

ENGLISH

WRITTEN PART

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YLIOPPILASTUTKINTOLAUTAKUNTA
STUDENTEXAMENSNÄMNDEN

1 READING COMPREHENSION

1.1 *Read texts 1.1a–1.1d 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 The traditions of America’s cowboys

When I grew up watching old Westerns at Saturday morning pictures back in the 1960s, it never crossed my mind that the age of the cowboy would last long enough for me to meet some of them at work on America’s northern Great Plains, where cattle are still roped and
5 branded by tough, silent men on horseback.

It is like finding a place where history is still alive and runs together with the present. Walking into a Stetsoned and booted town like Glendive, Montana, feels like walking into a bar in Rome and finding gladiators relaxing over an espresso.

10 But cowboys are more than merely living reminders of the toughness and determination with which America claimed and tamed the great oceans of land between its coasts. They are still – for now at least – important figures in American ranching, prized for their ability to follow cattle on horseback over the roughest of ground. When you
15 get talking to them though, you quickly forget any romantic thoughts about how their eyes speak of long, lonely days watching the endless skies and rolling plains chasing each other towards the horizon.

Economically, things are not good on the ranches of the plains. Falling cattle prices mean hard times, and the cowboy himself seems
20 a little like an endangered species – a man whose basically 19th-century skills belong to the age of the sail-maker and the barber who doubled as a surgeon.

The main threat to this way of life comes, rather curiously, from something called an all-terrain vehicle which looks a little like a cross
25 between a golf-buggy and a lunar landing craft. It can do many of the jobs done by horses on the rough, mountainous terrains of Montana and the Dakotas and it can do them without getting tired. It offers nothing of the mystical closeness you sense between horse and rider, but it is cheap and easy to use, and a horse is neither of those things.

30 Add to that the difficulty of selling a tough, lonely, rural lifestyle
to a generation reared on air conditioning and computer games, and
the future can suddenly seem as bleak as an October day on the plains,
when the clouds slowly rise over the horizon and into the sky like sand
filling an hour glass.

35 The cowboys' main enemies in fact have always been economic.
The coming of the railroads at the end of the 19th century, for example,
meant that ranchers no longer needed to pay ranch hands to drive their
herds from the prairies to the stockyards of the big cities.

40 And there was worse to come. On the Great Plains, many people
will tell you that you can date the beginning of the end to the day in
1876 when a businessman called John Gates demonstrated barbed
wire to sceptical ranchers in San Antonio, by creating an enclosure in
a city square and putting cattle inside it.

45 Not all of Mr Gates's ideas were quite so good – he once lost \$1m
betting on which one of a pair of raindrops on the window of a railway
carriage would dribble to the bottom first. When ranchers realised that
barbed wire would contain their animals without injuring them, the
era of the highly-paid horseman shepherding cattle around the plains
appeared all but over.

50 However, there are still cowboys all over the West, from North
Dakota down to New Mexico, partly because there is still some rugged
terrain where the horse remains the best way of getting around. But
it is also partly because the cowboy has many of the characteristics
which Americans see as part of their identity – the tough, self-reliant
55 figure riding alone who tamed the unconquerable wilderness from
which America drew its wealth.

60 How much longer that lifestyle will survive on the ranch rather
than the tourist heritage park is hard to say, of course. But not for
the first time the cowboy finds himself staring towards a far horizon,
wondering what challenges lie beyond it.

Source: *BBC News*, October 17th, 2009

1.1b The truth shall make you thin

On July 1st California began enforcing a new menu-labelling law,
which requires chain restaurants (ones with more than 20 branches)

to post the calories in their fare on their menus. Three other states, Oregon, Maine and Massachusetts, have already passed similar regulations, as have 11 city and county governments. The trend has gathered strength quickly, mostly because of concern about the nation's expanding waistlines. New York City was the first place to begin a menu-labelling law; it went into effect in March 2008. The next step is to organise the practice nationally.

More than a third of American adults are obese, and they often struggle to estimate the number of calories they consume when eating out. In a study published in the *American Journal of Public Health* participants underestimated the calories in unhealthy foods at a restaurant by more than 600 calories, around a third of the maximum a woman is supposed to consume in a day.

Supporters of menu labelling hope that knowing what is in their food may direct people to healthier items. Los Angeles County's Public Health Department rather bravely projects that menu labelling could prevent nearly 40% of the annual weight gain there, for example.

The effect of menu labelling on dietary choices remains unclear, and the regulations are too new to produce much evidence. To some, however, the public-health benefits of the new law are irrelevant. "You have labels on your clothes to tell you what's in it and where it's made," says Kelly Brownell of Yale's Rudd Center for Food Policy and Obesity, who believes that the consumer has a right to know the calorie-count of a restaurant meal.

Menu labelling may also encourage restaurants to provide healthier dishes. In response to New York's menu-labelling law, Cosi, a restaurant chain, created a new menu with healthier items and lowered the calorie content of some of its existing sandwiches. As a result, it says, people are switching to the lower-cal products. National chains like Starbucks, McDonald's, Denny's and Dunkin' Donuts have all introduced less calorific items since menu labelling went into effect in New York.

Changes in consumer taste, they say, not menu labelling, are the reason for these changes. But worries about having to print supersize calorie counts on their menus may have played some part. The proof is in the reduced-fat pudding.

Source: *The Economist*, July 23rd, 2009

1.1c Riding the trains

100 On commuter trains, the middle seat in a bench of three is always the last to be occupied. Some passengers will even stand for an hour by doorways rather than sit between other passengers. Why? This strange dislike may be a case of psychological security being more important than physical comfort.

105 The tension often begins when greedy window- and aisle-seat occupants discourage access to the middle seat by blocking it with a briefcase or studiously avoiding eye contact with approaching seat searchers. Many passengers would sooner walk by than start an anxious interaction.

110 And if a commuter does squeeze in, the trials continue. According to Richard E. Wener, an environmental psychologist at Polytechnic University in Brooklyn, unplanned encounters such as brushing an arm against a neighbor raise anxiety by disturbing one's sense of "predictability and control."

115 The phobia has become so common that as transit authorities from Washington, D.C. to Seattle update their fleets, they are commissioning cars containing only pairs of seats, even if that means more cars per train or that more commuters must stand. No one has really examined how to reduce the problem, but Wener offers one suggestion: armrests, like those on airplanes. "These help each traveler have separate territory," which fosters a feeling of increased control, lessening stress.

120 Source: *Scientific American Mind*, September 2005

1.1d Our first memories

Martha Lane Fox, Businesswoman, 36

125 I have vivid memories of our slightly dangerous and crazy family holidays, when we would travel to Italy. My dad would drive us and my mum would fly, because she couldn't stand to be in the car with the rest of us. We'd go on a round-about route to look at important sites on the way, including, very often, Munich's botanical garden, where my dad had worked when he was 19. He would recall every flowerbed – either flowerbeds that something illicit had happened in, or that had been the home of some important plant. I remember thinking, "This is like death."

But all that wandering about set a pattern for my life, I hope, involving curiosity and love of travel and deep admiration of my father. He was so encouraging: nothing is too ridiculous to go and look at, no journey is too wild to undertake. It may have felt like death but I don't recall any anger or resentment – in the end it was always funny. He always made things fun. When we'd eventually get to the art galleries in Italy, for instance, small crowds would gather to listen to him talk because people would assume he was the official gallery guide.

I've never told him about this memory, but it's his birthday soon, so I might bring it up.

Sir Stirling Moss, Racing driver, 79

My very first memory is of being pushed along a road in a pram, moving between trees, in and out. This is not a memory of speed, but it is at least one of good car control.

I was brought up with cars. I learned to drive on a farm at the age of six. I have a good memory of a field with a built-up bank – rather like the bank Lord March has at Goodwood – that protected the fields from something called The Cut. There was petrol rationing at the time and you could get extra fuel if you were putting it to good use, so I would drive an Austin Seven on the farm with a chain-harrow attached to the back. I'd go round the field as fast as I could down towards The Cut and up onto the banking, up and round and left onto the top. Thrilling. Very satisfying.

Professor Susan Greenfield, Scientist, 58

I must have been around seven or eight. My mother, a dancer, was – and is – very bright. And I very clearly remember her saying: “What you see as red is not necessarily what I see as red.” I of course said: “But red is the colour of a cherry and tomatoes.” And she said, “Yes, but you don't know what I'm experiencing when I look at a cherry or tomatoes.” It immediately fascinated me, that things weren't obvious. It was really exciting.

My next thought was: “Ah yes, things are relative and what you see depends on the person you are.” And that made me think about things in a quantitative way, so that when we say things are big or little, it was relative to other things. So a mouse was small next to an elephant

The dog sometimes ran over 100 kms a day, usually through deep snow, keeping the reindeer together. In the 1960s, the snowmobile became very popular with the herdsman, and nearly spelled the doom of the Laponian Herder. It wasn't long before the high cost of the machine and its fuel made the Lapps take a second look at the old herding breed. The natural energy of the dog and its lower "fuel" bills acquired a greater appeal.

Source: *Showing News* 2008

- a) Mikä uhkasi vähentää lapinporokoiria, ja mikä pelasti rodun?
Vad var det som hotade att minska beståndet av lapska renhundar, och vad var det som räddade rasen?

Among chimps and bonobos, a hand gesture can have multiple meanings ("help me out", "give me food"), whereas a shriek or grunt usually has just one. That apes use gestures more flexibly than they use sound supports the theory that human language developed from basic signing. Laughter, again, is older than language. Neuroscientists have shown that when tickled playfully, even the lowly rat will make high-pitched chirps – very much like a human chuckle.

Source: *Psychology Today* July/August 2007

- b) Mitä ihmiskielen kehityksestä on päätelty apinoita ja rottia seuraamalla?
Vad har man konstaterat om människospråkets utveckling genom att observera apor och råttor?

A goose makes a brilliant centrepiece for the Christmas table. It's one of my favourite birds – not only does it have more flavour than turkey, but you also reap the benefits of all the lovely fat that renders down from cooking (and everyone knows goose fat makes the best roasties). When buying goose you want to look for traditional free-range, which means the birds have had greater freedom to move around and a longer life, both of which go to promote the naturally rich, gamey flavour.

Source: *olive*, December 2009

- c) Miksi kirjoittaja suosittelee hanhea joulupöytään kalkkunan tilalle?
Varför rekommenderar skribenten gås för julbordet i stället för kalkon?

(continued on page 12)

1.1a The traditions of America's cowboys

1. What does the writer tell about his childhood?
 - A He watched old cowboy films on television
 - B He didn't believe that cowboys would survive
 - C He very badly wanted to become a cowboy

2. How did the writer find Glendive, Montana?
 - A A mixture of old and modern times
 - B Very much like ancient Rome
 - C A historical Western town

3. What do people think of the cowboy today?
 - A His mental toughness is admired
 - B They still regard him as a romantic figure
 - C He is respected for his skills

4. What threatens the cowboy's way of life?
 - A A tireless inexpensive machine
 - B The new jobs on the ranches
 - C The lack of good horses

5. How did railroads affect cowboys' life?
 - A They didn't have to work so hard
 - B They lost much of their livelihood
 - C They had to move to cities

6. What happened in 1876?
 - A John Gates presented barbed wire to the West
 - B John Gates fooled the ranchers
 - C John Gates lost a lot of money

7. Why are there still cowboys in the West?
 - A Their horsemanship is still needed
 - B Many Americans love them
 - C They are tourist attractions

1.1b The truth shall make you thin

8. What does the new menu-labelling law in California state?
 - A That all restaurants should give the calories on their menus
 - B That no menus should have any foods high in calories
 - C That certain restaurants are required to give calories on their menus

9. Why is the law quickly spreading nationally?
 - A It is a new trend that interests people
 - B People are worried about overweight
 - C Because it opposes the waste of food today

10. What did the study in the *American Journal of Public Health* find out?
 - A That people ate too many unhealthy foods when eating out
 - B That people tended to guess the calories wrong
 - C That people could guess their calorie-intake quite well

11. What is the idea behind menu labelling?
 - A That people would think about the contents of the food
 - B That healthier food would become even more popular
 - C That smaller portions of food would be served

12. What do we know about the result of menu labelling?
 - A It doesn't have much effect on people
 - B Public health is not benefitting much
 - C We don't really know much about it

13. What positive result has menu labelling had?
 - A Some restaurants have renewed their menus
 - B Lots of low-cal foods are added to the menu
 - C Customers require less fatty dishes

1.1c Riding the trains

14. What is a problem in commuter trains?
 - A There are not enough seats for everyone
 - B People avoid sitting between people
 - C Too many people prefer standing

15. How do window and aisle passengers prevent more people from getting a seat?
 - A By paying no attention to seat searchers
 - B By beginning to talk impolitely
 - C By asking them to walk by

16. What discomfort happens when somebody succeeds in taking the middle seat?
 - A People may touch each other
 - B The other two may feel threatened
 - C It may create an angry feeling

17. What are the train authorities planning to do?
 - A Reduce the number of seats per car
 - B Add to the total number of cars
 - C Install armrests in trains

1.1d Our first memories

18. Why did Martha Lane Fox's father remember the flowerbeds in Munich so well?
 - A He had an exceptionally good memory
 - B The plants were very rare and special
 - C They reminded him of things in his youth

19. Why does Martha Lane Fox admire her father?
 - A Even strangers looked up to him
 - B He made her youth interesting
 - C He never tired of playing with his kids

20. What is said about Stirling Moss's earliest driving experiences?
- A He concentrated on good car control
 - B His first car was a pram
 - C Driving was part of his life even in childhood
21. Why did Stirling Moss drive with a chain-harrow attached to the back?
- A It allowed his family to get more petrol
 - B The workers in the field needed it
 - C It prevented him from driving too fast
22. What fascinated Susan Greenfield in her youth?
- A The different colours of fruit
 - B Her mother's comment
 - C New experiences
23. What did Susan Greenfield learn from her early experience?
- A That the straightforward way of thinking is best
 - B That comparing things is as simple as it looks
 - C That everything depends on other things
24. What happened to Michael Morpurgo's uncle in World War II?
- A He lost his life on a return flight
 - B His plane exploded on a bombing raid
 - C His engines failed over the Channel
25. What kind of effect did his uncle's story have on Michael Morpurgo?
- A It made him think of the glory of war
 - B He wanted to become like his uncle
 - C War and heroism started to fascinate him

Australian and American investigators recently analyzed accident data and cell phone records of 744 drivers in Perth. They concluded that chatting drivers are four times more likely to crash their cars. And using a hands-free headset instead of a handheld phone made no difference at all. Several cities and states have forbidden the use of handheld, but not hands-free, phones in moving vehicles.

Independent studies confirm the risk and suggest that it is engaging in conversation, not manipulating a phone, that is most distracting. That argument you are having with your girlfriend over your hands-free phone is tying up neurons that could be better used to keep your Subaru between the lane lines. Experiments by Sarah Shomstein and Steven Yantis on 11 volunteers show that the brain can be intensely aware of what is coming through either the eyes or the ears but not both at the same time. Shomstein and Yantis found that certain brain regions were activated when the subjects consciously chose to see; these did not function when they chose to hear.

Although music from the car radio or a conversation with a passenger may also compete for a driver's attention, listening is far more passive. "You don't have to put resources into it," Shomstein explains. "And a person sitting with you is as aware of the situation as you are." The individual in your earphone cannot see the truck ahead.

Source: www.sciammind.com (June 23rd, 2010)

d) Mitkä kaksi toimintaa ovat vaarallisimmat ajon aikana?

- (1) käsipuhelimen käyttö, (2) handsfree-puhelimen käyttö,
 - (3) radion kuuntelu, (4) keskustelu matkustajan kanssa?
- (Käytä vastauksessasi vaihtoehtojen numeroita.)

Vilka två verksamheter är farligast under bilkörning:

- (1) användningen av mobiltelefon, (2) användningen av handsfree,
 - (3) att lyssna på radion, (4) att tala med en passagerare?
- (Använd i ditt svar siffrorna inom parentes).

e) Miten vaarallisuus perustellaan?

Hur förklarar man farligheten?

2 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

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

Trick or treat

Pity any young person who wants to bake a cake for Halloween this year. East London authorities have banned under-18s from 26 eggs and flour before Halloween. Shopkeepers have 27 to ask for ID from young egg-buyers and to refuse any 28 are under-age. Police in nearby neighbourhoods have encouraged similar bans, 29 some only extended the ban to under-16s. Indeed almost all police forces have planned some kind of Halloween Operation to tackle the threat from mask-30 youngsters.

These operations are putting a dampener on Halloween festivities. Police 31 for residents is not to open their doors and officers are handing 32 “no trick or treat” posters like “Please enjoy your night without disturbing ours”

26. A buy
B buying
C to buy
D having bought
27. A been told
B telling
C told
D to tell
28. A what
B which
C who
D whose
29. A although
B because
C if
D when
30. A covering
B keeping
C putting
D wearing
31. A advice
B opinion
C statements
D suggestions
32. A in
B off
C out
D with

and “Please do not knock on this door
__33__ we do not wish to take part”.

Children are encouraged to stay at home. Sussex police suggests: “ __34__ of going out trick or treating, why not get into the spirit of things by staying at home and __35__ a spooktacular party?” And so the night of the year __36__ is supposed to be about the bending of normal rules has become the most rule-managed night of them all.

If children must leave __37__ their homes, officials have produced Halloween behaviour codes. First, kids only go trick or treating with a responsible adult and only visit houses of __38__ they know. One Borough Council advises parents to telephone neighbours beforehand to identify the families that __39__ visited and to tell them around what time the kids plan to call. Parents should discuss acceptable treats with the neighbours and acceptable tricks with their children so __40__ knows where they stand. Children should __41__ a torch and a mobile and make sure their masks don't prevent them from seeing properly. Indeed one sergeant

- 33. A after
B as
C because of
D though
- 34. A Despite
B In spite
C Instead
D Because
- 35. A making
B keeping
C presenting
D throwing
- 36. A that
B what
C when
D where
- 37. A about
B from
C off
D –
- 38. A family
B man
C people
D peoples
- 39. A can be
B are going to
C has been
D must be
- 40. A all
B any
C everybody
D nobody
- 41. A bear
B carry
C include
D reach

created the ultimate safe Halloween, 42 involved police in Stourbridge driving around in a marked van filled with £500 43 sweets. Youngsters had to find the van to get treats. Apparently this proved so successful 44 being rolled out across the borough.

Halloween was brought to Britain largely by US sitcoms but the UK has 45 own long history of children's mayhem nights. Both Mischief Night in 46 northern England and Pooky Night in Ireland resulted in worse things 47 a few carelessly thrown eggs: gates removed from hinges, door handles covered in sticky stuff that would quickly freeze. Youngsters thought that they were beyond the law that night. "Coppers can't arrest you 48 Mischief Night," said 49 elderly man.

The trouble-makers spoil it for 50 who are just having a bit of fun. Surely a balance is needed between allowing children fun and teaching them discipline.

Source: *Daily Express*, October 30th, 2009

42. A that
B what
C which
D where
43. A worth
B worthy
C worth of
D value
44. A it is
B there is
C there are
D they are
45. A it's
B its
C his
D their
46. A a
B an
C the
D –
47. A as
B like
C likewise
D than
48. A by
B in
C on
D until
49. A a
B an
C the
D –
50. A the one
B them
C they
D those

2.2 While travelling in Britain, you go to a travel agent in London. Write out **briefly** (max. 2 lines) **and politely in English** what the customer says (items 1–5), according to the instructions. Write your answers with their numbers **on side B** of the answer sheet. Start each answer on a separate line. Please write **clearly**.

Travel agent: What can I do for you?

1. **Customer:** *Tiedustele, miten pääset Edinburghiin viikonlopuksi. Fråga hur du kommer till Edinburgh till veckoslutet.*

Travel agent: Well, you can take a bus or a train and we also offer budget flight tickets. What about flying there at around £60 return?

2. **Customer:** *Vastaa kieltävästi ja sano, että sinulla ei ole tarpeeksi rahaa. / Ge nekande svar och säg att du inte har tillräckligt med pengar.*

Travel agent: Ok, that leaves us with the bus and the train services then. You can travel by day or by night. The direct overnight coach takes you to Edinburgh in about eight hours forty minutes, and the journey by train lasts seven hours thirty minutes.

3. **Customer:** *Sano, että valitset yöjunan, koska pidät junalla matkustamisesta. / Säg att du väljer nattåget, eftersom du tycker om att resa med tåg.*

Travel agent: Ok. The train is the Caledonian Sleeper and it departs London Euston at 11:50pm and arrives in Edinburgh at around 7:20.

4. **Customer:** *Kerro, että haluat ostaa meno-paluulipun. Säg att du vill köpa en tur-och-retur-biljett.*

Travel agent: Ok, here you are. And remember the window is on the right side, so you can admire the great coastal views if you're awake early in the morning. That will be £40 then.

5. **Customer:** *Vastaa kohteliaasti. Svara artigt.*

Travel agent: Have a nice trip!

3 PRODUCTION

Suomenkieliset koulut:

*Kirjoita **kaksi** tekstiä samalle konseptipaperille **englanniksi**. Valitse toinen tehtävä ryhmästä A ja toinen ryhmästä B. Noudata valitsemiesi tehtävien ohjetta. Muista kirjoittaa **selvällä käsialalla**. Numeroi kumpikin teksti, laske molempien sanamäärä erikseen ja merkitse ne vastaavan tekstin loppuun.*

- A. *Kirjoitustehtävän pituus: 35–50 sanaa*
Tehtävän pisteitys: 33–0 pistettä

3.1 Englantilainen Mary-tätisi on pyytänyt sinua hoitamaan hänen lemmikkiään, kun täti itse on lomalla. Kirjoita hänelle kohtelias sähköpostiviesti, jossa kerrot, miksi et voi ottaa tehtävää vastaan. Kirjoituksestasi on käytävä ilmi, mistä lemmikistä on kyse.

TAI

3.2 Olet kutsunut kummitätisi Agathan teelle. Unohdit ostaa maitoa. Jätä ovelle lappu, jossa pyydät tatiä odottamaan vähän aikaa ja selitä, miksi.

- B. *Kirjoitustehtävän pituus: 65–100 sanaa*
Tehtävän pisteitys: 66–0 pistettä

3.3 Sisaresi/veljesi on juuri valmistunut amerikkalaisesta yliopistosta. Sinua on pyydetty pitämään hänelle puhe valmistujaisjuhlassa siellä. Kirjoita puhe.

TAI

3.4 Olet etsimässä opiskelija-asuntoa Sydneystä. Kirjoita australialaiselle vuokra-asuntojen välitysfirmalle ja kerro, millaisen asunnon haluaisit. Ilmoita myös, milloin haluaisit muuttaa, paljonko olet valmis maksamaan, ja luonnehdi itseäsi vuokralaisena.

Svenska skolor:

Skriv **två** texter på samma konceptpapper **på engelska**. Välj den ena uppgiften ur grupp A och den andra ur grupp B. Följ anvisningarna för de uppgifter du valt. Kom ihåg att skriva **tydligt**. Numrera vardera texten, räkna ut antalet ord för vardera texten för sig och anteckna antalet i slutet av motsvarande text.

- A. *Skrivuppgiftens längd: 35–50 ord*
Poängsättning: 33–0 poäng

3.1 Din engelska tant Mary har bett dig ta hand om sitt keldjur, när hon själv är på semester. Skriv ett artigt e-postmeddelande till henne, där du talar om varför du inte kan ta emot uppdraget. Av meddelandet måste det framgå vilket keldjur det är fråga om.

ELLER

3.2 Du har bjudit din gudmor Agatha hem till dig på te. Du har glömt att köpa mjölk. Lämna på dörren en lapp där du ber din gudmor vänta ett ögonblick och förklara varför.

- B. *Skrivuppgiftens längd: 65–100 ord*
Poängsättning: 66–0 poäng

3.3 Din syster/bror har just tagit examen vid ett amerikanskt universitet. Du har blivit ombedd att hålla tal på examensfesten där. Skriv talet.

ELLER

3.4 Du söker studentbostad i Sydney. Skriv till en mäklarfirma i Australien och tala om hurdan bostad du skulle vilja ha. Tala också om när du skulle vilja flytta in, hur mycket du är beredd att betala och beskriv dig själv som hyresgäst.

KOKEEN PISTEITYS / POÄNGSÄTTNINGEN AV PROVET

Tehtävä	Osioiden määrä	Pisteitys	Painokerroin*	Enint.	Arvostelulomakkeen sarake
Uppgift	Antal deluppgifter	Poängsättning	Koefficient*	Max.	Kolumn på bedömningsblanketten
1.1a–d	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	5 x	3–0 p.	x 1	15 p.	4
3.1/3.2				33 p.	7
3.3/3.4				66 p.	8
Yht./Tot.				209 p.	

* Painotus tapahtuu lautakunnassa.
Viktningen görs av nämnden.