



# 2008 METŲ ANGLŲ KALBOS VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO REZULTATŲ STATISTINĖ ANALIZĖ

2008 m. birželio 4 d. valstybinį anglų kalbos brandos egzaminą laikė 14 411 kandidatų – vidurinio ugdymo programos baigiamųjų klasių mokiniai ir ankstesnių laidų abiturientai, panorę perlaikyti anglų kalbos valstybinį brandos egzaminą. Dėl įvairių priežasčių į egzaminą neatvyko 192 kandidatai.

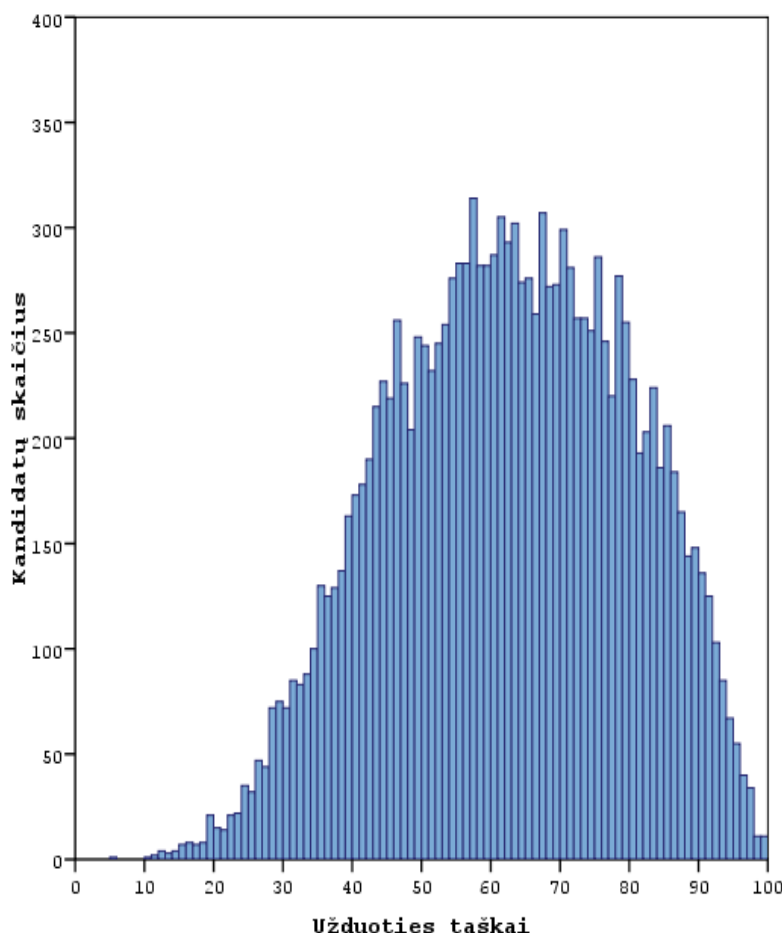
Maksimali taškų suma, kurią galėjo surinkti laikantieji egzaminą, – 100 taškų. Minimali egzamino išlaikymo taškų sumos riba, kuri nustatoma po egzamino rezultatų sumavimo, – 37 taškai. Tai sudarė 37 proc. visų galimų taškų. Valstybinio anglų kalbos brandos egzamino neišlaikė 1126 kandidatai (7,81 proc. jį laikusiųjų).

Pakartotinės sesijos anglų kalbos valstybinį brandos egzaminą 2008 m. birželio 25 d. laikė 46 kandidatai (7 neišlaikė), 8 kandidatai į egzaminą neatvyko. Neišlaikiusieji valstybinio anglų kalbos brandos egzamino, liepos 8 d. galėjo laikyti pakartotinį mokyklinį anglų kalbos brandos egzaminą.

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

Valstybinio anglų kalbos brandos egzamino kandidatų surinktų užduoties taškų vidurkis yra 61,91 taško, taškų sumos standartinis nuokrypis (dispersija) – 17,25. Mažiausias šiemet gautas egzamino įvertinimas – 5 taškai, didžiausias – 100 taškų.

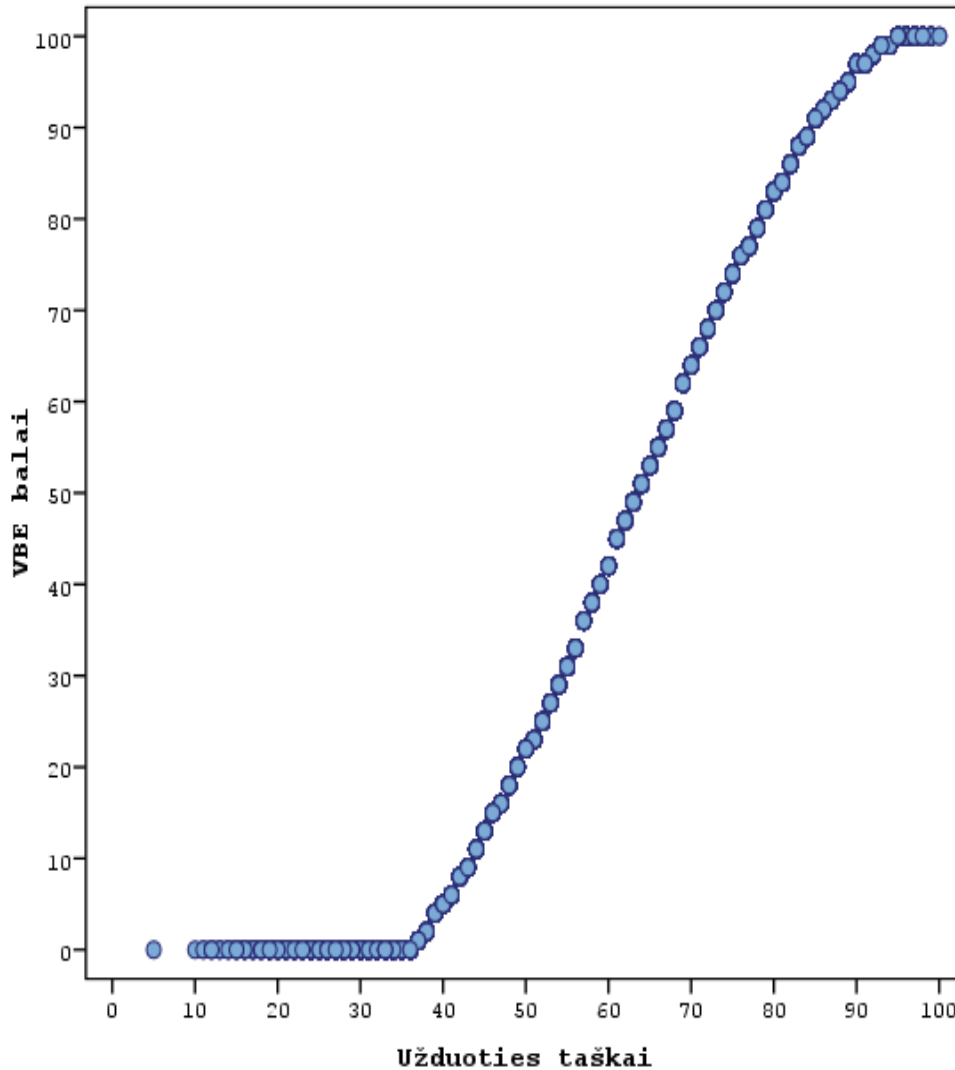
Laikiusių valstybinį anglų kalbos brandos egzaminą kandidatų surinktų taškų pasiskirstymas pateiktas 1 diagramoje.



1 diagrama. Valstybinį anglų kalbos 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 rodo, kurią egzaminą išlaikiusių kandidatų dalį (procentais) mokinys pralenkė. Pavyzdžiui, 40 balų reiškia, kad blogiau egzaminą išlaikė 40 proc. kandidatų, geriau – 60 proc. ( $100 - 40 = 60$ ). Minimalus išlaikymo valstybinio brandos egzamino įvertinimas yra 1 (vienas) balas, maksimalus – 100 balų. Šie balai į dešimtabalės skalės pažymį nėra verčiami. Jie įrašomi į kandidato brandos atestato priedą kaip valstybinio brandos egzamino įvertinimai. Pavyzdžiui, įrašoma 40 (keturiasdešimt). Kandidatų surinktų egzamino užduoties taškų ir jų įvertinimo valstybinio anglų kalbos 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:

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

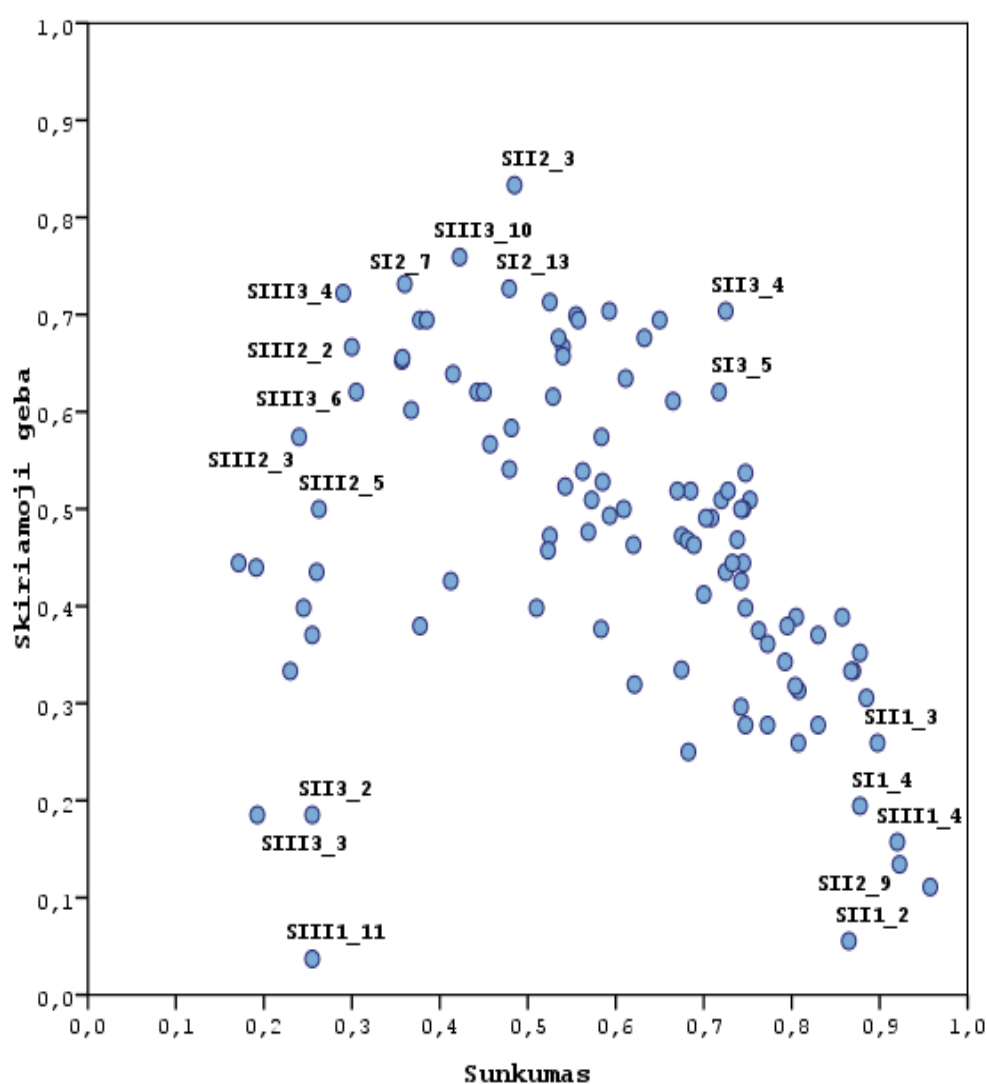
Jei klausimas buvo vertinamas vienu tašku, tai jo sunkumas tiesiogiai parodo, kuri dalis kandidatų į tą klausimą atsakė teisingai;



▪ **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 anglų kalbos valstybinio brandos egzamino užduočių sunkumo ir skiriamosios gebos priklausomybė pavaizduota 3 diagramoje.



3 diagrama. Visų užduočių sunkumo ir skiriamosios gebos priklausomybė

Valstybinio užsienio kalbos egzamino užduotį sudaro keturios dalys: sakinio teksto supratimo (klausymo (SI)), rašytinio teksto supratimo (skaitymo (SII)), kalbos priemonių vartojimo (kalbos vartojimo (SIII)) ir rašytinio teksto kūrimo (rašymo (SIV)). Lentelėje pateikta informacija apie anglų kalbos 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	0,72	0,79	0,68	0,88	0,79
Skaitymas	0,72	1	0,76	0,67	0,87	0,77
Kalbos vartojimas	0,79	0,76	1	0,83	0,93	0,89
Rašymas	0,68	0,67	0,83	1	0,91	0,79

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





## 2008 m. ANGLŲ KALBOS VALSTYBINIO BRANDOS EGZAMINO UŽDUOTIS

### LISTENING PAPER

**Part 1** (14 points, 2 points per item). You will hear an interview with style celebrities about how they dress their children. For questions 1–7, choose the best answer A, B or C and circle it. You will hear the text twice. An example (0) is given.

There are people known for their style – but how do they dress their children? We find out.

*A famous English television presenter, singer and actress*

0. Does your daughter often wear designer labels?

*She does. We buy nice things for ourselves, so it's mean not to buy nice things for our kids. But I'm aware that it's sometimes showy when they grow so quickly.*

1. Were you dressed very differently as a child?

*My daughter is dressed in a more simple and boyish way, whereas I think my mother enjoyed me being a little girl. Hence, I rebelled and don't have anything girlie in my wardrobe now.*

*A fashion model with her two sons*

2. What do you never let them wear?

*They spend a lot of time in their football kits – they are big Liverpool fans and I'm Manchester United. There's nothing I wouldn't let them wear except, perhaps, a Chelsea kit.*

*An interior designer and her daughter*

3. How were you dressed as a child?

*I was quite lucky because I was brought up on Guernsey, so we didn't have any high-street stuff and everything was very simple. I always had navy blue socks, clogs and those blue-and-white stripy tops with buttons at the shoulder.*

*A fashionable stylist and her daughter*

4. You travel lots – do you always look for clothes for her?

*A little bit. We bought her some vintage moccasins in Tokyo. The Japanese style itself is so girlie and cutesy that it translates into young children's clothes really well. There are some brilliant shops in New York, I bought some great tops for her. My favourite shop is in Paris, I bought a lot of things for my daughter there.*

*A man stylist and his son*

5. How similar is the way you dress him to your own style?

*Even if I've got new stuff for him, I always end up putting him in the old stuff, which is fascinatingly the same as me. There's something about clothes that have been lived in.*

*A top interior designer and two teenage daughters*

6. How much say do you have over what your daughters wear?

*Tara has an allowance, so she can buy stuff without me, though I buy her the more expensive things such as boots and coats. They have less eccentric things than I do. They both like *American Apparel*. It's the first shop I've been into as a mother that I didn't understand. I thought, 'What is all this? It's just grey sweatshirts!'*

7. Do you let them wear make-up?

*Yes, because I've never seen them wearing inappropriate amounts. The age where you feel a bit sensitive about that is about 12, but by the time they are 16, they can pretty much do what they want.*



1. The TV presenter's mother used to dress her in

- A boyish clothes.
- B plain clothes.
- C girlie clothes.

<i>Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)</i>				<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
A	B	C	Neatsakė			
37,25	4,25	58,50*	0,00	0,59	0,53	0,41

2. The fashion model's sons are fans of

- A Chelsea football team.
- B Liverpool football team.
- C Manchester United football team.

<i>Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)</i>				<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
A	B	C	Neatsakė			
11,75	74,75*	13,50	0,00	0,75	0,28	0,26

3. The interior designer's clothes in her childhood were

- A smart.
- B expensive.
- C ordinary.

<i>Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)</i>				<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
A	B	C	Neatsakė			
23,75	7,75	68,25*	0,25	0,68	0,25	0,23

4. In New York the stylist bought her daughter

- A moccasins.
- B wonderful tops.
- C vintage shoes.

<i>Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)</i>				<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
A	B	C	Neatsakė			
8,25	87,75*	4,00	0,00	0,88	0,19	0,25

5. The stylist's son is often dressed in old clothes since his father

- A never buys him new clothes.
- B thinks old clothes are special.
- C thinks old clothes are simple.

<i>Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)</i>				<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
A	B	C	Neatsakė			
5,50	83,00*	11,50	0,00	0,83	0,28	0,31



6. The designer's daughter Tara spends money on

- A casual clothes.
- B eccentric clothes.
- C expensive clothes.

<i>Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)</i>				<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
A	B	C	Neatsakė			
25,50*	38,00	36,50	0,00	0,26	0,37	0,36

7. At the age of 16 the interior designer's daughters

- A wear lots of make-up.
- B are rather independent.
- C expect their mother's control.

<i>Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)</i>				<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
A	B	C	Neatsakė			
18,75	74,50*	6,75	0,00	0,75	0,44	0,43

1–7 klausimai	<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
		0,67	0,33

**Part 2** (26 points, 2 points per item). You will hear a text about one of the Intercultural Dialogue Year projects for young people. For questions 1–13, complete the sentences. You may use more than one word. An example (0) is given. You will hear the recording twice.

Folk tales were the focus of a ten-day youth exchange bringing together participants from five countries. The young people, aged 17–19, were selected from disadvantaged backgrounds and the exchange offered them an opportunity to spend time with young people of their age from other countries. Researching, discussing and presenting folk tales was used as a vehicle for understanding cultural values and the importance of diversity in Europe. The experience of living and working together was itself a significant step towards gaining intercultural awareness. 'Becoming more European does not mean forgetting our national cultural heritage, but sharing it with other European nations.' These words, from former EC ambassador, served as the inspiration for this exchange. Folk tales were chosen as the main focus of activity because they are expressions of the culture within which they were born. Their very survival indicates that their importance and power is still alive and relevant. Working in multi-national groups, participants had to research folk tales and discover historical and cultural values in them specific to the country or ethnic group from which the tales came. Each working group then presented their findings, demonstrating to all participants the values embodied in the tales and cultural diversity of Europe. This message was supported by national evenings in which youth from the same country presented their national traditions and tested other participants' general knowledge about their country in a quiz. A forum to discuss stereotypes was also organised. Day trips, entertainment and games completed the exchange programme. Care was taken to ensure that every participant mixed with people from other countries at all stages of their stay together. At the end of the exchange, participants produced a sample of their work to be published on the project website – a folk tale written into a script, designed and digitalised by themselves. It has been used in schools and language clubs by some of the partners as a way of stimulating discussion. But the purpose of the exchange was not in concrete end-products. What mattered was the process of young people meeting, exchanging views and experiences, and making friends. In this way, they had a unique opportunity to gain intercultural understanding. The project had other lasting effects. The exchange is part of an ongoing series and each year new partner nations are involved, so that a network of partners is gradually developing. Links to other networks have also been established and offer potential for further exchange.



Folk tales were a vehicle for understanding the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of European diversity.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
36,50	16,00	47,50	0,56	0,70	0,59

Each European nation should not forget its cultural values and (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
80,50	4,75	14,75	0,17	0,44	0,47

The survival of folk tales shows their importance, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and relevance.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
50,75	2,25	47,00	0,48	0,58	0,45

Typical values of folk tales were discussed in multi-(4) \_\_\_\_\_ groups.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
37,25	1,25	61,50	0,62	0,32	0,27

Each group presented their (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to all participants.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
57,00	3,50	39,50	0,41	0,43	0,36

The national traditions were introduced by the group from the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ country.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
48,50	1,00	50,50	0,51	0,40	0,35

Trips, games and other forms of (7) \_\_\_\_\_ closed the programme.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
61,25	5,50	33,25	0,36	0,73	0,60

Everybody worked in mixed groups at all (8) \_\_\_\_\_ of the project.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
38,25	1,25	60,50	0,61	0,63	0,52





Digitalised folk tales were published on the project (9) \_\_\_\_\_.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
27,00	9,00	64,00	0,69	0,52	0,48

Discussions on national folk tales were held in schools and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ clubs.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
25,00	8,25	66,75	0,71	0,49	0,45

The project helped the young people to exchange (11) \_\_\_\_\_ and experience.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
54,25	3,00	42,75	0,44	0,62	0,51

Every year the project adds new (12) \_\_\_\_\_ nations.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
80,25	1,25	18,50	0,19	0,44	0,45

Links to networks give more opportunities for (13) \_\_\_\_\_ exchange.

<i>Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)</i>			<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
0	1	2			
49,25	5,75	45,00	0,48	0,73	0,59

<b>1–13 klausimai</b>	<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
	0,48	0,54	0,86



**Part 3** (10 points, 2 points per item). You will hear a description of the five most distinguished Europeans in 2007. For questions 1–5, choose which person is being described. Use the letters A–F only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use. You will hear the recording twice.

**Description 1**

Beginning last year, she was able to negotiate terms with her trade and industry colleagues, on charges that mobile phone companies ask for calls made and received abroad. The regulation went through the Council and Parliament in a record 11 months. The Luxembourger has proved a determined telecom's commissioner. 'Together with the national telecom regulators, we will now look into the quality, transparency and consumer-friendliness of the new roaming offers.'

**Description 2**

The Sicilian born politician is not afraid of taking on big opponents. As a journalist, he campaigned against the mafia and he continued this mission as a left-wing member of the Italian parliament. In 2006 when he became an EU Parliament temporary committee member, the committee concluded that many US Flights came into European airspace or stopped over at European airports without obeying official EU regulations. His work earned a good deal of respect from opponents and colleagues alike.

**Description 3**

Achieving political agreement on the new text of the Constitution was expected to be a challenge. Poland was against the agreement if changes were not made. Many states did not agree to privileges given to the UK. Yet, in the early hours of the morning, the President of EU modestly announced, 'Europe came together at the end'. Once the dust had settled Luxembourg's Prime Minister, praised her patience. 'She allowed the numerous comments without being affected or insulted by them,' he told. 'She really acted, in a positive sense, like someone who wasn't just the German Chancellor.'

**Description 4**

A fluent speaker of Polish, he acted as a mediator between the increasingly isolated Polish President and the other EU leaders. Now in his 80s, he spent much of his life in America where he worked as a civil engineer. Returning to Lithuania in the 1990s, he became President in 1998, winning re-election in 2004. He most recently dealt with an issue of energy security. EU solidarity on energy matters is seen as a victory for all the Baltic States. After a June meeting of EU leaders, Poland's President wrote in thanks 'I am deeply convinced that your strong position was central in finding a solution'.

**Description 5**

In 2005, he wanted to build his own oil refinery to reduce the fuel bill for his airlines. In 2006, he went green, announcing huge investments in renewable energy and talking to other airlines into a co-ordinated approach to make a stand against global warming. His climate change initiatives have good business motives, such as reducing fuel bills and preparing for minimising aircraft carbon emissions. His big idea is to introduce a system at airports that would make it possible to bring planes closer to the runway before they have to start their engines. Meanwhile, his planes will pioneer to make flights as fuel efficient as possible.

**A** The business person who is concerned with green issues.

 1

**B** The politician who brought Europe together.

 2

**C** The person who dealt with airport regulation matters.

 3

**D** The person who managed international phone charges.

 4

**E** The person who owns a national telephone company.

**F** The politician who reached a compromise on energy issues.

 5



Klausimo nr.	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)						Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	A	B	C	D	E	F			
1	0,75	2,50	1,50	67,00*	28,25	0,00	0,67	0,52	0,44
2	6,25	13,75	72,50*	2,75	1,50	3,25	0,73	0,44	0,38
3	8,75	74,75*	2,25	3,50	3,00	7,75	0,75	0,40	0,36
4	7,25	6,50	1,00	1,75	0,50	83,00*	0,83	0,37	0,36
5	71,75*	0,50	20,00	0,75	1,25	5,75	0,72	0,62	0,51

1–5 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,74	0,47	0,58

## READING PAPER

**Part 1** (6 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read four short descriptions (A–D) of the books. For questions 1–6, choose from the descriptions A–D. Some of the descriptions may be chosen more than once. There is an example (0).

<b>A</b>	<b>Things I Overheard While Talking to Myself</b>
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The book is an insightful and funny look at some of the impossible questions the writer asked himself over the years: What do I value? What, exactly, is the good life? (And what does that even mean?) Having been saved by emergency surgery after nearly dying on a mountaintop in Chile, he finds himself not only glad to be alive but searching for a way to squeeze the most juice out of his new life. Looking for a sense of meaning that would make this extra time count, he listens in on things he's heard himself saying in private and in public at critical points in his life – from the turbulence of the sixties, to his first Broadway show, to the birth of his children, to the ache of September 11, and beyond. Reflecting on the transitions in his life and in all our lives, he notices that 'doorways are where the truth is told', and wonders if there's one thing – art, activism, family, money, fame – that could lead to a 'life of meaning'.

<b>B</b>	<b>A Short History of Nearly Everything</b>
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One of the world's most beloved and bestselling writers takes his ultimate journey – into the most intriguing and intractable questions that science seeks to answer. Now, in his biggest book, he confronts his greatest challenge: to understand – and, if possible, to answer – the oldest, biggest questions we have posed about the universe and ourselves. Taking as a territory everything from the Big Bang to the rise of civilization, the writer seeks to understand how we got from there being nothing at all to there being us. To that end, he has attached himself to a host of the world's most advanced archaeologists, anthropologists, and mathematicians, travelling to their offices, laboratories, and field camps. All along the book, humorous stories about the scientists behind the discovery and their half-crazy behaviour is given.

<b>C</b>	<b>Born to be Riled</b>
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The writer sometimes finds the world a maddening place. And nowhere more so than from behind the wheel of a car, where you can see any number of people acting like lunatics while in control (or not) of a ton of metal. In his book the author takes a look at the world through his windscreen, shakes his head at what he sees – and then takes decisive actions. Among other things, he explains: why Surrey is worse than Wales; how crossing your legs in America can lead to arrest; the reason cable TV salesmen must be punched. Raving politicians, pointless celebrities, ridiculous 'personalities' and the Germans all get it in the neck, together with the stupid, the daft and the ludicrous in an impressive comic writing which guarantees the writer's postman breathing heavily under sackfuls of letters from the easily offended.

<b>D</b>	<b>The Road</b>
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The subject in his new novel is as big as it gets: the end of the world, the dying of life on the planet and the spectacle of it all. He has written a visually stunning picture of how it looks at the end to two pilgrims on the road to nowhere. Colour in the world – except for fire and blood – exists mainly in memory or dream. Fire and firestorms have consumed forests and cities, and from the fall of ashes and soot everything is gray, the river water black. Intense heat has melted and tipped a city's buildings, and window glass hangs frozen down their walls.

Adapted from *Random House* website

*Which writer*

watches the world go by sitting in a car?

contemplates eternal values?

unites entertainment and science?

could call himself a 'newborn'?

exposes the funny side of the researchers?

severely criticizes his characters?

describes the destroyed civilization?

<b>0</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>1</b>	
<b>2</b>	
<b>3</b>	
<b>4</b>	
<b>5</b>	
<b>6</b>	

<i>Klausimo nr.</i>	<i>Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)</i>					<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>Neatsakė</i>			
1	77,25*	4,50	9,25	8,00	1,00	0,77	0,28	0,26
2	1,50	86,50*	8,25	3,50	0,25	0,87	0,06	0,08
3	89,75*	1,00	5,75	3,50	0,00	0,90	0,26	0,33
4	6,00	75,25*	16,00	2,25	0,50	0,75	0,51	0,49
5	21,50	8,25	67,50*	2,25	0,50	0,68	0,47	0,40
6	0,50	10,00	0,75	88,50*	0,25	0,89	0,31	0,41

<b>1–6 klausimai</b>	<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
	0,81	0,31	0,57



**Part 2** (13 points, 1 point per item in questions 1–5 and 2 points per item in questions 6–9). You are going to read a newspaper article about a new trend in tourism. For questions 1–5, choose from statements A–G the one which best summarises each paragraph. There is one statement which you do not need to use. There is an example (0). For questions 6–9, find words in the text to complete the sentences. There is an example (00).

### TRAVEL SPECIAL: ROMAN HOLIDAYS

- |          |                                    |
|----------|------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | The largest polluters              |
| <b>B</b> | The new travellers' philosophy     |
| <b>C</b> | Environmental damage brings profit |
| <b>D</b> | The best solutions                 |
| <b>E</b> | The list of vanishing areas        |
| <b>F</b> | Disappearing fauna and flora       |
| <b>G</b> | <i>A new trend in tourism</i>      |

0	G
---	---

Paralysed by global warming? Saving the planet by staying at home? Don't be a fool, says Marcus Fairs. Join the new breed of travellers – inspired by the Emperor Nero – who are diving the Barrier Reef and hanging with orang-utans while you stare at your carbon footprint. Yes, carbon-neutral travel can wait. I am changing my travel plans this year. I'm off to see polar bears, tigers and low-lying Pacific atolls while they're still there.

1	
---	--

In the spirit of Nero – the Roman emperor who sang to the beauty of the flames while Rome burned to the ground – they are determined to enjoy the final days of our beautiful Earth. Neroism is not the same as nihilism. Neroists care deeply about the planet; it's just they don't think that staying home is going to help much. They are aware that mass tourism damages the very things they are going to see since soon they will have to act more sustainably, which gives them all the more reason to be irresponsible while they still can. Alarmed by global warming, shocked by the imminent mass extinction of species and extremely worried at the environmental damage caused by mass tourism, they have decided to act before it is too late.

2	
---	--

Time is against us. Half of all vertebrate species are thought to be under threat and the journal *Nature* reports that a million species could become extinct by 2050. With accelerating pollution and habitat destruction, ours may be the last generation able to experience pristine areas of the planet covered with rainforests and the wildlife they support before they change radically. 'Biodiversity hotspots' are areas harbouring significant diversity of endemic species that are under threat from human activity. On average, these biodiversity hotspots have lost 90 per cent of their original habitat. Tiger study in India shows that there are so few tigers left now that people are afraid they will miss them if they don't get in there quickly.

3	
---	--

The tour companies have noticed the rise of travel Neroism. 'I think it is definitely a case of getting in there now while it's still there for these people', says Julian Matthews, founding director of conservation-minded travel company Discovery Initiatives, which reports new flows of earnings from the increasing demand for trips to see threatened killer whales in Norway and polar ice sheets melting. 'In the past few years I've seen an exponential growth in demand for cruises to the Arctic and the Antarctic. Two to three years ago we would organise trips for 20 to 30 people. Now we're organising trips for 65 to 75 people and this number is growing'.



4

A report published by Conservation International and the United Nations Environment Programme in 2003 appears to confirm the idea that tourists are flocking to endangered sites. It found that visits to the world's most threatened areas grew by an astonishing 100 per cent between 1990 and 2000 – almost double the growth rate for tourism in general. The 'threatened areas' were identified as wilderness locations like Amazonia, the Congo Forest of Central Africa and the island of New Guinea; coral reefs. Pleasures such as skiing in the Alps and snorkelling on the Great Barrier Reef may not be possible in just a few years' time.

5

Travel is often unfairly demonised by the eco-lobby: flying accounts for around 3 per cent of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (compared to 20 per cent for domestic heating and a similar amount for road transport). According to the Carbon Trust, of the 11 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted each year by the average person in the UK, just 0.68 tonnes comes from flying – whereas a full tonne derives from the manufacture and transport of our clothing. 'Demanding that people stop flying is not the solution to all our problems', says a representative of a travel agency, 'especially when many developing countries rely on responsible tourism, which helps to protect and conserve their environment'.

Adapted from *The Independent*

Klausimo nr.	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)							Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G			
1	6,75	54,00*	25,25	12,50	0,75	0,75	0,00	0,54	0,67	0,51
2	4,25	0,50	3,00	0,75	4,50	87,00*	0,00	0,87	0,33	0,43
3	3,00	26,50	48,50*	5,75	15,00	1,25	0,00	0,49	0,83	0,65
4	4,00	8,50	5,75	5,25	73,25*	3,25	0,00	0,73	0,44	0,41
5	72,00*	3,50	8,50	13,75	1,50	0,75	0,00	0,72	0,51	0,44

For questions 6–9 (2 points per item) find words in the text to complete the sentences. You may use only **one word** in each gap.

6. What shocks Neroists and makes them act decisively?

One of the issues is the \_\_\_\_\_ of species.

7. Why are biological hotspots so important?

They are of great importance because they house biological \_\_\_\_\_ of species.

8. What is constantly increasing because of vanishing areas?

The growing \_\_\_\_\_ for cruises and trips to vanishing areas.

9. Why is flying planes considered to be unfriendly for the environment?

Flying planes is considered to be unfriendly because of CO<sub>2</sub> \_\_\_\_\_.

Klausimo nr.	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)			Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1	2			
6	23,00	1,50	75,50	0,76	0,38	0,37
7	45,00	1,50	53,50	0,54	0,52	0,42
8	46,50	1,25	52,25	0,53	0,62	0,49
9	6,25	3,00	90,75	0,92	0,13	0,23

1–9 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,68	0,47	0,78



**Part 3** (6 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a newspaper article about traffic jams. Seven phrases have been removed from the text. For questions 1–6, choose from the phrases A–H the one which best fits each gap. There is one extra phrase you do not need to use. There is an example (0).

### THE END OF TRAFFIC JAMS?

An innovative study suggests scientific solutions to global transport problems within the next 50 years. A remarkable study into the way millions of people will travel in the future reveals a world where cars drive themselves, people could be tagged so they are constantly monitored, (0) H rather than people.

*Transport Communications*, a new book on the future of transport by two New Zealand professors, brings hope that nanotechnology, satellite communications and computer chips could put an end to problems (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and increasing fuel prices. The study also reveals new concerns, ranging from heavily controlled society to whether there will be an increasing ‘obesity time bomb’ because homes, vehicles and even clothes will do everything for us.

Some of the ideas are already starting to emerge in reality, (2) \_\_\_\_\_. Professor Chris Kissling, one of the authors, said congestion for every type of transport and the threat of climate change from burning fossil fuels mean (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Nanotechnology coatings could enable vehicles to change colour depending on the weather, or to show that they were an emergency vehicle on a call, absorb solar power, clean themselves, and repair scratches.

The future, as envisioned by Kissling and co-author John Tiffin, (4) \_\_\_\_\_, global positioning system satellites and nanotechnology. Tiny computer chips and sensors could be used to track crowds through public transport hubs or to check the car in for a service if a fault is detected.

Satellites could help the computers guide cars on roads and fly planes or pilot ships remotely, the book says. Nanotechnology could also be used to develop ‘clever clothes’ for humans, enhancing their abilities to walk or run, carry heavy loads (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

Like any futurologists, Kissling and Tiffin risk being accused of both repackaging old ideas and wild imaginings. But (6) \_\_\_\_\_: autopilots are common on planes and ships, and cars already tell drivers to buckle up, slow down or change the oil.

Adapted from *The Guardian*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>A</b> that it is no longer possible to rely on traditional solutions | <b>E</b> or even ‘fly like birds’  |
| <b>B</b> some of these wild things are starting to happen               | <b>F</b> but others read like Isaac Asimov or Ray Bradbury science fiction |
| <b>C</b> such as congestion, the threat from terrorism                  | <b>G</b> so computers do not get absent-minded or drowsy                   |
| <b>D</b> relies heavily on ever smaller computers                       | <b>H</b> and nearly all modes of transport can be run by computers         |

Klausimo nr.	Atsakymų pasirinkimas (%)									Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Neatsakė			
1	6,75	1,50	74,50*	4,50	0,75	0,50	10,50	0,50	0,50	0,75	0,50	0,46
2	5,75	7,00	10,00	4,50	2,25	25,50*	44,25	0,25	0,50	0,26	0,19	0,15
3	80,50*	7,00	2,75	3,00	1,75	1,75	3,00	0,25	0,00	0,81	0,39	0,42
4	1,75	1,75	2,00	72,50*	1,25	16,00	4,00	0,50	0,25	0,73	0,70	0,60
5	1,00	1,00	1,50	3,25	87,75*	1,25	4,00	0,25	0,00	0,88	0,35	0,45
6	3,50	79,25*	3,50	4,75	2,00	0,75	6,00	0,25	0,00	0,79	0,34	0,38

1–6 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,70	0,41	0,65



## USE OF ENGLISH PAPER

**Part 1** (15 points, 1 point per item). For questions 1–15, insert the missing words. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example (0).

## WORLD'S LARGEST DIGITAL ORCHESTRA MAKES ITS DEBUT

The timeless world (0) of the orchestral instruments has finally been invaded by the technological advance. The instrumental groups such (1) \_\_\_\_\_ bands and orchestras have given way to computers.

Fifty music students, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ studied at York University, staged the first hi-tech traditional symphony last night by sitting (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the concert hall floor and playing nothing but laptop computers. As well (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the conducting novelties, these computers involved interaction, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ allowed each musician both to hear the others (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to get quite independent from the screen. Floods full (7) \_\_\_\_\_ music filled the building in York. Other music was activated (8) \_\_\_\_\_ players making hand movements which were filmed and turned (9) \_\_\_\_\_ music by the laptops' inbuilt cameras. In one of three pieces specially written for the event, the computers played (10) \_\_\_\_\_ only classical music but also jazz designed to 'test the possibilities of digital sound'.

Although (11) \_\_\_\_\_ of the works, written by Field and two graduate students, was (12) \_\_\_\_\_ impressive part of improvisation, most of the music followed the traditional style. Musicians, who were dressed (13) \_\_\_\_\_ formal black, used Apple MacBooks. Field said, 'This is obviously innovative but (14) \_\_\_\_\_ the same time we want to keep and use the human interaction which is part of a symphony orchestra. The aim is to encourage the audience to get to the place (15) \_\_\_\_\_ technology is taking us.'

Klausimo nr.	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
1	13,25	86,75	0,87	0,33	0,42
2	40,75	59,25	0,59	0,70	0,56
3	42,75	57,25	0,57	0,51	0,40
4	8,00	92,00	0,92	0,16	0,22
5	44,25	55,75	0,56	0,69	0,57
6	35,00	65,00	0,65	0,69	0,58
7	25,75	74,25	0,74	0,43	0,39
8	25,75	74,25	0,74	0,50	0,46
9	55,00	45,00	0,45	0,62	0,51
10	25,25	74,75	0,75	0,54	0,51
11	74,50	25,50	0,26	0,04	0,07
12	75,50	24,50	0,25	0,40	0,36
13	27,25	72,75	0,73	0,52	0,47
14	46,00	54,00	0,54	0,66	0,51
15	47,50	52,50	0,53	0,71	0,58

1–15 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
		0,61	0,50





**Part 2** (10 points, 1 point for item). For questions 1–10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the space in the same line of the text. There is an example (0).

### OBVIOUS CHANGES

It's not just your (0) ...,	(0) <i>IMAGINE</i>	<i>imagination</i>
the weather really is getting (1) ... than ever.	(1) <i>BAD</i>	
It is obvious to the home (2) ... of middle	(2) <i>OWN</i>	
England who have stood knee deep in their flooded sitting		
rooms. It has not escaped the notice of the (3) ...	(3) <i>RESIDE</i>	
who live on Malibu beach.		
Disasters are (4) ... increasing in both frequency	(4) <i>DRAMATIC</i>	
and the (5) ... of the expansion into people's	(5) <i>STRONG</i>	
(6) ... places along with the growth in effects.	(6) <i>LIVE</i>	
Two experts, Andrew Buncombe and Daniel Howden,		
give an (7) ... why disasters are coming more furiously.	(7) <i>EXPLAIN</i>	
In this situation the researchers (8) ... governments to take	(8) <i>ADVICE</i>	
more convincing steps in emission control.		
That is the reason why the (9) ... blame	(9) <i>SCIENCE</i>	
greenhouse gases for the temperature increases.		
This year there have been (10) ... floods all over the world.	(10) <i>USUAL</i>	

Klausimo nr.	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
1	46,50	53,50	0,54	0,68	0,54
2	70,00	30,00	0,30	0,67	0,55
3	76,00	24,00	0,24	0,57	0,51
4	62,25	37,75	0,38	0,69	0,52
5	73,75	26,25	0,26	0,50	0,44
6	22,75	77,25	0,77	0,36	0,34
7	47,50	52,50	0,53	0,47	0,42
8	74,00	26,00	0,26	0,44	0,38
9	33,50	66,50	0,67	0,61	0,52
10	36,75	63,25	0,63	0,68	0,56

1–10 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,46	0,57	0,83



**Part 3** (15 points, 1 point per item). Read a story about the experience of studies in a foreign country. For questions 1–15, complete the gaps by putting the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form. There is an example (0).

### LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

For Clare Griffith it (0) was (to be) one of the best times of her life. Although going back to school for a month might (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (not to be) everyone's idea of a holiday. The school was the British Institute of Florence and she was able to study Italian while she (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (to live) in one of the world's most beautiful cities.

'I would prefer to practise Italian through speaking and listening rather than (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (to learn) it through grammar rules', she says. The greatest progress tends (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (to make) by those with a low to intermediate knowledge of a language.

Griffith's reasons for going (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) her love of Italy and her increasing frustration with a language barrier that (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (to mean) she could not enjoy the country to the full. She said that some time ago she (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) several attempts to learn Italian at night school. 'Now I (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (to need) something much more intensive', she says. She could have stayed with a host family or in the accommodation (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (to provide) by the institute. The former would have been fine for an 18-year-old. Parents sending their 17-year-olds for two weeks in a foreign city to build up to A-level revision want their children (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (to stay) with a host family, which can be a learning opportunity in itself. If she had had to live in the family she (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (not to enjoy) it. She wasn't worried about (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) away on her own.

Now she (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (to learn) Italian for a month. 'Today I can watch films and (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (to read) books in Italian, but I miss speaking it. Communication (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (to become) more and more important.'

Klausimo nr.	Taškų pasiskirstymas (%)		Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0	1			
1	58,50	41,50	0,42	0,64	0,53
2	20,50	79,50	0,80	0,38	0,39
3	80,75	19,25	0,19	0,19	0,17
4	71,00	29,00	0,29	0,72	0,61
5	77,00	23,00	0,23	0,33	0,32
6	69,50	30,50	0,31	0,62	0,53
7	25,75	74,25	0,74	0,30	0,31
8	19,25	80,75	0,81	0,26	0,31
9	29,75	70,25	0,70	0,49	0,41
10	57,75	42,25	0,42	0,76	0,62
11	63,25	36,75	0,37	0,60	0,49
12	14,25	85,75	0,86	0,39	0,46
13	61,50	38,50	0,39	0,69	0,56
14	4,25	95,75	0,96	0,11	0,25
15	62,25	37,75	0,38	0,38	0,30

1–15 klausimai	Sunkumas	Skiriamoji geba	Koreliacija
	0,52	0,46	0,85



## WRITING PAPER

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

**Part 1 (14 points).** *Read the task given in Lithuanian and do it in English.*

Tarptautinė jaunimo organizacija, kuriai jūs priklausote, prašo jūsų priimti paviešėti studentą(-ę) iš Švedijos.

Parašykite organizacijai elektroninį laišką, kuriame:

- atsiprašykite, kad šiuo metu jūs negalite jo(-s) apgyvendinti ir paaiškinkite kodėl;
- pakvieskite atvykti kitu laiku vasarą;
- pasiteiraukite apie atvyksiantį(-čią) studentą(-ę), jo(-s) amžių, pomėgius, vizito trukmę;
- pasiūlykite, kaip svečias/viešnia galėtų praleisti laisvalaikį.

Laiško apimtis 110–130 žodžių. Laišką pradėkite ir baikite pagal anglų kalbos laiškų rašymo taisykles. Nerašykite savo vardo ir pavardės.

Please count the number of words, including articles, prepositions, the greeting and the ending.

<b>To:</b>	International Youth Organisation
<b>Subject:</b>	Swedish student's visit to Lithuania
<b>Date:</b>	4 June 2008

*Name Surname* (pasirašyti nereikia)

**Part 2 (16 points).** *You have been asked to write a composition for an international student magazine which offers holidays as prizes.*

### THE PLACE I LIKE TO GO TO

Describe the place and explain why you like it (give 3 reasons).

*Write 150–170 words.*



**Letter Assessment Scale**

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Descriptors</i>	<i>Mokinių sk. (%)</i>	<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
<i>Content</i>	3	<b>All content points included. Communicative purpose(s) fully achieved.</b>	<b>51,50</b>	0,80	0,32	0,58
	2	All major content points included with minor omissions and/or some irrelevant content. Communicative purpose(s) partly achieved.	39,25			
	1	A few content points included with major omissions and/or some irrelevant content. Communicative purpose(s) hardly achieved.	8,25			
	0*	Little or no content relevance. Communicative purpose(s) not achieved.	1,00			
<i>Organization and Layout</i>	3	<b>Ideas effectively organized, parts of text (clauses, sentences) linked appropriately with suitable linking devices. Appropriate layout.</b>	<b>16,50</b>	0,58	0,38	0,58
	2	Minor problems with organization of ideas and linking. Linking devices sometimes used inappropriately. Minor problems with layout.	45,75			
	1	Major problems with organization of ideas and linking. Linking devices often used inappropriately. Major problems with layout.	34,00			
	0	Inappropriate organization and linking. Lack or absence of linking devices. Major problems with layout.	3,75			
<i>Language Use</i>	<b><i>Appropriacy of Vocabulary and Grammatical Structures</i></b>			0,59	0,49	0,77
	4	<b>All vocabulary and grammatical structures used appropriately to the sociolinguistic situation (context, purpose, addressee). Register consistently appropriate (neutral or semi-formal). Politeness conventions observed.</b>	<b>15,00</b>			
	3	Vocabulary and grammatical structures used mostly appropriately to the sociolinguistic situation. Register on the whole appropriate. Minor problems with politeness.	29,50			
	2	Vocabulary and grammatical structures often used inappropriately to the sociolinguistic situation. Inconsistent attempts at appropriate register. Problems with politeness.	36,25			
	1	Vocabulary and grammatical structures used mostly inappropriately to the sociolinguistic situation. Major problems with register and politeness.	16,25			
	0	Vocabulary and grammatical structures used inappropriately to the sociolinguistic situation. Little or no awareness of register. Little or no sense of politeness.	3,00			
	<b><i>Accuracy** of Vocabulary and Grammatical Structures (Spelling Included)</i></b>			0,36	0,65	0,81
	4	<b>Excellent handling of vocabulary and grammatical structures, no errors or a couple of (1–2) minor errors**, meaning never obscured.</b>	<b>6,25</b>			
	3	Good handling of vocabulary and grammatical structures, a few minor (3–5) errors** mostly in complex structures, meaning never obscured.	16,50			



<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Descriptors</i>	<i>Mokinių sk. (%)</i>	<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
	2	Average handling of vocabulary and grammatical structures, a few (6–8) errors** mostly in complex structures, meaning never obscured.	23,00			
	1	Poor handling of vocabulary and grammatical structures, frequent (9–11) errors** both in complex (if used) and simple structures, meaning may be obscured.	22,25			
	0	Inadequate handling of vocabulary and grammatical structures, numerous (12 or more) errors** even in simple structures, meaning may be obscured.	32,00			
<b>Total score</b>	<b>14</b>			0,57	0,48	0,86

\* If the content is irrelevant and is scored 0, the whole answer is scored 0.

\*\* All instances of the same TYPE of error are considered as ONE error. Both British and American spelling norms are acceptable.

#### **Pastabos dėl laiško vertinimo:**

1. Jei laiško parašyta ne daugiau kaip 55 žodžiai, užduotis nevertinama.
2. Jei parašyta 56–99 žodžiai, vertinimas teksto organizavimo aspektu mažinamas 1 tašku.
3. Jei parašyta 100–140 žodžių, vertinimas nemažinamas.
4. Jei parašyta 141 žodis ir daugiau, vertinimas teksto organizavimo aspektu mažinamas 1 tašku.

#### **Composition Assessment Scale**

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Descriptors</i>	<i>Mokinių sk. (%)</i>	<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
<b>Content/Task fulfilment</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Excellent treatment of the topic, good variety of ideas, accurate detail / examples, good coherence / unity of ideas, all content relevant to the topic.</b>	<b>30,25</b>			
	3	Good treatment of the topic, some variety of ideas, reasonably accurate detail / examples, adequate coherence / unity of ideas, most content relevant to the topic.	32,25			
	2	Average treatment of the topic, little variety of ideas, restricted use of detail / examples, lack of coherence / unity of ideas, some irrelevant content.	23,25	0,69	0,46	0,69
	1	Treatment of the topic is hardly adequate, very few ideas, poor or no use of detail / examples, largely incoherent / no unity of ideas, little content relevance.	11,25			
	0	Treatment of the topic is inadequate, too few ideas, very poor or no use of detail / examples, incoherent / no unity of ideas, little content relevance, or content irrelevant*.	3,00			
<b>Organisation and Layout</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Fluent expression, main ideas clearly stated and supported, effective organization and paragraphing, logically sequenced, a variety of linking devices used appropriately. Full command of layout.</b>	<b>19,25</b>	0,62	0,46	0,67



<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Descriptors</i>	<i>Mokinių sk. (%)</i>	<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>	
	3	Adequate expression, main ideas clearly stated and supported, evident attempt at organisation and paragraphing, logically sequenced, simple linking devices used appropriately. Minor problems with layout.	34,25				
	2	Uneven expression, but main ideas stand out, problems with organisation or paragraphing, logical sequence difficult to follow, simple linking devices used mainly appropriately. Problems with layout.	28,75				
	1	Very uneven expression, ideas difficult to follow, little sense of organization or paragraphing, very little sense of logical sequencing, linking devices not used or used inappropriately. Major problems with layout.	10,75				
	0	Inadequate expression, ideas very difficult to follow, no sense of organization or paragraphing, no sense of logical sequence, linking devices not used or used inappropriately. Major problems with layout.	7,00				
<i>Language Use</i>	<b><i>Range and Appropriacy of Vocabulary and Grammatical Structures</i></b>						
	4	<b>Very good range of vocabulary. Grammatical structures used effectively. Register always appropriate to audience (neutral or semi-formal).</b>	<b>17,50</b>				
	3	Good range of vocabulary and grammatical structures. Register appropriate to audience (neutral or semi-formal).	25,25				
	2	Adequate range of vocabulary and grammatical structures, used mostly effectively. Register on the whole appropriate.	35,25	0,58	0,57	0,84	
	1	Limited range of vocabulary and grammatical structures, sometimes used inadequately. Register often inappropriate.	17,25				
	0	Very narrow range of vocabulary and grammatical structures, very often used inadequately. Little or no awareness of register.	4,75				
	<b><i>Accuracy of Vocabulary and Grammatical Structures (Spelling Included)</i></b>						
	4	<b>Very good control of both complex and simple vocabulary and grammatical structures, a couple of (1–4) minor errors**, meaning never obscured.</b>	<b>6,75</b>				
	3	Good control of both complex and simple vocabulary and grammatical structures, a few (5–8) errors**, mainly in complex structures, meaning never obscured.	17,00				
	2	Adequate handling of simple, but problems with complex (if used) vocabulary and grammatical structures, frequent (9–12) errors**, meaning may be obscured.	21,25				
	1	Problems with both complex (if used) and simple vocabulary and grammatical structures, frequent (13–15) errors**, meaning may be obscured.	22,50				
					0,36	0,66	0,81



<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Descriptors</i>	<i>Mokinių sk. (%)</i>	<i>Sunkumas</i>	<i>Skiriamoji geba</i>	<i>Koreliacija</i>
	0	Major problems with both complex (if used) and simple vocabulary and grammatical structures, a large number of errors** (16 and more), meaning may be obscured.	32,50			
<b>Total score</b>	<b>16</b>			0,56	0,54	0,87

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

\*\* All instances of the same TYPE of error are considered as ONE error. Both British and American spelling norms are acceptable.

**Pastabos dėl rašinio vertinimo:**

1. Jei rašinio parašyta mažiau nei 75 žodžiai, užduotis nevertinama.
2. Jei parašyta 76–139 žodžiai, teksto organizavimo vertinimas mažinamas 1 tašku.
3. Jei parašyta 181 žodis ir daugiau, vertinimas teksto organizavimo aspektu mažinamas 1 tašku.

