

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 Inspector Norse

The neat streets of Oslo are not a natural setting for crime fiction. Nor, with its cows and country smells, is the flat farming land of Sweden's southern tip. And Reykjavik, Iceland's capital, is now associated more with financial misjudgment than gruesome murder.

5 Yet in the past decade Nordic crime writers have released a wave of detective fiction that is right up there with the work of Dashiell Hammett, Patricia Highsmith, Elmore Leonard and the other crime greats. Nordic crime today is a publishing phenomenon. Stieg Larsson's Millennium trilogy alone has sold 27m copies, its
10 publishers' latest figures show, in over 40 countries. The release this month in Britain and America of *The Girl with the Dragon Tattoo*, the film of the first Larsson book, will only boost sales.

The transfer to the screen of his epic (the author died suddenly in 2004 just as the trilogy was being edited and translated) will secure
15 the Nordics' fame. The more unruly subplots have been eliminated, leaving the hero, a middle-aged financial journalist named Mikael Blomkvist, and an emotionally damaged computer hacker, Lisbeth Salander, at the centre of every scene. The small screen too has had
20 a recent visit from the Swedish police. Starting in 2008, British television viewers have been treated to expensive adaptations of the books of Henning Mankell. The BBC series has reawakened interest in Mr Mankell's nine Wallander books, which make up a large slice of his worldwide sales of 30m in 40 languages.

Larsson and Mr Mankell are the best-known Nordic crime
25 writers outside the region. But several others are also beginning to gain recognition abroad. Iceland, a Nordic country that is not strictly part of Scandinavia, boasts an award winner too. Arnaldur Indridason's *Silence of the Grave* won the British Crime Writers' Association Gold Dagger award in 2005.

30 Three factors underpin the success of Nordic crime fiction: language, heroes and setting. Niclas Salomonsson, a literary agent

who represents almost all the up and coming Scandinavian crime writers, reckons it is the style of the books, “realistic, simple and precise... and stripped of unnecessary words”, that has a lot to do with it. The plain direct writing, lacking metaphor, suits the genre well.

The Nordic detective is often careworn and rumpled. Mr Mankell’s Wallander is gloomy, troubled and ambivalent about his father. Mr Indridason’s Inspector Erlendur lives alone after a failed marriage, haunted by the death of his younger brother many years before in a blizzard that he survived.

Most important is the setting. The countries that the Nordic writers call home are prosperous and organised, a “soft society”. But the protection offered by a cradle-to-grave welfare system hides a dark underside. As Mary Evans points out in her recent study, *The Imagination of Evil*, the best Scandinavian fiction deals with what connects the insiders – the rich and powerful – and the outsiders, represented by the poor, the exploited and the vulnerable. Larsson is a master at depicting the relationship between business, social hypocrisy and criminal behaviour, and his heroes do not want to be rescued through any form of conventional state intervention.

The greatest influence on these rising writers has been Per Wahlöö and Maj Sjöwall, a Swedish couple. Journalists and committed Marxists, they coauthored the ten-volume Martin Beck series between 1965 and 1975 with the aim of criticising the country’s welfare state. The central character is a likeable and dedicated policeman with a dry sense of humour. But the books, which closely study police procedure, feature a group of his colleagues, all believable characters. By turn entertaining and funny examinations of the day-to-day work of policemen, they are also gripping and complex thrillers.

The cold, dark climate, where doors are bolted and curtains drawn, provides a perfect setting for crime writing. The nights are long, the liquor hard, the people “brought up to hide their feelings” and hold on to their secrets. If you are driving through Norway at dusk and see a farmhouse with its lights on and its doors open, do not stop. You are as likely to be greeted by a crime scene as given a warm welcome.

Source: *The Economist*, March 2010

1.1b The slow death of handwriting

Christmas cards, shopping lists and what else? The occasions on which we write by hand are fewer and fewer. So is the ancient art form of handwriting dying out? A century from now, our handwriting may be readable only to experts.

For some that is already the case. But writer Kitty Burns Florey says the art of handwriting is declining so fast that ordinary handwriting may become as hard to read as a medieval manuscript. “When your great-great-grandchildren find that letter of yours in the attic, they’ll have to take it to a specialist, an old guy at the library, who will interpret the strange symbols for them,” says Ms Florey, author of the newly-published *Script and Scribble: The Rise and Fall of Handwriting*.

Ms Florey, an expert in writing, argues that children – if not this generation then one soon to come – may grow up using only a crude form of printing for the rare occasions in life they need to communicate by pen. Also the way handwriting is taught has undoubtedly changed. At Ms Florey’s school in 1950s America, a nun beat time with a stick as the class copied letters from the blackboard. It was not a place for individuals. There was a right way to form letters and very many wrong ways.

For much of the last century British schools ran in a similar way. At my primary school in the 1970s, whole classes were devoted to work being “written up for best” and I remember a story coming back unmarked because I had crossed out a single word. Many found the experience boring, but for left-handers it could be torture. Often they were forced to write with their right, while their “bad” hand was tied down.

More than a century of children turning out letters by the yard produced a great conformity. In a 1940s drama, a group of German soldiers sets up camp in the English countryside, disguised as Royal Engineers. One reason they are discovered is that a soldier writes a “7” with a line through it. “Why should they form their figures in a continental way?” a villager asks.

These days, the shape of a child’s ovals, loops and slants matters less than what they write. “Content is everything,” says Mark Brown, head teacher of St Mary’s Catholic Primary School in Axminster, Devon. “The emphasis is much more on having a go,

and expressing yourself, and getting the ideas down.” He says letter formation is still taught in the early years of primary school, but the appearance of handwriting takes less priority as children get older, provided it remains readable.

110 But perhaps handwriting gains its greatest importance when it is least readable. The reputation of doctors for scrawling was confirmed by a study in the British Medical Journal which found medics’ writing was considerably worse than that of other healthcare workers or administrative staff. Poor writing has often
115 been blamed for medication errors.

Gwyn Williams, a junior doctor in Carmarthen, says that despite technological advances, a great deal of clinical communication is still handwritten. “We have to write so much, on so many occasions, with the clock ticking. The end result is so difficult to interpret that
120 on occasion even I have to concentrate to work out what I have written. There doesn’t seem to be any other logical way of doing it. Typing clinical notes on a computer seems so impractical in the limited time available that I can’t see how it would work.”

And look at the decline in letter writing. The students I knew
125 two decades ago who knocked out 10-page letters during a morning in bed have probably not yet written 10 pages of handwritten prose of any kind this year.

For Ms Florey, the answer should start in the classroom. Not a return to the nuns with sticks, but for children to value handwriting
130 by learning a simple, readable, attractive script from the start and then by keeping it reinforced beyond the early years. “Maybe a couple of times a week pupils could produce something handwritten that is judged partly on its readability, or even its beauty.”

Adults too can improve their writing in a matter of weeks with a
135 textbook and expert advice. Apple co-founder Steve Jobs has said that if he had not taken a calligraphy course at college, he would not have thought of putting multiple typefaces on the Mac.

Perhaps the best argument for keeping our pens is that
140 otherwise, in a society that is recorded in more detail than any which came before it, we will leave plenty of data but very little of our personalities behind. Our descendants may struggle to read our letters, but they’ll never even see most of our texts and e-mails.

Source: *BBC News Magazine*, 2009

1.1c Relative values

Barry Albin-Dyer's son Simon works with his father in *F. A. Albin & Sons*, the funeral firm established by the family in Bermondsey, London, more than 200 years ago. Here Simon tells about his father and life.

I don't tell anyone what I do because I can't stand the jokes. If I'm asked I say I'm a fireman. Dad walks into a pub and everyone goes: "Watch out he's measuring us up!" It drives me nuts, but it doesn't bother him. He'll turn round and say: "Do you know what I'm looking at in here? Next year's accounts."

Seeing dead bodies was natural to me when I was growing up, but very unnatural to my friends. Put it this way, they weren't all that keen on coming round after school. One of my earliest memories is of going off with my dad on my first removal. I was about eight, and Dad got me out of bed in the middle of the night to take me. I remember a family welcoming us in and Dad saying: "I've brought my son." They seemed to think that was lovely. It was an old lady who'd died in her bed and we had to carry her downstairs. I just thought: "It's our job to look after her now."

It's been hard growing up in this business. You're dealing with people at the most difficult time of their lives and they're unpredictable. On top of that, Dad's a perfectionist. He's overly demanding, and half the time you don't even know why he's making such a fuss. It can be over the way you act, the way you dress... If there's a dirty mark or a scratch on a car, it has to be fixed immediately. As I've got older I've come to see it's all part of giving a good impression from the start. The family's first image of you stays with them. They're not going to want to hand over their relative to someone with dirty shoes.

Dad has built his life on this place. He always put what was going on here first, and that did cause resentment from my mum because it took up so much of his time. One phone call from a family on a Saturday and the whole morning is gone. You can't sound irritable. You can't hurry them. It takes as long as it takes.

When I was about 14 we moved from Bermondsey to a lovely big house in Kent. Mum had had enough, she wanted to get away, but I sometimes feel that had we stayed nearer the shop, my parents

wouldn't have divorced. Dad was never home. He was never able to
180 put work to one side and forget it. That's his biggest fault and it's
something I don't want to repeat, because it cost him his marriage.
He lives around the corner now, but he's still here every weekend.
It's not right and he knows it, but he can't help himself. I'm very
different from my dad. I take on board as much as I can, but in
185 the end you have to create your own style. Dad is very direct,
very dynamic. Maybe a little over the top at times. He can be very
intense. To be honest, I don't think he's had an easy life. Nothing
was given to him on a plate. He worked for his uncle, Fred Albin,
for years, before eventually buying the business off him, and
190 everything we are today is down to him.

Everyone in Bermondsey knows my dad. He's part of the lives
of generations of families round here and they respect him. He's a
magistrate, a pillar of the community. Wherever you go, people talk
to him, and he loves all that. He's got thousands of wills in storage,
195 even keys to people's flats. People trust him with their lives. It's the
business side of things that stresses him out, and there's not much
we can do about that, except try to take some of the strain.

When I was a teenager, he used to make me walk alongside
the hearse and I hated it. If I saw someone I knew, I was so
200 embarrassed I wanted to hide. Now I'm older I feel proud of what
we do. It's important to give people a good send-off. A traditional
Bermondsey funeral means loads of flowers in different shapes.
Bottles of beer, pianos, teddies – you name it, we've had it. They
describe the person and how much they were loved. A funeral is the
205 last thing you do for someone and it's important to get it right. As
Dad is fond of saying, the real nature of our business is not with the
dead but with the living.

Source: *The Sunday Times Magazine*, 2007

1.1d Short texts

What They're Eating in Australia

There's nothing like a good excuse to eat some curry. Some 17,000
people turned out on Feb. 24 in cities across Australia to eat dinner
210 at Indian restaurants as part of Vindaloo Against Violence. The
mass-dining campaign started as a 100-person Facebook event

215 but soon grew into a show of solidarity with Australia's 450,000-member Indian community. Violence against Indians, including the suspected race-related murder of a graduate student on Jan. 2, has been on the rise in the past year.

Source: *Time*, 2010

What They're Fighting about in the Philippines

220 Next time you find yourself in a Filipino karaoke bar, resist the temptation to croak out Frank Sinatra's "My Way." At least half a dozen crooners have been murdered in the past decade for singing the classic tune, prompting bar owners to remove the song from karaoke playlists. Assailants' motives are unclear – do they dislike the song or the singer? – though competitiveness over the pastime may have something to do with it.

Source: *Time*, 2010

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 ge sedan ett kort svar på svenska på frågorna a–e. Skriv svaren med tydlig handstil på sida A av svarsblanketten för språkproven.

Lionel Messi

FC Barcelona player Lionel Messi (born June 24, 1987) started playing football at a very early age in Rosario, his home town in Argentina. From the age of 11, he suffered from lack of a growth hormone, which required medical treatment. Messi's parents were poor and they could not afford the treatment in Argentina. So they decided to move to Barcelona because they were promised jobs, housing and free healthcare. Perhaps Messi's stunted growth was a blessing, leaving him with a low centre of gravity, but the treatment made him 40 cm taller. Now, with his 169 cm, Messi is a bit shorter than Pele and five cm taller than Diego Maradona.

In the 2004/2005 season, Messi made his first appearance in an official match. With several first team players seriously injured, the

(continued on page 11)

1.1a Inspector Norse

1. What is surprising about the success of Nordic crime fiction?
 - A Few readers have known about it before
 - B It's better than that of the crime greats
 - C The settings are quite unlikely
2. What has made Nordic crime books even more popular?
 - A A movie has been made of one
 - B One of the authors died too young
 - C Television has shown them in many countries
3. What does Niclas Salomonsson say about the success of Scandinavian crime writers?
 - A He thinks the heroes are realistic
 - B Readers like the new simple genre
 - C The writers don't use complex language
4. What is special about settings in Nordic crime fiction?
 - A The combination of the good and bad sides of society
 - B They show how criminals can work
 - C They emphasise the role of the welfare society
5. What is said about Martin Beck?
 - A He is a comical character
 - B He is well liked
 - C He criticises the welfare state
6. When is it better to be careful in Norway?
 - A If you see something out of the ordinary
 - B When you are driving in the dark
 - C If people you meet don't answer your questions

1.1b The slow death of handwriting

7. What do we write by hand at present?
 - A Nothing
 - B Very short pieces of writing
 - C Only Christmas cards
8. What problem may our great-great-grandchildren face?
 - A They won't be able to read our letters
 - B Medieval manuscripts will have become unreadable
 - C They won't know the present spellings any longer

9. How was Ms Florey taught writing at school?
 - A She had to copy the letters onto the blackboard
 - B If she got a letter wrong, she was hit with a stick
 - C A nun directed her in copying letters
10. What is said about left-handers?
 - A They were sometimes tortured at school
 - B Writing practice was unpleasant to them
 - C They were forced to write more than others
11. What mistake did a German soldier in a play make?
 - A He was poorly disguised as an engineer
 - B He made serious writing errors
 - C He didn't use the English way of writing
12. Why is handwriting less important in today's school?
 - A Teachers don't mind bad handwriting
 - B Other things have become more important
 - C It has proved to be too difficult
13. Why do many doctors still write by hand?
 - A They find computers too complicated to use
 - B Note writing takes less time than using the computer
 - C Clinical notes must be written by hand
14. What does Ms Florey think might save the art of writing?
 - A Long-term and systematic practice at school
 - B Teaching pupils to know their letters well
 - C Paying more attention to the content
15. Why is it important to know how to write by hand?
 - A To be able to read handwritten texts
 - B Texts other than handwritten ones may disappear
 - C Handwriting develops your thinking

1.1c Relative values

16. Why does Simon lie about his job?
 - A He's ashamed of it
 - B People make jokes about it
 - C He likes to fool people
17. What happened when Simon was eight?
 - A He became his father's helper
 - B He had to look after a dead person
 - C His father took him to a funeral

18. How does Simon describe his father?
 - A As rather unpredictable
 - B As very gentle
 - C As quite particular
19. Why wasn't Simon's mother entirely happy?
 - A Her husband put work before family
 - B His father didn't take care of her
 - C She didn't like her husband's job
20. Why does Simon think his parents divorced?
 - A They lived too close to the funeral firm
 - B The family moved to another place
 - C His mother was fed up with the marriage
21. What kind of life had Simon's father had?
 - A Easy. He could buy the family business
 - B Difficult. He had to work for everything
 - C Unhappy. His uncle made him work too much
22. What shows that Simon's father is a respected member of society?
 - A People let him keep important documents and objects
 - B He is in charge of many people's lives
 - C He is often asked to speak in public
23. How has Simon's opinion changed about his work?
 - A He values his work more
 - B He wants to do better than his father
 - C He no longer wants to change his job

1.1d Short texts

What They're Eating in Australia

24. Why was there a curry mass-dining in Australia?
 - A People wanted to meet their Facebook friends
 - B It was a protest against growing racism
 - C The Indian community tried to impress people

What They're Fighting about in the Philippines

25. Why is "My Way" such a dangerous song in the Philippines?
 - A The singers may have to face violence
 - B It's much hated by some criminals
 - C Because of its anti-Americanism

services of reserve team players were called upon, and Messi became a regular feature of Barcelona's squads. On May 1, 2005, he became the youngest player ever to score a league goal for FC Barcelona. At that time Messi was 17 years, ten months and seven days old. The same year Messi got Spanish citizenship and was finally able to make his debut in the season's Spanish First Division. He also earned himself rave reviews even from superstar Diego Maradona.

In 2010 Messi was appointed UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador to work with UNICEF on activities aimed at supporting children's rights.

Sources: lionelmessi.azplayers.com and noshortcorners.com, adapted.

- a) Miksi Messin perhe lähti Argentiinasta? (Mainitse kaksi syytä.)
Varför lämnade Messis familj Argentina? (Ange två orsaker.)
- b) Mistä syystä Messi pääsi varsinaiseksi pelaajaksi?
Av vilken anledning kunde Messi bli ordinarie spelare?

Russian adoption

The public may never fully understand what drove Torry Hansen to send her 7-year-old adopted son back to his native Russia. The boy, Artyem Savelyev, arrived in Moscow alone on April 8, carrying a note from Hansen explaining that he was "mentally unstable." "I no longer wish to parent this child," she added. Her desire to be a mother, however, remained. There was a report published saying the single mother was trying to adopt a second child. At the same time she was hiring a driver over the Internet to shuttle Artyem from a Moscow airport to authorities in Russia.

- c) Mikä Torry Hansenin toiminnassa oli ristiriitaista?
Vad var motsägelsefullt i Torry Hansens handlande?

It appears that the Hansen family lived a sheltered life. In the six months he spent in Hansen's Tennessee home, Artyem did not attend school. Neighbors said they barely knew the child. "All of that shows you a picture of a kid and family in isolation," says Jane Aronson, a doctor specializing in international adoption. Artyem's adoptive grandmother, who placed the boy on his flight to Russia, says her grandson was violent, threatening to burn their house down. But

the fact that Hansen, who may face criminal charges, seemed to have overreacted to her son's difficulties is just as shocking as the difficulties themselves. Violent outbursts in older children adopted internationally are "very familiar to those of us in the field, as sad as it may be," says Michael Goldstein, an adoption attorney.

- d) Mitä Artyemista kerrotaan? (Mainitse kaksi asiaa.)**
Vad berättas om Artyem? (Ange två saker.)

American families in the midst of adopting children have been thrown into terrifying limbo, with some Russian officials, such as Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov, calling for a halt to all foreign adoptions. After President Dmitri Medvedev called Hansen's act "a monstrous deed," the U.S. State Department announced it would send a delegation to Moscow to discuss the case and adoption regulations.

While Russia has been a popular choice since the mid-1990s for Americans hoping to adopt, the Russian government has recently been promoting adoption domestically. A handful of high-profile abuse cases involving American parents may have spurred this approach. The number of children adopted by U.S. parents fell by two-thirds from 2004 to 2009. U.S. families hope the number will not drop to zero as a result of Torry Hansen's reckless act.

- e) Mitä yleisiä seurauksia Artyemin tapauksella voi olla?**
Vilka allmänna konsekvenser kan det bli av fallet Artyem?

Source: *Time*, 2010

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.*

Kirsty Moore, Red Arrows pilot

The Royal Air Force Aerobatic Team, the Red Arrows, announced that Flight Lieutenant Kirsty Moore was the first female pilot to join the world-famous “Diamond Nine” for the 2010 display season. Before she was selected, 26 Moore had put in more than 1,500 hours of flying and beaten 40 other experienced pilots to get her place in the display team.

Flight Lieutenant Moore said that she 27 encouraged to join the RAF by her father, Squadron Leader Robbie Stewart, 28 was immensely proud of her achievement. 29 she was thirteen, her father was shot down and captured during a raid on an airfield in Iraq. He was held captive for several weeks and was tortured by his guards 30 he refused to give up any information.

“The girl thing is an aside for me because I have been a female 31 my life and I’ve been a pilot since joining the RAF,” she says. She admits that her red hair has 32 to teasing from the

26. A a thirty-two-year-old
B thirty-two years old
C thirty-two-year-old
D aged thirty-two
27. A has
B had
C have been
D had been
28. A that
B which
C who
D whom
29. A While
B Unless
C Until
D When
30. A but
B as if
C while
D whereas
31. A all
B entire
C whole
D the whole
32. A lead
B led
C leading
D leads

other eight pilots of the team. “You can get laughed at for almost everything and the boys will pick up on 33, so my hair colour gets a mention,” she said. “But 34 I’ve got something to come back with, then everything’s OK.”

“A while ago someone asked me 35 ever considered commercial flying. To be honest, I’ve never been interested 36 commercial airlines. I enjoy the flying that the air force gives me. When I finally finish with the air force, I think it will be time for 37 scene. I’ve been in the air force for 38 ten years, so it’s quite a while. For me the Royal Air Force is my career!”

Kirsty Moore hopes that she will inspire 39 women to fulfil their dreams. “40 important to push the boundaries and if you really want to do something, you should 41 for it,” she said at the Red Arrows’ base near Lincoln. “Hopefully in a small way, by my being a Red Arrows pilot, some girls might think that this is something 42 they could also be part of.”

- 33. A anything
B something
C nothing
D another thing
- 34. A as far as
B as long as
C as much as
D so long
- 35. A have I
B would I
C if I had
D if I would
- 36. A about
B by
C from
D in
- 37. A a chance of
B a change of
C an opening
D a closing
- 38. A last
B past
C more than
D most
- 39. A another
B other
C the others
D others
- 40. A Its
B It’s
C There’s
D There are
- 41. A be
B do
C go
D make
- 42. A of which
B what
C where
D –

- Although she is married to Navy Lieutenant Nicky Moore, the 43 careers have prevented them from living together for four years. She has a three-hour drive every weekend to visit him in Wales where he is 44 flying instructor.
- The Red Arrows' Hawk jets reach speeds of up to 550mph during their routines, 45 include the diamond nine formation as well as loop-the-loops. The team puts on 80 to 90 shows across 46 world every year. Flight Lieutenant Moore will stay with the Arrows 47 the year 2012, and so could be part of the London Olympics Opening ceremony.
- Squadron Leader Murphy said that Moore was 48 for her personality as well as her flying skill. "She is very calm 49 pressure. Her experience, skills and enthusiasm are second to none. Red Arrow pilots also have to be able to do the job on the ground as well as the flying job and she 50 a very calm and level-headed approach," he said.

43. A couples
B couple's
C couples'
D couple
44. A a
B an
C the
D -
45. A that
B what
C which
D they
46. A a
B an
C the
D -
47. A by
B for
C to
D until
48. A choose
B chose
C chosen
D choice
49. A at
B on
C with
D under
50. A drives
B finds
C has
D thinks

Sources: timesonline.co.uk and raf.mod.uk, abridged and adapted.

2.2 Write the numbered Finnish/Swedish sentences in good **English**. You don't need to translate word for word. Write your answers in the given order **on side B** of the answer sheet. Write each answer on a separate line. Please write **clearly**.

You're interviewing singer and songwriter Lady Gaga.

1. **You:** Your real name is Stefani Germanotta but everybody in the music world knows you as Lady Gaga.
Mistä nimi Lady Gaga tulee?
Varifrån kommer namnet Lady Gaga?

Lady Gaga: It's from Queen's song "Radio Ga-Ga".

2. **You:** You have played the piano since you turned four.
Milloin aloitit laulajana?
När började du som sångerska?

Lady Gaga: When I was 14 I sang at open-mike nights, but it was in 2008 that my first album was released.

3. **You:** You've said that fashion is a source of inspiration for your songwriting and performances.
Pukusi ovat aika erikoisia. Kuka ne suunnittelee?
Dina kläder är ganska speciella. Vem designar dem?

Lady Gaga: Actually I use different designers. I like to create the right atmosphere and space for people who come to watch me.

4. **You:** *Olen kuullut, että laulullasi Speechless on koskettava sanoma. Jag har hört att din sång Speechless har ett berörande budskap.*

Lady Gaga: That's true. I wrote it for my father who had heart problems. I finally got him to seek treatment and now he's ok. With "Speechless" I want to remind my fans, especially the rebellious ones, that they should treasure their parents.

5. **You:** *Kiitos haastattelusta ja hyvää päivänjatkoa. Tack för intervjun och god fortsättning på dagen.*

Lady Gaga: Thanks, the same to you.

3 PRODUCTION

Suomenkieliset koulut:

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

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

- 3.1 Kirjoita johonkin sosiaaliseen mediaan, esim. Facebookiin kommentti Torry Hansenin tapauksesta. (Ks. 1.2 Russian adoption.)

TAI

- 3.2 Olet ilmoittautunut kielikurssille Corkiin Irlantiin ja odottamattomasta syystä joudut peruuttamaan osallistumisesi. Kirjoita peruutuskirje, jossa nimeät kurssiajan sekä kerrot peruutuksen syyn.

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

- 3.3 Kirjoita fanikirje ihailemallesi urheilijalle. Kerro, miksi ihailet häntä.

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- 3.4 Kirjoita ystävillesi sähköpostikutsu, jossa pyydät heitä liittymään kouluateriakampanjaan. Osallistumalla 5 euroa maksavaan kampanjakävelyyn voit auttaa köyhien maiden lapsia saamaan kouluaterioita. Kerro, miksi asia on sinulle tärkeä ja miksi juuri kampanja on oikea toimintamuoto.

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 texten.

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

3.1 Skriv för något socialt medium, t.ex. Facebook, en kommentar om fallet Torry Hansen. (Se 1.2 Russian adoption.)

ELLER

3.2 Du har anmält dig till en språkkurs i Cork, Irland. Av en oförutsedd anledning blir du tvungen att utebli från kursen. Skriv ett brev där du tar tillbaka din anmälan, där du anger tiden för kursen och skälet till att du inte kan delta.

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

3.3 Skriv ett beundrabrev till en idrottare som du beundrar. Berätta vad du beundrar denna idrottare för.

ELLER

3.4 Skriv till dina vänner per e-post en inbjudan, där du ber dem engagera sig i en kampanj för skolmåltider. Genom att betala 5 euro till en kampanjvandring kan du bjuda barn i fattiga länder på skolmat. Tala om varför frågan är viktig för dig och varför just en kampanj är rätta sättet att göra en insats.

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.