

4. pielikums.

Runāšanas uzdevumu vērtēšanas piemērs angļu valodas, 9. klasi beidzot, valsts pārbaudes darba paraugā.

Paper 1



Audio file: https://bit.ly/Paper1_Sample

Teacher: Student A starts.

Student A: So I think that our school have to invest in computers because nowadays more people are interested in computers and it is essential for life nowadays. Computers are easier for to self to do than sports because sport is harder. You have to go somewhere, do something and in computer you have to just sit and do the stuff. Also it helps with students' education because after school they can make this classes when they learn about programming and all that Office programs, like, Word, Excel, etcetera. And it can help with the future work when they are adults. Because many of the companies in the world use these programs and it will be better if you know it earlier. So... also it is easier for students to prepare project on the computer because you can edit them while you're writing and you do mistake, for example, you can type text faster and you can make copies and swap project between computers. Also you can do all that stuff, for example, programming without the computer while you can do sport without any equipment. So that's my point.

Teacher: Thank you. Now student B, please.

Student B: Yes, my position is that the school should spend the money on buying new sport equipment. And of course I have some arguments for that. Well, first argument is that it's more healthier than getting computers because today is technique era so students are getting lazy faster than every time before. And with a new school equipment we could... we could interest other students because people like new things I think.

The second argument is new sports. It's connected with the first argument because as I told of new things, people like new things and we can buy for, for example, tennis courts which aren't in every school and could interest more students because in my life I have a lot of friends who love tennis. The ... that was a...as an example.

And the third argument is after-school activities. In my opinion sports can help students to not think about the school or learning but think about how to spend times ... time with your friends. You can ... with the new sport equipment you can interact with your friends or with the other students, you can get ... we can get new friends. And the new sports equipment would help in that.

And the last argument is safety because today in a regular school ... school there are a lot of old sport equipment which... which isn't safe. It's old and it's worked a lot of time and maybe it's not good to work with this equipment.

Those were my arguments for buy a new sports equipment.

Teacher: Okay, thank you very much. Now you have 2 minutes to prepare questions. ...[after two minutes] Okay are you ready? Student A, you can start the discussion.

Student A: So my first questions. Nowadays computers are pretty popular and you can find and talk with friends on the internet. Why do you need sports in that case?

Student B: In that case... in my opinion, it's better to find friends in real life when you can see them instead of computer when you know that he or she lives somewhere in .. I don't know ...in USA and you will never meet them but when you meet friends in your school, for example, in the ... where she's doing sports you can ... you can find friends with the same interests with you and you can speak with the he, him or she in real life. I think it's much better than in a computer.

Student A: OK, I understood.

Student B: Okay, now my question, yes?

Student A: Yeah.

Student B: You told that interacting with computer is much easier in life because you need just sit in your computer and do things but what about student health if they only sit and do nothing?

Student A: So that's a good question and... yeah, if the students only sit in one place, he will get many problems with health but. The students can do the sports without any equipment ... and you don't need to spend money on that in

school. And ... I think many people will not go to the school to do the sports because it is school and they don't like it. So they will go to another place if they want to do sports. I think.

Student B: Yes I... I can add ... why do you think that students will stay in school to work in computer lab? Because today mostly we have computers in our home.

Student A: Yeah but some students don't have it. And... so not that many people have computers in their home because some of them are used by the whole family and they don't have enough time to learn something. And also while the computer is in the school they have all the licences that you can use, for example, Windows. Then don't have to buy it in addition to the computer. And also in their school can buy the programs, the programming stuff to help you learn the programming languages. And it can go with that budget that they gave to... to the computer room.

Student B: Yes, I agree with you but, don't you think that's the same with the sport equipment because mostly people live in small apartments where they can't do sports and the gym is too expensive for them?

Student A: As I said before you don't have any equipment to start sports or when you... think that you can do sports, you can go to the... you can go to the school but before that you have to do something ... something... If you just go to the school and do stuff you will quit in just one week so you have to prepare yourself and it is a lot longer than with the computers.

Student B: Yes, I agree with you.

Student A: Okay... And you said you can do many new things with sport, but can you do less by computer?

Student B: Amm... less by computer... amm ... hmm

Student A: Did you understand the question?

Student B: Could you rephrase your question? I don't think I understood.

Student A: Okay, so you said that you can do many things with sports but you can do even more things with the computer. Why do you need sports in that case? Because you can do a lot of things by computer and not just on the sports.

Student B: I think sports and the computer isn't on the same level because computer, for example, we ... we need to use computer to make projects but we need sport to be healthier, for example, so they are 2 different cases ... I don't think that we ... we can ask about those things in the same level.

Student A: So... I don't have questions left. So maybe we can do some kind of referendum where they can vote which one they like the most.

Student B: Yes, it's a good idea because first we ... we need to ask students what they need to have. In my opinion, it's better to spend money on new computer lab because your arguments and your answers on my questions sounded enough to argument your position.

Student A: Okay. So we will do the vote stuff, yes?

Student B: Yes ... yes.

Student A: Okay.

Student A

Vērtēšanas kritēriji	Snieguma apraksts	Punkti
Monologruna (saistījums, pamatojums)	Izpilda visus uzdevuma nosacījumus. Izteiktais viedoklis ir pamatots. Bet runa vietām ir pārāk vispārīga un vietām nav saistīta.	4
Mijiedarbība informācijas nodošanā (jautājumu uzdošana, izpratne, sarunas uzturēšana, atbildes uz jautājumiem)	Pārsvarā izpilda visus uzdevuma nosacījumus. Iesaistās sarunā un cenšas to uzturēt, bet ir jūtams, ka sarunas biedrs dominē. Uzdod 2 jautājumus, kas ir saistīti ar sarunas biedra teikto monologā. Bet 2. jautājums, lai to varētu saprast, bija jāpārfrāzē. Nonāk pie galvenā jautājuma diskusijas daļā – ka vajadzētu noskaidrot klasesbiedru viedokli, bet to neizvērš. Lai gan atbildes uz jautājumiem ir garas un nav vienkāršas, tomēr atbildēm uz 1. un 3. jautājumu trūkst precīzitātes.	3
Valodas bagātība (valodas apjoms, diapazons)	Lai spētu izteikties par tematu un uzturētu sarunu, lieto pietiekamu vārdu un struktūru krājumu. Lai gan skolēns ietur pauzes, lai meklētu vārdus, tomēr spēj saprotami izteikt arī garāku domu. Novērojama neliela dažādība teikumu struktūrās.	4
Valodas lietojuma pareizība un precīzitāte (leksika, gramatika un pareizrakstība)	Novērojamas diezgan pamanāmas kļūdas arī pamatstruktūrās, kas atsevišķos gadījumos kavē saprotami izteikt domu.	3
Valodas plūdums (izruna, uzsvari, ritms un intonācija)	Runā saprotami, dažreiz ar vilcināšanos, meklējot vārdus. Izrunas kļūdas pārsvarā nekavē izpratni, jo vārdus var saprast arī kontekstā.	3
Kopā		17

Student B

Vērtēšanas kritēriji	Snieguma apraksts	Punkti
Monologruna (saistījums, pamatojums)	Pilnībā izpilda visus uzdevuma nosacījumus. Izteiktais viedoklis ir skaidrs un pamatots ar saziņas situācijai atbilstošiem piemēriem. Runa ir saistīta un strukturēta.	5
Mijiedarbība informācijas nodošanā (jautājumu uzdošana, izpratne, sarunas uzturēšana, atbildes uz jautājumiem)	Pilnībā izpilda visus uzdevuma nosacījumus. Uzdod 3 atbilstošus jautājumus, kas izriet gan no sarunas biedra monologa, gan no sarunas gaitā sniegtajām atbildēm. Aktīvi iesaistās sarunā un uztur to. Novērojama sarunas biedra atbalstīšana, tādējādi veicinot dialogu. Pārliecinoši atbild uz visiem jautājumiem, sniedzot izvērstas atbildes, kas atbilst B1 līmenim.	5
Valodas bagātība (valodas apjoms, diapazons)	Izmanto piedāvātajai saziņas situācijai atbilstošus valodas līdzekļus. Ir pietiekams vārdu krājums, lai spētu izteikties par tematu B1 līmenī un uzturētu sarunu.	5
Valodas lietojuma pareizība un precīzitāte (leksika, gramatika un pareizrakstība)	Pārsvarā pareizi lieto dažādus valodas līdzekļus, nedaudzās kļūdas un pārteikšanās netraucē saziņai. Kļūdas novērojamas atsevišķas pamatstruktūrās, bet tās nav sistemātiskas.	4
Valodas plūdums (izruna, uzsvari, ritms un intonācija)	Runā pietiekami tekoši un saprotami. Izvēloties piemērotus izteikumus, iespējamas pauzes. Izrunā iespējamas nelielas kļūdas.	5
Kopā		24