pleasant surrounding, before sitting back to (4) _____ an evening of dynamic and highly visual theatre.

The productions themselves are vivid and spectacular, and are performed in full period costume with music. Slowly the evening passes from a glorious summer evening to dusk and then to night. The moon rises to provide additional (5) _____ in a way that no theatre could match. Following the performance, the audiences from each venue return to the heart of Cambridge and its many bars and restaurants to end a perfect evening.

Adapted from *www.cambridgeshakespeare.com*

enjoy	lighting	run	show	specially	*throughout*	unique	works

Adapted from *'The Guardian'*

Klausimo nr.	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
1	47,25	52,75	0,53	0,78	0,60
2	20,25	79,75	0,80	0,39	0,41
3	37,75	62,25	0,62	0,59	0,43
4	35,00	65,00	0,65	0,69	0,55
5	35,00	65,00	0,65	0,32	0,31

1–5 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,65	0,56	0,75

Part 3 *(6 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about a modern way of marking students' essays. Seven phrases have been removed from the text. For questions 1–6, choose from the phrases A–I the one which best fits each gap. There are **two** phrases which you do not need to use. An example (0) has been done for you.*

Time to wave goodbye to old-fashioned lecture notes

While marking a piece of written work by some Chinese students their teacher Russell Stannard had a brainwave.

Instead of correcting their scripts in the traditional way, (0) __I__ and giving them a mark, he created a video of himself going through each one. This was a piece of cake for Stannard, who is principal lecturer in Multimedia at the University of Westminster. 'It allows you to record the screen of your computer as if you had a camera pointing at it,' he explains. Each of the students, who were taking an English language course, had their lecturer's thought processes zapped over on a video, which they could open and listen to – as well as watch. It was (1) ___ from him. Stannard's feedback was particularly valuable. Academics' handwritten comments are often difficult to read and don't go into the kind of detail that you get in a Stannard video. You are having an interview with your teacher and discussing your work. Plus, with a video, you can go over the material (2) ___.

Stannard worked through their sentences, explaining where a tense was wrong, or the grammar was incorrect, or the wrong word had been used, encouraging them to think about (3) ___. When they next met him, the students were ecstatic and gave him a round of applause.

The lecturer knew he was on to something. Since then Stannard's reputation has soared in the geeky world of educational technology. He won an award at his own university followed by a national prize at the Times Higher awards, Stannard's work was cited by the National Student Forum in their report on ways (4) ___. Stannard has made more general videos, giving students feedback that covers a whole class. This saves him time while helping students too. If students have been taking a class on presentations, say, he writes the key points on a screen – such as looking at their notes too much or not looking enough at the audience – and clicks the button. Everyone gets the video.

'It's useful because I don't have to go through that in the next lesson. I can provide it on the internet (5) ___. Students say they love it and look at it when they need it. It saves me a lot of time,' he says.

He has created two websites, one for teachers that shows them how to use programs such as Photoshop, Twitter or Wikimail, (6) ___. This means that teachers and students who are interested in getting to grips with the range of new media on the internet can do so for free.

Adapted from *The Independent*

A that technology is being harnessed for teaching	F that his websites are attracting attention
B when and where you want to	G and the second for students
C what the right usage would be	H or on the virtual learning environment
D which makes innovative use of digital technology	I *by making comments in the right hand margin*
E as though they had received an individual tutorial	

Klausimo nr.	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)								Neatsakė
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
1	21,00	2,25	5,25	4,25	50,25*	14,75	0,75	1,00	0,50
2	1,75	51,50*	1,00	20,25	2,00	0,75	1,25	21,50	0,00
3	10,25	0,25	79,50*	2,25	2,75	4,25	0,25	0,50	0,00
4	37,50*	1,75	1,25	30,25	6,00	16,75	2,25	2,75	1,50
5	1,00	14,25	1,75	7,75	7,50	4,75	4,25	58,25*	0,50
6	3,75	1,00	1,00	9,25	9,00	4,50	67,00*	4,00	0,50

1–6 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,57	0,57	0,75

Part 4 *(9 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about plastic bags. For questions 1–5, 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 6–9, find words in the text to complete the sentences. An example (00) has been done for you.*

Do we really need to ban plastic bags?

> A Tax on plastic bags disciplines people
> B The seriousness of the problem is doubtful
> C Modern society takes plastic bags for granted
> D Scientific research is in favour of paper bags
> E Towards a plastic-free world
> F Advantages bring disadvantages
> G Scientists propose a solution to the problem
> H *Plastic bags destroy the beauty of nature*

0. _H_

Massing in their millions, crucified and shredded on barbed wire fences, plastic bags have come to be dubbed 'roadside daisies' in South Africa. Some now even mournfully refer to them as the country's national flower. Thousands of miles away at the heart of the Pacific Ocean, a spinning mass of plastic detritus, which includes countless carrier bags hanging limp in the water like jellyfish, revolves in perpetuity.

1. _____

Plastic bags are one of the most recognisable symbols of our modern throwaway culture. In the decades since their introduction – the first plastic 'baggies' for bread, sandwiches and fruit were introduced in the US in 1957 – their use has become widespread across the planet. It has long been the instinctive reflex of the shop assistant to place the items we buy into a plastic bag – and, equally, it has been our instinctive reflex to accept them. Very few of us ever questioned the logic or implications of such a mundane exchange. One million are handed out every minute. And in China, which last year saw the closure of one of the world's largest plastic-bag factories, with the loss of 20,000 jobs, due to the government's concern about 'white pollution', an estimated 300m carrier bags are still handed out to shoppers every day.

2. _____

But in recent years, the unsightly and growing presence of these bags across our collective environment has led to a global movement to restrict their use – and, in some cases, calls for their outright ban. Evidence from across the world suggests that such a politically bold move would produce a dramatic drop in the number of bags being used each year in Wales. In 2002, Ireland introduced a 15 euro cents tax on each plastic bag and within a few months a 90 % reduction in the number of bags being used had been recorded. In total, the tax is thought to have led to a billion fewer bags being used each year in Ireland. The tax persuaded shoppers to bring their own reusable bags with them on shopping trips, or to request far fewer bags at the checkout.

3. _____

But the scheme has had its critics. While it was true that the tax led to a dramatic drop in the number of bags being handed out in shops, it also triggered a 400 % increase in the number of bin liners and black refuse bags being purchased. The tax also encouraged an increased reliance on paper bags which, according to a number of life-cycle analysis studies that have compared the environmental performance of various types of bags, require more energy to manufacture and release more greenhouse gases when degrading following their disposal.

4. _____

James Lovelock, the climate scientist, has referred to the current obsession with plastic bags as 'rearranging the deckchairs on the Titanic'. The implication of such criticism is that we are either largely wasting our time pursuing such tactics in attempting to eradicate plastic bags, or that we are allowing ourselves to be distracted by a fairly minor environmental woe. Patting ourselves on the back about how few plastic bags we each now use allows us to ignore far more pressing environmental issues such as climate change, overpopulation, rapid species extinction and the depletion of resources such as fresh water. Today's war on plastic bags is certainly worth fighting, but not if it is at the expense of these other concerns.

5. _____

Perhaps we need a dose of even more radical thinking: how about a tax on leaving home without a reusable bag? Consumers need to be educated and incentivised not only to acquire a reusable bag, but also to use it. According to the environment department, much progress needs to be made: while 45 % of shoppers have bought a reusable bag, only 12 % use them regularly. If we use reusable cloth bags, we could save up to 25,000 plastic bags in an average lifetime (and it can take over 1,000 years for a plastic bag to biodegrade). Many large supermarkets already offer loyalty points when we use our own bags, which is a good start.

Adapted from *The Guardian*

Klausimo nr.	*Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)*							Neatsakė
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
1	2,50	8,25	60,25*	0,25	13,75	13,75	0,75	0,50
2	80,75*	4,25	6,25	1,50	2,50	3,75	0,75	0,25
3	4,25	7,75	2,75	25,00	2,75	55,25*	1,50	0,75
4	1,50	54,50*	3,25	8,25	5,25	8,25	18,75	0,25
5	5,50	4,25	7,75	5,25	36,00*	5,00	35,75	0,50

*For questions 6–9, find words in the text to complete the sentences. **Write ONE word only.** An example (00) has been done for you.*

6. What caused the loss of 20,000 jobs in China?
   The _____ of one of the biggest plastic-bag factories.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1			
9,00	91,00	0,91	0,22	0,33

7. How can the government's act to tax plastic bags be described?
   It could be described as a _____ action.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1			
75,25	24,75	0,25	0,62	0,57

8. Why do people forget serious environmental problems?
   They are often _____ by insignificant issues.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1			
58,75	41,25	0,41	0,83	0,66

9. What is James Lovelock's opinion about the current obsession with plastic bags?
   He believes it is a _____ problem compared to rapid species extinction.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1			
74,50	25,50	0,26	0,72	0,64

1–9 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,52	0,61	0,84

USE OF ENGLISH PAPER

B➔ ***Part 1** (8 points, 1 point per item). For questions 1– 8, complete the following text using words from the box bellow. **Use only ONE word in each gap.** Each word can only be used once. There is **one** word which you do not need to use. An example (0) has been done for you.*

Why don't penguins live in the Arctic?

Most penguins are built to stay warm in extreme cold, a necessity for a bird (0) <u>*that*</u> lives in the frigid and windy Southern Ocean. The ability to live in the coldest place (1) _____ Earth comes with a disadvantage: they're not very good (2) _____ shedding extra heat. Penguins don't migrate (3) _____ the North Pole simply because they can't get (4) _____. The oceans between 45°S latitude and the northern Atlantic and Pacific are (5) _____ hot for them. To penguins, swimming in warm seas is like walking around (6) _____ winter clothes at the peak of summer! The warm waters of the equator are a barrier to penguins. Even the penguins living close to the equator stick to the cooler water coming from the south. If penguins could travel to the Arctic, they would find their niche already taken (7) _____ another bird – the puffin. Puffins are also black and white birds (8) _____ colourful beaks.

at	by	in	where	on	*that*	there	to	too	with

Klausimo nr.	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
1	35,50	64,50	0,65	0,59	0,51
2	27,25	72,75	0,73	0,53	0,50
3	21,00	79,00	0,79	0,55	0,51
4	11,25	88,75	0,89	0,28	0,41
5	8,00	92,00	0,92	0,24	0,41
6	50,50	49,50	0,50	0,76	0,58
7	20,00	80,00	0,80	0,47	0,50
8	27,75	72,25	0,72	0,32	0,29

1–8 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,75	0,47	0,78

B➜ *Part 2 (8 points, 1 point per item). For questions 1– 8, read the text below and decide which answer, A, B, C, or D, best fits each gap and circle it. An example (0) has been done for you.*

The division of time

No one knows (0) ___ the first calendar was developed. But it seems possible that it was based on moons, or lunar months. Early humans developed a way to use the changing faces of the moon to tell time. The moon was 'full' when (1) ____ face was bright and round. The early humans counted the number of times the sun appeared between full moons. They learned (2) ____ this number always remained the same – about twenty-nine suns. Twenty-nine suns equaled one moon. We now know (3) ____ period of time as one month. The divisions of time we use today were developed (4) ____ ancient Babylonia 4,000 years (5) ____. Babylonian astronomers believed the sun moved (6) ____ the Earth every three hundred sixty-five days. They divided (7) ____ trip into twelve equal parts, or months. Each month was thirty days, (8) ____ they divided each day into twenty-four hours; each hour into sixty minutes, and each minute into sixty seconds.

0. (A) when   B   then   C   what   D   while
1. A   it   B   it's   C   its   D   itself
2. A   what   B   that   C   where   D   because
3. A   these   B   this   C   some   D   those
4. A   in   B   at   C   on   D   of
5. A   after   B   later   C   before   D   ago
6. A   across   B   around   C   through   D   to
7. A   –   B   a   C   an   D   the
8. A   when   B   then   C   than   D   them

Klausimo nr.	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)					Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	A	B	C	D	Neatsakė arba neaišku			
1	15,75	16,75	64,50*	3,00	0,00	0,65	0,41	0,37
2	2,75	84,75*	1,00	11,25	0,25	0,85	0,37	0,43
3	6,00	88,25*	2,25	3,50	0,00	0,88	0,30	0,35
4	79,00*	7,25	9,75	3,50	0,50	0,79	0,47	0,46
5	0,00	1,00	4,50	94,50*	0,00	0,95	0,06	0,10
6	3,25	90,00*	4,25	2,25	0,25	0,90	0,08	0,14
7	11,00	32,50	2,00	54,50*	0,00	0,55	0,54	0,41
8	19,00	69,00*	10,25	0,75	1,00	0,69	0,68	0,55

1–8 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,78	0,36	0,76

Part 3 (8 points, 1 point per item). *For questions 1– 8, 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.*

Sleep

Text	Word	Answer
Sleep is a state that is a (0) __ part of every individual's life. We spend about one-third of our lives asleep and sleep is actually needed for (1) __.	(0) NATURE	*natural*
Nonetheless, people generally know little about the importance of this (2) __ activity.	(1) SURVIVE	
	(2) ESSENCE	
Sleep is a physical and mental resting state in which a person becomes relatively (3) __ and unaware of the environment.	(3) ACT	
Normal sleep is characterized by a general decrease in body temperature (36–35.5ºC), blood (4) __, breathing rate, and most other bodily functions.	(4) PRESS	
When (5) __ sleep time is less than an individual needs, a 'sleep debt' develops.	(5) DAY	
Even a little (6) __ in sleep time, e. g. one hour, can cause a sleep debt.	(6) REDUCE	
If the debt becomes too great, it can lead to a (7) __ recognized problem of sleepiness.	(7) COMMON	
Although the individual may not realize the change, the sleep debt can have (8) __ effects on daytime performance, thinking, and mood.	(8) POWER	

21

Klausimo nr.	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
1	44,75	55,25	0,55	0,50	0,38
2	72,75	27,25	0,27	0,53	0,45
3	86,75	13,25	0,13	0,34	0,41
4	51,75	48,25	0,48	0,81	0,62
5	45,25	54,75	0,55	0,54	0,44
6	58,00	42,00	0,42	0,64	0,50
7	64,00	36,00	0,36	0,75	0,59
8	41,00	59,00	0,59	0,40	0,32

1–8 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,42	0,56	0,83

Part 4 (8 points, 1 point per item). For questions 1–8, complete the gaps by putting the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form. An example (0) has been done for you.

Speleology

As a child I (0) __used to go__ in show caves on family holidays. Early on I went to Mammoth Cave (USA). Those giant passages made me (1) _____ **(to thrill)**. I liked the smell and feel of the rock walls and began to look at hills and mountains differently. I wondered if there (2) _____ **(to be)** caves beneath them at that time. That is why twenty years later I became a professional speleologist. Speleology is concerned with all aspects of caves and cave systems. It (3) _____ **(to contribute)** a lot to our knowledge of the geological history of our planet since the 19th century, and in its more pragmatic aspect, it usually (4) _____ **(to provide)** vital data for construction projects which (5) _____ **(to carry)** out in the mountains every year. Three months ago, in a cave in Turkey the team of speleologists I was on (6) _____ **(to discover)** a glacier which is the oldest known to science. At a certain time in the distant past that part of the land must (7) _____ **(to cover)** with ice and then somehow this ice has been preserved in that cave. At present, the glacier (8) _____ **(to study)** by scientists.

Klausimo nr.	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
1	28,25	71,75	0,72	0,33	0,33
2	53,25	46,75	0,47	0,44	0,34
3	76,75	23,25	0,23	0,38	0,36
4	35,50	64,50	0,65	0,67	0,57
5	80,25	19,75	0,20	0,55	0,51
6	59,75	40,25	0,40	0,12	0,09
7	74,00	26,00	0,26	0,55	0,50
8	67,00	33,00	0,33	0,75	0,61

1–8 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,41	0,47	0,79

Part 5 *(8 points, 2 points per item). 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.*

1. Studying all day is an unusual experience for me.
   used
   I _____ all day.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
61,00	24,75	14,25	0,27	0,55	0,58

2. Tom regrets missing the concert.
   wishes
   Tom _____ the concert.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
52,75	27,75	19,50	0,33	0,65	0,64

3. We were sorry we had spent all our money.
   ought
   We _____ all our money.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
77,25	19,25	3,50	0,13	0,34	0,48

4. It is thought that British people are very cold and reserved.
   said
   British people _____ very cold and reserved.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
53,25	16,00	30,75	0,39	0,84	0,73

1–4 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,28	0,59	0,85

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 friend Ruth in Canada about the celebration of the Last Bell at your school in which:*

- *describe the weather on that day;*
- *write about what you liked most in the ceremony;*
- *tell about your plans for the rest of the summer.*

Write 80–100 words.
You do not have to sign your letter.
Please count the number of words, including articles and prepositions.

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:*

THE BEST PROFESSION TO CHOOSE

Give at least two reasons to support your choice.

Write 170–200 words.
Please count the number of words, including articles and prepositions.

Letter Assessment Scale

Criteria	*Score*	*Descriptors*	*Mokinių sk. (%)*	*Sunkumas*	*Skiriamoji geba*	*Koreliacija*
Content	**3**	**All content points included.** **Communicative purpose(s) fully achieved.**	**79,50**	0,92	0,14	0,35
	2	All major content points included with minor omissions and/or some irrelevant content. Communicative purpose(s) partly achieved.	17,75			
	1	A few content points included with major omissions and/or some irrelevant content. Communicative purpose(s) hardly achieved.	2,25			
	0*	Little or no content relevance. Communicative purpose(s) not achieved.	0,50			
Layout and Organization	**3**	**Appropriate layout. Ideas effectively organized, parts of text (clauses, sentences) linked appropriately with suitable linking devices.**	**28,00**	0,70	0,19	0,37
	2	Minor problems with layout. Minor problems with organization of ideas and linking. Linking devices sometimes used inappropriately.	56,25			
	1	Major problems with layout. Major problems with organization of ideas and linking. Linking devices often used inappropriately.	14,75			
	0	Inappropriate layout, organization and linking. Lack or absence of linking devices.	1,00			
Language Use	*Appropriacy of Vocabulary and Grammatical Structures*					
	3	**All vocabulary and grammatical structures used appropriately to the sociolinguistic situation (context, purpose, addressee). Register consistently appropriate (informal / neutral).**	**28,25**	0,70	0,30	0,56
	2	Vocabulary and grammatical structures used mostly appropriately to the sociolinguistic situation. Register on the whole appropriate.	55,75			
	1	Vocabulary and grammatical structures used mostly inappropriately to the sociolinguistic situation. Major problems with register.	14,50			
	0	Vocabulary and grammatical structures used inappropriately to the sociolinguistic situation. Little or no awareness of register.	1,50			
	*Accuracy** of Vocabulary and Grammatical Structures (Spelling Included)*			0,34	0,59	0,66

Criteria	Score	Descriptors	Mokinių sk. (%)	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	3	**Good handling of vocabulary and grammatical structures, no errors or few (1–3) minor errors**[**], **meaning never obscured.**	**10,00**			
	2	Adequate handling of vocabulary and grammatical structures, some (4–6) errors[**] mostly in complex structures, meaning never obscured.	22,50			
	1	Poor handling of vocabulary and grammatical structures, frequent (7–9) errors** both in complex (if used) and simple structures, meaning may be obscured.	27,25			
	0	Inadequate handling of vocabulary and grammatical structures, numerous (10 and more) errors** even in simple structures, meaning may be obscured.	40,25			
Total score	**12**			0,67	0,30	0,73

[*]   If the content is irrelevant and is scored 0, the whole answer is scored 0.
[**]   All instances of the same TYPE of error are considered as ONE error.
      Both British and American spelling norms are acceptable.

Pastabos dėl laiško vertinimo:

1. Jei laiško parašyta ne daugiau kaip 40 žodžių, užduotis nevertinama.
2. Jei parašyta 41–50 žodžių, vertinimas teksto organizavimo aspektu mažinamas 3 taškais.
3. Jei parašyta 51–60 žodžių, vertinimas teksto organizavimo aspektu mažinamas 2 taškais.
4. Jei parašyta 61–70 žodžių, vertinimas teksto organizavimo aspektu mažinamas 1 tašku.

Composition Assessment Scale

Criteria	Score	Descriptors	Mokinių sk. (%)	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
Content/Task Fulfilment	**5**	**All content relevant to the topic. Excellent treatment of the topic: great variety of ideas, rich accurate details / examples.**	16,25			
	4	All content relevant to the topic. Good treatment of the topic: good variety of ideas, accurate details / examples.	30,75			
	3	Most content relevant to the topic. Adequate treatment of the topic: some variety of ideas, reasonably accurate details / examples.	24,50	0,63	0,50	0,74
	2	Some content relevance. Poor treatment of the topic: little variety of ideas, limited use of details / examples.	16,50			
	1	Little content relevance. Treatment of the topic is hardly adequate: very few ideas, poor or no use of details / examples.	5,25			
	0[*]	All content irrelevant. Treatment of the topic is inadequate: too few ideas, very poor or no use of details / examples.	6,75			

Criteria	Score	Descriptors	Mokinių sk. (%)	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
Layout and Organization	**4**	**Full command of layout: effective organization and paragraphing.** **Fluent expression: united ideas logically sequenced, main ideas clearly stated and supported. A variety of linking devices used appropriately.**	22,50	0,64	0,53	0,72
	3	Minor problems with layout: good organization and paragraphing. Adequate expression: adequately united, logically sequenced ideas, main ideas clearly stated and supported. Simple linking devices used appropriately.	36,75			
	2	Some problems with layout: evident attempt at organisation or paragraphing. Uneven expression, little unity of ideas, logical sequence difficult to follow but main ideas stand out. Simple linking devices used mainly appropriately.	22,75			
	1	Major problems with layout: little sense of organization or paragraphing. Very uneven expression, no unity of ideas, very little sense of logical sequencing, ideas difficult to follow. Linking devices not used or used inappropriately.	9,75			
	0	No command of layout: no sense of organization or paragraphing. Inadequate expression, no unity of ideas, no sense of logical sequence, ideas very difficult to follow. Linking devices not used or used inappropriately.	8,25			
Language Use	*Richness of Vocabulary and Grammatical Structures. Register Appropriacy*					
	5	**Rich vocabulary and great variety of grammatical structures.** **Register always appropriate to audience (neutral or semi-formal).**	7,75	0,53	0,49	0,79
	4	Good vocabulary and good variety of grammatical structures. Register always appropriate to audience (neutral or semi-formal).	16,25			
	3	Adequate vocabulary and some variety of grammatical structures. Register mostly appropriate to audience (neutral or semi-formal).	33,00			
	2	Poor vocabulary and no variety of grammatical structures. Register often inappropriate.	26,50			
	1	Limited vocabulary and grammatical structures, sometimes used inadequately. Register mostly inappropriate.	9,00			
	0	Very limited vocabulary and grammatical structures. Little or no awareness of register.	7,50			
	Accuracy[**] of Vocabulary and Grammatical Structures (Spelling Included)			0,26	0,55	0,70

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Criteria	Score	Descriptors	Mokinių sk. (%)	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	4	**Very good control of both complex and simple vocabulary and grammatical structures, no errors or few (1–4) minor errors[**], meaning never obscured.**	4,25			
	3	Good control of both complex and simple vocabulary and grammatical structures, a few (5–8) errors[**], mainly in complex structures, meaning never obscured.	11,50			
	2	Adequate handling of simple, but problems with complex (if used) vocabulary and grammatical structures, frequent (9–12) errors[**], meaning may be obscured.	14,50			
	1	Problems with both complex (if used) and simple vocabulary and grammatical structures, frequent (13–15) errors[**], meaning may be obscured.	22,00			
	0	Major problems with both complex (if used) and simple vocabulary and grammatical structures, a large number of errors[**] (16 and more), meaning may be obscured.	47,75			
Total score	**18**			0,52	0,51	0,85

[*]   If the content is irrelevant and is scored 0, the whole composition is scored 0.

[**]   All instances of the same TYPE of error are considered as ONE error.

    Both British and American spelling norms are acceptable.

Pastabos dėl rašinio vertinimo:
1. Jei rašinio parašyta ne daugiau kaip 85 žodžiai, užduotis nevertinama.
2. Jei parašyta 86–110 žodžių, vertinimas teksto organizavimo aspektu mažinamas 3 taškais.
3. Jei parašyta 111–135 žodžiai, vertinimas teksto organizavimo aspektu mažinamas 2 taškais.
4. Jei parašyta 136–160 žodžių, vertinimas teksto organizavimo aspektu mažinamas 1 tašku.

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