

2023 METŲ UŽSIENIO KALBOS (ANGLŲ) VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO REZULTATŲ STATISTINĖ ANALIZĖ

Bendroji dalis

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

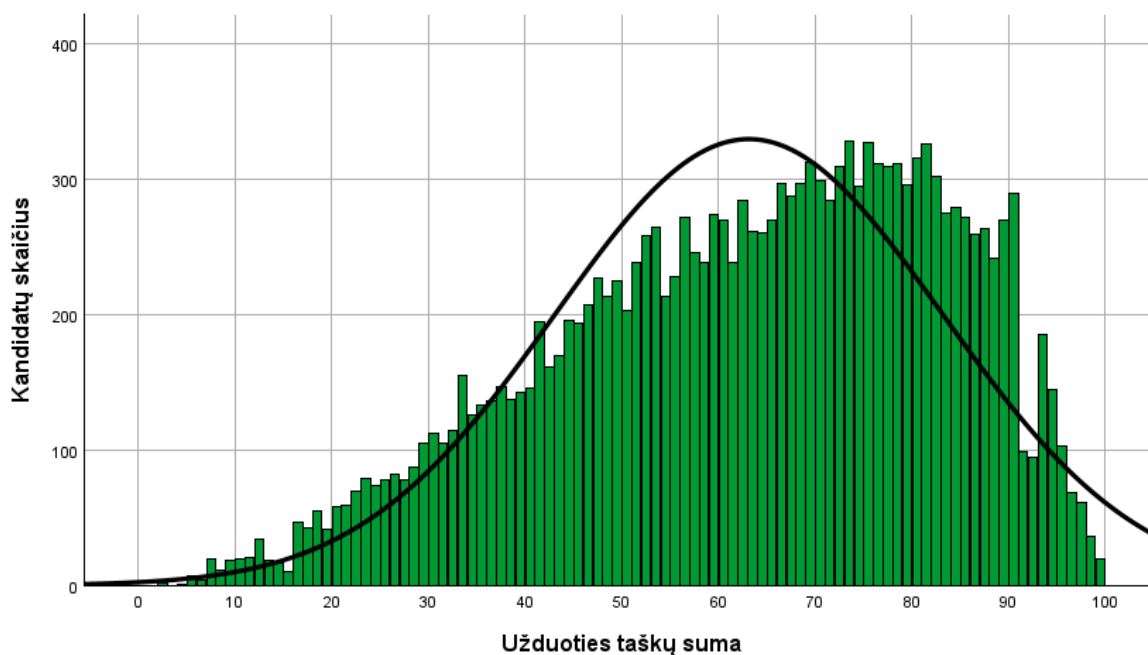
2023 m. birželio 9 d. įvyko užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino klausymo, skaitymo ir rašymo dalys, o balandžio 12, 13 ir 14 d. – užsienio kalbos (anglų) brandos egzamino kalbėjimo dalis. Egaminą leista laikyti 17 933 kandidatams, vidurinio ugdymo programos baigiamųjų klasių mokiniams. Dėl įvairių priežasčių į egzaminą neatvyko 960 kandidatų. Anglų kalbos egzamine dalyvavo ir įvertinimą gavo 16 973 kandidatai.

2023 m. birželio 30 d. ir liepos 4 d. įvyko pakartotinės sesijos užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinis brandos egzaminas. Jį leista laikyti 98 kandidatams. Iš jų 76 kandidatai egzaminą laikė ir gavo įvertinimą, o 22 kandidatai į egzaminą neatvyko.

Maksimali taškų suma, kurią galėjo surinkti laikantieji egzaminą, – 100 taškų. Minimali egzamino išlaikymo taškų sumos riba – 16 taškų (arba 16 proc. visų galimų taškų). Anglų kalbos valstybinio brandos egzamino neišlaikė 298 laikusieji (1,7 proc.), kurie surinko nuo 0 iki 15 užduoties taškų.

Toliau pateikiama statistinė analizė buvo parengta, remiantis 2023 m. pagrindinės sesijos užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą laikusiųjų ir gavusiųjų įvertinimą rezultatais.

Anglų kalbos valstybinio brandos egzamino kandidatų surinktų užduoties taškų vidurkis yra 61,7 taško, taškų sumos standartinis nuokrypis yra 20,7. Šiomet iš 100 galimų taškų daugiausia buvo surinkta 100 taškų. Anglų kalbos valstybinį brandos egzaminą laikusių kandidatų surinktų taškų pasiskirstymas pateiktas 1 diagramoje.

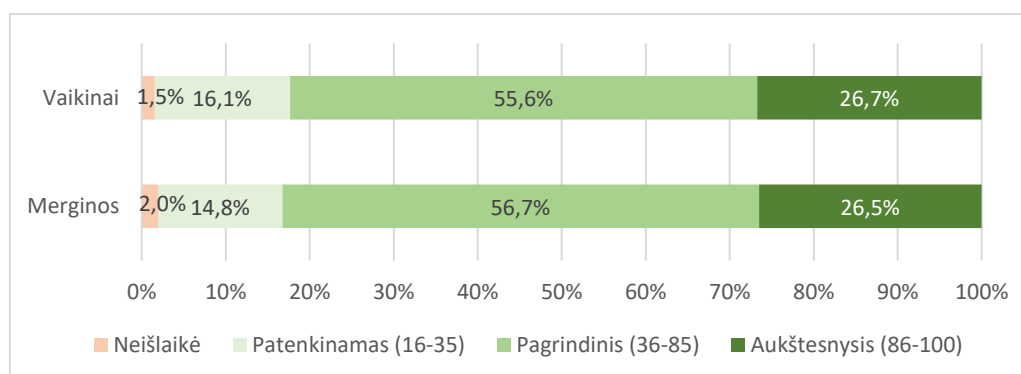


1 diagrama. Užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą laikusių kandidatų surinktų taškų histograma

Merginos sudarė 50,5 proc. visų laikusiųjų egzaminą. Jos vidutiniškai surinko 62,8 užduoties taško. Vaikinai vidutiniškai surinko 62,4 užduoties taško. Tarp neišlaikiusiųjų egzamino buvo 2,0 proc. merginų ir 1,5 proc. vaikinių.

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 26,7 proc. kandidatų, pagrindinį pasiekimų lygį pasiekė 56,2 proc., o patenkinamąjį – 15,4 proc. visų laikusiųjų egzaminą.

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



2 diagrama. Merginų ir vaikinių rezultatų pasiskirstymas pagal pasiekimų lygius.

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

- **Klausimo sunkumas.** Jeigu klausimas buvo vertinamas vienu tašku, tai jo sunkumas tiesiogiai parodo, kuri dalis kandidatų į tą klausimą atsakė teisingai. Šį parametą išreiškia toks santykis:

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

- **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 stipresni, ir silpnesni kandidatai, tai tokio klausimo skiriamoji geba maža. Panaši skiriamoji geba gali būti ir labai sunkaus klausimo, į kurį beveik niekas neatsakė. Neigiama skiriamosios gebos reikšmė rodo, kad silpnesnieji (sprendžiant pagal visą egzamino užduotį) už tą klausimą surinko daugiau taškų negu stipresnieji. Taigi neigiama skiriamoji geba – prasto klausimo požymis.

Pagal testų teoriją vidutinio sunkumo geri klausimai būna tie, kurių skiriamoji geba yra 40–50, o labai geri – kurių skiriamoji geba yra 60 ir daugiau. Tačiau siekiant įvairių didaktinių 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.

Egzamino klausimai suskirstyti į penkias grupes pagal sunkumą, remiantis užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino rezultatais:

- LL – labai lengvi,
- L – lengvi,
- V – vidutinio sunkumo,
- S – sunkūs,
- LS – labai sunkūs.

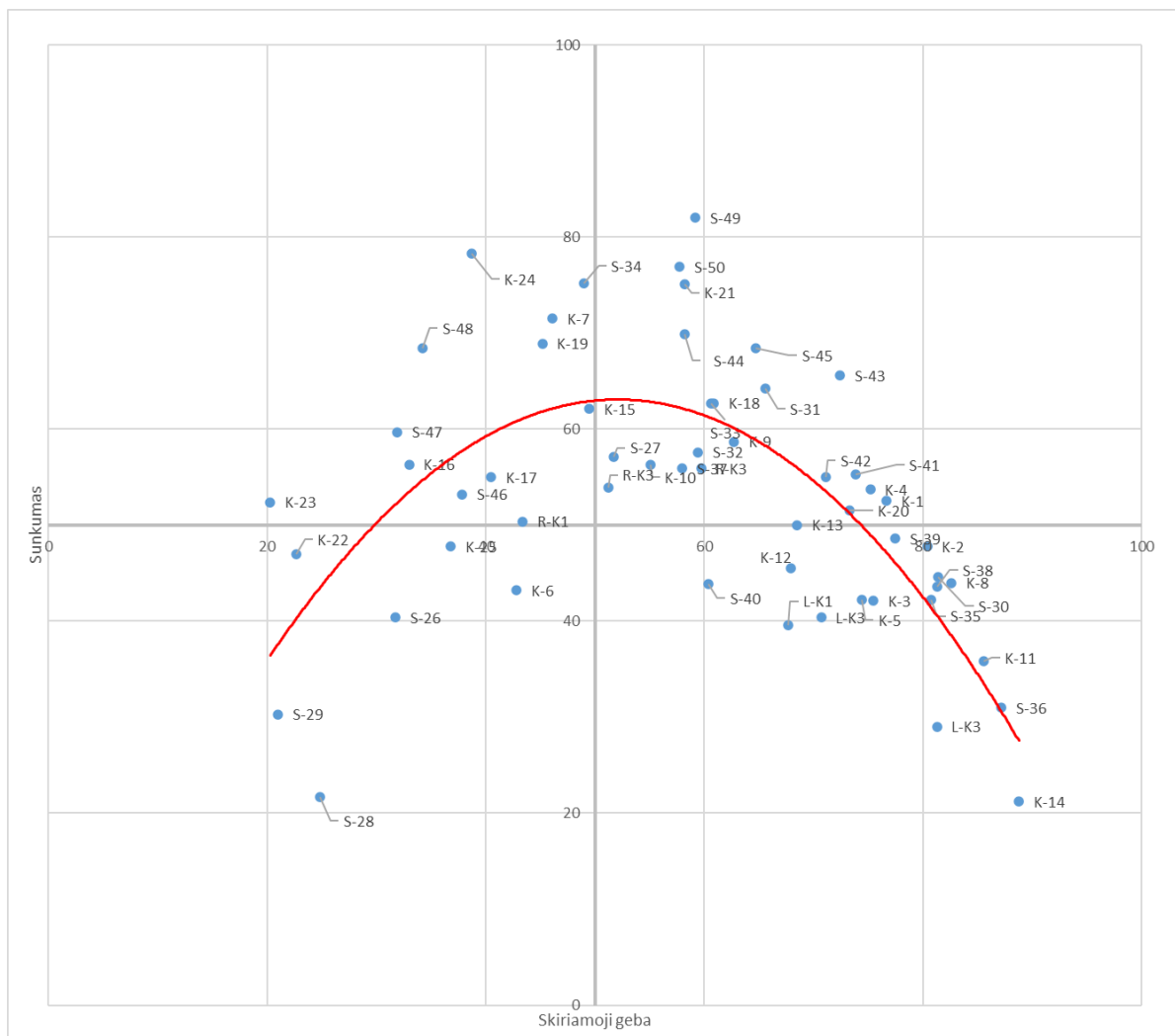
1 lentelė. Užsienio kalbos (anglų) VBE uždavinių parametų suvestinė

Užduoties dalis	Klausimas / punktas	Maksimalus galimas taškų sk.	Sunkumas		Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
Klausymas	1	1	76,7	L	52,5	0,530
	2	1	80,4	LL	47,8	0,530
	3	1	75,5	L	42,1	0,422
	4	1	75,2	L	53,7	0,542
	5	1	74,4	L	42,2	0,406
	6	1	42,8	V	43,2	0,363
	7	1	46,1	V	71,5	0,579
	8	1	82,6	LL	44,0	0,512

Užduoties dalis	Klausimas / punktas	Maksimalus galimas taškų sk.	Sunkumas		Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	9	1	62,7	L	58,7	0,500
	10	1	55,1	V	56,3	0,464
	11	1	85,6	LL	35,8	0,465
	12	1	67,9	L	45,5	0,421
	13	1	68,5	L	50,0	0,437
	14	1	88,8	LL	21,2	0,319
	15	1	49,5	V	62,1	0,510
	16	1	33,0	S	56,3	0,478
	17	1	40,5	V	55,0	0,455
	18	1	60,9	L	62,7	0,533
	19	1	45,2	V	68,9	0,563
	20	1	73,3	L	51,5	0,505
	21	1	58,2	V	75,1	0,631
	22	1	22,7	S	47,0	0,460
	23	1	20,3	S	52,4	0,525
	24	1	38,7	S	78,3	0,643
	25	1	36,8	S	47,8	0,410
Skaitymas	26	1	31,7	S	40,4	0,360
	27	1	51,7	V	57,1	0,465
	28	1	24,8	S	21,7	0,215
	29	1	21,0	S	30,3	0,309
	30	1	81,4	LL	44,6	0,509
	31	1	65,6	L	64,2	0,560
	32	1	59,4	V	57,6	0,487
	33	1	60,6	L	62,7	0,530
	34	1	49,0	V	75,2	0,607
	35	1	80,8	LL	42,2	0,481
	36	1	87,2	LL	31,0	0,412
	37	1	58,0	V	55,9	0,465
	38	1	81,3	LL	43,6	0,491
	39	1	77,5	L	48,6	0,501
	40	1	60,4	L	43,9	0,383
	41	1	73,9	L	55,3	0,537
	42	1	71,1	L	55,0	0,507
	43	1	72,4	L	65,6	0,623
	44	1	58,2	V	69,9	0,587
	45	1	64,7	L	68,4	0,593
	46	1	37,8	S	53,2	0,449
	47	1	31,9	S	59,7	0,519
	48	1	34,2	S	68,4	0,580
	49	1	59,2	V	82,0	0,683
	50	1	57,7	V	76,9	0,641

Užduoties dalis	Klausimas / punktas	Maksimalus galimas taškų sk.	Sunkumas		Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
Rašinys	Turinys	6	43,4	V	50,4	0,756
	Struktūra	4	59,7	V	55,9	0,749
	Kalba	5	51,2	V	53,9	0,815
Laiškas	Turinys	4	67,7	L	39,6	0,586
	Struktūra	3	81,3	LL	29,0	0,490
	Kalba	3	70,7	L	40,4	0,675

Visų užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino užduočių išsibartymas pagal šių užduočių sunkumą ir skiriamąją gebą pavaizduotas 4 diagramoje. Joje taškeliais pavaizduotos užduotys, o raudona parabolės linija – užduotis atitinkanti regresijos kreivė.



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

2023 m. UŽSIENIO KALBOS (ANGLŲ) VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO UŽDUOTIS

I. LISTENING PAPER

Duration: 30 minutes, 25 points

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

Situation 1. You will hear a man speaking about a fancy-dress party.

- 01.** The man went to the party dressed as
- A** a deer.
 - B** an owl.
 - C** a cheetah.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C	Neatsa kė			
12,3	76,7	10,8	0,2	76,7	52,5	0,530

- 02.** At the party, the man felt
- A** amused.
 - B** excited.
 - C** embarrassed.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C	Neatsa kė			
15,2	4,2	80,4	0,2	80,4	47,8	0,530

Situation 2. You will hear a woman talking about advertisements.

03. The woman's negative reaction is strongest towards

- A** TV ads.
- B** radio ads.
- C** pop-up ads.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C	Neatsa kė			
11,0	13,2	75,5	0,2	75,5	42,1	0,422

04. The reason the woman doesn't like ads is that

- A** she thinks they are crazy.
- B** she feels alarmed by them.
- C** she doesn't relate to them.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C	Neatsa kė			
15,0	75,2	9,5	0,3	75,2	53,7	0,542

Situation 3. You will hear a food delivery man talking to a doctor.

05. What has the man hurt?

- A** his leg
- B** his hand
- C** his head

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C	Neatsa kė			
16,7	74,4	8,6	0,3	74,4	42,2	0,406

06. Where did the accident happen?

- A** in a bank
- B** near the river
- C** in a restaurant

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C	Neatsakė			
32,9	42,8	24,0	0,3	42,8	43,2	0,363

Situation 4. You will hear a man talking about his dream as a teenager.

07. The man's dream was

- A** to catwalk.
- B** to dogwalk.
- C** to spacewalk.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C	Neatsakė			
46,1	12,3	41,3	0,3	46,1	71,5	0,579

08. The man was rejected because of

- A** his age.
- B** his physique.
- C** his self-esteem.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C	Neatsakė			
11,0	6,2	82,6	0,2	82,6	44,0	0,512

Situation 5. You will hear a woman talking about her career.

- 09.** When the woman was a full-time employee, she
A was financially secure.
B had freedom at work.
C had flexible working hours.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C	Neatsa kė			
62,7	19,7	17,4	0,3	62,7	58,7	0,500

- 10.** The reason she quit freelancing was
A financial insecurity.
B lack of self-discipline.
C unsocial working hours.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C	Neatsa kė			
10,5	34,2	55,1	0,3	55,1	56,3	0,464

Part 2 (4 points, 1 point per item). You will hear an interview with John Thomas, a survival instructor. 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.

- 11.** According to John, what helps most in survival situations?
A being fit
B being helpful
C being patient

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C	Neatsakė			
11,1	3,1	85,6	0,2	85,6	35,8	0,465

12. What does John say about surviving potentially fatal situations?

- A** First aid should not be underestimated.
- B** A knife is useless during a crocodile attack.
- C** Fires might cause a life-threatening situation.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C	Neatsakė			
67,9	6,7	25,0	0,3	67,9	45,5	0,421

13. What is John's attitude towards using technology while hiking?

- A** It is a must in modern times.
- B** Traditional tools should be prioritised.
- C** Alternatives to technology are essential.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C	Neatsakė			
3,0	28,3	68,5	0,2	68,5	50,0	0,437

14. According to John, which survival situation provides the toughest challenge?

- A** a cold environment
- B** a jungle environment
- C** a desert environment

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C	Neatsakė			
88,8	8,3	2,6	0,2	88,8	21,2	0,319

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

Which type of film does the speaker describe?

- A** a detective comedy
- B** a legal thriller
- C** a teen comedy
- D** a historical epic
- E** a horror comedy
- F** a futuristic snapshot
- G** a natural disaster drama

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

Punktas	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)							Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	B	C	D	E	F	G	Neatsakė			
15. Speaker 1	7,7	49,5	19,6	11,0	6,3	5,6	0,3	49,5	62,1	0,510
16. Speaker 2	33,0	1,4	13,0	17,8	3,6	30,9	0,4	33,0	56,3	0,478
17. Speaker 3	13,8	12,8	9,0	10,1	13,3	40,5	0,5	40,5	55,0	0,455
18. Speaker 4	11,0	4,3	7,0	3,3	60,9	13,1	0,4	60,9	62,7	0,533
19. Speaker 5	27,9	1,4	45,2	15,3	6,2	3,7	0,48	45,2	68,9	0,563

Part 4 (6 points, 1 point per item). You will hear a journalist talking about electronic waste. For questions 20–25, complete the text. You may write **one word** only. Write the word exactly as you hear it. There is an example (0). You will hear the recording twice. You now have 1 minute to look at the text.

Dealing with Electronic Waste

Nowadays, we have (0) redundant electronics that create a lot of e-waste. New household goods often consist of components made with materials that are dangerous because they are (20) _____. It can be harmful if they reach waterbodies or the (21) _____ in which crops are grown. In developing countries, under-18s often work in unsafe conditions to (22) _____ the materials that can be removed from computers and later reused or recycled. So, the way goods are recycled is not always ethical, although it is (23) _____ to putting products into landfill. We can reduce e-waste by donating our old tech or giving it for parts; we should (24) _____ buying the latest gadgets. We can also put pressure on businesses to come up with inventions that consumers can simply (25) _____ on their own.

Punktas	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
20	26,7	73,3	73,3	51,5	0,505
21	41,8	58,2	58,2	75,1	0,631
22	77,3	22,7	22,7	47,0	0,460
23	79,7	20,3	20,3	52,4	0,525
24	61,3	38,7	38,7	78,3	0,643
25	63,2	36,8	36,8	47,8	0,410

II. READING PAPER

Duration: 60 minutes, 25 points

Part 1 (4 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a high-performance coordinator's ideas on how he prepares his teams for football matches. 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).

Ready to Conquer the Pitch

- | |
|---|
| <p>A The goal of the warm-up</p> <p>B Preparing the substitutes</p> <p>C Avoiding fouling the opposition</p> <p>D An individual approach before the start</p> <p>E Back in the locker room after the warm-up</p> <p>F The importance of exercising in the stadium</p> |
|---|

26. _____ The players need preparation and a sense of what they're about to walk into. I can tell them little things like the temperature, whether the weather is foul, if the wind is blowing from the opposition's goal, or how wet the pitch is. But there's no substitute for the players actually leaving the locker room and walking down the tunnel onto the pitch – just being there and feeling the atmosphere energises the players and takes away some of their anxiety.
27. _____ Provided a player is fouled by the rival team, those on the bench need to make sure they are ready in case they're called at short notice during the match. They warm up 50 minutes before kick-off, but it might be nearly two hours before they enter the pitch. What we need is basically just to make sure their systems are starting to turn on, their core temperature is up, and their spines are activated. We work really hard to make sure that we don't neglect them so they are given the best opportunity when the time comes.
28. _____ The coordinating team members have their own ideas about certain players and their preparation, but they give guidance when they observe the players in those last few minutes. The coaches know what a central defender needs; they know what a midfielder needs so they design appropriate activities and exercises. The last thing we do is to come together and do something as explosive as possible just to finish off, and then the team can walk into the changing room fully charged and warmed-up for the game.
29. _____ When they're already spread out on the field, the stadium is so loud it swallows up communication. That's why the gathering before kick-off is the last time every individual in a team can talk. It's a chance to refuel and go through some final checks before the immediate approach of the start. Players can be either over-stimulated or under-stimulated, super-nervous or not nervous enough, and the coaches try to balance everything – to get back to the midpoint where people are stable enough and ready to perform their best.

Punktas	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)						Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	B	C	D	E	F	Neatsakė			
26	26,3	9,5	20,2	11,7	31,7	0,5	31,7	40,4	0,360
27	51,7	13,7	5,6	3,3	24,8	0,8	51,7	57,1	0,465
28	5,1	4,6	24,8	48,7	16,2	0,6	24,8	21,7	0,215
29	8,9	11,4	46,2	21,0	11,9	0,6	21,0	30,3	0,309

Part 2 (6 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about clouds and art. 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).

Artistic Clouds

<i>bodies</i>	conflict	control	episodes	experiments	permanent	place	projects	temporary
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There's something magical about gazing at clouds: bouncing (0) bodies spreading, shifting, and drifting across the sky. Like language, with its constant change, clouds are not (30) _____ – at any fleeting moment, they can become whatever the cloudwatcher wants them to be. There are countless configurations, so each person (31) _____ their own interpretation or meanings onto the cloud formation.

Clouds have fascinated artists for centuries and continue to do so today. Berndnaut Smilde, Dutch artist, effortlessly creates fluffy, unusual, yet perfect clouds in different indoor locations where nature would never (32) _____ them. He makes his art possible with the use of smoke, air, light, or water. It is a task that requires detailed planning, preparation, and (33) _____ of the temperature and the humidity of the artistic space. The lighting is then adjusted to create a realistic and dramatic effect. The fog machine produces a thick, damp mist, which looks just like a real-life cloud in the sky. Although Smilde's clouds can be quite threatening and scary, they still bring a strange calmness with them; it is this fundamental (34) _____ that makes Smilde's work unique. His cloud sculptures typically last 5-10 seconds before they disappear. For the artist, the crucial thing is not the wonder caused by a fabricated cloud but that the (35) _____ beauty before it has gone forever.

Punktas	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
30	18,6	81,4	81,4	44,6	0,509
31	34,4	65,6	65,6	64,2	0,560
32	40,6	59,4	59,4	57,6	0,487
33	39,4	60,6	60,6	62,7	0,530
34	51,0	49,0	49,0	75,2	0,607
35	19,2	80,8	80,8	42,2	0,481

Part 3 (7 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about smart office buildings. 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).

- A Smart buildings sound desirable, but are they possible without costing the earth?
- B City planners also need to get involved because the surrounding environment and urban infrastructure should also be considered.
- C This means that it is not necessary to have a socket at every desk and a mess of unsightly cords.
- D Of course, eliminating the excessive or unnecessary use of electricity should also be a key aim.
- E External green walls with lots of foliage not only absorb carbon dioxide but create an aura of calm for passers-by.
- F However, they should realise that they will soon recover the initial expenditure due to the savings made over time.
- G Sensors could automatically increase ventilation when a room starts getting crowded or stuffy.
- H Using groundwater, geothermal heat pumps, and solar panelling on the facade can generate enough energy to power the whole building.
- I Even simple changes such as this modest modification can have profound consequences, especially in places suffering from a scarcity of this valuable resource.

Smart Buildings for Business

Buildings are not usually associated with advanced technologies, but modern buildings can actually play a major role in helping humans and the environment. Smart offices incorporate modern technology to boost employee productivity while being environmentally friendly and cost-efficient. (0) A

One relatively cheap solution is to monitor temperature, air quality and flow, carbon dioxide, occupancy, and humidity. This improves working conditions as the data from separate devices are fed into one intelligent system that can react flexibly in real-time to changes. For example, since the pandemic, we are even more aware of the need to ensure there is enough fresh air entering rooms. (36) ____ When everyone has left the room, the system triggers automatic disinfection, eliminating the need for manual cleaning. Such high-tech smart solutions offer promise, but their sensors require a continuous supply of energy 24/7. (37) ____ One way of achieving this is for architects to maximise the use of natural rather than artificial light.

Interior design solutions already utilise smart devices and apps to control the lights or window blinds remotely. Now, a high-tech ethernet cable provides not only super-fast, reliable internet but also power for multiple devices, such as computers and displays, automated height-adjustable desks, and lamps in different parts of the office. (38) ____ In addition to improving the aesthetics of any office, the risk of tripping over wires stretching across the room is also reduced.

So, lots of different groups are involved in creating smart buildings, including engineers who design intelligent systems managed by advanced artificial intelligence and machine learning, architects, and interior designers. (39) ____ For instance, it is important to consider how employees reach their offices and to create the conditions that encourage the use of electric cars and bicycles or vehicle-sharing schemes. Modern cycle paths can also generate electricity by installing energy-generating solar paving!

Company directors also have an interest in reducing costs and should locate their companies in self-sufficient office blocks. However, as such solutions require a lot of up-front investment, many company bosses would prefer to spend the money on other aspects of their business. (40) ____ This should provide an incentive, especially considering the spiralling costs of the volatile energy market. The huge skyscrapers containing many offices can also be eco-friendly by covering them in stainless steel netting that acts as a frame for growing plants. (41) ____ Such attention to creating pleasant surroundings is a prerequisite for new building projects, which need to be sustainable.

Making small changes to our mindsets can reap rewards; even something like adding a small plant to a room can filter harmful substances and create an inspiring working space. Other smart solutions barely require any investment; in Japan, sinks for hand-washing are attached to the top of toilets so that the wastewater from hand-washing is reused for the next flush. (42) ____ By combining cutting-edge interior design, stunning architecture, and state-of-the-art technology, we can future-proof our offices. Becoming eco-friendly is not a trend anymore; it is now a lifestyle change that our planet needs.

Punktas	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)									Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	Neatsakė			
36	1,1	2,0	2,0	4,6	0,9	87,2	0,8	1,1	0,4	87,2	31,0	0,412
37	2,2	2,4	58,0	2,2	3,7	4,5	23,9	2,7	0,5	58,0	55,9	0,465
38	1,6	81,3	5,9	2,8	1,5	1,1	2,2	3,0	0,6	81,3	43,6	0,491
39	77,5	2,2	4,2	2,9	3,7	0,8	3,2	4,5	0,9	77,5	48,6	0,501
40	3,4	2,0	7,5	2,7	60,4	0,7	17,7	4,7	0,8	60,4	43,9	0,383
41	5,2	1,8	2,2	73,9	3,1	0,8	7,0	5,3	0,7	73,9	55,3	0,537
42	3,2	2,1	3,4	4,1	6,3	0,1	8,2	71,1	0,6	71,1	55,0	0,507

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

Emotions, Intelligence, and Emotional Intelligence

Do you recognise the emotions you and others are feeling? Can you manage and respond to those feelings? If so, it is likely that you have developed the basis of some emotional intelligence.

The term ‘Emotional Intelligence’ (EI) was first coined by the American psychologists Mayer and Salovey in the 1990s and popularised by Goleman in 1995. Emotionally intelligent individuals are said to be those who are well aware of or have the ability to identify and name their own emotions. Such people also have the ability to harness those emotions and apply them to tasks like thinking and problem-solving. They can regulate their own emotions when necessary and help others to do the same, and they also have the ability to show empathy, understanding the wants, needs, and viewpoints of those around them.

We all endure stressful days; this is completely normal and completely manageable if you have the right skills at your disposal. Uncontrolled and misunderstood emotions can exacerbate our vulnerability to other mental health issues, like stress, anxiety, and depression. Emotional intelligence skills can effectively help individuals deal with negative emotional states and promote more positive emotions in their place. Failure to address and manage stress can lead to a further deterioration of one’s mental state and impact our physical health in turn.

EI is strongly linked to personal and professional development, but it is more than about how we manage our behaviour and navigate social complexities. It is an in-demand competency in many vocations and can support the advancement towards academic and professional success, improve relationships, and boost communication skills – the list goes on. The implications of EI should not be downplayed; the ability to understand and manage your emotions is the first step in realising your true potential. Moreover, having an authentic understanding of the emotions we feel and why we are feeling them can have a huge impact on our decision-making abilities. Superior EI is an important element in the prevention of decision-making based on emotional biases. If we can’t look at our emotions objectively, it is unlikely that we will be able to stop ourselves from making misguided decisions based on them, and we know that low EI can create anxiety and lead to inappropriately made decisions. It’s not about removing emotions completely from the decision-making process; rather, it’s about recognising the emotions that are unrelated to the problem and not allowing them to be influential to the final result.

If you ask someone to define success or happiness, you will probably get more than one answer. Does your career make you successful? Or your intelligence? Perhaps the amount of money you have? Depending on who you ask, it can be anything! Many assume that our intelligence quotient, a.k.a IQ, is the most credible measure of success. While most of us have taken an IQ test in our lives, few of us know how IQ tests came to be. Traditionally, IQ tests were seen as a major determinant of intelligence and living a successful life. In modern times, putting a high emphasis on IQ is questionable. There is now a deeper understanding of the broader skills a person can possess – not all of which can be found in a written test or factored into a number score. Together with EI, the complex skills needed to score a high IQ can play a critical role which determines successful living. For those with strong emotional intelligence, schooling, having healthy relationships, and building a career may be much easier to navigate. IQ alone is not enough to excel in life. You can be the most intelligent person in the room, but if you don’t have EI, do you have the skills to quieten negative thoughts or the mental fortitude to manage stress? Goleman described EI as being powerful and, at times, more powerful than IQ as a prediction of success in life.

Summary

Emotional intelligence (EI) is a relatively new (0) _____ *term* _____ which refers to the ability to manage your own emotions and understand those of the people around you. In practical terms, it means being (43) _____ that emotions can drive our behaviour and impact people either positively or negatively. It also means learning how to help deal with emotions – both our own and those of others because we all experience uncomfortable sensations of tension, stress, and anxiety which strain our mind and body. EI skills can have positive effects by helping to make stress more (44) _____, which enables us to spot and tackle tough situations before things escalate. It is suggested that EI is closely (45) _____ to improved psychological and physical health. However, it also helps to foster the (46) _____ of your personal and career success. Developing a good understanding of how our emotions affect our behaviour is necessary – the (47) _____ of negative behaviour, such as choosing options out of fear, guilt, or sadness rather than rationally, should be our aim. In any case, (48) _____ emotional intelligence refers to the inability to accurately perceive emotions and use that information to guide your thinking and actions. In addition, some psychologists believe that placing so much (49) _____ on standard measures of intelligence (i.e. IQ scores) is arguable because they are too narrow and do not encompass the full range of human intelligence. The combination of IQ and EI affects how we manage behaviour and is a factor that (50) _____ the potential achievement of positive results.

Punktas	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
43	27,6	72,4	72,4	65,6	0,623
44	41,8	58,2	58,2	69,9	0,587
45	35,3	64,7	64,7	68,4	0,593
46	62,2	37,8	37,8	53,2	0,449
47	68,1	31,9	31,9	59,7	0,519
48	65,8	34,2	34,2	68,4	0,580
49	40,8	59,2	59,2	82,0	0,683
50	42,3	57,7	57,7	76,9	0,641

III. WRITING PAPER

Duration: 90 minutes, 25 points

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

You did some volunteering last year. Now, you are applying for a paid summer job.

Write an email to your former manager, Mr Edwards, to ask for a letter of recommendation.

In your email:

- state the purpose of your email, mentioning which paid job you are applying for;
- remind him what kind of volunteering you did and the responsibilities you had; and
- describe what you learnt from volunteering (at least **two** things).

Sign your email as Alex Brown.

*You should write at least **80 words**.*

Please count the number of words and write the word count in the space below the email.

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

You are representing your school in an international essay competition.

Write an essay on the following topic:

In our global world, people are becoming more open to the customs/traditions of other countries.

What impact (positive or negative) might this openness have on the culture of one's own country?

In your essay, provide at least two arguments to support your view.

*You should write at least **180 words**.*

Please count the number of words and write the word count in the space below the essay.