

# ENGLISH

WRITTEN PART

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YLIOPPILASTUTKINTOLAUTAKUNTA  
STUDENTEXAMENSNÄMNDEN

# 1 READING COMPREHENSION

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

## 1.1a Head hunter

Seahorses bob about in no hurry in the sea, they have no teeth, and their main prey – a tiny creature called a copepod – is highly elusive. So how does this upright-swimming fish manage to capture 90 percent of the prey it pursues? It's all in its head, says marine biologist Brad  
5 Gemmell. Using a high-speed, hologram-generating optical system, he found that the seahorse's long snout allows it to come in for the kill without creating much disturbance in the water. This is crucial, since copepods are blind and rely on current fluctuations as their signal to flee. "People see seahorses as passive," says Gemmell, "but in reality  
10 they're very effective predators, able to catch and feed on one of the ocean's greatest escape artists ever."

*National Geographic, May 2014*

## 1.1b Boat over troubled waters

"The Seine is the most beautiful avenue in Paris," says Eric Piel, the retired head of psychiatry for the hospitals of central Paris. "I thought, why shouldn't others experience being close to nature, especially  
15 the mentally ill, who are the most excluded in everyday life?" He envisioned a special psychiatric clinic: open yet protected. Doctors, nurses, and patients collaborated with an architect, and four years ago the *Adamant* – a structure with walls of glass built to rest on the waves – was launched. Patients come for coffee, a snack, to confer with the  
20 medical staff, create art, or simply enjoy the view.

From the first day aggression evaporated and was replaced by tranquility. Why? No one can explain, clinic director Jean-Paul Hazan says. "Perhaps," suggests Jacqueline Simonnet, the head nurse, "it's the gentle rocking of this boat." "Traditionally the psychiatric hospital  
25 was hidden away," Hazan says. "You disappear behind locked doors.

Here instead of closed, all is open. These are very sick patients, but there has been no violence.” He pauses. “I think it has changed us too, but I can’t say how.”

30 Four mulberry trees on the quay mark the seasons: yellow in fall, bare in winter, pale green in spring, dark green in summer. A cormorant swims by, hinting of nature’s grace. The river’s reflected light dapples the interior. The layout is open. The space, Simonnet says, is fluid. Glass erases the divide between inside and out. It also, metaphorically at least, blurs the line between *them* and *us* – between  
35 the marginalized mentally ill and the presumably normal. “We are all in the same boat,” says Gérard Ronzatti, the architect who designed the clinic.

Space, like water, changes with the flow of time and events. “After the revolution, many monasteries were used as jails,” he said quietly.  
40 “In the same space you can have freedom or confinement.” A building, a room, can confine or release, allowing the spirit to expand into the space provided and beyond. In designing the clinic, Ronzatti opted for the latter. The *Adamant* is as beautiful and fluid as the river Seine.

*National Geographic*, May 2014

### 1.1c Good egg

45 Growing up in Alabama, Josh Tetrick lived off his mom’s biscuits and wings. Now, as the owner and head of food start-up Hampton Creek in San Francisco, he has an appetite for more inventive eats. Tetrick, 34, is out to make packaged foods more eco-friendly by swapping eggs – one of the products’ most usual but least green ingredients – for plant-based substitutes, such as, for instance, yellow peas.

50 Since last May, more than 90 billion eggs have been laid in the United States. “Chickens are fed massive amounts of soy and corn, whose production pumps greenhouse gases into the atmosphere,” says Tetrick. “What’s more, the human population is expected to just keep growing. We have to figure out how to feed everyone without  
55 destroying the environment.”

Tetrick enlisted the help of biochemists, food scientists, and chefs, and after testing thousands of plants, the biochemists found 11 with egg’s binding and emulsifying properties. Bonus: Tetrick says these

plants are on average 40 percent less expensive than eggs and require  
60 fewer resources to produce. So far the company has mayonnaise on  
U.S. shelves, and its chocolate chip cookie dough debuts this summer.  
And Bill Gates, a Hampton Creek investor, along with an impressively  
high number of other business angels sponsoring the company, has  
singled out the company as shaping the future of food. Says Tetrick:  
65 “People want to buy good food without breaking the bank. Now they  
can also eat sustainably.” Eggs-actly.

*The Oprah Magazine*, May 2014

### **1.1d Three studies**

Study #1: A study in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*  
found that after healthy people were given nasal drops containing  
70 a strain of cold virus, those with six or more types of social ties  
(including friends, coworkers, and fellow volunteers) were four times  
less likely to get sick than those with only one to three types of social  
ties.

Study #2: When researchers from University College London  
measured cortisol levels (one indicator of chronic fatigue and burn  
75 out) in individuals 30 minutes after the subjects woke up, they found  
out that those with fewer siblings had levels 21 percent higher than  
those with many.

Study #3: Research in the *American Journal of Public Health*  
found that among older women, those who had daily contact with their  
80 bridge-club or members of their church saw their risk of developing  
dementia reduced by 43 percent compared with those who had contact  
less than once a week. This may be because social interaction helps  
form new synaptic connections, keeping away cognitive decline.

*The Oprah Magazine*, March 2014

### **1.1e *The Tale of the Dueling Neurosurgeons: the history of the human brain***

Some people’s tragedies have been science’s miracles, particularly in  
85 the field of neuroscience, where researchers have long relied on rare  
brain traumas to reveal the workings of the mind. “Despite the often

overhyped advances of brain-scanning, injuries remain the best, and only, way to infer certain things about the brain,” writes journalist Sam Kean in his *The Tale of the Dueling Neurosurgeons*. This is a compilation of patients’ stories which details some of the unexpected truths revealed by accidents: “Destroy one small node of neurons, and people lose the ability to recognize fruits and vegetables, but no other foods. Destroy another node and they lose the ability to read – even though they can still write.” Beyond paying tribute to the scientific advances these patients made possible, Kean humanizes the patients themselves.

*Scientific American*, May 2014

### 1.1f What to see in the country

With its nodding, hat-like flowers in soft purple, pink and white hues, the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*, brings a special quality to British hedgerows and woodlands. Also known as Fairy’s Thimble, Fairy Gloves and Fairy Bells, its common name is said to be a corruption of folksglove – referring to the gloves of good folk, or fairies. It is for this reason that in Scotland leaves of the plant were historically placed alongside newborn babies to ward off evil spirits, while in Wales, dye from the flowers was used to draw crosses on doors and floors to keep witches at bay. Today, the plant is recognized for its use as a heart muscle stimulant – it is even commercially cultivated for this very purpose – as well as for being an important source of nectar to pollinators, such as the bumble bee, white admiral butterfly and hawk moth.

*Country Living*, June 2014

### 1.1g Idea watch: signs of the times

Go ahead, count how many times you press the @ key each day. It’s arguably one of the most used symbols on our devices, required for both e-mail and tweets. But the “at” swirl, known as a “snail” in Italy and a “monkey tail” in the Netherlands, was almost relegated to typewriter oblivion. Before we get to that story, a brief history courtesy of *Smithsonian* [Museum] *Magazine* and New York’s Museum of Modern Art, which houses an entire @ collection: As

far back as the sixth century, @ was used as a ligature to combine the letters of the Latin preposition *ad* (meaning “at” or “to”) into one convenient pen stroke. The symbol evolved over time and was used in Venetian trade dealings to indicate an amphora, a jar used by merchants as a unit of measure, and by Spanish traders to mean *arroba*, another unit of measure. Eventually it came to mean “at the rate of,” as in “12 peaches @ \$1.50 – for a total of \$18.” By 1885 the symbol appeared on the American Underwood typewriter. It was a mainstay on keyboards for the next century, though it was used less and less over time. Then in 1971 along came Ray Tomlinson to pull @ out of its obscurity. Charged by the technological research and development company Bolt, Beranek and Newman with developing a new way to send messages between computers on the ARPAnet, he decided to use the symbol in an early e-mail because it naturally implied location – and was already on keyboards. No one ever used it, so it was ready for a new role.

*Harvard Business Review, May 2014*

## 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.*

### **Uncivil War Breaks Out Over Fluke as Habitat Shifts North**

The summer flounder – one of the most sought-after catches on the U.S. East Coast – is stirring up a climate change battle as it glides through the sand and grasses at the bottom of a warming North Atlantic. Also known as “fluke,” the flat, toothy fish is remarkable for its ability to change color to adapt to its surroundings, rendering it almost invisible to predators and prey. Some scientists say in recent years the species has begun adapting in another way. As the Atlantic

Ocean has warmed, they say, the fish have headed north. The center of the summer flounder population, recorded as far south as Virginia around 1970, is now off the New Jersey coast. Its migration has set the stage for a battle between northern and southern East Coast states on how to share the business of harvesting this tasty, lean fish – valued at \$30 million per year commercially and untold millions more for the recreational fishing industry.

scientificamerican.com (July 30, 2014)

- a) Miten kesäkampela on mukautunut ilmastonmuutokseen, ja mistä on syntynyt kiista?  
Hur har sommarflundran anpassat sig till klimatförändringen, och om vad har det uppstått en tvist?

### **Why “Big Data” Is a Big Deal**

Data now stream from daily life: from phones and credit cards and televisions and computers; from the infrastructure of cities; from sensor-equipped buildings, trains, buses, planes, bridges, and factories. The data flow so fast that over the past two years the total accumulation dwarfs the prior record of human civilization. But it is not the *quantity* of data that is revolutionary. The revolution lies in improved data methodology, not in the exponential growth of storage or even computational capacity. New ways of *linking* datasets have played a large role in generating new insights. And creative approaches to *visualizing* data frequently prove integral to the process of creating knowledge.

harvardmagazine.com (August 1, 2014)

- b) Mikä on mullistavaa erittäin suurien tietomassojen käsittelyssä?  
(2 asiaa)  
Vad är revolutionerande vid behandlingen av mycket stora datamängder? (2 saker)

### **World War One: The original code talkers**

When US military codes kept being broken by the Germans in WW1, a Native American tribe came to the rescue. They just spoke their own language – which baffled the enemy – and paved the way for other Native American “code talkers” in WW2. “Using the Choctaw

language had huge advantages,” says Dr William Meadows of Missouri State University, the only academic to have studied and written extensively on the Choctaw code talkers. “It was a largely unknown language. Only a few American Indian tribes had more than 20,000 people, so their languages weren’t widely spoken.” The Choctaw speakers were instrumental in helping US troops win several key battles, says Meadows. It was also the quickest way of coding and decoding information, faster than any machine. That’s why Choctaw was used.

bbc.com (August 1, 2014)

- c) Miksi choctaw sopi hyvin koodikieleksi ensimmäisessä maailmansodassa? (2 asiaa)  
Varför lämpade sig choctaw bra som kodspråk i första världskriget? (2 saker)

### **Coming soon... a new landing place!**

Throughout Pitcairn’s entire modern history only one small cove, Bounty Bay, has served as the access point for vessels coming and going. The fact that access to the outside world is accomplished only via boat through the little harbour has been a source of concern for many, many decades. The importance of a safe landing place is magnified with the contemplation of an emergency and its potential for a catastrophic outcome if access to or from Pitcairn is denied. Of less urgent – but no less important – significance, is the ability to land cargo from Pitcairn’s quarterly supply ship, which brings food, medicine and fuel supplies every three months. Adding to the island’s growing access needs is its fledgling tourism industry and the ability to land visitors safely. For an island that once relied on the sale of postage stamps for revenue that has since decreased dramatically due to the worldwide technological advances in communications, tourism is now pivotal to Pitcairn’s future, and safe, reliable access is key to its success.

In times past, when the expected arrival of vessels were anticipated at night or in dangerous seas off Bounty Bay, longboat crews would row the boats through the dangerous entrance during daylight hours to wait offshore for the vessel’s arrival in the lee of the land; occasionally,

*(continued on page 12)*

## 1.1a Head hunter

1. What is seahorses' movement in the water usually believed to involve?
  - A Swimming in quick bursts
  - B Floating with a clear goal
  - C Being rather slow
2. What makes the seahorse an effective hunter?
  - A The ability to dive deeper than its prey
  - B The ability to sneak up on its prey
  - C The ability to swim parallel to its prey
3. What is said to be typical of seahorses' main food source?
  - A It reacts to still water
  - B It often feels threatened
  - C It remains hard to catch

## 1.1b Boat over troubled waters

4. What is mentioned about the clinic's structure?
  - A It features glass ceilings
  - B It floats on water
  - C It is easily changeable
5. How is the environment said to affect the patients?
  - A It creates a feeling of calmness
  - B It prevents them from letting go
  - C It enhances their unpredictability
6. Why does the architect refer to the boat metaphor?
  - A To emphasize stability
  - B To belittle harmony
  - C To highlight equality
7. What does the architect say about the use of space in the clinic?
  - A It functions as a means of preservation
  - B It aims at promoting a sense of liberty
  - C It concentrates on preserving values

### 1.1c Good egg

8. What is said about Josh Tetrick's profession?
  - A He works as an entrepreneur
  - B He specializes in innovative design
  - C He runs a family business
  
9. According to the text, why are egg-substitutes necessary?
  - A To support farmers
  - B To sustain consumption
  - C To preserve nature
  
10. How were optimal egg-substitutes found?
  - A By surveying exotic species of flora
  - B Through extensive research
  - C As a fortunate coincidence
  
11. What is primarily implied about the immediate future of the business?
  - A It will continue to attract funding
  - B It will rapidly expand globally
  - C It will constantly reduce food prices

### 1.1d Three studies

12. What was the finding of the first study?
  - A Relationships affect heart-beat rates
  - B Relationships result in fewer colds
  - C Relationships foster the flu
  
13. What did the second study mainly point out?
  - A The importance of exercise
  - B The importance of avoiding exhaustion
  - C The importance of being connected
  
14. Which one of the following summarizes the third study?
  - A Being outgoing intensifies age-related illnesses
  - B Developing one's mind requires constant training
  - C Socializing aids in giving one's mind a workout

15. Opt for an alternative heading for this text:
- A How friends sustain health
  - B How friends overrate health
  - C How friends compromise health

**1.1e *The Tale of the Dueling Neurosurgeons: the history of the human brain***

16. What type of text is this?
- A A review of a published academic article
  - B A review of an unpublished manuscript
  - C A review of a recent book published
17. What is said about technology in brain research?
- A It has its limitations
  - B It provides a cure
  - C It comes to the rescue
18. According to the text, what is the main contribution of this publication?
- A It provides an overview of academically applicable studies
  - B It highlights the real-life accounts of informants
  - C It bases its argumentation on hands-on experimentation

**1.1f What to see in the country**

19. What is special about the plant's common name?
- A It originally referred to a particular region
  - B It is derived from a plant's Latin-based name
  - C It features references to its believed mystical qualities
20. Why is the plant still grown?
- A For its soothing appearance
  - B For its medicinal benefits
  - C For its retail value

## 1.1g Idea watch: signs of the times

21. What does this text base its treatment of historical details on?
  - A It relies on data collected by Harvard Business Review journalists from historical sources
  - B It relies on information provided by relevant institutions
  - C It relies on knowledge acquired while interacting with peers
  
22. What characterizes the beginning of the use of @?
  - A The urge to impress the intended audience
  - B The need to produce legible texts
  - C The strive for overall efficiency
  
23. What is said of the symbol's development in Europe?
  - A It became part of business negotiations
  - B It acquired a practical meaning in trade
  - C It retained its original commercial meaning
  
24. What explains the current use of the symbol?
  - A Its inherent qualities and mere existence
  - B Its popularity among professional writers
  - C Its well-recorded history of usage
  
25. Opt for an alternative heading for this text:
  - A The expected appearance of @
  - B How @ fell into disuse
  - C The immortal @ still kicking

staying out all night to await the return of daylight to attempt a safe landing back at the harbour. There were a few occasions when a vessel was radioed to pass on by due to dangerous conditions at the harbour; but, that was in the days when the population was four times the number it is today, and there were plenty of able-bodied men to crew the boats safely. With improvements to the Landing at Bounty Bay and diesel-powered motor boats, fewer men are required to crew the longboats for passage into and out of the harbour; however, dangerous sea conditions remain an unpredictable and potential threat to safety and accessibility.

That is about to change. Under the EU's European Development Fund (EDF), Pitcairn has been granted the means to develop an alternate landing place at Water Valley, on the western side of the island at Tedside. The community of Pitcairn is grateful to the EU for funding the alternate landing place project.

visitpitcairn.pn (July 31, 2014)

- d) Mistä Pitcairn sai tulonsa aikaisemmin ja mistä nykyään?  
Varifrån fick Pitcairn sina inkomster tidigare och varifrån kommer de i dag?
  
- e) Miten saareen saatiin tarvikkeet ennen vanhaan, ja mikä asia on samoin nykyään kuin silloinkin?  
Hur fick man förnödenheterna till ön förr i världen, och vad är detsamma i dag som då?

## 2 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

**2.1** *Read the texts 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.*

### 2.1a Please, switch on your phone

The order to “switch off your mobile phones” has become almost 26 much a part of the film-going ritual 26 buying hot dogs and popcorn. But the cinema, perhaps 27 the growth of phone technology more than any other form of entertainment venue, is finally giving in to the public demand to continually interact with mobile electronic devices.

Nearly 200 cinemas 28 Britain are currently experimenting with an initiative that encourages them to download an app to their mobile phones in the foyer and then play an interactive quiz when they get inside the cinema.

The “cinime” app allows for advertisers to send offers to filmgoers as their phones pick 29 sonic messages from the big screen. A prototype “cinime” experiment, using Ben and Jerry’s ice cream as a sponsor, enabled audience members to win free tubs of ice cream.

Simon Rees, the CEO of Digital Cinema Media said that the technology needed to 30 to ensure that the use

26. A as ... as  
B so ... as  
C as ... than  
D so ... than
27. A resists  
B being resisted  
C resisted  
D having resisted
28. A over  
B across  
C through  
D under
29. A out  
B off  
C up  
D on
30. A managing  
B be managing  
C being managed  
D be managed

of phones was not detrimental to the enjoyment of other filmgoers. “Your expectation of the cinema is 31 special and everything we do has to improve that experience,” he said, but 32 “an opportunity for studios, cinemas and brands to engage with the consumer before and after the film”.

The “cinime” initiative is also intended to encourage audiences to take their places early, 33 interactive games that begin ahead of the trailer reel. Rees 34 that the film itself should remain “sacred”. But cinemas find 35 hard to resist mobile media’s entrance into the film.

Interactivity in the cinema 36 of for some years, but has struggled to catch on. *Last Call* was a German horror film that asked willing members of the audience to enter their mobile phone numbers on a speed dial database so that, at a point in the film, they could be called to choose from a variety of options facing a key character.

With the growth of “second screening” while watching films 37 television, it seems many people can no longer simply just sit and watch a film. Earlier this year *App*, a Dutch interactive horror movie, claimed to be “the first second-screening film”. *App* required the cinema audience

- 31. A any  
B anything  
C some  
D something
- 32. A one was  
B there has  
C there was  
D one has
- 33. A play  
B plays  
C playing  
D played
- 34. A insisted  
B installed  
C infixed  
D influenced
- 35. A it  
B one  
C such  
D there
- 36. A is talked  
B has talked  
C has been talked  
D had been talked
- 37. A in  
B in a  
C on  
D on a

to download a free app to their phones and interact with it as the film played. Its storyline? A psychology student is hopelessly 38 to her smartphone.

*The Independent on Sunday*, 5 January 2014

38. A addicted  
B dependent  
C supported  
D obedient

## 2.1b What a waste!

Supermarkets and food retailers are today accused 39 to take the responsibility for the UK's food-waste crisis, 40 to fifteen million tons of produce being thrown away unnecessarily every year.

A report published by the House of Lords EU Committee concludes British retailers are shifting the blame onto customers by luring them in with Buy One Free offers, a practice 41 should cease. Farmers are also unfairly scapegoated by supermarkets cancelling orders at the last minute, the peers said.

The committee, 42 has been examining the impact of food waste in the UK and the EU, said Britain's inability to reuse the amount of unwanted food it produces was "morally repugnant" and 43 the economy at least £5bn a year.

The report turned its fire on Britain's retailers, saying they had the power to "influence the behaviour of producers, manufacturers and consumers but, 44, have failed to take their responsibilities sufficiently seriously."

39. A fail  
B to fail  
C failing  
D of failing
40. A contribute  
B contributes  
C contributed  
D contributing
41. A it is  
B it says  
C said  
D saying
42. A that  
B what  
C which  
D who
43. A costs  
B pays  
C prices  
D buys
44. A as far  
B that far  
C this far  
D thus far

Evidence 45 to the committee showed how supermarkets transfer food waste to other areas of the supply chain. Retailers pass the burden of food waste on to the consumer.

According to the estimates published by the European Commission, retailers only directly 46 around five per cent of food waste, with consumers causing much more. Closer analysis suggests that retailers, and supermarkets in particular, have developed ways to distribute what could become their food waste to other parts of the supply chain. This creates the 47 that producers and consumers are more at fault.

“It is clear that retailers must 48 a far greater responsibility for prevention of food waste in the home,” the report says. “Retailers must ensure that incentives and promotions offered to customers do not transfer waste from the store to the household.”

Farmers are heavily penalized if they don't supply enough produce to retailers, so they overproduce to avoid the risk. Many farmers who do not have an alternative market often see their surplus going to waste if 49 buyer cannot be found.

The extent of the waste problem is thought to be so significant that if 50 the EU could produce around 126 million tons of food waste by 2020.

- 45. A give
- B gives
- C gave
- D given

- 46. A account for
- B make up
- C rely on
- D put in for

- 47. A ideal
- B impact
- C impression
- D intention

- 48. A assume
- B be assumed
- C assure
- D be assured

- 49. A other
- B another
- C one another
- D the other

- 50. A proceedings were started
- B procedures were taken
- C no action were taken
- D no activity were started

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

### Steam in Snowdonia

I love travelling on old trains. My 1 surprise of 2013 concerned a railway train. I was showing 2 the famous view of Snowdon – Y Wyddfa to the Welsh – from the seashore near Porthmadog, and we thought that a perfect day 3 for it. It was sunny but slightly damp with Mount Snowdon blue-grey in the background and the reclaimed flatland in front speckled all over with the white shapes of 4 grazing sheep. Seabirds swooped here and there, and a few cattle 5 up to their bellies in a tide-pool, 6 the whole scene an antique aura, 7 it were a Turner painting.

I knew just what it was. It was a steam train of the narrow-gauge Highland Railway, Rheilffordd Eryri, inactive since 1837 but now once again running the 25-odd miles through the mountains, round the flank of Snowdon, between Porthmadog and Caernarfon. While I knew the line 8 already, 9 the train that day in full steam again was wonderful.

I live 10 of Snowdon but I 11 through all Snowdonia by train, because for most of my lifetime no train 12 this journey. It was like travelling through another country 13. Everything looked different. To 14 slowly going

1. iloisin/gladaste
2. eräälle amerikkalaiselle ystävälleni / en amerikansk vän till mig
3. *choose*
4. satoja/hundratals
5. *be*
6. *give*
7. ikään kuin / som om
8. *reopen*
9. *see*
10. näköetäisyydellä / inom synhåll
11. en ollut koskaan matkustanut / jag hade aldrig rest
12. *make*
13. kerta kaikkiaan / på det hela taget
14. aluksi / till en början

through the main street of Porthmadog on train was fun and the stiff climb into the mountains offered me one astonishment after 15. I never knew the grass was quite so green up there! 15.

Jan Morris in *Financial Times*,  
December 14/December 15, 2013

### 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. **Is social media making us lonely and unhappy?**

Recent studies have found that social media (facebook, twitter, instagram) may not simply bring people together but may do just the opposite. The *Atlantic* magazine asks for readers' contributions on this topic to their online discussion forum. Write your input, drawing on your own experience and giving examples to back up your statements.

#### 2. **Dear Agony Aunt**

For parents and their children, conversations about healthcare, finances, moving out, and other issues related to approaching adulthood can be tough. Write to the advice column of an online magazine explaining some of these things from your perspective, asking for the Agony Aunt's advice on how to make your parents understand.

#### 3. ***"We should look towards the future, but with a wisdom we gained from the past"***

Jose Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission, 13 September 2013

#### 4. **Why businesses should hire more young people**

In Tampere there is an international seminar *Employment for Youth* in order to generate work for young people. Your school has sent you to talk in the seminar on behalf of your fellow students. In your talk you aim to convince companies to hire more young people. Support your message with solid argumentation.

## 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–g</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>	15 x	1–0 p.	x 1	15 p.	4
<b>3</b>				99 p.	7
				<b>Yht./Tot.</b>	<b>209 p.</b>

\* Painotus tapahtuu lautakunnassa.  
Viktningen görs av nämnden.