2021 METŲ PAGRINDINĖS SESIJOS UŽSIENIO KALBOS (ANGLŲ) VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO REZULTATŲ
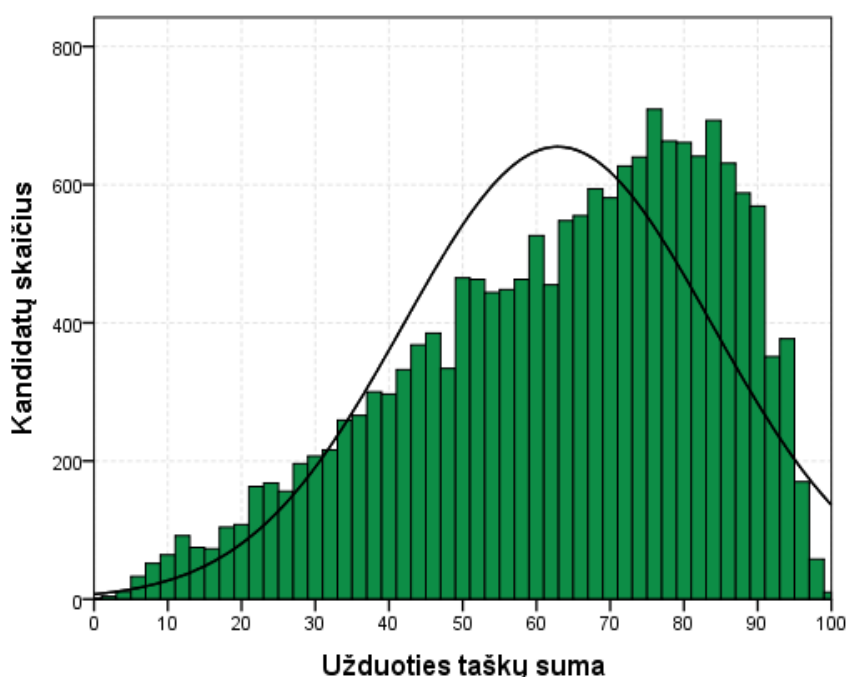
STATISTINĖ ANALIZĖ

2016 m. įsigaliojo nauja užsienio kalbos (anglų, prancūzų, rusų, vokiečių) egzamino programa, pagal kurią valstybinį brandos egzaminą (VBE) sudaro keturios dalys: klausymo (sakytinio teksto supratimo), skaitymo (rašytinio teksto supratimo), rašymo (rašytinės sąveikos ir raiškos) ir kalbėjimo (sakytinės sąveikos ir raiškos) užduotys. Kiekvienai iš šių dalių skiriama po 25 proc. taškų. Egzaminas vykdomas dviem etapais skirtingomis dienomis.

2021 m. birželio 14 d. įvyko užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino klausymo, skaitymo ir rašymo dalys, o birželio 21, 22 ir 23 d. – užsienio kalbos (anglų) brandos egzamino kalbėjimo dalis. Egzaminą leista laikyti 18 107 kandidatams, vidurinio ugdymo programos baigiamųjų klasių mokiniams. Dėl įvairių priežasčių į egzaminą neatvyko 913 kandidatų. Anglų kalbos egzamine dalyvavo ir įvertinimą gavo **17 194** kandidatai. 2021 m. liepos 5 d. ir liepos 12 d. įvyko pakartotinės sesijos užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinis brandos egzaminas. Jį leista laikyti 121 kandidatui. Iš jų 90 kandidatų egzaminą laikė ir gavo įvertinimą, o 31 kandidatas į egzaminą neatvyko.

Maksimali taškų suma, kurią galėjo surinkti laikantieji egzaminą, – 100 taškų. Minimali egzamino išlaikymo taškų sumos riba – 16 taškų. Tai sudarė 16 proc. visų galimų taškų. Anglų kalbos valstybinio brandos egzamino neišlaikė 358 laikiusieji (2,08 proc.), kurie surinko nuo 0 iki 15 užduoties taškų.

Toliau pateikiama statistinė analizė buvo parengta remiantis 2021 m. pagrindinės sesijos užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą laikiusiųjų ir gavusiųjų įvertinimą rezultatais.

Anglų kalbos valstybinio brandos egzamino kandidatų surinktų užduoties taškų vidurkis yra 62,9 taško, taškų sumos standartinis nuokrypis yra 21. Šiemet iš 100 galimų taškų daugiausiai buvo surinkta 100 taškų. Anglų kalbos valstybinį brandos egzaminą laikiusių kandidatų surinktų taškų pasiskirstymas pateiktas 1 diagramoje.
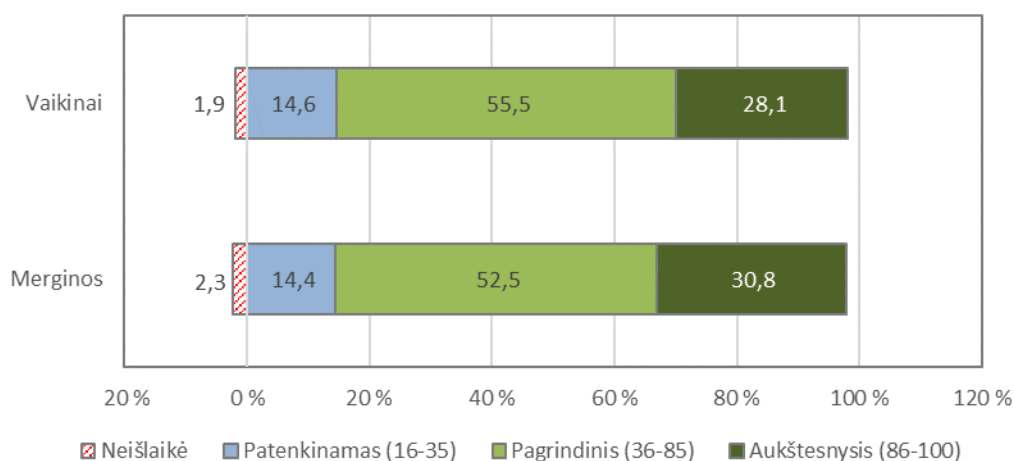

1 diagrama. Užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą laikiusių kandidatų surinktų taškų histograma

Merginos sudarė 50,7 proc. visų laikiusiųjų šį egzaminą. Jos vidutiniškai surinko 63,3 užduoties taško. Vaikinai vidutiniškai surinko 62,5 užduoties taško. Anglų kalbos egzamino neišlaikė 198 merginos ir 160 vaikinų, tai sudaro atitinkamai 2,3 ir 1,9 proc.

Valstybinio brandos egzamino vertinimas yra kriterinis. Minimalus išlaikyto valstybinio brandos egzamino įvertinimas yra 16 balų, maksimalus – 100 balų. Šie balai į dešimtbalės skalės pažymį nėra verčiami. Jie įrašomi į kandidato brandos atestato priedą kaip valstybinio brandos egzamino įvertinimas. Visi kandidatai pagal gautą įvertinimą priskiriami vienam iš trijų pasiekimų lygių – patenkinamam, pagrindiniam ar aukštesniajam. Aukštesnįjį pasiekimų lygį pasiekė 29,5 proc. kandidatų, pagrindinį pasiekimų lygį pasiekė 54,0 proc., o patenkinamąjį – 14,5 proc. visų laikiusiųjų.

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

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

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

- **Kandidatų, pasirinkusių atitinkamą atsakymą** (jei klausimas buvo su pasirenkamaisiais atsakymais) **ar surinkusių atitinkamą skaičių taškų** (0, 1, 2 ir t. t.), **dalis**.
- **Klausimo sunkumas**. Šį parametrą išreiškia toks santykis:
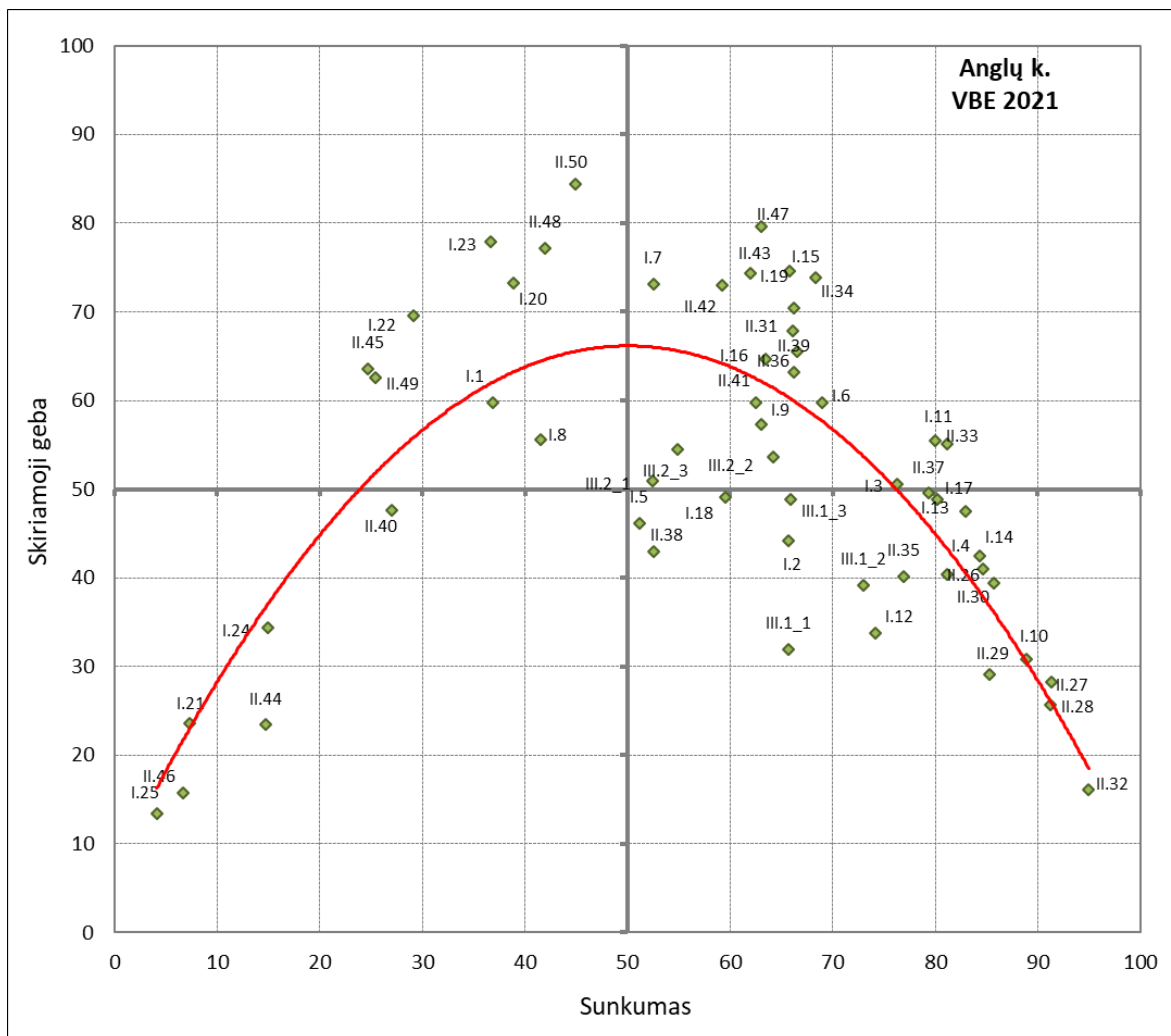
$$\frac{\text{Visų kandidatų už šį klausimą surinktų taškų suma}}{\text{Visų už šį klausimą teoriškai galimų surinkti taškų suma}} \times 100$$

Jeigu klausimas buvo vertinamas vienu tašku, jo sunkumas tiesiogiai parodo, kuri dalis kandidatų į tą klausimą atsakė teisingai.

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

kuria dalimi atskiras klausimas žinias ir gebėjimus matuoja taip, kaip ir visa užduotis. Daugiataškio klausimo koreliacija su visa užduotimi yra didesnė negu vienataškio.

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

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

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

1 lentelė. Informacija apie atskirų užduoties temų tarpusavio koreliaciją

	Kalbėjimas	Klausymas	Skaitymas	Rašymas	Bendra taškų suma (BTS)	BTS minus dalis
Kalbėjimas	–	0,596	0,618	0,607	0,828	0,665
Klausymas	0,596	–	0,843	0,622	0,877	0,781
Skaitymas	0,618	0,843	–	0,688	0,904	0,826
Rašymas	0,607	0,622	0,688	–	0,837	0,717

Toliau pateikiama anglų kalbos VBE užduoties klausymo, skaitymo ir rašymo dalių klausimų statistinė analizė.

2021 METŲ PAGRINDINĖS SESIJOS UŽSIENIO KALBOS (ANGLŲ) VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO UŽDUOTIS

I. LISTENING PAPER

Duration: 30 minutes, 25 points.

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

Example (0). **You will hear two students talking.**

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0. *What is the new time for the students to meet each other?*
    A   *quarter past two* ☐
    B   *quarter to three* ☒
    C   *three o'clock* ☐

00. *What is the purpose of the meeting at the Students' Union?*
    A   *to discuss ideas for their essay* ☐
    B   *to organise a sports competition* ☐
    C   *to plan how to raise money* ☒

Situation 1. You will hear a man speaking about football.

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01. Which country is his favourite in terms of football?
    A   Denmark ☐
    B   The Netherlands ☐
    C   Germany ☐

02. What was the result of the latest match between Romingen and Edmen?
    A   2-1 ☐
    B   1-2 ☐
    C   2-2 ☐

Situation 2. You will hear an announcement in a shop.

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03. Which kind of shop is most likely to play this announcement?
    A   a hardware accessory shop ☐
    B   a beauty accessory shop ☐
    C   a computer accessory shop ☐

04. What can you win in the lottery?
    A   a 30% discount ☐
    B   £30 in cash ☐
    C   a £30 gift voucher ☐

Situation 3. You will hear two friends talking about a music festival.

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05. Which opinion do they share?
    A   The organisation of the festival was poor. ☐
    B   The performance of the last group was a let-down. ☐
    C   The tickets were rather expensive. ☐

06. What do they both agree should be increased?
    A   the price for using the carpark ☐
    B   the number of drinking fountains ☐
    C   the number of rubbish bins ☐

Situation 4. You will hear a man speaking about his fashion company.

07. What does the company give a second chance to?
   - **A** collections ☐
   - **B** fabrics ☐
   - **C** factories ☐

08. What did the company receive an award for?
   - **A** innovative design ☐
   - **B** ethical fashion ☐
   - **C** outstanding achievement ☐

Situation 5. You will hear a school principal talking to an administrator.

09. What is the administrator going to show the visitors first?
   - **A** the modern language centre ☐
   - **B** the science laboratories ☐
   - **C** the sports facilities ☐

10. Who does the principal definitely want the visitors to meet?
   - **A** pupils doing experiments ☐
   - **B** the school gardener ☐
   - **C** the canteen staff ☐

Užduot. Nr.	Teisingas	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
		A	**B**	**C**	Neatsakė			
1.	**B**	20,7	36,9	41,9	0,5	36,9	59,7	0,467
2.	**C**	31,7	2,4	65,7	0,2	65,7	44,2	0,376
3.	**A**	76,3	16,3	7,1	0,3	76,3	50,5	0,485
4.	**C**	8,7	9,9	81,1	0,3	81,1	40,4	0,440
5.	**C**	24,4	24,1	51,2	0,3	51,2	46,2	0,352
6.	**B**	13,2	69,0	17,6	0,2	68,9	59,8	0,525
7.	**B**	12,8	52,6	34,3	0,3	52,6	73,1	0,565
8.	**B**	45,3	41,5	12,9	0,3	41,5	55,6	0,410
9.	**C**	10,9	25,8	63,0	0,3	63,0	57,3	0,471
10.	**B**	6,9	85,3	7,6	0,2	85,2	29,2	0,337

***Part 2** (4 points, 1 point per item). You will hear an interview with Stefan Rousseau, a political photographer. For questions 11– 14, choose the correct answer, A, B or C. There is an example (0). You will hear the recording twice. You now have 30 seconds to look at the questions.*

0. *What is Stefan's aim as a political photographer?*
   - *A* *to portray the Prime Minister in a positive light* ☐
   - *B* *to capture the Prime Minister in a good mood* ☐
   - *C* *to reflect the situation accurately* ☒

11. According to Stefan, what has been crucial for his success?
   - **A** the ability to build up contacts with event planners ☐
   - **B** the expertise to use sophisticated camera equipment ☐
   - **C** the luck to be in the best place for a good photo opportunity ☐

12. What observation does Stefan make about his profession?
   - **A** Newspapers paid less for press photos ten years ago. ☐
   - **B** Successful photographers need to rely on their talents. ☐
   - **C** The competition from amateur photographers is worrying. ☐

13. What is the most difficult part of the job for Stefan?
   - **A** missing his family ☐
   - **B** working in bad weather ☐
   - **C** remaining fair and objective ☐

14. What does Stefan look back on with the most pride?
   - **A** meeting the most famous member of the Royal Family ☐
   - **B** seeing his work on the covers of international newspapers ☐
   - **C** photographing Presidents of the United States of America ☐

Užduot. Nr.	Teisingas	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
		A	**B**	**C**	Neatsakė			
11.	**A**	81,1	2,9	15,8	0,2	81,1	55,1	0,596
12.	**B**	20,3	74,1	5,2	0,3	74,1	33,7	0,305
13.	**C**	11,8	4,9	83,0	0,3	83,0	47,4	0,544
14.	**B**	5,4	84,4	9,9	0,3	84,4	42,4	0,502

Part 3 *(5 points, 1 point per item). You will hear some people speaking about their encounters with wild animals. For questions 15–19, match the extracts that you hear with options **A–G**. There is **one** option that you do not need to use. There is an example (0). You will hear the recording twice. You now have 30 seconds to read the task.*

How did the speaker feel at the moment of the encounter with a wild animal?

A sorrowful

B concerned

C curious

D disappointed

E fortunate

F peaceful

G terrified

0. *Example 0*	*A*
15. Speaker 1	
16. Speaker 2	
17. Speaker 3	
18. Speaker 4	
19. Speaker 5	

Užduot. Nr.	Teisingas	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)							Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
		B	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	Neatsakė			
15.	**E**	17,1	7,3	2,5	66,3	5,2	1,2	0,4	66,3	70,4	0,590
16.	**D**	3,0	4,1	63,5	4,2	22,7	2,1	0,4	63,5	64,6	0,539
17.	**G**	3,8	3,3	3,0	5,3	4,1	80,2	0,3	80,2	48,8	0,509
18.	**C**	7,9	59,6	5,6	8,2	12,3	6,1	0,3	59,6	49,1	0,403
19.	**B**	62,0	14,0	8,1	5,6	1,2	8,7	0,4	62,0	74,4	0,604

Part 4 *(6 points, 1 point per item). You will hear a talk on mathematics and music. For questions 20–25, complete the summary. 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 read the summary.*

The similarities and *(0)* _____*connections*_____ between music and mathematics were noticed in ancient times by Greek philosophers. It might seem an **(20)** _____ contradiction that Beethoven was deaf but became one of the most famous names in classical music. To this day, the reason why people are moved by this celebrated composer's **(21)** _____ musical masterpieces for the piano is their underlying mathematical structures, for example, in the *Moonlight Sonata*. If we bear in mind the ties between mathematics and music, maybe it was **(22)** _____ that computers would be used by specialists working in both spheres. With the emergence of pioneering technologies, different equipment has been created to **(23)** _____ musicians who compose computer-generated music. The fascinating relationship between music and mathematics inspired David Cope to create software that can replicate patterns and create different **(24)** _____ of works in the styles of famous composers. Nowadays, artificial intelligence can produce flawless music; however, success in the music industry is only guaranteed on condition that the composition **(25)** _____ strong feelings.

Užduot. Nr.	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
20.	61,1	38,9	38,9	73,2	0,569
21.	92,7	7,3	7,3	23,6	0,330
22.	70,9	29,1	29,1	69,5	0,559
23.	63,3	36,7	36,7	77,9	0,602
24.	85,1	14,9	14,9	34,4	0,360
25.	95,9	4,1	4,1	13,4	0,243

II. READING PAPER

Duration: 60 minutes, 25 points.

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

Improving your well-being

A	*Stop complaining*
B	Accept that life is full of ups and downs
C	Be aware of the company you keep
D	Consider your achievements and praise yourself
E	Learn to appreciate small joys
F	Stop focusing too much on the past

0. __*A*__ Although having a good old moan can bring relief from stress and tension, this feeling is short-lived. Continuously focusing on the negatives of the world around us is not a good habit to get into. Such a mindset prevents us from taking the positive steps that could change our lives for the better.

26. _____ Calm down and reward yourself for something positive that has happened in your life. Reflect on all the strengths you possess and the ways you contributed, both directly and indirectly, to make this past event occur. For example, if you aced a test, don't just think about how great it was that you were prepared, but also analyse how your intelligence and dedication played a role.

27. _____ Never give up on your dreams, but it is worth trying to focus on keeping your expectations realistic. It will allow you to keep a sense of perspective on how you view different events, because everyone knows that life is not just full of joy and good times. Everyone is exposed to failure and disappointment from time to time. The key, however, is how we shake off such situations and what we do to achieve our goals.

28. _____ Pessimism spreads quickly. Therefore, spending time with folks who always see the bad in every situation is the fastest way to ensure that you continue to feel down too. People who complain all the time and only see the negative side of things will make it difficult for you to make changes. Spend time with those who are positive, and you will see the effect it has on your state of mind.

29. _____ Start treasuring everything you have around you, and think about what you can do to make your life better. Be thankful for what you have, no matter how tiny or insignificant these things may seem. Think about all the good things that have happened to you in the past, and eventually, you will realise that you are letting more and more happiness into your life!

Užduot. Nr.	Teisingas	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)						Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
		B	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	Neatsakė			
26.	**D**	2,0	0,9	85,7	2,6	8,6	0,2	85,7	39,5	0,479
27.	**B**	91,3	0,6	3,1	2,6	2,1	0,3	91,3	25,7	0,423
28.	**C**	2,4	91,4	2,2	1,6	2,2	0,2	91,3	28,3	0,471
29.	**E**	1,4	0,8	4,0	88,9	4,6	0,3	88,9	30,9	0,452

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

A summer experience

board	bored	costume	life	moved	refused	running	~~stayed~~	suits

I used to spend my holidays in England at a famous summer camp called *Butlin's*. I **(0)** __stayed__ there almost every summer. I have fond memories of the specially trained entertainers who work at *Butlin's* and wear iconic red jackets, which is why they are called 'Redcoats'.

Many years later, I myself became a Redcoat. The selection process for becoming a children's entertainer was tough. Our team's task was to design a new and original **(30)** _____ game that would be suitable for four people to play using a dice. It was hard to be creative, but we all got the job apart from one guy who **(31)** _____ to live in the shared self-catering accommodation for six months as he would have missed his mum's homemade food.

Working at *Butlin's* was an exhausting but enjoyable experience. Every Redcoat had to ensure that the kids never got **(32)** _____, so there was always something to entertain them. I was responsible for bringing the characters to **(33)** _____ by dressing up as *Una the Unicorn* or wearing other crazy animal costumes and putting on silly character voices. However, I preferred art workshops; **(34)** _____ them for young teenagers was particularly fun for me.

Being a Redcoat taught me to be responsible, imaginative, and flexible, as I also worked as a juggler, DJ, and waiter. That was the worst job because we were on our feet all day. We had to dress formally and wear really uncomfortable three-piece **(35)** _____; the waistcoats were awful, but the tips people left were generous! Overall, I look back on my first summer job with nostalgia.

Užd. Nr.	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
30.	15,4	84,6	84,6	41,0	0,489
31.	33,9	66,1	66,1	67,9	0,573
32.	5,0	95,0	95,0	16,1	0,368
33.	20,0	80,0	80,0	55,5	0,589
34.	31,7	68,3	68,3	73,9	0,640
35.	23,1	76,9	76,9	40,2	0,393

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

What our brains can reveal about motivation

A   *Feedback is provided on what is about to happen: either positive praise and a sense of accomplishment or yelling and a negative sense of failure.*

B   *For business people, this is always to make the most money through minimum effort.*

C   *In contrast, those asked to do so for free were overwhelmingly willing.*

D   *It sends your body into fight-or-flight mode, during which survival is prioritised above all else.*

E   *Money can certainly trigger productivity; however, salaries alone don't motivate us.*

F   *Once a reasonable standard of living is achieved, not only do rewards and punishment fail to motivate us to perform better, they often demotivate us.*

G   *Perhaps the single most motivating factor in our lives is the sense that we're fulfilling a greater purpose.*

H   *Successful companies understand the need to help employees to discover the intrinsic rewards of their own work.*

I   *We are actually very easily motivated by any sort of challenging work.*

What motivates people and makes them more productive and creative? Neuroscientists and psychologists have established that we experience motivation when dopamine – a neurotransmitter that relays signals between brain cells – is released and travels to the area of the brain that mediates reward behaviour. *(0)* __A__ Furthermore, we can separate motivation into two more categories: intrinsic and extrinsic.

Curiosity and the desire to learn are motivators from within – seeking knowledge for knowledge's sake rather than for school marks. The trick is to find the intrinsic reward in our work and to enjoy it. **(36)** _____ This is why so many of our hobbies involve complex problem-solving (working on motorcycles, gourmet cooking, reading mysteries, etc.), and it also applies in our professional lives. **(37)** _____ Google does this by allowing engineers one day a week to work on whatever project they choose, which is how Gmail was first created.

Our brains look very different when motivated by external stimuli, such as financial compensation. **(38)** _____ In fact, an excessively large financial incentive can cause people to make lots of mistakes, perhaps due to the fear of not getting such a huge reward. When fear takes over the part of the brain critical in forming memories, processing emotions, and making decisions, then the brain freezes. **(39)** _____ Motivation by fear is not sustainable for long-term success.

So does money work as a long-term motivator for people in well-off countries? **(40)** _____ One classic example of this is a study involving professional lawyers who were asked to provide legal services for low-income persons either for a low fee, for $20 an hour, or for free. Interestingly, the subjects asked to provide services for a fraction of their typical rate were unwilling to do so. **(41)** _____ The small fee caused the subjects to be less motivated, since they could only think of the work in relation to their normal (significantly larger) fees. The zero-fee group did not consider the work as an economic transaction, so the work itself was its own reward.

Thus, extrinsic motivation only really works when paired with other, more intrinsic motivators. Edward Deci, a psychologist at Rochester University, says that we have some psychological needs that help supplement financial motivation. These include autonomy, competency, and the sense of feeling connected to others. We need to have a mission. **(42)** _____ That's why lawyers will do for free what they won't do for cheap – there's a sense that they're contributing to something greater than themselves. So, to stay motivated we also need a combination of intrinsic and extrinsic stimuli, as well as emotional and creative responses to challenging tasks.

Užd. Nr.	Teisin- gas	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)									Sunku- mas	Skiriamo- ji geba	Korelia- cija
		B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	Neatsakė			
36.	F	2,6	1,7	4,1	1,8	6,8	10,3	5,8	66,5	0,4	66,5	65,5	0,552
37.	B	3,8	2,8	2,2	0,9	2,0	4,0	79,4	4,4	0,5	79,4	49,5	0,513
38.	G	13,8	1,9	7,2	52,6	16,9	3,0	2,0	2,2	0,4	52,5	42,9	0,344
39.	C	2,4	2,0	66,2	4,0	14,9	5,1	1,5	3,4	0,5	66,2	63,2	0,539
40.	D	23,0	8,0	2,0	28,2	27,1	6,3	2,1	2,8	0,5	27,1	47,6	0,395
41.	I	9,3	62,5	2,5	6,6	9,0	4,9	2,2	2,3	0,7	62,5	59,8	0,490
42.	H	4,8	9,0	3,0	2,7	7,2	59,2	3,7	9,9	0,5	59,2	73,0	0,576

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

Honesty is the best policy

Academic dishonesty, which encompasses behaviours such as cheating, plagiarism, and falsification of data or quotations, is a widespread and troubling phenomenon in higher education. It may be as simple as looking over a classmate's shoulder during a quiz, but whatever the method employed, academic dishonesty harms the learning experience and gives cheats an unfair advantage over those who abide by the rules.

There is no single explanation for the occurrence of dishonest behaviour in education. Some scientists have suggested that while most students realise academic dishonesty is immoral, various outside factors or pressures may serve as 'neutralisers', allowing students to suppress their feelings of guilt and justify their dishonest acts to themselves. In certain cases, dishonest behaviour may arise not from totally disregarding the rules of academic integrity, but from ignorance of what those rules are.

Other researchers have concluded that it is possible that some cheats make a rational choice to commit academic misconduct. Business or other copyright scandals in the real world make students believe dishonesty is an acceptable method for achieving success in contemporary society. Academic dishonesty, in this case, would be practice for real life. For some students, there would be a dichotomy between success and honesty, and their decision is that, "it is not that we love honesty less but that we love success more". Conversely, other scholars consider that with the recent rise in corporate ethics related dismissals in the business world, this approach to cheating may be losing its appeal – if it ever really had any. However, it has been shown that the expected benefits of cheating as well as a student's morality play an important role when engaging in dishonest behaviour.

Digital technology has rapidly become more sophisticated and has opened up new avenues for students bent on committing acts of academic dishonesty with ease. Beyond simply cutting-and-pasting from webpages, an entire Internet economy has sprung up that offers essays for students to purchase. Students also use wireless technology to share answers during exams. Nevertheless, educational professionals and software developers have created new technologies to identify cheats. Many universities have learning management systems, which include several features intended to make cheating more difficult. Several different computer programs have been developed that claim to detect plagiarism in student papers, usually by comparing student submissions against the Internet, a database of past work, or both, and then identifying words and phrases that match.

In most institutions of higher education, students are expected to be responsible for themselves by exhibiting the highest standards of academic integrity. Therefore, an act of academic dishonesty is an offence against the university. For that reason, the rules prescribe disciplinary consequences, including suspension or expulsion from the university. Also, in most universities students have to sign a declaration of academic honesty.

Recent studies have indicated that there is no clear link between academic dishonesty and academic success. One study showed that students given an unexpected opportunity to cheat did not improve their grades significantly compared to the control group. Another study showed that students who were allowed to bring cheat sheets to a test did not improve their grades either. This may conflict with the common perception of cheating; in fact, one survey found that very few students think that cheating does not help grades. However, because of the inferior quality of the submitted work, it is often apparent to professors and members of ethical conduct committees when it has been plagiarised in a hurry.

The fight against academic dishonesty is a difficult one and will continue to be so for the foreseeable future. However, if teachers and instructors give careful thought to the causes of student misconduct and plan their instructional strategies accordingly, they can do much to curb dishonest behaviour and ensure that integrity prevails in the classroom.

Summary

Today, educational systems all over the world are facing the **(0)**_____*troubling*_____ issue of large-scale academic fraud. Some students tend to cheat, making excuses that vary from unfamiliarity with the rules to justifying their dishonesty and feeling hardly any **(43)** _____. Academics who research plagiarism have suggested various explanations as to why students cheat. One theory is that students see other people breaching the laws of **(44)** _____ and think that cheating is a perfectly reasonable way to become successful. Although there is a conflict

between ethical issues and cheating, many students consider it worth **(45)** _____ in plagiarism, as the benefits and possible successes outweigh the potential moral disapproval. The increased use of digital technology has contributed to the **(46)** _____ of cheating, when, for example, students can submit assignments that they have not written themselves. Nevertheless, new software also makes it easier to **(47)** _____ and identify instances of dishonesty. In higher education, academic dishonesty is considered to be a very serious punishable **(48)** _____, which might cost the student their degree. Research reveals that the connection between academic achievement and academic misconduct is unclear. Even those who think it is morally wrong still cannot give up the temptation to hand in papers that academics regard as being of **(49)** _____ standard. Combatting academic dishonesty might be a long process, but it should be the responsibility of the educators to **(50)** _____ they apply appropriate instructional measures to discourage dishonesty.

Užd. Nr.	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
43.	36,9	63,1	63,1	79,6	0,654
44.	85,3	14,7	14,7	23,4	0,257
45.	75,3	24,7	24,7	63,6	0,529
46.	93,3	6,7	6,7	15,7	0,233
47.	34,2	65,8	65,8	74,6	0,633
48.	58,1	41,9	41,9	77,1	0,591
49.	74,5	25,5	25,5	62,6	0,517
50.	55,1	44,9	44,9	84,4	0,643

III. WRITING PAPER
Duration: 105 minutes, 25 points.

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

Read the poster.

You want to speak about your local region at the youth conference.

Write a semi-formal email to Ms Delly Gate, providing the information requested in the poster.

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

International Youth Online Conference
'Regional Differences'

Call for speakers!

Prepare a 20-minute presentation about your local region

To start planning the programme, the conference organiser needs to know:

- ☑ the details of the specific topic you are going to talk about;
- ☑ why your presentation would be of interest to our audience (give at least two reasons); and
- ☑ what technology, tools, or multimedia you are planning to use in your presentation.

Contact: Ms Delly Gate
Email: speakers@internationalyouthconference.com

Vertinimo kriterijus	Maks. taškų sk.	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)					Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
		0	1	2	3	4			
Turinys	4	5,3	6,9	25,8	43,9	18,1	65,7	32,0	0,528
Teksto struktūra. Forma	3	8,9	11,0	32,5	47,6		73,0	39,2	0,524
Leksinių ir gramatinių formų bei struktūrų įvairovė ir taisyklingumas, rašyba ir skyryba. Registras	3	7,7	18,6	41,9	31,8		65,9	48,8	0,664

Part 2 (15 points). Write an **essay**.

You are a student at an international summer school. You have been invited to take part in an essay competition on the following topic:

**More and more young people are following influencers* on social media,
and this affects young people's lifestyles**

Give at least two reasons why young people follow influencers, for example, on Instagram, Facebook, etc., and explain what effect each reason may have on young people's lifestyles.

*someone who is able to persuade their followers to behave in a certain way through recommendations posted on social media

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

Vertinimo kriterijus	Maks. taškų sk.	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)							Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6			
Turinys	6	6,4	10,6	19,2	21,9	18,1	15,2	8,6	52,4	51,0	0,732
Teksto struktūra.	4	8,8	8,4	24,1	34,3	24,4			64,2	53,6	0,727
Leksinių ir gramatinių formų bei struktūrų įvairovė ir taisyklingumas, rašyba ir skyryba. Registras	5	8,1	8,9	22,6	30,4	20,5	9,5		54,9	54,5	0,799