

# ENGLISH

WRITTEN PART

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YLIOPPILASTUTKINTOLAUTAKUNTA  
STUDENTEXAMENSNÄMNDEN

# 1 READING COMPREHENSION

**1.1** Read texts 1.1a–1.1f 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 Life Lessons: How to Spot a Liar

The following features four persons’ tips for determining whether or not someone is lying.

Gregg McCrary, a retired profiler and analyst: As an investigator, I first try to assess how someone normally interacts. To do that, I  
5 begin an interview by asking questions that I know the answer to, like “What’s your full name?” or “Where do you live?” Some folks are naturally animated and talk fast; others are more subdued. Once I know which type of talker a person is, I start asking him questions that I don’t know the answer to. If his style shifts abruptly – going from  
10 calm to agitated or lively to mellow – chances are he’s not telling the truth.

Jeffrey Hancock, an associate professor of communication: In my research on online lying, I’ve discovered that when people fib, they  
15 tend to use the first-person pronouns less often than people who are being truthful. Instead, they’ll speak about themselves in the third person (“This is a girl who loves to ski”) or even shorten their language (“Really into listening to jazz”) – anything to give them psychological distance from the lie.

Julia Chung, an assistant principal: Ask most people what they  
20 were doing last week and they’ll have to pause and think about it. That’s even more true of teenagers, who generally don’t have the capacity to tell an elaborate story on the fly. So when I call a person into my office and she seems totally rehearsed – there’s zero hesitation before she answers a question – well, that’s a dead giveaway.

Joseph Buckley, the president of a company training law-  
25 enforcement investigators: To sell us on the integrity of their answers, liars often use phrases emphasizing the validity of their statements, such as “to tell the truth” and “to be perfectly honest.” These verbal tip-offs frequently invoke religion. Think of expressions like “I swear  
30 on a stack of Bibles” and “as God is my witness.” Most truthful people don’t need to go that far.

*Real Simple*, July 2011

## 1.1b Editor's Note: Deep Roots

Regard for the land runs deep in photographer Jim Richardson's life. When he flies over the fields of Cornwall, England, he feels the pull of places his ancestors farmed. He has even visited the homestead of  
35 his Celtic ancestors, who lived when Anglo-Saxons arrived in what would become England. His parents were descendants of yet other immigrants, drawn to the Kansas plains, where they could farm on a scale unimaginable in England.

Jim was not destined to continue his family's farming tradition.  
40 He was destined to document it, as this month's story on heirloom seeds shows. The article explains that the diversity of heirloom seeds, heritage varieties typical of particular areas, is critical to ensuring our food supply, and that a wide range of heirlooms is the best bet against disease and drought.

Such themes resonate with Jim. "My emotional landscape is forever  
45 haunted by the necessity of rain, shaped in childhood by parents who wondered when it would rain, and if not – what they would do," he said. "Some children fear divorce. I feared drought, the one thing that could destroy the security of a childhood life on the farm." For  
50 Jim, love of the land is elemental. Picture him in Ethiopia, seeing men harvesting oats by hand with sickles – a scene "straight out of some medieval tapestry," he said. Such hard work must be unrelenting drudgery, he thought. He got closer. "They were singing. This was the same land where hundreds of thousands died during the famine,  
55 yet there was joy in their voices and laughter." So Jim Richardson, who speaks the same language of the land as those harvesters, found himself laughing as well. – Chris Johns, Editor in Chief

*National Geographic*, July 2011

## 1.1c Dairy Queens

In 2008 Jennie Dundas, a co-owner of Brooklyn's socially conscious  
60 Blue Marble Ice Cream shops (they use local organic milk and renewable energy), met Rwandan drummer and playwright Odile Gakire Katese at a theater workshop. Inevitably, they got to talking about the 1994 genocide that killed 800,000 people and left Katese's homeland in a seemingly permanent state of mourning. Katese had an idea. "She thought an ice cream parlor would bring joy and

65 indulgence, as well as empowerment through jobs,” Dundas says. After raising \$80,000 in grants and donations, Dundas’s business partner Alexis Miesen journeyed to Butare (population 90,000). She helped to train members of Katese’s all-woman Ingoma Nshya drumming cooperative, most of whom barely managed by selling eggs  
70 or braiding hair, in ice cream shop operations.

These days, with Dundas and Miesen’s help, the drummers run an ice cream parlor called Inzozu Nziza (“Sweet Dreams”) that enables its eleven employees to feed, clothe, and educate more than 70 family members. The ice cream parlor also contributes to the livelihood of  
75 dozens of dairy farmers, coffee bean growers, and beekeepers. Since about 90 percent of Rwanda lacks access to electricity, most customers have never tasted frozen treats. Homemade flavors like maracuja (passion fruit) “typically inspire amused shock,” says Miesen. “But most people have no problem finishing their bowl.” Over time, the  
80 Rwandan women will assume full control of the business. “And we’ll then cheer them on from the sidelines,” says Miesen. – Leslie Goldman  
*The Oprah Magazine, August 2011*

## 1.1d Science Update

Technology: It’s not easy to construct a robotic hand that can grasp objects of widely differing shapes and weights. But that’s what a  
85 team of researchers have now accomplished. The perfect robotic hand seems to be a latex balloon filled with ground coffee beans. When the robotic hand needs to grab something, it envelops the object with the balloon. Then the air is sucked out of the balloon, and, just like vacuum-packed bags of coffee at the grocery store, the balloon  
90 becomes as hard as a rock. This way the hand can hold the object firmly until air flows in again. The new robotic hand can pick up a raw egg without crushing it and also deal with small, flat objects like coins. Before the researchers decided on ground coffee, they tested sand, rice, couscous, and pulverized tires.

95 Energy: A prototype of an underwater kite named Deep Green is the latest candidate for producing electricity. This test kite, with a wingspan of nearly twelve meters, will be attached to the seafloor off the coast of Northern Ireland with the help of an anchor station that weighs nearly eight tons. A secure cord will link the kite to the anchor,

100 holding the kite in place. A cable that runs inside the cord will in turn  
conduct the electricity that the turbine on the kite generates. This  
energy, up to 500 kilowatts, is transmitted first to the anchor station  
and then up to the shore. This kite will be powered by tidal forces  
which change twice a day. It behaves in many ways like a kite in the  
105 wind, pausing at times. Nevertheless, its motions can be controlled  
with a rudder. So far the test experiments with a small-scale model in  
a tank in Gothenburg have shown that steering a figure-eight course  
seems to be the most effective way to harness energy.

*Science Illustrated*, August 2011

### **1.1e What Time Is It?**

That simple question is probably asked more often today than ever.  
110 In our clock-studded society, the answer is never more than a glance  
away, and so we can blissfully partition our days into ever smaller  
increments for ever more tightly scheduled tasks, confident that we  
will always know it is 7:03 P.M.

Modern scientific revelations about time, however, make the  
115 question endlessly frustrating. If we seek a precise knowledge of the  
time, the elusive infinitesimal of “now” dissolves into a scattering  
flock of nanoseconds. Bound by the speed of light and the velocity of  
nerve impulses, our perceptions of the present sketch the world as it  
was an instant ago – for all that our consciousness pretends otherwise,  
120 we can never catch up. Even in principle, perfect synchronicity escapes  
us. Relativity dictates that, like a strange syrup, time flows slower on  
moving trains than in the stations and faster in the mountains than in  
the valleys. The time for our wristwatch is not exactly the same as the  
time for our head. It is roughly 7:04 P.M.

125 Our intuitions are deeply paradoxical. Time heals all wounds, but it  
is also the great destroyer. Time is relative but also relentless. There is  
a time for every purpose under heaven, but there is never enough of it.  
Time flies, crawls and races. Seconds can be both split and stretched.  
Like the tide, time waits for no man, but in dramatic moments it also  
130 stands still. It is as personal as the pace of one’s heartbeat but as public  
as the clock tower in the town square. We do our best to reconcile the  
contradictions. It seems like 7:05 P.M.

And of course, time is money. It is the partner of change, the  
antagonist of speed, the currency in which we pay attention. It is our

135 most precious, irreplaceable commodity. Yet, still we say we don't  
know where it goes, and we sleep away a third of it. And none of us  
can really account for how much we have left. We can find 100 ways to  
save time, but the amount remaining nonetheless diminishes steadily.  
It is already 7:06 P.M.

140 Time and memory shape our perceptions of our own identity. We  
may feel ourselves to be at history's mercy, but also see ourselves as  
free-willed agents of the future. That conception is disturbingly at  
odds with the ideas of physicists and philosophers, however, because  
if time is a dimension like those of space, then yesterday, today and  
145 tomorrow are concrete and determined. The future exists as much  
as the past does; it is just in a place that we have not yet visited.  
Somewhere, it is 7:07 P.M.

"Time is the substance of which I am made," Argentine writer  
Jorge Luis Borges wrote. "Time is a river that carries me away, but I  
150 am the river; it is a tiger that destroys me, but I am the tiger; it is a fire  
that consumes me, but I am the fire." This special issue of *Scientific  
American* summarizes what science has discovered about how time  
permeates and guides both our physical world and our inner selves.  
That knowledge should enrich the imagination and provide practical  
155 advantages to anyone hoping to beat the clock or at least to stay in step  
with it. It is now 7:08 P.M. Synchronize your watches. – *The Editors*

*Scientific American*, Spring 2012

## 1.1f **Bookselling: Spine Chilling**

Snazzy technology is a twist in a narrative already several chapters  
long. Mass-market retailing has changed the publishing industry: these  
160 days books are as likely to be found beside steaks and saucepans as  
they are to be bought in specialist stores. The story turns on whether  
broader changes in bookselling will stifle literature. Dan Brown will  
survive. Would Dante?

For most of the past century, governments across Europe protected  
book prices; many still do. Even in America, apart from dime-store  
165 romances, few titles were sold outside bookshops. But in the 1970s  
stores like Borders or Barnes & Noble applied a supermarket maxim  
to print: pile them high and watch them fly. Waterstones did the  
same thing in Britain and top titles started selling in the hundreds of  
thousands, even millions.

170 Just as book superstores forced out many independents, so  
supermarkets and other mass retailers have since crowded the book  
chains. In Britain, when price regulation was disbanded in 1977,  
supermarkets rushed in and now sell a quarter of all books, according  
175 to the way that Nielsen, a market-research outfit, calculates it. Belgium  
and Finland mimicked this trend.

This has been good for readers: in Britain the average price of  
a book has fallen 15% since 2003, reckons BML Bowker, a book-  
marketing consultancy. And demand has grown: consumers spend  
the same amount on books, so they must be buying more. Those  
180 independent bookshops that survived the chain war in America and  
Britain have held sales and prices steady. Meanwhile, mass retailers  
find books such a draw that they lure in customers by selling some  
titles at a loss.

Higher turnover should also be positive for publishers. But mass  
185 retailers demand discounts of up to 60% for bulk orders, thereby  
shrinking margins. All sides prosper when books sell quickly. But,  
unlike groceries, if books don't sell, retailers return them to the  
publisher – and do not pay. So, when a book with a large print run  
flops, publishers end up with an expensive pile of recycling. That is  
190 why some publishers have stopped doing new deals with the likes of  
Costco, an American warehouse retailer which likes to order very  
large print runs.

Few people will mourn publishers' losses from increased price  
competition and new technologies like e-readers. The question is  
195 whether these trends undermine the quality of books which are being  
published by breaking a business model that has let firms focus on  
variety and range. Publishers have good reason to shiver at the decline  
of traditional bookshops. To fund the discovery and promotion of new  
authors, they have relied on books that sell steadily over a number  
200 of years. At the same time, mass retailers stock a few hundred new  
blockbusters.

At first sight there is no reason for concern. New works are  
abundant – 40% more titles came out in Britain in 2010 than in 2001.  
But this obscures a starker trend: “mid-list” titles are selling in smaller  
205 numbers in America and Britain. This matters for cultural life, because  
most literary fiction and serious non-fiction falls into that bracket and  
much of it could become uneconomical to publish.

*The Economist*, September 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.

### **Looking down in the mouth?**

A study of twins in the US revealed that divorced women look, on average, 1.7 years older than married or single sisters – and the change can be alarmingly rapid. After a nine-year study of women aged 40 to 45 here in the UK, consultant plastic surgeon Rajiv Grover discovered a stressful episode can age skin by up to 35% – seven to eight years – in just 12 months.

Lifestyle factors most likely to trigger ageing spurts are the Big Five (bereavement, job changes, house moves, marriage and divorce), often due to the rapid weight loss they cause. After 40, it's often hard to reclaim our peachy cheeks even if the weight does go back on. Instead of repeated injections or antidepressants, skin doctors increasingly recommend yoga for a quiet mind and radiantly happy skin. And it may sound cranky, but hypnodermatology – hypnotising your skin to stay positive – is gaining credence in hospitals in Europe and the US, where it's used to speed up the healing of wounds.

*Good Housekeeping, October 2011*

- a) Mitä tutkimuksissa todettiin, ja mikä muutos hoitotavoissa on tapahtunut?  
Vad konstaterades i undersökningarna, och vilken förändring har det skett i vårdmetoderna?

### **A practical invention**

Protective clothing for motorcyclists is mainly designed to protect against 'road rash' caused by sliding along the tarmac at high speed

*(continued on page 12)*

## 1.1a Life Lessons: How to Spot a Liar

1. According to Gregg McCrary, what is typical of liars?
  - A They strictly control their manner of speaking
  - B Their manner of speaking radically changes
  - C Their manner of speaking seems unaffected
2. According to Jeffrey Hancock, what is typical of online liars?
  - A They praise themselves
  - B They seem self-absorbed
  - C They avoid saying “I”
3. According to Julia Chung, how can one tell a young person is lying?
  - A She has a prompt answer for everything
  - B She thinks carefully about her response
  - C She often speaks uneasily
4. According to Joseph Buckley, what is typical of liars?
  - A They underline how religious they are
  - B They repeatedly point out their honesty
  - C They have no difficulty in impressing their listeners

## 1.1b Editor’s Note: Deep Roots

5. Why does Jim Richardson appreciate the countryside?
  - A He considers the scenery photographic
  - B He comes from a long line of farmers
  - C He wants to keep up family traditions
6. What does this month’s story focus on?
  - A The importance of preserving original types of grain
  - B The necessity to develop new types of crops
  - C The need to replace old seeds with modified ones

7. Why is Jim Richardson's background mentioned at all in this text?
  - A He represents the opposite of what his family stands for
  - B He tends to live a healthy life
  - C He is deeply influenced by his heritage
  
8. What seems to be particularly essential for him?
  - A Exploring varying geographical locations
  - B Being in a professionally rewarding occupation
  - C Having an inner appreciation for soil
  
9. What in Ethiopia took him by surprise?
  - A The results of the harvest
  - B The kindred spirits encountered
  - C The local music traditions observed

### **1.1c Dairy Queens**

10. How did the first-ever Rwandan ice cream parlor come into being?
  - A Three women mentored a socially-aware change
  - B Two entrepreneurs wanted to expand their business abroad
  - C A local drumming cooperative decided to set up a company
  
11. What is said about the parlor's future?
  - A The ownership will undergo drastic changes
  - B The business will attract national investors
  - C The company will eventually become Rwandan

### **1.1d Science Update**

12. What is significant about the new robotic hand?
  - A It is made entirely of synthetic materials
  - B It holds objects with great effort
  - C It takes a secure grip on objects
  
13. How does this invention function?
  - A By delicately folding around an object
  - B By firmly pushing aside an object
  - C By powerfully seizing an object

14. Why is the underwater kite potentially important?
  - A It can effortlessly function undersea
  - B It can convert tidal flow into power
  - C It produces endless amounts of energy
  
15. What does this project-in-progress lack?
  - A Field trials with full-size equipment
  - B The funding necessary for continuing the testing
  - C Expertise for testing at suitable depths in the sea

### **1.1e What Time Is It?**

16. According to the editors, what characterizes our overall notions of time?
  - A We choose approximations
  - B We attempt to be exact
  - C We aim to have our say
  
17. What is said about our perceptions of the here and now?
  - A They lag behind
  - B They race forward
  - C They seem intact
  
18. Why is time a paradoxical thing?
  - A It seems infinite, but it is overvalued
  - B It seems plentiful, but its supply is under pressure
  - C It seems abundant, but this is not the case
  
19. What is said about the time-space relation as regards science?
  - A The future seems less real
  - B Only the present is real
  - C All times are equally real
  
20. What does Jorge Luis Borges's quote about time signify?
  - A Time defies logic
  - B Time defies gravity
  - C Time defies convention

## 1.1f Bookselling: Spine Chilling

21. What has affected the development of book prices?
  - A The increase of items purchased
  - B The increase of specialized stores
  - C The increase of government regulation
  
22. Why do some publishers shy away from large print runs?
  - A To avoid conflict of interest
  - B To cut their potential losses
  - C To increase their reputation
  
23. What is said about steady sellers and blockbusters?
  - A Both increase the number of new book titles
  - B Both specialize solely in topical issues
  - C Both promote overall literacy for the masses
  
24. On the basis of the whole text, how does mass-market retailing affect the selection of books being sold?
  - A The market is dominated by a broad-ranging variety of books
  - B Particular text types have become rather unpopular
  - C A limited variety of types of books is available
  
25. According to the text, which of the following happened?
  - A Book publishing has hardly changed over the past few decades
  - B The e-book ended up drastically changing book publishing
  - C Mass-market retailing changed book publishing before the e-book

and against penetrating injuries caused by bike components. Apart from the helmet, riders have very limited protection against impact injuries. The D-Air motorbike airbag, developed by Italian company Dainese, uses accelerometer sensors on the motorbike to detect sudden deceleration, and a control unit analyses the data to prevent it triggering under normal braking.

During a collision or a slide, the control unit wirelessly signals to the airbag that's built into the bike jacket and which inflates with gas in just 45 milliseconds. This provides front, back and side impact protection, while also limiting movement of the neck, collarbone and shoulder blades. The airbag has also been designed so that, if deployed, you can still continue to safely ride the bike without falling off.

sciencefocus.com (2011)

b) Mistä keksinnöstä teksti kertoo, ja mitä etua siitä on hätätilanteessa?

Vilken uppfinning handlar texten om, och vilken är fördelen med den i en nödsituation?

### **The venom doctor: quick chat**

Dr Bryan Grieg Fry milks cobras and extracts octopus venom. Here he tells about his life's hazardous research.

“When I make documentaries, I try to show that it takes a lot more skill to keep an animal calm than it does to make it angry. We love the animals we're working with and we don't want them to get stressed out. It's about removing the fight-or-flight reflex. We try to have a practical understanding of the animal. King cobras are a good example. When one king cobra encounters another in the forest, it will rear up and try to touch the other on top of the head to establish dominance. So when working with them, we'll tap them on the head to stimulate that reflex. They'll drop to the ground and slither away. You can see them realising that they've been had.

“The most dangerous animal I've worked with? Well, it all depends on the situation – one animal isn't going to be the same animal in a different set of circumstances. The most dangerous animal might

be a little, brightly coloured fish that you stayed down a bit too long following while scuba diving. It becomes the most lethal creature on Earth because – whoops! – suddenly you're out of air.”

sciencefocus.com (2011)

- c) Mitä tohtori Fry tekee kuningaskobralle ja miksi?  
Vad gör doktor Fry med kungskobran och varför?
- d) Mikä tohtori Fryn mielestä on vaarallisin eläin ja miksi?  
Vilket djur anser doktor Fry vara det farligaste och varför?

### **Digging into ancient DNA**

Analysis of ancient genes has already brought us startling news from the past, such as evidence that our direct ancestors interbred with Neanderthals. For now, though, paleogeneticists are still working the kinks out of their process. Early on, the field was plagued with flops, mostly because shards of ancient DNA easily get contaminated by modern genetic material – from lab technicians, soil bacteria, even from what the fossil collectors had for lunch. One research group had an extremely awkward moment when they realized that instead of sequencing 80-million-year-old dinosaur DNA they had actually sequenced human genes. So now researchers are willing to pass along a few tips. For example, should you find yourself in possession of a 10,000-year-old mastodon bone, you should carefully rush it into your modern lab outfitted with positive air pressure, simply to keep airborne DNA off your sample. By the way, the latest labs cost more than a Lamborghini. And they are just as difficult to handle.

*Discover Magazine: Evolution, 2011*

- e) Mikä oli noloin tapaus geenitutkijoiden työssä, ja miksi tutkimusta pitäisi tehdä nykyaikaisessa laboratoriossa?  
Vad var det mest pinsamma fallet i genforskarnas arbete, och varför borde forskningen utföras i ett modernt laboratorium?

## 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**.

### Before the Womb

Between my thumb and forefinger I hold a cork. 26 into that cork is a tiny pin. And glued delicately to the tip of that pin is a jawbone 27 a fingernail clipping – all that remains of a small mammal that scurried beneath fens and fallen logs 115 28 years ago in what is now Australia.

I 29 with paleontologist Tom Rich in a laboratory at Monash University in Melbourne. Lining the walls are row upon row of wooden drawers filled 30 the petrified remains of turtle shells, fish bones, dinosaur toes, and 31. But this jaw – and the teeth lining it – is the star attraction. Rich is explaining the teeth's intricate facets, referring to areas on an 32 dental diagram.

- 26. A Drive  
B Driving  
C Drove  
D Driven
- 27. A size  
B the size of  
C of the size  
D the size
- 28. A million  
B millions  
C millions of  
D of millions
- 29. A sat  
B have sat  
C am sitting  
D was sitting
- 30. A from  
B in  
C of  
D with
- 31. A like  
B like that  
C etc.  
D the like
- 32. A drafted  
B enlarged  
C intensified  
D magnified

“There in the back, you have the basin 33 the upper teeth land and grind the food.” The closely interlocking arrangement is a 34 mammalian innovation and a crucial advance in evolution. Each pair of upper and lower teeth can 35 slice food and grind it like a mortar and pestle. Animals equipped with these teeth can 36 from a wide variety of foods – woody seeds, fruit, leaves, insects, or small animals.

“It doesn’t look that old,” says Rich. “It really looks like a mammal that you wouldn’t 37 to see until much later. It especially doesn’t look like an animal that would have lived in Australia, because the jaw and teeth show features of animals that nourish their young inside the mother’s womb. Australia is the land of weird mammals like kangaroos and koalas that nourish their young in external pouches.”

Biologists call the first group placental mammals and the second group marsupial mammals. 38 it has been assumed that marsupials could prosper only on a backwater continent like Australia, where they were insulated from competition with placental mammals. But if Rich is correct, and the jawbone means what 39 appears to mean, placental

33. A where  
B to where  
C to there  
D there
34. A constructed  
B distinctively  
C distinguished  
D instinctively
35. A at once  
B accidentally  
C identically  
D simultaneously
36. A choice  
B choose  
C chose  
D chosen
37. A accept  
B except  
C expect  
D inspect
38. A Whereas  
B While  
C On the other hand,  
D So far,
39. A it  
B there  
C he  
D –

mammals 40 lived in Australia eons earlier than ever imagined but could also have competed with marsupials and lost. That scenario upends a long-standing theory about where 41 the earliest mammals originated and how they colonized the world.

Back when that jawbone belonged to a 42 animal, dinosaurs ruled. The only mammal-like critters were usually smaller than rats, and they scuttled through the underbrush 43 insects. There were only two giant continents: Laurasia to the north and Gondwanaland to the south. Both landmasses were breaking 44.

Most paleontologists say fossils show that 45 placental and marsupial mammals originated in the northern continent. When the two landmasses touched, both groups supposedly spread into the southern continent. The dinosaurs also 46 around this time, allowing mammals to expand and diversify. Placental mammals came to dominate in most places; marsupials thrived only in Australia and parts of South America.

But if Rich's suspicions are correct, the first and second 47 of this evolutionary drama might be radically different. Not only 48 placental mammals live in Australia eons ago, they

- 40. A only  
B not only  
C both  
D neither
- 41. A any  
B any of  
C some  
D some of
- 42. A alive  
B life  
C lively  
D living
- 43. A chasing  
B chancing  
C changing  
D choosing
- 44. A apart  
B loose  
C separate  
D out
- 45. A either  
B both  
C neither  
D as well
- 46. A died out  
B fell out  
C extinct  
D exterminated
- 47. A acts  
B plays  
C displays  
D seasons
- 48. A do  
B did  
C would  
D -

49 anywhere on dry land, possibly beginning on the southern part of the vast first continent and 50 to the northern landmasses during Gondwanaland's breakup.

*Discover 3 Evolution*, summer 2011

49. A originate  
B originated  
C could originate  
D may have originated
50. A spread  
B were spread  
C spreading  
D were spreading

**2.2** *The following is a speech to be given at a town council meeting. Translate clauses 1–5 into **natural English**. Write your answers in the given order **on side B** of the answer sheet. Start each translation on a separate line. Please write **clearly**.*

- 1) *Hyvät kuulijat, hauskaa, että niin moni on päässyt tulemaan. Bästa åhörare, trevligt att så många har kunnat komma.*

You've probably guessed why I've called you here today. In a small town like ours it is almost impossible to overlook this problem. We're all truly interested in it.

- 2) *Asia koskee nuorisoamme, jolla ei ole mitään tekemistä iltaisin. Frågan gäller vår ungdom, som inte har något att göra om kvällarna.*

In particular, I refer to those who are too young to be allowed to enter pubs and too old to sit at home with mum and dad. I'm confident we all agree that they should be given opportunities to have good and interesting hobbies.

- 3) *Ei ole kovin hyödyllistä istua vain odottamassa, mitä televisiosta tulee. Det är inte särskilt nyttigt att bara sitta och vänta på vad som kommer på teve.*

I propose that we all start thinking about how we could find proper premises for indoor and outdoor sports and other hobbies, preferably all free of charge. We'll also need people to coach, and some to help out with hobbies.

- 4) *Vapaaehtoiset voivat ilmoittautua minulle tilaisuuden jälkeen.  
Frivilliga kan anmäla sig till mig efter tillställningen.*

There are, of course, many practical questions we'll have to discuss in detail. One of these is the expenses, which unfortunately we cannot avoid altogether.

- 5) *Nyt teillä on tilaisuus esittää kysymyksiä. Olkaa hyvä.  
Nu har ni möjlighet att ställa frågor. Var så goda.*

I'd like to thank you for your attention.

### 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 essay and write it at the end.*

#### 1. Climate change – reality or myth?

Some say there is enough evidence that climate change is rapidly taking place, others say it's all natural alteration. What is your stand on this question? Give your reasons. Write to *Popular Science*, expressing your opinion.

#### 2. Let bygones be bygones?

There have been numerous memoirs and recollections published on Finnish wars and politics lately. Do you think it is necessary to discuss the past of our nation or its citizens? Write your opinion for the Finnish Foreign Ministry website.

#### 3. Dear X

Write a letter to a real person who has had significant positive influence on your life. Replace X in the title with the name of that person.

#### 4. When angry, count [to] four; when very angry, swear.

These words were written by Mark Twain. What do you do when you are angry? What makes you angry? No swear words, please.

## KOKEEN PISTEITYS / POÄNGSÄTTNINGEN AV PROVET

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

\* Painotus tapahtuu lautakunnassa.  
Viktningen görs av nämnden.