

ENGLISH

WRITTEN PART

PITKÄ OPPIMÄÄRÄ
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17.9.2012



YLIOPPILASTUTKINTOLAUTAKUNTA
STUDENTEXAMENSNÄMNDEN

1 READING COMPREHENSION

1.1 Read texts 1.1a–1.1g and then answer questions 1–25. Choose the **best** alternative for each item and mark your answers **on the optical answer sheet in pencil**.

1.1a Tall Tail

Nadya Vessey never actually dreamed of being a mermaid. But then one day, as the life-long swimmer was taking off her prosthetic legs before an ocean dip near her home in Auckland, New Zealand, a little boy asked why she had no feet. Vessey didn't explain that she was
5 born with a deformity, or that she lost one leg below the knee when she was seven and the other at the age of sixteen. She told him simply, "I'm a mermaid," and then slipped into the sea.

Inspired by her own little white lie, Vessey decided to write an e-mail to Weta Workshop, the special-effects company that won four
10 Oscars for its work on the *Lord of the Rings* trilogy. She wanted to know if the artists might consider building her a tail to help her move gracefully through the water. Cofounder Sir Richard Taylor's resounding reply: "Yes!" Two years and nearly eight hundred hours of unpaid work later, Taylor's team unveiled a six-foot-long neoprene-
15 and-plastic appendage covered in a Lycra sock that sparkles with digitally printed "scales." Now, three Kiwi summers later, Vessey says swimming with the tail is finally starting to seem natural – as if it is actually a part of her. Stephanie Pearson

The Oprah Magazine, February 2011

1.1b Trafficking in Bush Meat

Duikers, pangolins and brush-tailed porcupines aren't well known
20 animals in Europe or the U.S. But a new study estimates that each week, thousands of pounds of their meat moves illegally from Africa into European markets for human consumption, often via luggage.

At Paris's Charles de Gaulle Airport, an eighteen-day customs survey led to the seizure of more than four hundred pounds of meat
25 from wild animals, including cane rats and imperiled monkeys. One

passenger was found carrying fresh crocodile wrapped in plastic. Anne-Lise Chaber, who led the study by European scientists, notes that bush meat is an essential part of diets in some regions of Africa. But the poorly policed illicit trade contributes to declining animal populations and poses public health hazards. A luxury item in foreign markets, bush meat tends to command a premium price there.

In the U.S., the New York-New Jersey area and Metropolitan Washington, D.C., are hot spots for import and trade, according to Heather Eves of the Bushmeat-free Eastern Africa Network. “Only ten percent of the planet isn’t accessible to large urban areas within two days’ time,” she says. “A lot of smoked, dried, and even fresh bush meat can be transferred from the bush in that time.” Luna Shyr

National Geographic, February 2011

1.1c Not Your Parents’ Carbon

Pure carbon can take a great variety of forms. Diamond, carbon nanotubes and grapheme – the last the subject of the 2010 Nobel Prize in Physics – all have unique physical and chemical qualities and applications to technology. Now evidence is mounting that there is yet another crystal structure to add to carbon’s catalogue of wonders: a material that could find applications in mechanical components whose hardness varies depending on the pressure to which they are exposed.

This new type of carbon was first observed in 2003, when researchers placed graphite, a stacking of chicken-wire-shaped networks of carbon atoms, under high pressure at room temperature. Under this “cold” compression, the graphite began to assume a hybrid form, between that of grapheme and of diamond, but its exact nature was unknown.

Two computer simulation studies now suggest that cold-compressed graphite contains crystals of a structure called body-centered tetragonal, or bct, in addition to another type called M carbon. In bct, groups of four atoms are arranged in a square. The squares are stacked in an offset manner, and each square forms chemical bonds with four squares in the layers above and four below. A Chinese team of researchers showed that during cold compression the transition to bct carbon results in a release of energy, which means it is likely to happen in the real world.

60 A Japanese and American team also conducted a simulation in
which bct carbon produced x-ray patterns similar to those seen in the
2003 study. The match between the simulation and the experiment
is quite good, says a researcher who was part of the 2003 discovery.
Whether bct carbon exists or can be synthesized in its pure form is
65 “still a task for experimentalists to test.”

Scientific American, February 2011

1.1d Poetry Personified

Although watercolours by Dante Gabriel Rossetti and Edward Burne-
Jones are included in Tate Britain’s collection of works by British
watercolourists, a more comprehensive exhibition of Pre-Raphaelite
drawings and watercolours has opened in Birmingham. Based on
70 the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery’s collection of works by
the Brotherhood of Pre-Raphaelites, the exhibition examines the
Pre-Raphaelites’ theories of naturalism and their engagement with
Arthurian legend. Portraits range from Rossetti’s 1876 study in pastel
of a brooding Jane Morris posing for the Greek personification of
75 memory, the Titaness *Mnemosyne*, to the witty caricatures the artists
made of one another. Their watercolour technique had a jewel-like
intensity that harked back to medieval manuscript illumination and
stained glass windows. Influenced by John Ruskin, William Morris
and William De Morgan produced designs for textiles, stained glass
80 and ceramics, working drawings for which are displayed alongside
the finished products.

House and Garden, March 2011

1.1e The Distant Hours

It started with a letter. A letter that had been lost a long time,
waiting out half a century in a forgotten postal bag in the dim attic
of a nondescript, uninteresting house in Bermondsey. I think about
85 it sometimes, that mailbag: of the hundreds of love letters, grocery
bills, birthday cards, notes from children to their parents, that lay
together, swelling and sighing as their thwarted messages whispered
in the dark. Waiting, waiting, for someone to realize they were there.
For it is said, you know, that a letter will always seek a reader; that

90 sooner or later, like it or not, words have a way of finding the light, of making their secrets known.

Forgive me, I'm being romantic – a habit acquired from the years spent reading nineteenth-century novels with a torch when my parents thought I was asleep. What I mean to say is that it's odd to think that if
95 Arthur Tyrell had been a little more responsible, if he hadn't had one too many rum toddies that Christmas Eve in 1941 and gone home and fallen into a drunken slumber instead of finishing his mail delivery, if the bag hadn't then been tucked in his attic and hidden until his death some fifty years later when one of his daughters unearthed it
100 and called the *Daily Mail*, the whole thing might have turned out differently. For my mum, for me, and especially for Juniper Blythe.

Kate Morton, *The Distant Hours*, 2010

1.1f Science News

The following text features the results of two psychologically oriented studies and briefly discusses their practical implications.

The first study, published in the *Swiss Journal of Psychology*,
105 suggests that a reference to romance may help you get aid. Women in a French town asked male passersby for directions to Valentine Street or Martin Street. Neither destination actually exists. A few minutes later, each man encountered a different woman struggling to retrieve her cell-phone from a group of threatening guys. Those who'd been asked earlier about Valentine Street were more likely to step in and help the woman than those who'd been quizzed about Martin Street.
110 The word "Valentine" may trigger thoughts of gender norms and chivalry. So if you are a damsel in distress, just ask the way to Lovers' Lane.

115 As for the second study, researchers at the North Dakota State University concluded that while sticking out your tongue at strangers may not be productive, thinking like a kid can boost creativity. This study was carried out to see if a childlike mind-set would enhance an adult's creative output. This involved having college students write
120 about what they would do if they had a day off from school now, or as their seven-year-old selves. The first group produced "boring" results, such as catching up on work or sleep, while the second group stated

that they would go buy the biggest lollipops they could find or spend the day playing with friends. Afterwards, the second group performed better than the first on a test of creativity. Thinking like a kid helped introverts the most, because they are typically more inhibited. As a result, this study advocates applying a childlike mind-set to our daily lives. “It’s about giving yourself permission to explore and free up time to play. It would not just increase your creativity – it would also motivate you to create.”

Psychology Today, February 2011 and August 2010

1.1g Cracking the Code

Originally used to encode business transactions and ward off corporate espionage, during the Second World War the Enigma machine became a powerful and widely used weapon employed by the Nazis for encryption and decryption of military secrets. In July 2001, off the Outer Banks of North Carolina, recreational divers recovered an Enigma from the sunken German sub U-85. The machine was immediately turned over to the Graveyard of the Atlantic Museum and an agreement was reached with the German government to put it on permanent display. It was soon discovered that this was a very early example of an advanced, four-wheeled marine Enigma, still in its original wood box, that had almost certainly been made in January 1942, just a month before U-85 left Germany for the U.S. coast. At this time, only U-boats and the German Naval High Command had four-wheeled Enigmas. These allowed for greater coding possibilities than their predecessors, which already had hundreds of trillions of code options. This particular machine was responsible for the greatest convoy loss in WWII, in which 19 Canadian and British ships went down when U-85’s commander was able to send a coded message indicating their whereabouts and send for other U-boats in the area.

For close to a decade, archaeological conservator Eric Nordgren has worked on the U-85 Enigma. “This is a complex artifact made of many different kinds of materials – nickel-plated brass, Bakelite, steel, wood, and zinc alloy. From a conservator’s point of view, this makes it really challenging,” says Nordgren. “In fact, no one has ever tried to conserve an enigma before.” “When you document an artifact like this, it’s an opportunity to learn a lot about it,” he adds. “It’s

amazing to see the complexity and sophistication of this machine, the sheer number of possibilities it could create, and the daunting task the Allied cryptographers had of breaking this code.”

Archaeology, May 2011

1.2 *Suomenkieliset koulut:*

Lue seuraavat tekstit ja vastaa niiden pohjalta lyhyesti suomeksi kysymyksiin a–e. Kirjoita vastauksesi selvällä käsialalla kielikokeen vastauslomakkeen A-puolelle.

Svenska skolor:

Läs följande texter och svara sedan kort på svenska på frågorna a–e. Skriv svaren med tydlig handstil på sida A av svarsblanketten för språkproven.

How do F1 pit stops work?

The Formula 1 pit stop is a highly choreographed procedure, the speed of which can make a serious difference to the race’s outcome. Although mid-race refuelling was outlawed at the start of the 2010 season, a pit stop remains a complicated operation; the removal of the fuel pipe simply means it’s speedier than ever. Indeed, the whole process should now take in the region of a mind-scrambling three to four seconds. But it takes a lot of people to make it work, so who does what?

Situated at the front and rear, the jack men raise the car a few centimeters so work can commence. Many teams now use jacks with quick-release mechanisms, saving vital micro-seconds. The nose cone is the front jacking point, so if it needs replacing during a pit stop, the car has to be lifted manually at the front to replace it.

Each F1 team has a dozen mechanics on wheel duties – three on each wheel. One mechanic is responsible for lifting the used wheel off, another puts the new one on. The third mechanic – the ‘gunman’ – operates the wrench on the end of an air gun. He applies the wrench onto the wheel nut before the car is totally stationary and disengages a locking device. He then pulls the trigger to undo the nut. While the

used wheel is being removed, the gunman switches the direction of the gun to be ready – once the new wheel's in place – to tighten the nut back up to around 450lbs of torque.

Many teams employ mechanics to clean the driver's visor. The 'Lollipop man' shows 'Brake' while the wheels are being replaced. When everything is clear, he removes his stick and the car is off.

BBC Science Focus, March 2011

- a) Mikä uusi sääntö tuli voimaan vuoden 2010 alusta, ja miten se vaikuttaa?
Vilken ny regel infördes i början av 2010 och vilken inverkan har den?
- b) Mitä toisessa kappaleessa mainitut avustajat tekevät, ja milloin uusinta tekniikkaa ei voida käyttää?
Vilken uppgift har de funktionärer som nämns i andra stycket, och när kan den nyaste tekniken inte användas?
- c) Miten renkaiden vaihdossa säästetään aikaa? (kaksi asiaa)
På vilket sätt sparar man tid vid däckbyte? (två saker)

Research on the brain

Your political leanings are visible in your brain and can be read by a scanner, new research shows. It appears that liberal and conservative views reside in two distinct areas of the brain. The researchers placed 90 young adults in an MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) scanner to measure blood flow in different parts of their brains. The subjects had previously rated their political leanings on a scale between 'very conservative' and 'very liberal'.

The volunteers with more liberal views tended to have more brain matter in their anterior cingulate cortex – a region strongly linked to decision making and the judgement of conflicting information. The conservative-leaning subjects tended to have a larger amygdala, the area connected with emotional processing.

(continued on page 12)

1.1a Tall Tail

1. What did Ms Vessey do?
 - A She continued living from moment to moment
 - B She showed initiative
 - C She acted in a self-absorbed way

2. How did the tail come into being?
 - A By means of voluntary work
 - B Through trial and error
 - C As a result of an accident

3. What does the text emphasize?
 - A Double-amputees tend to remain inactive
 - B A team of special artists may make a difference
 - C Physical exercise is necessary for the physically challenged

1.1b Trafficking in Bush Meat

4. What distinguishes bush meat trafficking?
 - A Observing strict import regulations
 - B Importing varied processed products
 - C Catering for a definite market

5. What results from this trafficking?
 - A Overall meat consumption increases
 - B People contract previously unknown diseases
 - C Large profits are likely, especially abroad

6. What explains the sale of bush meat?
 - A The variety of products
 - B Efficient delivery channels
 - C Possible health benefits

1.1c Not Your Parents' Carbon

7. What is new about the carbon type described?
 - A Its way of changing
 - B Its inflexible composition
 - C Its type of color

8. What is meant by cold compression?
 - A The particular research method applied
 - B Weather conditions at the time of the experiment
 - C The necessary temperature indoors

9. Why may bct be beneficial?
 - A Because of its known industrial applications
 - B Because of its immediate exploitation possibilities
 - C Because of its potential usability in the future

10. What does the text conclude?
 - A The research results are exhaustive
 - B The data remain inconclusive
 - C The theories are conflicting

1.1d Poetry Personified

11. What was typical of Pre-Raphaelite watercolours?
 - A Their focal point was always a well-known person
 - B The paintings focused on portraying wealthy people
 - C Their themes varied from ancient characters to contemporaries

12. What can a museum visitor observe in Birmingham?
 - A Examples of art products by well-known poets
 - B A collection of art pieces from drafts to finalized versions
 - C The minimal impact of antiquity on 19th-century art

1.1e The Distant Hours

13. In this text, why is one letter being discussed?
 - A Because it had been sought after for a long time
 - B Because it ended up affecting several peoples' lives
 - C Because it had featured unexpected contents
14. What did Arthur Tyrell do?
 - A Delivered the mail late
 - B Failed to complete his duties
 - C Slept in the next morning
15. What started the whole chain of events?
 - A The secret message in a letter
 - B The *Daily Mail* dug something up
 - C Someone initially tried to cover up a mistake

1.1f Science News

16. What did the first study focus on?
 - A How the choice of words may affect behavior
 - B How words may be used as a means of deception
 - C How affectionate words can be threatening
17. What was its key finding?
 - A That inconsiderate words tend to be useful
 - B That certain words seem to generate particular ideas
 - C That only a few words are necessary in encounters
18. How were the second study's final results derived?
 - A By observing the participants' interaction
 - B By interviewing the participants on their views
 - C By comparing the participants' responses
19. Who will benefit most from this approach?
 - A Those who lack imagination
 - B Those who are less outgoing
 - C Those who have few friends

20. What practical implications does the study suggest?
- A Playing like a child can inspire you
 - B Creativity requires playing
 - C Playing helps in socializing

1.1g Cracking the Code

21. How was this particular Enigma machine found?
- A As a result of a planned operation
 - B As a result of a pastime activity
 - C As a result of a research project
22. What is special about the discovered Enigma?
- A Its unknown origins
 - B Its outer shell
 - C Its multiple structures
23. What is said about the use of particular Enigmas in the early 1940s?
- A Their use was very restricted
 - B They were used for civilian purposes
 - C Their use covered all walks of life
24. What makes the restoration work demanding?
- A The extent of funding needed in the process
 - B The small number of specialized skills required
 - C The current lack of previous case examples
25. What seems to impress the conservator most?
- A The straightforward and practical applicability of the machine
 - B The durability of materials used for creating the machine
 - C The expertise of those involved in activities concerning the machine

One of the researchers went on to scan the brains of two politicians as part of the research commissioned for BBC Radio 4's *Today* programme. The results from Conservative MP Alan Duncan and Labour MP Stephen Pound corresponded precisely with the study group.

BBC Science Focus, March 2011

- d) Miten konservatiivien ja liberaalien aivot eroavat toisistaan?
Hur skiljer sig hjärnorna hos konservativa och liberala från varandra?

An important initiative

Julia Roberts is going to become involved in an initiative established by Hillary Clinton. "Something that's such a joy in my life every day – cooking – is this incredible, horrific danger to women around the world," Julia says. Hillary thinks the problem is in how they cook. "Nearly 2 million people around the world, mostly women and children, die each year from this activity we all take for granted, because they are breathing the fumes and the smoke from using solid fuels, such as wood or dung or crop residues. That's almost as many people as die each year from malaria and tuberculosis combined. And we then see the impact on all the rest of us, because about one-fifth of the world's black carbon emissions come from cook-stoves. We aim to have cook-stoves that are affordable and more efficient in a hundred million homes within the next several years."

Time, April 2011

- e) Mistä ongelmasta tekstissä kerrotaan, ja miten ongelma yritetään ratkaista?
Vilket problem handlar texten om, och på vilket sätt försöker man lösa problemet?

2 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

2.1 Read the text carefully and for each item choose the alternative that **best fits the content**. Mark your answers (26–50) **on the optical answer sheet in pencil**.

Our national nectar

Serenading an apple tree is a strange thing to do, so too is sticking a slice of soggy toast to its branches. But, every January, that's how they roll in the West Country. It's all part of 26 called a 'wassail', and deep in the core of cider-making country it's a bit of a big deal. An unusual yet acutely English 27, wassailing involves a wassail king, a wassail queen, some wassail warbling and a fancy wassail goblet. Bread is dipped in cider and 28 in a tree, there's some bashing of pots and pans, and maybe, if 29 lucky, some dancing about.

The idea, dating back to pagan times, is to stir cider apple trees from their wintry slumber and rid them of evil spirits so the fruit of 30 forthcoming year is healthy, hale and hearty. It's an unusual approach, but it seems 31 working.

Last year was one of good fortune for the cider business: that most evil of spirits, the taxman, was successfully warded off 32 cidermakers overturned a rise in cider duty; rising sales continued to

- 26. A anything
B something
C thing
D what
- 27. A custom
B habit
C manner
D way
- 28. A stack
B stacked
C stick
D stuck
- 29. A you've
B you're
C you'd have
D you'll be
- 30. A –
B a
C an
D the
- 31. A –
B being
C been
D to be
- 32. A although
B but
C when
D while

defy Isaac Newton's apple-inspired laws of gravity; and 2010 saw 25 years of experimentation 33 fruit with the harvesting of 29 new apple varieties, which it's hoped, will be fruitier and more impervious to ailments.

Britain's history is steeped in cider. Scientists estimate that Brits 34 cider for over a thousand years, but 35 wasn't until 1066 and the arrival of the Normans that orchards were organised and cider-making thrived. New varieties of apples were introduced, and cider 36 to figure in the tax records.

37 14th century children were baptised in cider, and until 1887 farm labourers were paid 38 cider – as much as four pints a day. By the mid-17th century, every farm had 39 own orchard and press, and it was the preferred drink of both posh and pauper.

Cider apples 40 to be high in tannins, high in sugar and low in acidity. They can be sweet, bittersweet, sharp or bittersharp. They're picked, pulped and pressed before the juice is fermented for a week 41, matured in vats –

- 33. A bear
B carry
C make
D take
- 34. A drink
B drank
C have drunk
D would drink
- 35. A –
B it
C that
D there
- 36. A has begun
B begin
C began
D begun
- 37. A In
B In the
C On
D On the
- 38. A for
B from
C of
D with
- 39. A an
B its
C one
D the
- 40. A aim
B attempt
C tend
D try
- 41. A by far
B nearly
C or so
D roughly

often oak, more 42 steel – and then blended. The art of a cider maker is as complex as 43 of a winemaker or whisky distiller.

Britain makes more cider than the rest of the world put together but there are 44 choice drops across the Channel. French cider, 45 dates back to the 6th century, is staunchly traditional, and production tends to be small-scale and centred 46 in Normandy and Brittany.

French cider is strictly regulated and tends to have a strong sherry note to it. French cidemakers temper the oxidised note with tannin from the 47 of bittersweet apples. 48 part, French cider is sparkling in style and traditionally consumed in teacups or with cassis.

Nearby, in Basque country, Spanish *sagardotegias* (cider houses) 49 cider that's less potent and naturally still. Carbonation is added courtesy of *escanciar* – a pouring method that arcs the cider into a small glass from a distance of three feet. This aerates the cider, freeing the aromas and flavours in the 50. Drinkers are required to finish the entire glass and throw the dregs ceremoniously onto the furrowed floor.

A bit strange, but that's how they roll in the Basque country.

Jamie Magazine 16, 2011

- 42. A like
B likely
C likable
D likewise
- 43. A –
B art
C skill
D that
- 44. A any
B few
C some
D something
- 45. A that
B what
C which
D who
- 46. A largely
B lastly
C likely
D limited
- 47. A usage
B use
C used
D using
- 48. A For the most
B Most
C Most of
D The most
- 49. A charge
B pass
C serve
D treat
- 50. A process
B progress
C procedure
D procession

2.2 Fill in the blanks using suggestions when given. Write your answers in the given order **on side B** of the answer sheet. Write each answer on a separate line. Please write **clearly**.

Home Cinema

Choosing a home cinema system is a potential minefield that must be negotiated 1 great care or safely avoided by 2 experts guide you. If you want to end up with a system that, as a minimum, meets your expectations in terms of picture and sound quality, reading magazine product reviews and choosing the best buys can only ever be part of the answer at best. Looking for 3 and having a system delivered to your door, even with a 'knowledgeable' friend to help set it up, is a well-trodden path to disappointment.

To ensure a home cinema system is right for you, where 4? Here's an important tip: don't start with WHAT, start with WHERE. There's only one way to give 5 the best chance of getting it right first time, and that's through a specialist AV dealer. It's possible you have preconceived ideas that put you off visiting 6. Although you would welcome 7 and guidance, you don't know the technical jargon. You don't want to be talked down to. Your friend has said they only sell expensive gear and they're not interested if you don't have a big budget. They're expensive. These are just myths.

Most specialist AV dealers are running their business because, 8, home cinema is their hobby. There are

- 1.
2. antaa/låta
3. halvin hinta / det lägsta priset
4. start
5. itse/självä
6. sellainen / en sådan
7. neuvot/råd
8. ennen kaikkea / framför allt

dealers around, web-based or otherwise, who will sell you anything you are willing to 9. They may be a bit cheaper but that's all they offer. Now there's a carefully selected group of long-established specialist dealers who are totally committed to putting the customer 10. Their idea of 'selling' is to discuss your requirements, give you the best options, then play the systems for you and allow you to be the judge. You'll probably be surprised and, almost certainly, relieved to discover how easy it is to see and hear the differences between components and between systems. You'll be able to make 11 clear and informed decision about what to buy.

The story 12 there. These shops won't abandon you once you've put your hand in your pocket. They won't leave you to set up the system you've selected as best you can. They'll install it in your home, make sure it performs to its best, and ensure you're entirely happy with the way it works. Why? Because a high proportion of these dealers' custom comes through people who 13 from them before, either directly or by recommendation. 14 to get it right for you. Most of these dealers offer much longer equipment guarantees than provided by the manufacturer. They believe that taking care of their customers properly is a far better way of doing business 15 just handing over boxes.

9. maksaa / betala för

10. etusijalle/främst

11.

12. end

13. buy

14. Heille on elintärkeää /
För dem är det livs-
viktigt

15.

3 PRODUCTION

Write a composition of between 150 and 250 words on one of the following topics. Please write **clearly** on the notebook paper (konseptipaperi/konceptpapper) provided. Follow the guidance. Count the number of words in your composition and write it at the end.

1. Letter of the month

I enjoyed reading the article 'Dirt is Good for You'. For the first 50 years of my life there was no use-by date on anything so I learned to use my nostrils, and still do so. We're told that 30 per cent of all food is thrown away, which is disgraceful. During WWII it was an offence to throw food away so we had to be even less fussy than normal. No wonder recent generations are developing allergies; they need to prime their immune systems with progressively stronger doses of dirt, bacteria and viruses and stop being so fussy about hygiene. I'm 85 now, and a lot healthier than most of today's youngsters.

JC, by email

(sciencefocus.com, March 2011)

Write an answer to the writer for this online magazine. You may agree or disagree, giving your reasons for doing so.

2. A speech

A Finnish person or a Finnish group has won an important competition or otherwise become distinguished, for example in music, arts or sports. As a representative of the city youth council you are giving him/her/them a welcoming speech at the airport in front of the international press. Write this speech.

3. Finland and the European Union

Does it cost Finland too much to belong to the EU? What benefits do we get from being a part of this international community? Write an article for an international students' newspaper.

4. A lucky escape

KOKEEN PISTEITYS / POÄNGSÄTTNINGEN AV PROVET

Tehtävä	Osioiden määrä	Pisteitys	Painokerroin*	Enint.	Arvostelulomakkeen sarake
Uppgift	Antal deluppgifter	Poängsättning	Koefficient*	Max.	Kolumn på bedömningsblanketten
1.1a–g	25 x	1/0 p.	x 2	50 p.	1
1.2	5 x	2–0 p.	x 2	20 p.	2
2.1	25 x	1/0 p.	x 1	25 p.	3
2.2	15 x	1–0 p.	x 1	15 p.	4
3				99 p.	7
				Yht./Tot.	209 p.

* Painotus tapahtuu lautakunnassa.
Viktningen görs av nämnden.