



# 2011 METŲ UŽSIENIO KALBOS (ANGLŲ) VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO REZULTATŲ STATISTINĖ ANALIZĖ

2011 m. gegužės 21 d. užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą laikė 20 947 kandidatai – vidurinio ugdymo programos baigiamųjų klasių mokiniai ir ankstesnių laidų abiturientai, panorėję perlaikyti užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą. Dėl įvairių priežasčių į egzaminą neatvyko 659 kandidatai.

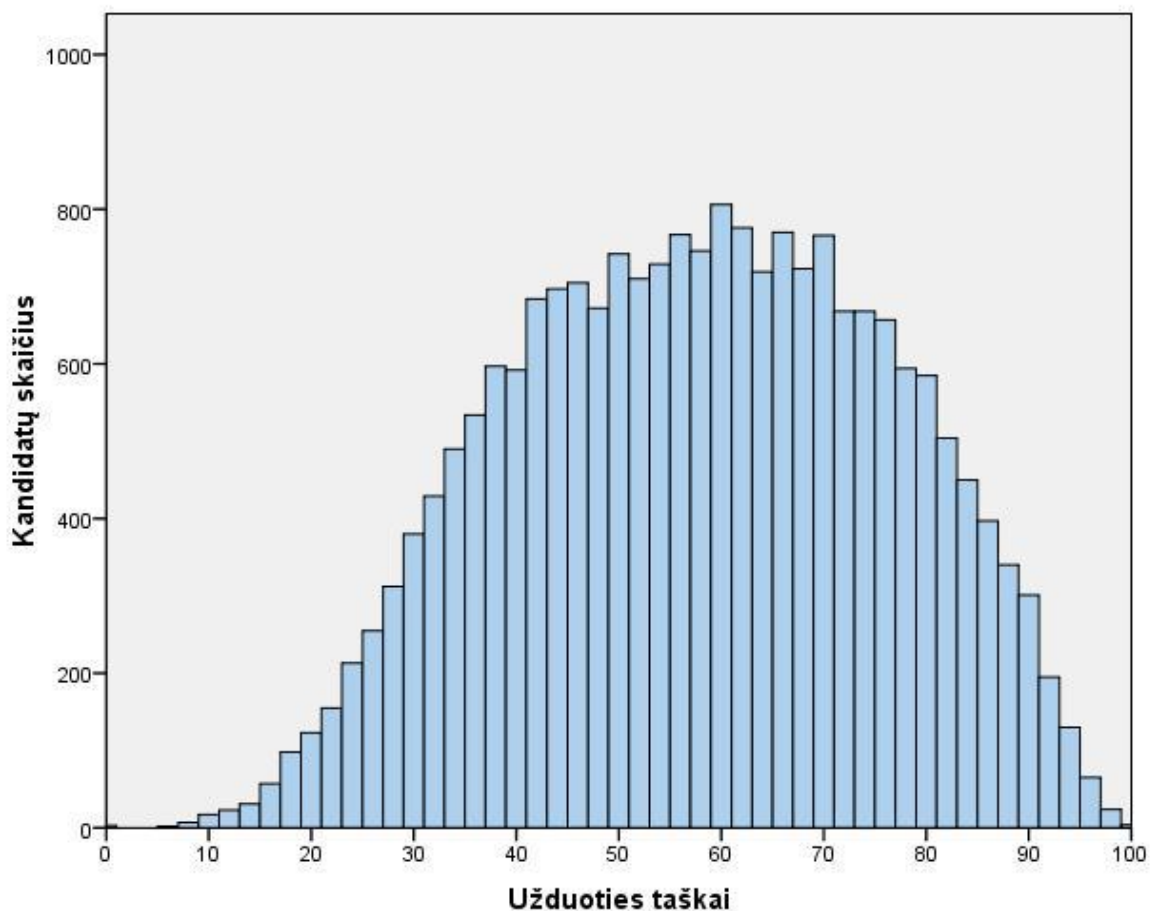
Maksimali taškų suma, kurią galėjo surinkti laikantieji egzaminą, – 100 taškų. Minimali egzamino išlaikymo taškų sumos riba, kuri nustatoma po egzamino rezultatų sumavimo, – 16 taškų. Tai sudarė 16 proc. visų galimų taškų. Užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino neišlaikė 114 kandidatų (0,55 proc. jų laikusiųjų).

Pakartotinės sesijos užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą 2011 m. birželio 17 d. laikė 42 kandidatai, 11 kandidatų į egzaminą neatvyko.

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

Užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino kandidatų surinktų užduoties taškų vidurkis yra 57,23 taško, taškų sumos standartinis nuokrypis (dispersija) – 18,41. Didžiausias šiemet gautas egzamino įvertinimas – 100 taškų.

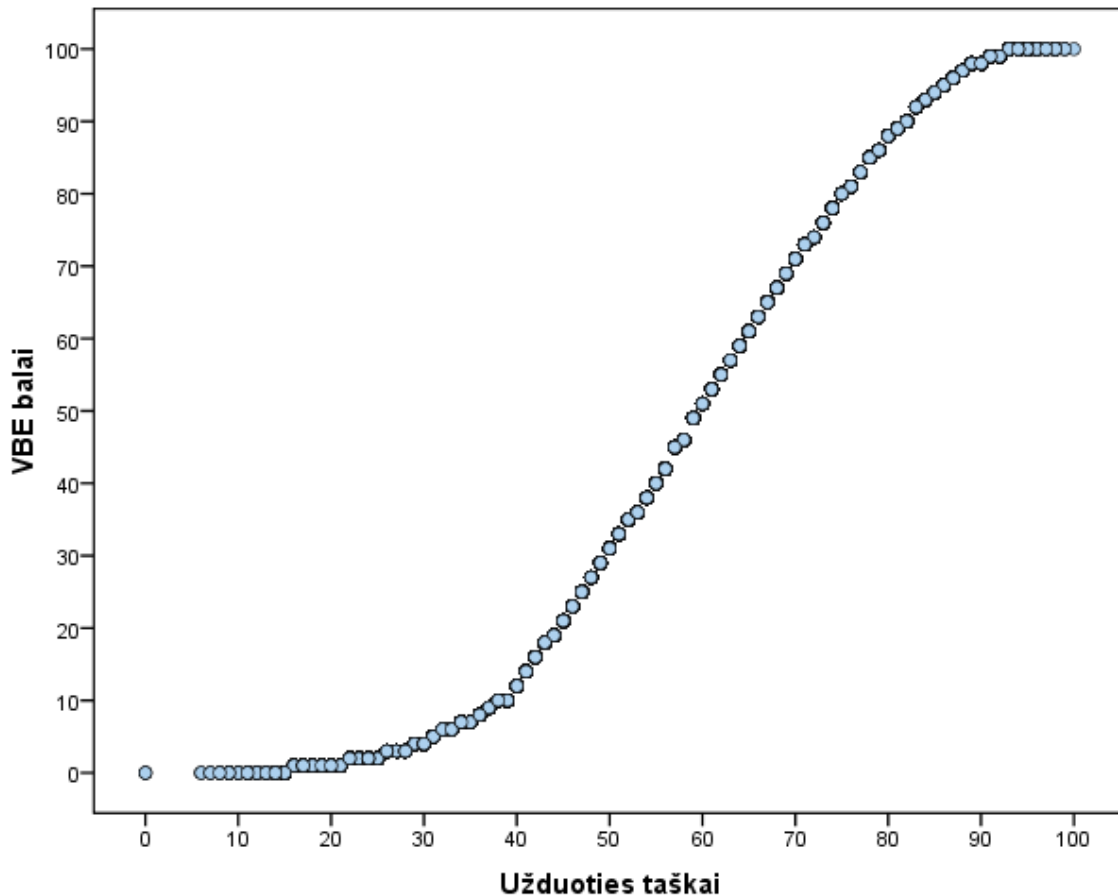
Laikiusių užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą kandidatų surinktų taškų pasiskirstymas pateiktas 1 diagramoje.



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



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



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

Statistinei analizei atlikti atsitiktinai buvo atrinkta 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 parametą išreiškia toks santykis:

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

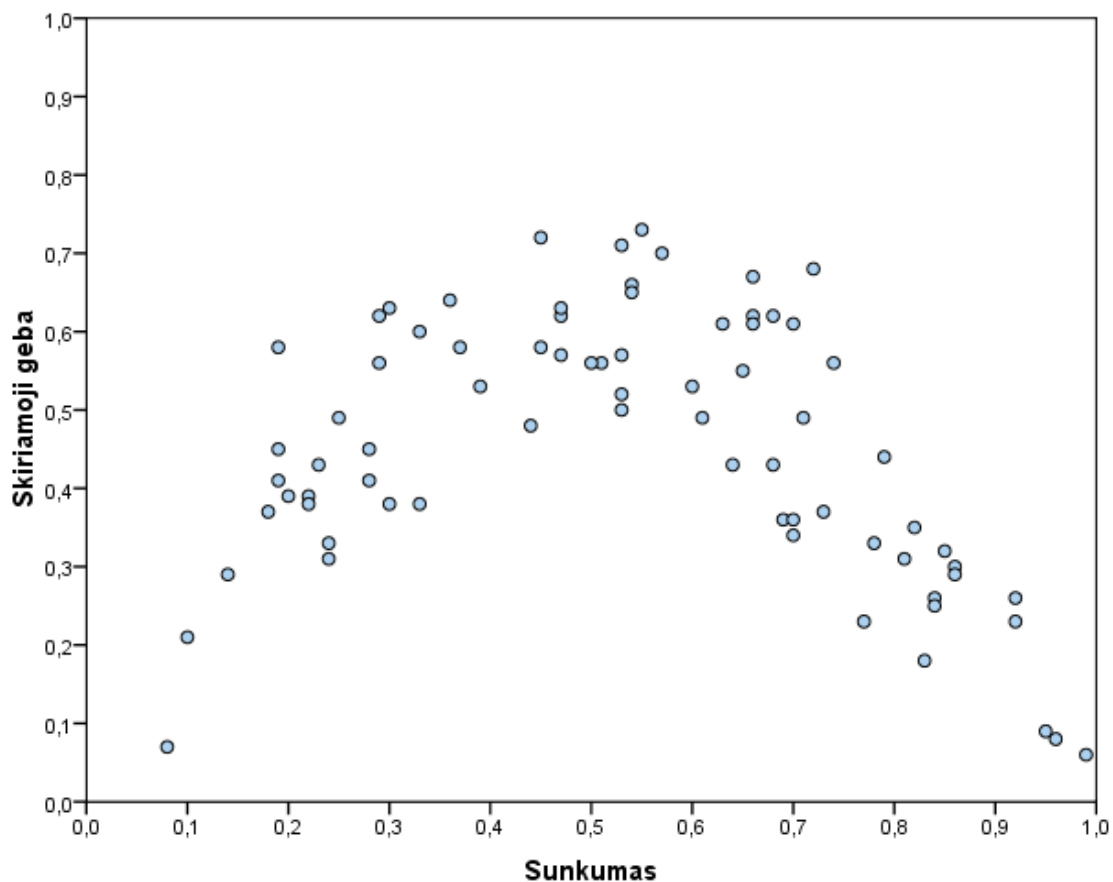
Jei klausimas buvo vertinamas vienu tašku, tai jo sunkumas tiesiogiai parodo, kuri dalis kandidatų į tą klausimą atsakė teisingai;



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

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

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



3 diagrama. Visų užduočių sunkumo ir skiriamosios gebos priklausomybė

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



1 lentelė. Informacija apie atskirų užduoties dalių tarpusavio koreliaciją.

Dalys	Klausymas	Skaitymas	Kalbos vartojimas	Rašymas	Bendra taškų suma	Bendra taškų suma minus dalis
Klausymas	1	0,76	0,79	0,63	0,88	0,79
Skaitymas	0,76	1	0,79	0,63	0,89	0,79
Kalbos vartojimas	0,79	0,79	1	0,77	0,93	0,88
Rašymas	0,63	0,63	0,77	1	0,87	0,73

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





## 2011 m. UŽSIENIO KALBOS (ANGLŲ) VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO UŽDUOTIS

### LISTENING PAPER

**B→ Part 1** (6 points, 1 point per item). You are going to hear two short telephone conversations about registering for language courses. You will hear them twice. Listen to the recording and complete the table. An example (0) has been done for you.

#### ONE

- A Good morning, London Language School, can I help you?  
B Hello, I'd like to register for a language course.  
A OK, no problem. Can I send you a form to fill in?  
B Can I do this now? I am afraid I cannot use my computer for some time.  
A Right, what is your name?  
B Anna Townsend?  
A Could you spell your last name for me?  
B T-O-W-N-S-E-N-D.  
A Thank you. What is your contact phone please?  
B 4409276115.  
A And are you under 18? We have this clause in our regulations?  
B I am, actually, 32.  
A Right. What course would you like to register for?  
B I'd like to take Intermediate Japanese, please.  
A Fine. We start the course on the 13 of July. I will let you know how to log into our Internet data base before the course. Thank you for calling.  
B Thanks a lot. Bye-bye.  
A Good bye.

#### TWO

- A Good morning, Brighton Language School, can I help you?  
B Yes, hello. I'd like to study Greek. Our family is going to rent a summer house on an island in Greece.  
A Yes, we have some courses in Greek.  
B Oh good, can you put me onto the list.  
A OK, what is your name please?  
B Sirius Wainwright.  
A Could you spell that last name for me?  
B W-A-I-N-W-R-I-G-H-T.  
A Thank you. Is this your contact phone you are calling from?  
B Yes, it's 4401775263.  
A Right. May I ask your age?  
B Sure. I am 41.  
A So it is the Beginning Greek course you are interested in.  
B Yes, I'd like to start as soon as possible.  
A Good. We will inform you about the course when we have the schedule confirmed. The preliminary date is the 8<sup>th</sup> of August.  
B Oh, thank you. Good bye.



	Conversation 1	Conversation 2
Name of the School	(0) <u>London Language School</u>	Brighton Language School
Name of the applicant	Anna TOWNSEND	Sirius (04) _____
Contact phone	(01) _____	4401775263
Age of the applicant	32	(05) _____
Course level	Intermediate (02) _____	Beginner Greek
Course date	(03) _____ July	8 (06) _____

Klausimo numeris	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
1	8,5	91,5	0,92	0,23	0,37
2	19,3	80,8	0,81	0,31	0,33
3	32,0	68,0	0,68	0,43	0,38
4	56,5	43,5	0,44	0,48	0,38
5	1,5	98,5	0,99	0,06	0,21
6	4,3	95,8	0,96	0,08	0,19

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

#### SEVEN

You are visiting a Wax museum when you hear a woman addressing a group of pupils. Who is this woman?

- A a school teacher
- B a security officer
- C a museum guide

Attention, please! Now we will go into the next room, you will see life-like figures, dressed in original clothing donated by celebrities. I'd like to ask you not to touch anything on display. The museum is very strict about this and we will ask you to leave if we think you're not taking our rules seriously. I actually had some pupils that were told to leave last week because they tried to take some gloves.

#### EIGHT

You are in a department store and you hear a shop assistant talking to a customer. What is she refusing to do?

- A exchange a faulty item
- B give him his money back
- C fix a faulty item

*Shop assistant:* I am very sorry, but I cannot do that without consulting the manager. I don't have the authority.



*Man:* It is not working at all. I want my money back.

*Shop assistant:* Yes, but I can't tell if there's really anything wrong with it just by looking at it. I can send this item to our technical department and let you know as soon as we get their opinion. If the item cannot be repaired, we can pay your money back or we can let you choose another item of the same price.

NINE

Two people are talking about a friend's party on the phone. How was the party?

- A boring
- B overcrowded
- C exciting

*Man:* Oh, nice to hear from you. I am so sorry I couldn't come to the party. How was it?

*Girl:* It wasn't very exciting. She made all this food, like she was expecting tons of people, and then hardly anyone turned up, and her stereo was so bad that if you were standing next to it, you couldn't even hear it.

TEN

Listen to a woman calling an airline. What does she want to do?

- A change her accomodation
- B change her travel date
- C change her destination

Yes, the 1st of July... Yes, Paris, France... Now, my problem is, my sister lives there, and she was supposed to be looking for a place to stay for me but she has a problem with her work right now and she asked me to reserve it from here... Yeah, well what it is, I don't really want to spend my vacation going around the city alone. So I wanted to ask you whether it would cost a lot to change the flight, maybe stay until later in the summer, when she'll be more free, and we might even travel to a few more places?

07. You are visiting a Wax museum when you hear a woman addressing a group of pupils. Who is this woman?

- A a school teacher
- B a security officer
- C a museum guide

<i>Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)</i>				<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
A	B	C*	<i>Neatsakė arba neaišku</i>			
1,3	14,0	84,3	0,5	0,84	0,26	0,27

08. You are in a department store and you hear a shop assistant talking to a customer. What is she refusing to do?

- A exchange a faulty item
- B give him his money back
- C fix a faulty item



Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B*	C	Neatsakė arba neaišku			
11,3	68,5	19,5	0,8	0,69	0,36	0,30

09. Two people are talking about a friend's party on the phone. How was the party?

- A boring
- B overcrowded
- C exciting

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A*	B	C	Neatsakė arba neaišku			
68,3	23,8	7,5	0,5	0,68	0,62	0,52

10. Listen to a woman calling an airline. What does she want to do?

- A change her accommodation
- B change her travel date
- C change her destination

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B*	C	Neatsakė arba neaišku			
11,3	82,5	6,0	0,3	0,83	0,18	0,20

**Part 3** (4 points, 1 point per item). You will hear an interview with a university professor about urban foxes. For questions 11–14, choose the best answer, A, B, or C. An example (0) has been done for you. You will hear the recording twice.

Everyone who lives in a major city seems to agree that they are seeing more foxes than ever and that these creatures are becoming more bold. Are we overrun with a new breed of fearless urban fox? Are they becoming more aggressive? And if so, what should be done? How fair is our view of the urban fox – and is it actually any different from its country cousin? Today we talk to a Bristol University professor about what we know of urban foxes.

*Journalist:* 'You know, professor, people say that something should be done about them. I would love to get them out of here. They're really a nuisance and a danger. I think the foxes are getting more bold. They almost go right up to you. I've become rather fearful myself. They've actually gone right up to my dog as well.'





*Professor:* Our perception that we are surrounded by more of them than ever is probably mistaken. We have created a stereotype of the urban fox: while rural foxes are bushy-tailed red beauties, the city dweller is a malnourished beast that screams all night.

All these views are wrong. Foxes are not big: the average weight of a fox is 5.7 kg, a little heavier than the average cat. If they are let loose in a chicken coop they will kill everything inside but their intention is to bury their prey for leaner times. And urban foxes are no more or less healthy than rural foxes.

*Journalist:* Do foxes live around a single garden in the city and have they become a real household pet?

*Professor:* A typical urban fox has a territory stretching across 80 city gardens. Devouring everything from berries to rats; foxes will have four or five cubs in the spring. We believe we are seeing more urban foxes than ever because, at this time of year, we probably are: in June, the cubs are now teenagers, exploring their local area and boldly going where their wiser parents dare not.

*Journalist:* How about attacks on children?

*Professor:* This is completely outside my experience of fox behaviour. I think young fox cubs are all teenagers, they don't know anything, they have no fear. They wander into houses, steal cat food and will even sleep on the sofa. Urban foxes are particularly fond of schools: there you can find open bins overflowing with half-eaten packed lunches and, crucially, there are no dogs. Foxes are fascinated by children. When they hear the children running around the playground they will sit in the bushes and watch them, captivated.

*Journalist:* Yet, we should beware of foxes and the dangers they may pose. How to outfox the fox?

*Professor:* My advice is never feed foxes; refrain from leaving out bird food and cat food. Don't leave rubbish bags outside. Try an infra-red device that is linked to an outdoor tap and fires water at intruding foxes. And put garden sheds on a concrete base so foxes cannot live underneath them.

11. The stereotype of the urban fox is

- A a red beauty.
- B a yelling creature.
- C an adorable pet.

<i>Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)</i>				<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
A	B*	C	<i>Neatsakė arba neaišku</i>			
26,8	53,0	19,8	0,5	0,53	0,71	0,52

12. A teenage fox is known as

- A a fearless creature.
- B a fearful creature.
- C a fierce creature.

<i>Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)</i>				<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
A*	B	C	<i>Neatsakė arba neaišku</i>			
71,0	18,0	10,8	0,3	0,71	0,49	0,43



13. Foxes like school grounds because
- A they find dog-food there.
  - B they find lunch leftovers.
  - C they love playing on the ground.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B*	C	Neatsakė arba neaišku			
4,5	85,8	9,3	0,5	0,86	0,30	0,36

14. A fox can be scared away by
- A water sprays.
  - B rubbish bags.
  - C red painted sheds.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A*	B	C	Neatsakė arba neaišku			
76,8	9,3	13,5	0,5	0,77	0,23	0,23

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

It's a familiar cinematic scene. Someone is down on their luck and they can't catch a break. Nothing seems to be going their way, and just when things couldn't get any worse, it happens. They step on some chewing gum.

For anyone who has attempted to remove a sticky clump from the bottom of their shoe, gum is certainly a nuisance one tries to avoid. But it's not just an unsightly pain for pedestrians, it's also a huge headache for the British Government, which spends an estimated £150m cleaning gum off the streets each year. Considering that gum takes as long as five years to degrade, it also means that it is posing a huge threat to the environment, and is clogging landfills across the country.

But now, a number of enterprising experts are coming up with new ways to combat our significant gum problem; everything from inventing new types of degradable gum to recycling programmes.

Apart from the obvious breath-freshening advantages, chewing gum, especially after meals, has been recognised to be effective in maintaining dental health. It has also been found that chewing can help people to relax, by reducing muscular tension. Research has also shown that chewing gum can help to increase people's ability to retain and recall information by increasing blood flow to the brain, thereby supplying additional oxygen.

So, the benefits of gum-chewing are many, but so are the negative financial and environmental implications. A British company called Revolmer wants to change the ingredients in gum and in this way combat the problems that arise from gum litter. A professor of physical chemistry at Bristol University proposed a new kind of gum with an ingredient which allows the gum to fully disintegrate into a fine powder within six months, similar to biodegradable plastic bags.

Some people believe that the issue isn't about making it easier to clean the gum off the streets, but to encourage the public to dispose of their gum more responsibly.



The introduction of 'Gummy Bins', which are colourful bins that are visibly dotted around busy areas with the sole purpose of being a place to discard used gum, has been widely applauded as an effective strategy: their presence has seen a 72 per cent reduction in chewing gum litter.

This year, there have been trial runs of the product at schools, colleges, and selected entertainment venues. An official launch of this project in the UK and in the US is planned at the beginning of next year.

But will the industry giants such as Wrigley and Cadbury join in with this new, ethical approach to chewing gum? A Wrigley spokesman says: 'Although our primary focus is, and must continue to be, addressing the behaviour that brings about littered gum through education and awareness, the Wrigley Company is also committed to financing ongoing research and development in a new gum which is less adhesive and more degradable. Our spending in this area has accelerated in recent years.'

So, perhaps, in a not too distant future, thanks to the work of some creative minds, having your day ruined by stepping on a piece of gum might just become a thing of the past.

15. It is very difficult to clear your shoes from the \_\_\_\_\_ chewing gum.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>		<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1			
55,3	44,8	0,45	0,58	0,46

16. The gum must be cleaned up since it takes awhile to \_\_\_\_\_.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>		<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1			
80,8	19,3	0,19	0,58	0,57

17. Many experts try to \_\_\_\_\_ this environmental problem.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>		<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1			
81,0	19,0	0,19	0,41	0,45

18. Regular chewers take gum for the breath \_\_\_\_\_ effect.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>		<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1			
74,8	25,3	0,25	0,49	0,48

19. Chewing gum may \_\_\_\_\_ blood flow and feed the brain.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>		<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1			
28,3	71,8	0,72	0,68	0,60



20. Revolymer company analyzes the \_\_\_\_\_ of the chewing gum.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>		<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1			
64,3	35,8	0,36	0,64	0,51

21. A new chemical formula will make chewing gum disintegration \_\_\_\_\_ to dissolving plastic bags.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>		<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1			
77,8	22,3	0,22	0,39	0,40

22. Streets will stay less littered if we teach people to act more \_\_\_\_\_.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>		<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1			
49,0	51,0	0,51	0,56	0,42

23. The 'Gummy bins' project is well received and widely \_\_\_\_\_.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>		<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1			
90,3	9,8	0,10	0,21	0,34

24. Wrigley company will hold its \_\_\_\_\_ focus on education.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>		<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1			
63,0	37,0	0,37	0,58	0,47

25. Gum litter may completely disappear in the future due to the efforts of \_\_\_\_\_ minds.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>		<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1			
46,3	53,8	0,54	0,66	0,53



## READING PAPER

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



Maldon is a town located in the east of England. The town is known for its strange racing competition held in December or January. The race is organized by the Maldon District council and local Rotary and Lions club. All the money collected in this event goes to those in need. The event was first organized in 1973. Maldon mud race is held in the local Promenade Park. Each competitor has to pass through some 200 metres of mud, run across the river, drink a pint of beer from a barrel placed there and then return to the starting point. The participants usually wear funny clothes. The biggest problem for the organizer is high tide. Some races had to be postponed because of it.



Accurate information is hard to come by, but the tradition is at least 200 years old. Each year the event becomes more and more popular with contestants coming from all around the world to compete or even simply to watch. It has long been regarded as one of the most curious and risky of English springtime pastimes. The competitors chase a large round of cheese down a steep hill in Gloucestershire, risking to be called fools and break their legs and arms. The cheese can reach speed up to 112 km/h, which is enough to knock over and injure a spectator. The first person over the finish line at the bottom of the hill wins the cheese.



The Great Christmas Pudding Race has been a London annual event since 1980. It's a charity event to raise money for Cancer Research programme. Teams represent schools, universities, companies or other organisations. They must wear fancy dress and have to run around Covent Garden Square while trying to balance a Christmas pudding on a plate! Obstacles, such as balloons full of flour, are put in their way to make it even more fun to watch.



The object of the race is to run 450 yards and get to the finishing line first, carrying a frying pan with a pancake in. The skill lies not so much in the running of the race but in flipping – and catching – the pancake. To ensure that it is not glued to the pan, the pancake must be tossed up in the air before the start and after the finish of the race. Only women who are native of the village and are over 16 years of age can enter. They must wear clothes typical of a housewife such as a skirt, apron and headscarf.

Adapted from website *traditions-uk*

In which race:

- 1 the competitors must wear carnival costumes?
- 2 the competitors must run the distance twice?
- 3 the competitors are checked against cheating?
- 4 the competitors might get injuries?
- 5 the competition depends on the natural phenomenon?
- 6 the competitors have difficulties because of objects blocking their way?

Klausimo numeris	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)					Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	A	B	C	D	Neatsakė arba neaišku			
26	92,5*	0,3	3,0	4,3	0,0	0,93	0,19	0,28
27	6,3	4,0	3,5	86,3*	0,0	0,87	0,37	0,42
28	1,3	93,8*	2,8	2,0	0,3	0,94	0,22	0,40
29	60,3*	15,8	7,00	17,0	0,0	0,60	0,45	0,37
30	12,0	6,5	76,3*	4,3	1,0	0,76	0,50	0,48

1 užduotis (%)	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,82	0,35	0,61



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

### Changes in the English language

How many words in the English language never make it into dictionaries? This is the question that researchers and members of the public can now answer using a new online (0) tool developed by Google with the help of scientists at Harvard University. The large database is being created as the (31) \_\_\_\_\_ to a new era of research in the humanities, linguistics and social sciences that has been called 'culturomics'.

The database includes more than 5m books – both fiction and non-fiction – published between 1800 and 2000. If written as a single line of (32) \_\_\_\_\_, this would stretch to the moon and back 10 times.

In their initial analysis of the database, the team found that around 8,500 new words (33) \_\_\_\_\_ the English language every year and the lexicon grew by 70% between 1950 and 2000. But most of these words do not appear in dictionaries. It is estimated that 52% of the English vocabulary (34) \_\_\_\_\_ of undocumented words in standard references.

The researchers were also able to trace how words had changed in English, for example, a trend that started in the US towards more regular forms of verbs from irregular forms like 'burnt', 'smelt' and 'spilt'. The irregular forms still are used in British English. But the *-t* irregulars may (35) \_\_\_\_\_ in England: each year, a population the size of Cambridge adopts 'burned' instead of 'burnt'.

Adapted from *The Guardian*

consists	enter	dictionary	disappear	important	key	text	tool
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Klausimo numeris	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
31	27,0	73,0	0,73	0,37	0,36
32	13,5	86,5	0,86	0,29	0,36
33	26,5	73,5	0,74	0,56	0,49
34	34,0	66,0	0,66	0,67	0,54
35	21,0	79,0	0,79	0,44	0,45

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

### Universities lead the way to the 'big society'

When David Cameron first launched his idea of the 'big society', which would see citizens work together to run libraries, post offices, transport and more, the biggest criticisms were practical ones. (0) I And would volunteers have anything close to the necessary skills required to run local services?

Students are already living the 'big society' ideal, doing free work for charities – and gaining valuable experience in return. In Britain's universities the pro bono philosophy (literally 'in the public



good'; in practice it means free) is thriving. (36) \_\_\_\_\_ The undergraduates advise local clients supervised by academics and, when required, practising lawyers.

It was appropriate to give students opportunities to see how law can work in practice, and to assist the local community. The philosophy is mirrored at universities across the country, including Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool, Kent, Oxford and many more. In fact, pro bono work has become so established that on Saturdays hosting sessions on setting up law clinics and developing project ideas are held.

(37) \_\_\_\_\_ Across the UK, engineering, public relations and business academics are all donating their time to supervise. At Queen Mary, University of London, Professor Stefano Harney and five of his business school colleagues have launched a free consultancy service to help non-governmental organisations become more business-savvy. The inspiration, he says, stemmed from 'business schools in the UK rightly being blamed for turning a blind eye to the culture of greed and exploitation. (38) \_\_\_\_\_'

Harney and his colleagues now devote hours to working with small NGOs who can't afford expensive consultants, offering advice on leadership, strategy and development. They act like psychoanalysts to these small organisations, listening to them and often helping them to work out their organisational issues for themselves. PhD students are also involved and Harney is now planning to expand his activities. (39) \_\_\_\_\_

For university students, the incentive of pro bono work is obvious: with graduate unemployment which is the highest in 17 years, it's a way to add sparkle to CVs. Add to that the boost to local communities – especially crucial now, with the public sector cutbacks – and you have, as several academics tell, 'a win-win situation'. (40) \_\_\_\_\_ It's no surprise that some are building pro bono work into timetable.

At Portsmouth University, final-year students help local charities to improve their accounting systems as part of their coursework. Caroline Willot, finance lecturer at Portsmouth University explains: 'The students got so much out of it that it is obvious that working for charities was an excellent two-sided relationship. (41) \_\_\_\_\_'.

Adapted from *The Guardian*

- A Consequently, that led to the recent financial crisis.
- B So universities under social pressure want to prove their worth.
- C Take the University of the West of England, where 200 law students and academics run a legal clinic with the Bristol Citizens Advice Bureau.
- D But he believes universities are getting better at explaining what they do for local communities.
- E But the work isn't limited to law faculties, or even just to students.
- F The charities benefit from the university's expertise and the students gain genuine work experience.
- G For a start, he is going to include undergraduates and teach them how to work with NGOs in the process.
- H Nevertheless, they do so in a way that helps the local community and it's even better.
- I *Would people really give their time for free?*

Klausimo numeris	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Neaišku	Neatsakė
36	1,8	14,3	31,3*	7,5	12,5	14,3	9,3	7,8	0,5	1,0
37	5,0	12,3	25,0	4,0	27,8*	11,3	4,5	8,0	0,8	1,5
38	21,0*	23,8	5,8	18,5	8,0	3,0	9,8	8,3	1,0	1,0
39	3,3	5,3	2,8	9,3	3,8	5,5	63,5*	5,0	0,5	1,3
40	11,5	14,3*	7,8	10,3	16,8	15,3	1,5	21,3	0,5	1,0
41	4,5	9,0	3,5	2,5	5,0	38,8*	0,8	34,5	0,5	1,0





3 užduotis (%)	<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
	0,33	0,38	0,62

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

What's on the next page in the great e-book race?

- A successful launch of the new gadget
- B Amazing storage capacity
- C The rise of glaring cover design
- D Debatable destiny of the e-book
- E Increasing popularity of the traditional book
- F Smart technologies influence the act of reading
- G The loss of pictorial art
- H A special place for the e-book

0. H

If the digital age is the final victory of the numerate over the literate, as a Salman Rushdie character memorably put it, then where does the e-book fit in? The answer, I think, is somewhere between the electric car and teleportation; or, to put it another way, between something that looks like the imminent future and something that looks like total fantasy.

42. \_\_\_\_\_

There has never been so much speculation about the future of the book. Some argue that the e-book will replace the hardback; others that it will replace the paperback, leaving print books to become semi-luxury items; others state that it will eliminate the book altogether, transforming it into some interactive multimedia experience. Everyone from publishers to hardware manufacturers and to designers is desperately trying to see around the corner. This is literature's equivalent of the space race, complete with all the one-upmanship and wild speculation that accompanied the original.

43. \_\_\_\_\_

Meanwhile, back in 2010, we have a plastic electronic device that's a new-fashioned way of reading old-fashioned books. The Kindle is the bestselling dedicated e-reader on the market. Although traditionalists bemoan the death of the book, consumers seem to have no problem making the switch from page to screen. When Amazon put on the new Kindle on the market in August, it saw its total book sales in the UK increase sixfold for that month. So how does this gadget redefine the act of reading? Is it a significant evolutionary step, or merely the fax machine of the near future?

44. \_\_\_\_\_

The immediate thing that struck me as I embarked on my first Kindle novel was how the Amazon Kindle logo was constantly in my peripheral vision. The next thing I noticed was that there were no page numbers. The corner of the screen revealed that I was 3% of the way through my novel. Immediately, the book assumed the character of a new medium. Gone was the rhythm of the page, replaced by fractions of a digital file. My progress was being measured on a progress bar, just like a software download on my computer.



45. \_\_\_\_\_

The statistical feel of those percentages chimed with the perverse fact that on my 241gm Kindle I can store 3,500 books – one a week for the next 70 years. At the pace I read, I could probably get through about 20 books before the device either packs in, is lost or becomes technologically obsolete. But then the internet has taught us that only impossible quantities of knowledge will do. No wonder, with its little keypad, the Kindle looks like a calculator for reading.

46. \_\_\_\_\_

But one of the most glaring departures from the traditional book is a design issue. Now that books are dematerialising, their covers are becoming irrelevant. We don't browse Amazon the way we do a bookshop. With e-books, this treasured task in the graphic designer's repertoire is now about as persuasive to a potential buyer as an application logo. Once you've downloaded the book, you only ever see the cover once, when you open the file for the very first time – that is, 0% of the way through. And unlike ordinary books, e-books don't flip shut. When you switch off your Kindle, the screen freezes on an image. It could have been the cover of the book you were just reading, but instead it rotates through a random series of authors' portraits. You may be enjoying William Gibson, but staring back at you is Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Adapted from *The Guardian*

Klausimo numeris	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Neaišku	Neatsakė
42	5,0	3,0	6,3	67,3*	8,5	7,3	2,3	0,0	0,5
43	58,5*	1,8	2,0	3,5	11,8	21,5	0,0	0,3	0,8
44	8,5	8,3	8,0	6,0	3,8	50,5*	14,3	0,0	0,8
45	5,3	70,3*	1,8	5,5	3,0	10,0	3,3	0,3	0,8
46	0,8	2,3	44,3	4,3	4,0	3,5	40,0*	0,0	1,0

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

47. What can the emergence of the e-book be compared to in the world of literature?

It is compared to the \_\_\_\_\_.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1			
70,3	29,8	0,30	0,63	0,53

48. How do book-lovers react towards the appearance of the e-book?

They \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the paperback book.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1			
71,0	29,0	0,29	0,62	0,54

49. Where can you see how much you have read of the e-book?

It is shown on a \_\_\_\_\_.



Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1			
72,5	27,5	0,28	0,45	0,42

50. How does a device change technologically with time?

It becomes \_\_\_\_\_.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1			
50,0	50,0	0,50	0,56	0,45

4 užduotis (%)	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
		0,47	0,57

### USE OF ENGLISH PAPER

**B→ Part 1** (8 points, 1 point per item). For questions 51–58, read the text below and decide which answer, A, B, C, or D, best fits each gap. An example (0) has been done for you.

Singapore is one of the (0) most visited cities in the world. Located at the tip of the Malay Peninsula, Singapore's tropical climate welcomes (51) \_\_\_\_\_ leisure and business travellers all year round. The excellent infrastructure enables visitors to enjoy (52) \_\_\_\_\_ many sites and attractions in a safe, clean and green environment. The award-winning Changi Airport provides airlinks to (53) \_\_\_\_\_ cities around the world. The train and subway systems are clean, fast and efficient. In addition, its modern cruise terminal has established Singapore as (54) \_\_\_\_\_ of the most popular cruising centers of South East Asia and an exciting port on (55) \_\_\_\_\_ Asian cruise tours. In the city, there is (56) \_\_\_\_\_ need for a car. Public transportation is excellent and walking is (57) \_\_\_\_\_ good way to explore the city. All popular attractions are also accessible (58) \_\_\_\_\_ tour bus.

51. A with   
 B together   
 C both   
 D each

55. A much   
 B little   
 C many   
 D more

52. A it   
 B it's   
 C its   
 D itself

56. A a   
 B no   
 C none   
 D some

53. A major   
 B lots   
 C majority   
 D minor

57. A an   
 B a   
 C the   
 D –

54. A first   
 B one   
 C each   
 D only

58. A in   
 B with   
 C to   
 D by



Klausimo numeris	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)					Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	A	B	C	D	Neatsakė			
51	23,5	4,3	57,0*	15,3	0,0	0,57	0,70	0,56
52	14,3	19,5	52,5*	13,5	0,3	0,53	0,57	0,47
53	64,8*	11,3	17,8	5,8	0,5	0,65	0,55	0,44
54	3,5	95,5*	0,3	0,5	0,3	0,95	0,09	0,18
55	1,8	4,3	84,0*	9,5	0,5	0,84	0,25	0,27
56	1,0	91,8*	2,8	4,0	0,5	0,92	0,26	0,42
57	1,8	85,0*	3,0	10,0	0,3	0,85	0,32	0,35
58	5,3	14,8	1,5	78,3*	0,3	0,78	0,33	0,32

**B→ Part 2** (8 points, 1 point per item). For questions 59–66, complete the gaps by putting the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form. An example (0) has been done for you.

I think the first time I (0) *knew* what I wanted to do with my life was when I was about four years old. I (59) \_\_\_\_\_ (**to listen**) to an old radio, playing a railroad song. The song (60) \_\_\_\_\_ (**to call**) 'Hobo Bill's Last Ride'. And I thought that was the most wonderful, amazing thing that I (61) \_\_\_\_\_ (**ever / to hear**). From that day on, I (62) \_\_\_\_\_ (**to want**) to sing on the radio. So soon enough, I started knocking on doors at the radio station. I (63) \_\_\_\_\_ (**to refuse**) more than once, but I didn't give up. Refusal makes you (64) \_\_\_\_\_ (**to rethink**) your actions and learn from them. You must (65) \_\_\_\_\_ (**to use**) the failure as a stepping stone. Close the door on the past. If you (66) \_\_\_\_\_ (**to analyze**) it as you're moving forward, you'll never fall in the same trap twice.

Klausimo numeris	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
59	38,8	61,3	0,61	0,49	0,43
60	52,8	47,3	0,47	0,62	0,50
61	72,3	27,8	0,28	0,41	0,38
62	30,0	70,0	0,70	0,36	0,31
63	45,8	54,3	0,54	0,65	0,52
64	47,3	52,8	0,53	0,50	0,37
65	34,5	65,5	0,66	0,62	0,51
66	53,0	47,0	0,47	0,63	0,49

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

People increasingly look to food to solve (0) their health problems. Over the past decade, the biggest trend in food marketing has been the shift (67) \_\_\_\_\_ organic, 'natural' and even 'whole' foods. Consumers in wealthier markets worldwide have demanded foods (68) \_\_\_\_\_ minimal processing and added health-promoting ingredients in the belief that such food is healthier for their bodies. Functional foods do more (69) \_\_\_\_\_ just provide nutrients – they may play a role (70) \_\_\_\_\_ reducing your risk of disease. The modern craze (71) \_\_\_\_\_ functional foods began much more recently and what is more interesting



(72) \_\_\_\_\_ started in Asia, not Europe. Long before Activia came Yakult, a bioactive yogurt-like drink from Japan that is now available worldwide. (73) \_\_\_\_\_ average, the Japanese spend twice as much per person (74) \_\_\_\_\_ functional foods as Americans and nearly three times as much as Europeans.

Klausimo numeris	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
67	85,8	14,3	0,14	0,29	0,34
68	70,0	30,0	0,30	0,38	0,36
69	29,8	70,3	0,70	0,61	0,54
70	61,0	39,0	0,39	0,53	0,42
71	92,3	7,8	0,08	0,07	0,12
72	45,0	55,0	0,55	0,73	0,56
73	75,8	24,3	0,24	0,31	0,33
74	76,5	23,5	0,24	0,33	0,28

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

<p>Steven Spielberg started his (0) ..... career from charging five cents per ticket to viewing parties for his homemade movies to becoming the most commercially (75) ..... director in Hollywood history. When Spielberg was a child, he was shy and (76) ..... boy who was self-admittedly afraid of everything. So, by focusing on his (77) ..... Spielberg was able to conquer his fears and prove both himself and his doubters wrong. Spielberg (78) ..... observed the world and usually sought ideas for his films from everyone and everything around him. Despite living in his (79) ..... world and taking himself to far off lands, he always sought (80) ..... from what was closest to his heart – his family. At work Spielberg likes things done his way. But he understands that his colleagues require the (81) ..... to do what they need as well. By maintaining this delicate balance, he (82) ..... became one of the most esteemed directors in the movie industry.</p>	IMPRESSION	(0) <i>impressive</i>
	SUCCEED	(75)
	SOCIAL	(76)
	STRONG	(77)
	CRITICISE	(78)
	IMAGINE	(79)
	INSPIRE	(80)
	DEPEND	(81)
	PRACTICE	(82)

Klausimo numeris	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
75	71,0	29,0	0,29	0,56	0,45
76	55,5	44,5	0,45	0,72	0,56
77	77,0	23,0	0,23	0,43	0,40



78	81,0	19,0	0,19	0,45	0,46
79	82,5	17,5	0,18	0,37	0,38
80	34,5	65,5	0,66	0,61	0,51
81	78,3	67,3	0,22	0,38	0,39
82	21,8	32,8	0,33	0,60	0,50

**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.

83. It is impossible that you saw Susan, she is in Italy.

**can't**

You \_\_\_\_\_ Susan, she is in Italy.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
7,3	58,5	34,3	0,64	0,43	0,59

84. There was no juice left yesterday.

**ran**

We \_\_\_\_\_ juice.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
22,3	29,5	48,3	0,63	0,61	0,60

85. I'd prefer you begin working hard.

**rather**

I \_\_\_\_\_ working hard.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
68,5	23,0	8,5	0,20	0,39	0,49

86. 'Don't go close to the edge of the cliff', the teacher said to me.

**warned**

The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ close to the edge of the cliff.

Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
0	1	2			
18,8	43,0	38,3	0,60	0,53	0,58

**WRITING PAPER**

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

**B→ Part 1** (12 points). You got an interesting letter from your friend Dan describing his favourite pastime activity parkour (free running). Write a letter to your friend about your favourite activity in which tell:

- when you started it;
- why you started it;
- why you recommend it.

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

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

1 užduotis (%)	<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
	0,70	0,34	0,74

**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 WAYS OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

Give at least two reasons to support your choice.

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

2 užduotis (%)	<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
	0,53	0,52	0,84

