

3.2.2.3. Психометричні характеристики завдань сертифікаційної роботи

1



This advertisement is about _____.

- A a recreation event
- B an industrial exhibition
- C social networking
- D an on-campus event
- E a charity campaign
- F employment opportunities
- G an environmental project
- H an online conference

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)								Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			
H	1,2	1,0	3,1	0,7	0,6	5,1	1,5	86,8	86,8	28,1	0,3

2

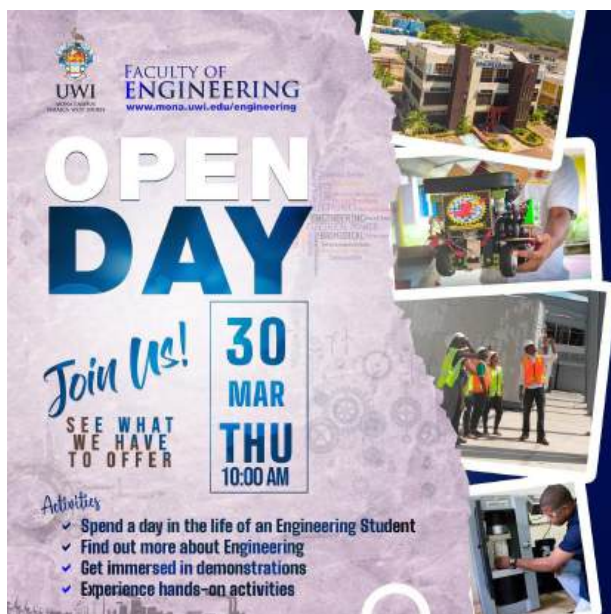


This advertisement is about _____.

- A a recreation event
- B an industrial exhibition
- C social networking
- D an on-campus event
- E a charity campaign
- F employment opportunities
- G an environmental project
- H an online conference

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)								Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			
F	4,2	4,9	13,7	2,7	6,5	57,6	9,7	0,7	57,6	85,4	0,6

3



This advertisement is about _____.

- A a recreation event
- B an industrial exhibition
- C social networking
- D an on-campus event
- E a charity campaign
- F employment opportunities
- G an environmental project
- H an online conference

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)								Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			
D	17,5	27,7	4,6	30,6	4,5	5,6	9,2	0,3	30,6	52,9	0,4

4



This advertisement is about _____.

- A a recreation event
- B an industrial exhibition
- C social networking
- D an on-campus event
- E a charity campaign
- F employment opportunities
- G an environmental project
- H an online conference

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)								Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			
A	28,7	7,0	8,5	3,1	36,5	4,5	11,4	0,3	28,7	12,8	0,1



This advertisement is about _____.

- A a recreation event
- B an industrial exhibition
- C social networking
- D an on-campus event
- E a charity campaign
- F employment opportunities
- G an environmental project
- H an online conference

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)								Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			
C	2,4	1,8	37,9	46,8	4,0	2,3	2,2	2,6	37,9	65,0	0,5

The History of Email

With billions of people all over the world sending emails every day, both at work and personally, we tend to take for granted this method of communication and consider email as an inherent part of our modern digital lives. In reality, however, email is a relatively recent luxury.

We have Ray Tomlinson to thank for initiating the incredible new era of communication that we now enjoy – he sent the first email in 1971. Tomlinson was born in New York, USA, in 1941. He started his impressive working career as a computer engineer. No one asked him to invent email – it was something that Tomlinson was working on as a personal side project.

Email began as an experiment to see if two computers could exchange a message. The concept of sending another person a message through a computer was not invented by Tomlinson because computer scientists had been exchanging messages on machines for years. Yet these previous forms of electronic communication only allowed people to send messages to other users of the same computer or to numbered mailboxes where the messages had to be printed out.

Tomlinson wanted to send messages to people, not mailboxes, so he decided to modify and combine the programmes that were already out there. Speaking to *The Verge* in 2012, Tomlinson said, “There was no really good way to leave messages for people. The telephone worked up to a point, but someone had to be there to receive the call. And if it wasn’t the person you wanted to get, it was an administrative assistant or an answering service. That was the sort of mechanism you had to go through to leave a message, so everyone obsessed with the idea that you could leave messages on the computer.” Email was initially seen as a speedy way for programmers and researchers to keep in touch – particularly targeted at those who can’t be relied on to answer their phones. Tomlinson was frequently asked what the first message was and to many people’s disappointment he said, “The test messages were entirely forgettable, and I have, therefore, forgotten them.”

In 1972, Ray Tomlinson sent the first email, using the @ symbol to indicate the location of the recipient. Tomlinson understood that he needed to use a symbol that would not appear in anyone's name. The logical choice for Tomlinson was the only preposition on the keyboard – “at” sign, both because it was unlikely to appear in anyone's name, and it turned an email address into a phrase: “user ‘at’ host”.

Queen Elizabeth II was the first head of state to use email. She tried out the electronic mail programme on 26 March, 1976 during a visit to the Royal Signals and Radar Establishment in Malvern, England. They gave her the username HME2 for “Her Majesty Elizabeth II.”

What Tomlinson didn't invent was the term “email”. It wasn't coined until several years later. By 1993 the word “electronic mail” had been replaced by “email” in the public lexicon and internet use became more widespread.

6 What is mentioned in PARAGRAPH 1?

- A** Email is the most widespread means of written communication.
- B** Email is a preferable means in business communication.
- C** Email has advantages over other types of messaging.
- D** Email is a comparatively new way of sharing information.

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)				Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D			
D	45,6	8,0	15,8	30,6	30,6	42,9	0,3

7 What does the author say about Ray Tomlinson?

- A** He is credited with the invention of the computer.
- B** He started his engineering career in New York.
- C** He had engineering achievements apart from his job.
- D** He was inspired to invent email by his colleagues.

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)				Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D			
C	14,3	37,8	42,0	5,9	42,0	54,8	0,4

8 Before Ray Tomlinson's invention it was impossible _____.

- A** to leave a message on a computer
- B** to send information to a certain mailbox
- C** to exchange information through several computers
- D** to share messages on an electronic machine

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)				Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D			
C	20,3	21,8	41,7	16,2	41,7	41,1	0,3

9 What did Ray Tomlinson want to do?

- A** to create a wireless network
- B** to develop digital interaction
- C** to improve an answering service
- D** to update mailbox regulations

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)				Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D			
B	14,9	26,8	36,0	22,3	26,8	33,0	0,3

10 What is stated in the passage?

- A The term “*email*” has been in use since 1972.
- B The @ symbol was adopted in 1972.
- C Tomlinson added the @ sign to keyboard.
- D Tomlinson created the term “*email*”.

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)				Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D			
B	7,6	71,7	14,1	6,6	71,7	36,6	0,3

The Most Famous Towers of the World

11 Minaret of Jam, Afghanistan



The Minaret of Jam is a fascinating structure which continues to puzzle academics around the world. Is it a minaret? Or a monument symbolising the success of war? The minaret stands 65 metres tall in Afghanistan, in isolation apart from the ruins of a mosque constructed in the 12th century. The mosque got destroyed in a terrible flood. However, the minaret was not affected. Even more surprisingly, it wasn't destroyed during the Mongol invasion and recent military conflicts, and today it stands still even after all the events that took place in the area.

This tower _____.

- A was used as a starting point for sea voyages
- B was badly damaged by a bolt of lightning
- C has survived a natural disaster and wars
- D was lowered for safety reasons
- E held a world record for about three decades
- F changes its size due to weather conditions
- G was used for military purposes in WWII
- H doesn't admit visitors in rough weather

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)								Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			
C	2,1	2,6	77,9	3,8	2,5	2,2	7,1	1,8	77,9	51,5	0,4

12 CN Tower, Canada



One of Canada's most popular and most visited structures, *the CN Tower* in Toronto's downtown stands amongst many skyscrapers, showcasing extraordinary beauty and brilliance. This concrete observation and communications tower was built on the former Railway Lands. Built in 1973, the 553-metre-high tower boasted of being the world's tallest freestanding structure for 32 long years before the top spot was captured by Burj Khalifa. Interestingly, the tower survives an average of 75 lightning strikes per year!

This tower _____.

- A** was used as a starting point for sea voyages
- B** was badly damaged by a bolt of lightning
- C** has survived a natural disaster and wars
- D** was lowered for safety reasons
- E** held a world record for about three decades
- F** changes its size due to weather conditions
- G** was used for military purposes in WWII
- H** doesn't admit visitors in rough weather

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)								Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			
E	8,5	22,6	1,7	3,1	57,5	3,2	1,3	2,1	57,5	75,1	0,6

13 Galata Tower, Turkey



One of Istanbul's fascinating structures is *the Galata Tower*, standing tall at about 220 metres. It features a conical-shaped top, making it look extremely attractive. There is an amazing restaurant as well as a café at the top, from where one can enjoy the Bosphorus Strait's breathtaking views. The tower is closed if the wind speed reaches 40 km/h, or the temperature drops below -20 degrees Celsius, as well as whenever there is lightning. Built way back in 1348, the structure still stands strong and attracts lots of tourists every year.

This tower _____.

- A was used as a starting point for sea voyages
- B was badly damaged by a bolt of lightning
- C has survived a natural disaster and wars
- D was lowered for safety reasons
- E held a world record for about three decades
- F changes its size due to weather conditions
- G was used for military purposes in WWII
- H doesn't admit visitors in rough weather

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)								Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			
H	2,6	8,9	2,6	4,7	2,8	7,6	1,7	69,1	69,1	74,4	0,6

14 The Two Towers of Bologna, Italy



There was a time when Bologna's skyline featured as much as 180 tall towers. But over time, the number has declined and there are only 20 towers still standing today. Out of these 20 towers, *the Asinelli* and *Garisenda towers*, both leaning, are the most famous. It's easy to see them thanks to their height that is 97 metres for *the Asinelli*, and 47 metres for *the Garisenda*. However, originally the height of *the Garisenda* was about 60 metres, until it was reduced in the 14th century to avoid the danger of its collapse.

This tower _____.

- A was used as a starting point for sea voyages
- B was badly damaged by a bolt of lightning
- C has survived a natural disaster and wars
- D was lowered for safety reasons
- E held a world record for about three decades
- F changes its size due to weather conditions
- G was used for military purposes in WWII
- H doesn't admit visitors in rough weather

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)								Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			
D	3,1	4,5	3,2	60,2	8,0	14,3	3,1	3,6	60,2	80,5	0,6

15 Belem Tower, Portugal



Built on the northern bank of the Tagus river in Lisbon, in the early years of the 16th century, *the Belem Tower* acted as a defense structure to protect the Portuguese capital. Due to an earthquake that took place in 1755, the location of *the Belem Tower* shifted. Several Portuguese explorers would begin their journeys of discovering new routes and lands from this tower. Also called the '*Tower of St. Vincent*', this fortified tower is also a UNESCO World Heritage site.

This tower _____.

- A** was used as a starting point for sea voyages
- B** was badly damaged by a bolt of lightning
- C** has survived a natural disaster and wars
- D** was lowered for safety reasons
- E** held a world record for about three decades
- F** changes its size due to weather conditions
- G** was used for military purposes in WWII
- H** doesn't admit visitors in rough weather

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)								Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			
A	53,8	3,2	5,5	9,2	8,1	6,4	10,3	3,5	53,8	64,8	0,5

16 Eiffel Tower, France



The Eiffel Tower is one of the world's most visited landmarks. It was built to show France's industrial strength during the 1889 World's Fair, and the original plan was to pull it down after 20 years. That was until Eiffel cleverly incorporated a radio antenna and wireless telegraph transmitter into the tower's design. Later on, the tower was almost destroyed during World War II. The heat of the sun causes the iron of the tower to expand, making it grow a few centimetres during the summer months. A total of around 200 million people have visited the tower since its construction.

This tower _____.

- A** was used as a starting point for sea voyages
- B** was badly damaged by a bolt of lightning
- C** has survived a natural disaster and wars
- D** was lowered for safety reasons
- E** held a world record for about three decades
- F** changes its size due to weather conditions
- G** was used for military purposes in WWII
- H** doesn't admit visitors in rough weather

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)								Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			
F	2,1	8,0	6,1	4,4	5,9	44,1	26,1	3,3	44,1	82,0	0,6

Lessons from My Students in Peru

One of the most life-changing trips I've ever been on was a volunteering experience of teaching languages in the stunning city of Cuzco in Peru. I spent a month there teaching English and Italian to a group of local adults. And even though my time there was short, the travel experience was so humbling **(17)** _____.

My lessons took the form of active conversations, **(18)** _____ between me and my students. Realising just how different their lives were from mine **(19)** _____ – made me look at my own life with a fresh new perspective.

One person spoke about the three years he spent living in a jungle with his dad, where they fed off of animals they hunted in order to survive. Another student told me about her ultimate dream of mastering English to become a tour guide, and have a more stable future. For me, these stories were a reminder of just **(20)** _____, and how much we can get consumed by the small bubbles we live in.

It was impossible not to feel inspired in Cuzco because my students always had the biggest smiles on their faces, and the locals showed me again and again **(21)** _____. I went to Peru to teach, but ended up learning more from my students and the locals there than they did from me.

Ever since I got back from that trip, I made it a goal to slow down and not take the simple things in life for granted. Every time I get upset about something, I think about the Peruvians in Cuzco parading their streets in song and pure joy, **(22)** _____.

- A** that simply being alive is a blessing
- B** when hearing my students talk about their lives
- C** and I tell myself to stop complaining
- D** that it changed my outlook on life
- E** which inspired me greatly
- F** how small I am in this world
- G** which essentially turned into a massive multilingual cultural exchange
- H** that were always ready to give a hand

17

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)								Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			
D	7,4	9,5	12,6	47,1	8,9	4,3	7,5	2,7	47,1	74,7	0,5

18

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)								Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			
G	7,8	13,6	7,9	5,7	8,5	2,3	48,0	6,2	48,0	83,1	0,6

19

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)								Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			
B	7,7	46,9	8,5	14,7	7,5	5,6	5,1	4,0	46,9	66,6	0,5

20

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)								Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			
F	8,6	3,8	2,5	4,5	3,9	67,6	4,9	4,2	67,6	67,1	0,5

21

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)								Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			
A	36,3	4,8	6,5	5,7	10,5	7,5	6,2	22,5	36,3	61,8	0,5

22

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)								Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			
C	9,6	2,8	34,3	8,4	18,9	4,2	12,1	9,7	34,3	62,2	0,5

Facts about the English Language

According to experts, the British accent (23) _____ every 25 miles, and it's thought a lot of the accents have developed as a (24) _____ of geographic location, early settlers and immigration. For example, it's been said that until the mid-1800s Liverpudlians (25) _____ similar to those from Manchester, but once the port industries boomed, the Irish and Welsh labourers (26) _____ influenced the accent to give it a different tone. It's also thought that Anglo-Saxons (27) _____ from various parts of Europe and settling in different areas, created their own regional accent.

23	A	moves	B	changes	C	reaches	D	turns
24	A	result	B	reason	C	reaction	D	conclusion
25	A	voiced	B	said	C	sounded	D	pronounced
26	A	gradually	B	properly	C	perfectly	D	exactly
27	A	inhabiting	B	setting	C	going	D	arriving

23

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)				Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D			
B	14,8	66,4	8,3	10,5	66,4	64,3	0,5

24

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)				Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D			
A	65,4	19,0	5,8	9,8	65,4	66,4	0,5

25

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)				Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D			
C	11,6	11,4	53,5	23,5	53,5	70,2	0,5

26

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)				Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D			
A	27,7	24,2	24,1	24,0	27,7	46,9	0,4

27

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)				Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D			
D	10,3	9,6	25,2	54,9	54,9	49,1	0,3

Pasta

Worldwide, pasta has become synonymous with Italian cuisine. Italian immigrants themselves brought pasta **(28)** _____ they went. While it is true that the most famous varieties and recipes of cooking pasta really do come from Italy, **(29)** _____, the actual origin of pasta lies elsewhere!

So how did pasta make its way to Italy? One of the most popular theories **(30)** _____ in the *Macaroni Journal* by the Association of Food Industries. It states that pasta was brought to Italy by Marco Polo via China. **(31)** _____ even some evidence of 4,000-year-old noodles **(32)** _____ from millet.

28	A	elsewhere	B	otherwhere	C	everywhere	D	somewhere
29	A	surprise	B	surprised	C	surprising	D	surprisingly
30	A	published	B	was published	C	has published	D	were published
31	A	It is	B	Here are	C	There is	D	There are
32	A	made	B	making	C	make	D	were made

28

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)				Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D			
C	3,1	3,1	83,8	10,0	83,8	41,2	0,4

29

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)				Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D			
D	15,4	19,0	13,2	52,4	52,4	82,4	0,6

30

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)				Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D			
B	9,2	59,6	11,7	19,5	59,6	35,9	0,2

31

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)				Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D			
C	10,9	3,7	39,0	46,4	39,0	23,8	0,1

32

Ключ	Відповіді учасників (%)				Складність (P-value)	Дискримінація (D-index)	Кореляція (Rit)
	A	B	C	D			
A	46,9	16,5	9,3	27,3	46,9	36,9	0,2