

2024 METŲ UŽSIENIO KALBOS (ANGLŲ) VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO REZULTATŲ STATISTINĖ ANALIZĖ

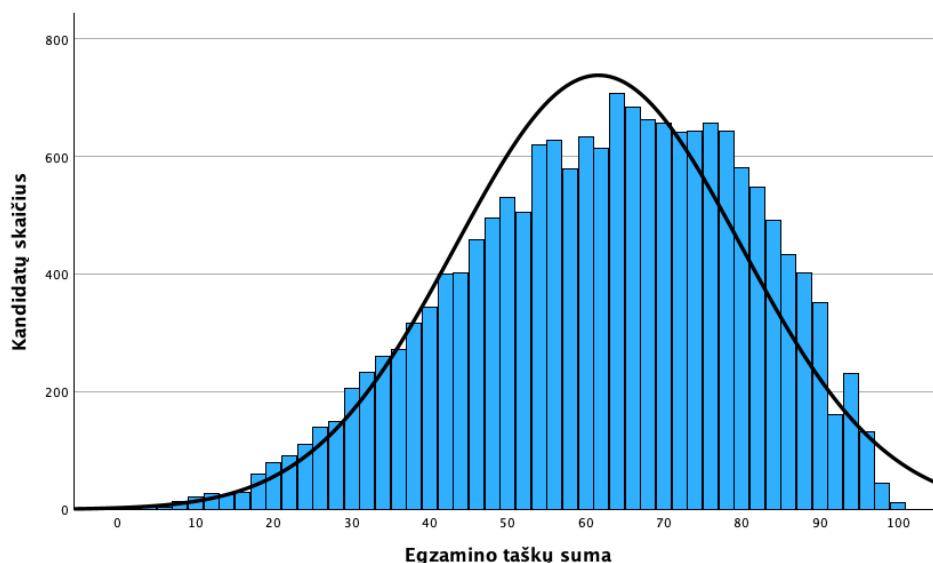
Bendroji dalis

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 (sakininės sąveikos ir raiškos) užduotys. Kiekvienai iš šių dalių skiriama po 25 proc. taškų. Egzaminas vykdomas dviem etapais skirtingomis dienomis.

2024 m. balandžio 3, 4 ir 5 d. mokiniai laikė užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino (toliau – anglų kalbos VBE) kalbėjimo dalį, o 2024 m. birželio 7 d. – klausymo, skaitymo ir rašymo dalis. Egzaminą leista laikyti 18 206 kandidatams per pagrindinę sesiją metu ir 106 kandidatams per pakartotinę sesiją. Dėl įvairių priežasčių į egzaminą neatvyko 793 kandidatai. Anglų kalbos egzamino kalbėjimo dalies ir testo pagrindinėse sesijose dalyvavo ir įvertinimą gavo 16 929 kandidatai.

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 107 laikusieji (0,6 proc.), kurie surinko nuo 0 iki 15 užduoties taškų.

Anglų kalbos valstybinio brandos egzamino kandidatų surinktų užduoties taškų vidurkis yra 61,6 taško, taškų sumos standartinis nuokrypis yra 18,3. Šiomet iš 100 galimų taškų daugiausia buvo surinkta 100 taškų. Anglų kalbos valstybinį brandos egzaminą laikusių kandidatų surinktų taškų pasiskirstymas pateiktas 1 diagramoje.

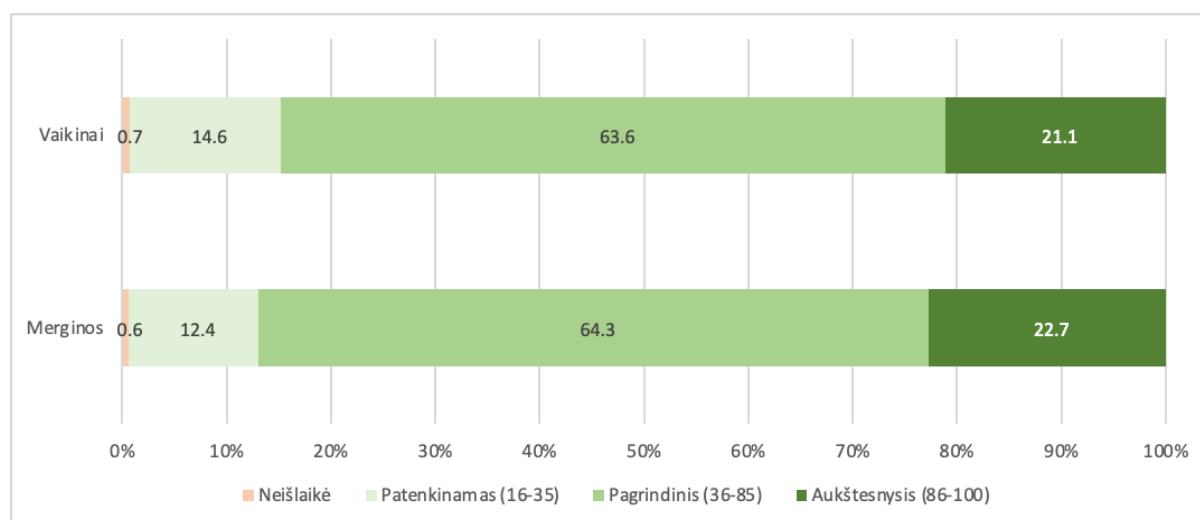


1 diagrama. Užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą laikusių kandidatų surinktų taškų histograma

Merginos sudarė 50,5 proc. visų laikusiųjų egzaminą. Jos vidutiniškai surinko 62,4 užduoties taško. Vaikinai vidutiniškai surinko 60,7 užduoties taško. Tarp neišlaikiusiųjų egzamino buvo 0,6 proc. merginų ir 0,7 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 21,8 proc. visų laikusiųjų egzaminą, pagrindinį pasiekimų lygį pasiekė 64,1 proc., o patenkinamąjį – 13,5 proc.

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 parametraž 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:

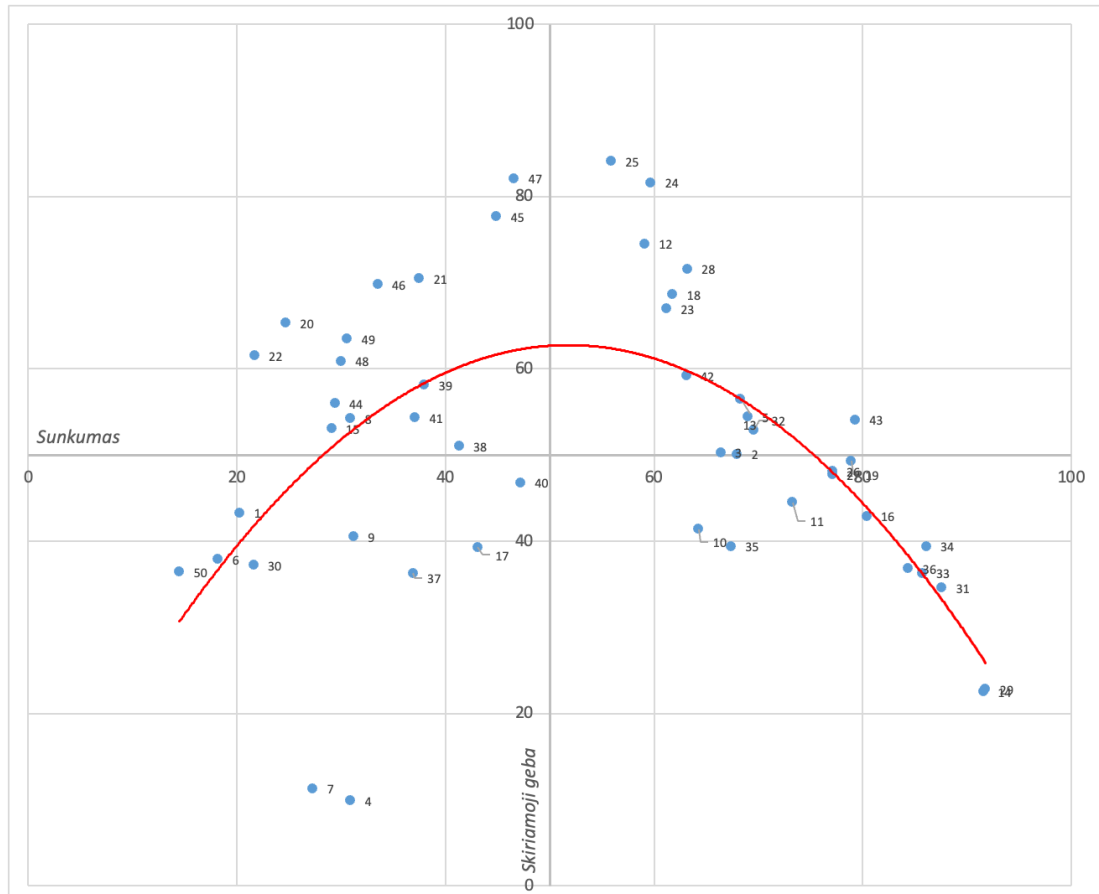
- LL – labai lengvi,
- L – lengvi,
- V – vidutinio sunkumo,
- S – sunkūs,
- LS – labai sunkūs.

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

Dalis	Klausimo Nr.	Maksimumas	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija su visu testu	Koreliacija su testo dalimi (klausymas arba skaitymas)	
Klausymas	1	1	20,3	S	43,3	0,426	0,513
	2	1	68,0	L	50,1	0,434	0,504
	3	1	66,4	L	50,3	0,432	0,504
	4	1	30,9	S	9,9	0,094	0,149
	5	1	69,0	L	54,4	0,466	0,512
	6	1	18,2	LS	37,9	0,373	0,445
	7	1	27,3	S	11,3	0,101	0,158
	8	1	30,9	S	54,2	0,457	0,520
	9	1	31,2	S	40,5	0,340	0,453
	10	1	64,3	L	41,4	0,352	0,392
	11	1	73,3	L	44,5	0,407	0,444
	12	1	59,1	V	74,5	0,600	0,657
	13	1	68,3	L	56,5	0,480	0,534
	14	1	91,6	LL	22,5	0,355	0,350
	15	1	29,1	S	53,1	0,454	0,519
	16	1	80,4	LL	42,9	0,444	0,479
	17	1	43,1	V	39,3	0,322	0,396
	18	1	61,8	L	68,6	0,562	0,619
	19	1	78,9	L	49,3	0,497	0,516
	20	1	24,7	S	65,3	0,585	0,628
	21	1	37,5	S	70,5	0,568	0,598
	22	1	21,7	S	61,5	0,576	0,622

Dalis	Klausimo Nr.	Maksimumas	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija su visu testu	Koreliacija su testo dalimi (klausymas arba skaitymas)	
	23	1	61,2	L	67,0	0,554	0,562
	24	1	59,7	V	81,6	0,659	0,668
	25	1	55,9	V	84,1	0,666	0,670
Skaitymas	26	1	77,1	L	48,1	0,470	0,511
	27	1	77,1	L	47,7	0,460	0,493
	28	1	63,2	L	71,6	0,594	0,626
	29	1	91,8	LL	22,8	0,367	0,392
	30	1	21,6	S	37,2	0,349	0,380
	31	1	87,6	LL	34,6	0,449	0,469
	32	1	69,6	L	52,9	0,466	0,488
	33	1	85,7	LL	36,3	0,432	0,464
	34	1	86,1	LL	39,4	0,482	0,490
	35	1	67,4	L	39,4	0,344	0,391
	36	1	84,4	LL	36,8	0,418	0,448
	37	1	36,9	S	36,3	0,302	0,372
	38	1	41,3	V	51,0	0,409	0,474
	39	1	38,0	S	58,1	0,469	0,535
	40	1	47,2	V	46,8	0,375	0,449
	41	1	37,1	S	54,3	0,442	0,512
	42	1	63,1	L	59,2	0,490	0,533
	43	1	79,3	L	54,1	0,549	0,559
	44	1	29,4	S	56,0	0,480	0,518
	45	1	44,9	V	77,7	0,611	0,646
	46	1	33,5	S	69,8	0,572	0,612
	47	1	46,6	V	82,1	0,639	0,677
	48	1	30,0	S	60,9	0,517	0,556
	49	1	30,6	S	63,5	0,533	0,564
50	1	14,5	LS	36,4	0,406	0,436	

Visų užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinio brandos egzamino užduočių išsibarstymas 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 išsibarstymo diagrama

Egzamino rašymo dalis buvo vertinama pagal atskirus kriterijus: turinio, formos ir rašybos. Rašymo dalyje kandidatai pateikė po du darbus – laišką ir rašinį (esė). Toliau 2 lentelėje yra pateikti rašymo vertinimo rezultatai pagal atskiras dalis bei pagal atskirus vertinimo kriterijus.

2 lentelė. Užsienio kalbos (anglų) VBE rašymo dalies vertinimo suvestinė

	Maksimalus taškų skaičius	Taškų vidurkis	Taškų vidurkis proc.	Koreliacija			
				su visu testu	su rašymo dalimi	su laiško bendrais taškais	su esė bendrais taškais
Rašymo dalis	25	16,3	65,4	0,849	–	–	–
Laiškas	10	8,1	81,0	0,672	0,79	–	0,593
Esė	15	8,2	55,0	0,817	0,962	0,593	–
Laiško turinys	4	3,5	86,3	0,491	0,595	0,816	0,419
Laiško forma	3	2,5	82,7	0,465	0,616	0,796	0,456
Laiško rašyba	3	2,2	72,3	0,672	0,700	0,802	0,563
Esė turinys	6	3,0	50,5	0,765	0,912	0,544	0,955
Esė forma	4	2,6	64,0	0,748	0,910	0,569	0,942
Esė rašyba	5	2,7	54,0	0,810	0,911	0,579	0,939

Užsienio kalbos (anglų) valstybinį brandos egzaminą sudaro kalbėjimo, klausymo, skaitymo ir rašymo dalys. Atskirų dalių vertinimo rezultatų suvestinė ir jų tarpusavio koreliacijos pateiktos 3 lentelėje.

3 lentelė. Užsienio kalbos (anglų) VBE atskirų dalių vertinimo suvestinė

	Maksima- lus taškų skaičius	Taškų vidurkis	Taškų vidurkis proc.	Koreliacija				
				su viso egzamino taškų suma	su kalbėjimo taškų suma	su klausymo taškų suma	su skaitymo taškų suma	su rašymo taškų suma
Kalbėjimo dalis	25	19,0	75,9	0,797	–	0,579	0,586	0,583
Klausymo dalis	25	12,7	50,9	0,872	0,579	–	0,792	0,611
Skaitymo dalis	25	13,8	55,4	0,889	0,586	0,792	–	0,665
Rašymo dalis	25	16,3	65,4	0,836	0,583	0,611	0,665	–

2024 m. UŽSIENIO KALBOS (ANGLŲ) VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO UŽDUOTIS

I. LISTENING PAPER

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 one minute to look at the questions.

Klausimas Nr. 1

Situation 1. You will hear a former sportsman speaking about his Olympic achievements.

01. Which Olympic sport did he conquer?

- A** hurdles
- B** running
- C** swimming

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C*	Neatsakė			
22,0	57,4	20,3	0,4	20,3	43,3	0,426

Klausimas Nr. 2

02. Which Olympic medal was his biggest achievement?

- A** Gold
- B** Silver
- C** Bronze

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B*	C	Neatsakė			
28,6	68,0	3,1	0,3	68,0	50,1	0,434

Klausimas Nr. 3

Situation 2. You will hear part of a weather forecast on the radio.

03. What does the forecast warn listeners about?

- A** a breeze
- B** a blizzard
- C** some slush

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B*	C	Neatsakė			
9,2	66,4	24,1	0,3	66,4	50,3	0,432

Klausimas Nr. 4

04. Which US state will be affected most severely?

- A Iowa
- B Nebraska
- C Minnesota

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A*	B	C	Neatsakė			
30,9	46,3	22,5	0,3	30,9	9,9	0,094

Klausimas Nr. 5

Situation 3. You will hear a vet speaking to a man about his dog, Max, who is unwell.

05. What are the noticeable changes in Max's behaviour?

- A Max is eating and drinking less.
- B Max is less playful and drinking more.
- C Max is eating less and regularly barking.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B*	C	Neatsakė			
10,0	69,0	20,7	0,3	69,0	54,4	0,466

Klausimas Nr. 6

06. What does the man mention about Max's sleeping pattern?

- A Max is sleeping less during the day and less at night.
- B Max is sleeping more during the day and less at night.
- C Max is sleeping more during the day and more at night.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A*	B	C	Neatsakė			
18,2	73,4	8,2	0,2	18,2	37,9	0,373

Klausimas Nr. 7

Situation 4. You will hear a news report about an election.

- 07.** Which party is least likely to shape the Cabinet?
A The Unity Party
B The Centre Party
C The Progress Party

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A*	B	C	Neatsakė			
27,3	52,7	19,7	0,2	27,3	11,3	0,101

Klausimas Nr. 8

- 08.** How does the general current voter turnout compare to four years ago?
A less active
B more active
C no changes

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C*	Neatsakė			
9,3	59,6	30,9	0,2	30,9	54,2	0,457

Klausimas Nr. 9

Situation 5. You will hear part of a podcast between a man and a woman discussing their recent trip.

- 09.** What was the highlight of their trip on the first day?
A the snow-covered lake
B the seasonal transitions
C the birds in the morning

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C*	Neatsakė			
55,8	12,7	31,2	0,3	31,2	40,5	0,340

Klausimas Nr. 10

- 10.** What particularly grabbed their interest on the second day?
A the smell of the evergreen forest
B the harmony of woodland noises
C their sightings of squirrels and rabbits

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B*	C	Neatsakė			
14,0	64,3	21,5	0,3	64,3	41,4	0,352

Part 2 (4 points, 1 point per item). You will hear an interview with Paul Buzz, a tattoo artist. 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.

Klausimas Nr. 11

11. What inspires the artist's tattooing style?

- A** surrealist art
- B** an expressionist approach
- C** the skateboarding community

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B*	C	Neatsakė			
5,8	73,3	20,6	0,2	73,3	44,5	0,407

Klausimas Nr. 12

12. Which best describes Paul's attitude towards tattooing?

- A** Tattoos should always be clean and well-executed.
- B** Extensive gear is essential for enhancing creativity.
- C** Defects in the tattooing process are not a cause for concern.

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B	C*	Neatsakė			
17,0	23,6	59,1	0,2	59,1	74,5	0,600

Klausimas Nr. 13

13. Why did Paul create the 'Body of Reverbs'?

- A** to limit the use of technology in tattoo art
- B** to capture the ritualistic essence of tattooing
- C** to eliminate the physical sensations during tattooing

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B*	C	Neatsakė			
3,6	68,3	27,9	0,2	68,3	56,5	0,480

Klausimas Nr. 14

14. What has inspired Paul's recent work in terms of subject matter?

- A abstract concepts
- B everyday surroundings
- C rough and textured patterns

Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)				Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
A	B*	C	Neatsakė			
3,3	91,6	4,9	0,2	91,6	22,5	0,355

Part 3 (5 points, 1 point per item). You will hear some people speaking about the accommodation they had at university. 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.

Which aspect of their accommodation did the student value most?

- A peaceful student haven
- B cultivating social bonds
- C life-enhancing amenities
- D navigating utilities together
- E strategic residential location
- F flexible accommodation options
- G welcoming personal independence

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

Klausimo Nr.	Teisingas atsakymas	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)							Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija su testu
		B	C	D	E	F	G	Neatsakė			
15	C	2,0	29,1	2,4	26,4	33,5	6,4	0,3	29,1	53,1	0,454
16	D	4,5	5,1	80,4	1,4	2,8	5,5	0,3	80,4	42,9	0,444
17	E	3,4	15,2	2,9	43,1	28,3	6,7	0,4	43,1	39,3	0,322
18	G	3,7	16,8	7,4	5,4	4,6	61,8	0,4	61,8	68,6	0,562
19	B	78,9	5,7	2,4	4,1	5,3	3,3	0,3	78,9	49,3	0,497

Part 4 (6 points, 1 point per item). You will hear a talk on sign languages. 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 one minute to read the text.

Sign Languages

Sign language is a way for (0) deaf people and their families and friends to communicate. Also, those who can hear learn sign language to help remove obstacles for people with hearing loss in order to (20) _____ equality at work or when studying. It is often thought that there is just one universal system that all deaf people understand as their native sign language, but there isn't. In fact, the language used at international events has been (21) _____ to aid global communication. Specific physical signals, such as hand signs, or facial expressions (22) _____ the communicative message to the other person. For example, to ask an open 'wh' question, we lower the (23) _____. To express a time reference or give a positive answer, the (24) _____ is used. If we knew at least a few of these signs, we could contribute to promoting positive communities that are more (25) _____.

Klausimo Nr.	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija su testu
20	24,7	65,3	0,585
21	37,5	70,5	0,568
22	21,7	61,5	0,576
23	61,2	67,0	0,554
24	59,7	81,6	0,659
25	55,9	84,1	0,666

II. READING PAPER

Duration: 60 minutes, 25 points

Part 1 (4 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about vlogging. 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).

Vlogging

- A** Create videos for like-minded people
- B** Find your voice and niche
- C** Decide on a static or dynamic type
- D** Maintain high-quality visuals and audio
- E** Have realistic expectations about your success
- F** Copy successful vloggers who have a loyal following

26. _____ Once you've chosen the platform or app and settled on your purpose, message, and audience, pick a style: either 'talking head' or 'follow me around'. In the first, the camera doesn't move as the vlogger voices their views about a subject or walks the audience through a process, such as a make-up tutorial or a 'how-to' on earning money. The message may be supplemented by appealing visuals and audio in the background. The latter vlogging style involves seeing creators in different locations as they record clips with portable mics, making it especially popular for travel vlogs.
27. _____ The highest-paid YouTube vlogger was an eight-year-old boy who made \$26 million. Most would struggle to copy his achievement, but you can monetise your ideas by allowing adverts on each video and being paid a few cents per view. Be ambitious but sensible about your channel's potential. You could charge a subscription fee or use affiliate links to get a small percentage of any products viewers buy. Once established, niche vloggers with an influential voice may find brands pay well for high-quality videos that sound good enough to promote specific products.
28. _____ Define the type of vlog you want in order to build a loyal following. Having consistent content will allow viewers to understand whether to expect videos on fitness, food, unboxing, generating income, or gaming, which will make it more likely for the relevant groups to subscribe to your channel. Look at similar content for inspiration: copying others might be tempting, but to achieve success, it is crucial to develop your own unique way of communicating, whether that is improvised or scripted.
29. _____ Make sure what you produce is aesthetically appealing and generally encourage the audience to watch more. This can be achieved by adding outstanding graphics and using decent gear, such as cameras and microphones with high dynamic range. Most mobile phones have excellent cameras these days, but bad sound is one of the biggest turnoffs, as is inadequate lighting and poor editing. Think about your thumbnail images and remember to post regularly to the platform – once a week at the very least.

Klausimo Nr.	Teisingas atsakymas	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)						Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija su testu
		B	C	D	E	F	Neatsakė			
26	C	13,9	77,1	4,5	3,0	1,2	0,2	77,1	48,1	0,470
27	E	11,5	1,1	2,1	77,1	7,9	0,3	77,1	47,7	0,460
28	B	63,2	11,6	0,3	6,8	17,7	0,4	63,2	71,6	0,594
29	D	1,5	4,7	91,8	1,4	0,3	0,3	91,8	22,8	0,367

Part 2 (6 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about the 2024 Paris Olympic Games. 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).

Paris 2024

breaking	following	limits	looking	participate	preceding	present	profile	way
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Since the Paris Olympic Games of 1900 and 1924, this great sporting festival has changed significantly. The (0) profile and wider impact the Paris Games enjoy in the 21st century is barely comparable with the situation at the start of the (30) _____ century. Paris 2024 is breaking new ground by taking sports competitions and the Opening Ceremony into the city. For the very first time, it is organised beyond the (31) _____ of a stadium in a prestigious setting by the River Seine. This year, the spectacle of this 33rd Olympiad, orchestrated by actor and director Thomas Jolly, will be (32) _____ all the codes of the genre, combining artistic performances and presentations of the athletes in an unprecedented way.

With 140 to 170 boats transporting the national delegations, the athletes' parade will wind its (33) _____ down a 6 km stretch of the river between Austerlitz Bridge and the Trocadéro. While around 60,000 spectators normally attend the Opening Ceremony, at least eight times as many will gather on the banks of the Seine, and more than 80 per cent of visitors will be able to (34) _____ free of charge.

Enthusiasm has been growing since the introduction of the mascot, the Phryges – colourful red characters that depict the little Phrygian cap, the symbol of freedom. Having been (35) _____ ahead towards the Games since then, athletes and spectators alike are eagerly awaiting the chance to witness how the thrilling competitions and unforgettable moments will unfold.

Klausimo Nr.	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija su testu
30	21,6	37,2	0,349
31	87,6	34,6	0,449
32	69,6	52,9	0,466
33	85,7	36,3	0,432
34	86,1	39,4	0,482
35	67,4	39,4	0,344

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

The Pandora’s Box of ChatGPT has been Opened!

The risks created by artificial intelligence can seem overwhelming. This new frontier of invention will cause people to be lazy: they won’t use their minds anymore; they will rely on the device for everything. This will be the end of true creativity and originality. (0) A. However, there’s a good reason to think that we can deal with them. This is not the first time a major innovation has introduced new threats necessitating new controls.

Whether it was the introduction of cars or the rise of personal computers and the Internet, people have managed other transformative moments and, despite a lot of turbulence, come out better off in the end. Soon after the first automobiles were on the road, there was the first car crash. But we didn’t ban cars; we adopted speed limits, safety standards, drunk-driving laws, and other rules of the road. Fears about how new technologies will reshape society have existed for millennia, and in many ways, those fears have not been ungrounded. (36) _____. Instead, we need to consider how we will approach and utilise the technology to orient that change in a positive direction.

With the release of ChatGPT, generative Artificial Intelligence software, many school systems have responded to concerns in the education sector around plagiarism by completely banning the program. However, the software is only the beginning of new technological horizons which can be used productively and innovatively in the classroom. (37) _____. What is needed is a comprehensive understanding of how to use the program and, perhaps most importantly, where its shortcomings lie. If students regard the program as a digital genie in a bottle, equipped to write their papers at the push of a button, they will not only generate incorrect and uncreative work but will hamper their own writing in the process. (38) _____. Therefore, provided that students have a realistic and healthy attitude, ChatGPT has the potential to aid them significantly in their learning and writing.

By discussing the uses and benefits of the program, teachers can help students recognise the role that critical thinking plays in completing an assignment and approach ChatGPT as just another tool in their arsenal. Educators must emphasise that students must have a strong initial concept, creative approach, research acumen, and grammatical knowledge. (39) _____. For this reason, students also need to be aware that ChatGPT is a large language model that generates responses based only on the input it has been trained on. (40) _____. Moreover, it may contain hidden biases.

A student’s comprehension can be negatively affected due to inappropriate or stylistically bland vocabulary or sentence structures suggested by ChatGPT, which fails to recognise important nuances in language that are necessary for effective writing. (41) _____. It is in no one’s interest for students to run the risk of becoming dependent on the software, as this blind reliance can hinder their own capabilities as budding researchers, writers, and thinkers. ChatGPT will undoubtedly alter the way that students learn, so educators’ worries are not unfounded; nevertheless, the software is here to stay. (42) _____. They should provide students with robust instruction on how to use the program responsibly. Therefore, rather than banning the software, those in the education sector should seek to demystify ChatGPT and equip students to utilise it with discretion.

- A** *These are all fair predictions, and the concerns they raise need to be taken seriously.*
- B** Otherwise, each user is at the mercy of the software, which is not without (sometimes critical) factual errors.
- C** We should not be asking whether technology will have an impact on us as individuals and as a society.
- D** But it turns out that banning ChatGPT from the classroom was the wrong move.
- E** ChatGPT's value as an educational tool is proportional to the amount of instruction students receive regarding it.
- F** These flaws in the software are why students must be trained to question, analyse, and critically evaluate all of the program's output.
- G** However, instead of allowing their worst fears to become reality, teachers should realise that the antidote to them is in their hands.
- H** If, on the other hand, they can approach the program as one of many digital tools available, it can enhance their work.
- I** While this information is vast and varied, it's not flawless.

Klausimo Nr.	Teisingas atsakymas	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)								Neatsakė	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija su testu
		B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I				
36	C	2,4	84,4	2,0	0,8	0,9	4,8	1,7	2,8	0,3	84,4	36,8	0,418
37	E	4,4	1,7	30,7	36,9	4,6	6,9	9,5	4,8	0,4	36,9	36,3	0,302
38	H	5,0	1,5	3,5	13,7	25,4	4,7	41,3	4,4	0,5	41,3	51	0,409
39	B	38,0	1,4	1,1	18,1	10,0	6,1	12,9	11,9	0,6	38	58,1	0,469
40	I	17,2	1,9	1,4	6,1	16,1	2,6	6,9	47,2	0,7	47,2	46,8	0,375
41	F	16,7	3,0	3,2	8,9	37,1	5,9	13,9	10,4	0,8	37,1	54,3	0,442
42	F	4,4	2,8	6,0	7,8	3,5	63,1	6,5	5,2	0,6	63,1	59,2	0,490

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

Fail Big, Live Better

For most people, failure is pretty simple: it's bad, even shameful. Life is going well if you do not experience failures, and we think that avoiding failure is obviously the right goal. We worry about what it says about us when we get something wrong (we're not good enough!). The social stigma of failure exacerbates the spontaneous tendency to react. The instinct is so strong that we can find ourselves upset about the smallest missteps – the comment that falls flat in a meeting or stumbling on an uneven sidewalk that has us furtively glance around to see if anyone noticed. Add to these timeless anxieties the never-ending chore of self-presentation in our age of ubiquitous social media. Countless studies find today's teens obsessed with putting forward a sanitised version of their lives, endlessly checking for 'likes', suffering from comparisons, real or imaginary, and aiming for perfection.

For both children and adults, the pressure to maintain appearances persists across various domains like careers, attractiveness, and social engagements. While acknowledging the inevitability of failure as a part of life, we recognise it as a source of opportunities for growth and advancement. Yet, within these social norms, being resilient and deriving lessons from setbacks becomes crucial for overcoming the emotional and practical barriers that block our capacity for embracing the transformative potential embedded in failure. But what if we could learn to get into the habit of reframing failure as a source of discovery and personal development? What if we could face problems and setbacks with honesty to clear the path for growth and progress?

We've questioned and pushed back against habitual ways of thinking about failure for quite some time now. In our lives and in our organisations, most of us would benefit from more failures, not fewer. This potentially provocative statement applies only when those failures lead to growth and learning, though. People should (and can) take precautions, thereby preventing too many failures. When a patient goes into the operating theatre, it's right that the surgeon triple-check which knee requires surgery before making the first cut. When you're baking a cake, it's important to follow the quantities set out in the recipe. Best practices like these play a major role and this prevents failure; however, they're only available in well-understood contexts. Unfortunately, there is no instruction manual for every aspect of life.

Failures that are the result of well-thought-out, deliberate efforts to innovate or experiment are to be welcomed because they point us forward towards eventual success. They shut down one path and force us to seek another. Medicine is a perfect example of that. Without their willingness to tolerate and learn from intelligent failures along the way, most of the life-saving advances we now take for granted would not exist. As cardiologist Dr James Forrester wrote: 'In medicine, we learn more from our mistakes than from our successes.' But the truth of Forrester's statement says nothing about how to navigate through failure's painful side effects.

Fortunately, failing well is something we can learn. We can replace fear and shame with curiosity and growth. For this, we need to start recognising the human tendency to play in order not to lose, which holds us back from new challenges – and choose instead to play to win. Playing to win comes with the danger of failing, but it also brings rewarding experiences and novel accomplishments. Failing well is about increasing the frequency of intelligent failure where the upside more than compensates for the downside.

Fear too often inhibits us from taking the smart risks that are essential to our discovery – of friends, hobbies and career moves alike. Embracing failure becomes intellectually and emotionally feasible once you grasp the need to limit it to right-sized, thoughtful, goal-driven experiments in new territory. This is what inventors, scientists, chefs, and entrepreneurs do for a living. But the rest of us can do it too, to live fuller, more adventurous lives.

Summary

The primary (0) goal for most people is to avoid failure, which is often viewed as something embarrassing that hinders our personal and professional lives. The fear of judgment increases our natural desire to negatively (43) _____ to even the smallest mistakes, driven by the social stigma of failure amplified by social media. Fostering inner strength and learning from difficulties are both essential to navigating challenges that (44) _____ our path to gaining the positive lessons of failure. Embracing additional failures, when they are the right kind of wrong, can (45) _____ us by offering meaningful insights and guiding us toward eventual success in various aspects of life. Implementing optimal practices (46) _____ setbacks in familiar scenarios, but in undiscovered areas where experimentation is crucial, the risk of failure persists, offering valuable insights for the journey. Furthermore, accepting intelligent failures, which should be (47) _____ as valuable lessons, guides us to success by redirecting paths and fostering growth. The history of innovation emphasises how such failures (48) _____ people to seek transformative advances. To promote personal development, it is essential that we accept new opportunities, not only (49) _____ the value of shifting from a defensive worldview to a proactive 'play-to-win' mindset but also embracing the benefits of intelligent failures. We should still acknowledge life's risks and dangers while understanding the (50) _____ for thoughtful ventures that can create a life of adventure and fulfilment for all.

Klausimo Nr.	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija su testu
43	79,3	54,1	0,549
44	29,4	56,0	0,480
45	44,9	77,7	0,611
46	33,5	69,8	0,572
47	46,6	82,1	0,639
48	30,0	60,9	0,517
49	30,6	63,5	0,533
50	14,5	36,4	0,406

III. WRITING PAPER

Duration: 90 minutes, 25 points

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

You are the leader of a group involved in an international project. Your group has not finished your task on time.

Write an email to Ms Jenny Thornley, the project coordinator, and:

- describe the task your group was given;
- explain why your group has not been able to finish the task on time;
- suggest how you can fix the situation (give at least two suggestions).

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:

Many companies advertise their products or services on social media platforms*.

What impact (positive, negative, or both) might such adverts have on the young people using these platforms?

*Instagram, Tik Tok, Facebook, etc.

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.