

ENGLISH

WRITTEN PART

LYHYT OPPIMÄÄRÄ
KORT LÄROKURS

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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 **Made in America**

Sheela Murthy, who immigrated to the United States from India in 1986, had worked only a few years at a New York law firm when she first saw that she had no future in the company. “It just felt like, ‘Why am I here at two in the morning, photocopying documents?’” she says. Murthy remembers thinking of the American Dream, “If this is really real, why don’t I pick some of the golden fruit?” After trying another firm in Baltimore, she started her own firm, specializing in immigration law. For two months she sat at home, sending e-mails and calling complete strangers. Eleven years later, her firm had swelled to 11 lawyers. Now Murthy has found her dream job – and is making more money than she ever was at the copy machine.

Immigrant women are steadily carving out space for themselves in the world’s biggest economy. In the past decade, the number of immigrant women business owners in the United States exploded by nearly 200 percent, according to a study by the Immigration Policy Center. The percentage of self-employed immigrant women is higher than the percentage of self-employed native born women, and they’re even closing the gap with immigrant men. Their reason for owning a business is partly pragmatic: by working on their own terms, immigrant women can earn extra money without struggling in a hostile workplace or worrying about child care. But it’s also a sign of a changing world. More women coming to the United States have better education and skills than before, and it is increasingly acceptable for them to work outside the home.

Most of their businesses are small start-ups in which women sell products they learned to make in their native countries. That’s how Ofelia Nieto, 39, a Colombian refugee who arrived in the United States with her family two years ago, became a business-woman. She started selling handmade necklaces to her California neighbors to help pay the bills. Now she sells her handcraft at local fairs, hotels and boutiques – and is working on expanding online. Others manage day-care services, or run restaurants and beauty salons. But increasingly, women are expanding into other

35 industries, like real estate, tech consulting and even construction.

What drives a newcomer to an unfamiliar land to start her own business? Susan Pearce, who conducted the Immigration Policy Center's study, says lower class women are often "pushed" into business ownership when they find they need more than one job to support a family. Those who don't speak the language can't find a job in the traditional workplace. Women from wealthy, educated families are "pulled" by the promise of fulfilling dreams they could never have realized in their native countries.

40 Banks and other groups are recognizing the potential and reaching out. In the past, most women got start-up capital from family members. Thanks to anti-discrimination provisions and micro-enterprise loans for small businesses, that's starting to change. Nonprofit groups have stepped in to help immigrant business owners and offer micro-enterprise programs that help with everything from making business cards and setting up a Web site to securing loans and customers.

45 Governments elsewhere have started to reach out, too, with programs to help would-be business owners deal with foreign regulations and offer support. When Nousha Pakpour, who is now in her 60s, immigrated to England from Iran in 1978, she left behind two hair salons and her own hairdressing school. But with broken English and no work visa, the best she could manage in London was a job shampooing hair and sweeping the floors. Eventually she turned to fashion, obtained a loan from the British government, and opened a boutique. It was a thriving business for four years, until she abandoned it to start Lady's Creative Centre, an organization that helps immigrant women use their own creative talent to form businesses.

55 U.S. experts predict that the number of women business owners will only continue to rise, strengthening the support network for other newcomers. "It's not only their success that's important to the economy, it's what follows," Pearce says. "They're employing people, ensuring that we have an educated, healthy next generation that's going to grow up and commit to our labor force!" Chances are, they'll be doing a lot more than making photocopies.

70
Source: *Newsweek*, 2005

1.1b Nigel Ogden

We were scheduled to take off from Birmingham for Malaga at 7.35am, but air traffic problems meant we didn't get off the ground

till about 8.25. Apart from that, though, everything seemed fine. I was at the front of the aircraft, looking after club class. About 15 minutes into the flight, I went onto the flight deck to see if the crew wanted anything. As I was talking to the captain, I had my hand on the door handle and I suddenly heard this almighty explosion. The door literally flew out of my hand and I remember watching the galley floor lifting right up.

My first thought was: "It's a bomb!" I looked round and anything that wasn't nailed down was being sucked out of the windscreen. My jacket, cups, a 16lb oxygen bottle, which hit me on the head. Then I saw the captain, Tim Lancaster, sliding out of his seat and through the window. I jumped back onto the flight deck, jammed my foot under the seat and grabbed his legs. The wind was howling around my face. I couldn't hear a thing. I just held on for grim death.

At the time, we obviously had no idea what had happened. The windscreen had literally come away from the plane. In technical terms, we call it an explosive decompression. On the old BAC111, the windscreen was fitted on the outside of the plane. A very senior engineer had recently replaced that windscreen, but he'd used the wrong bolts. However, the wrong bolts were already in the windscreen when he changed it, so it was difficult for him to spot. At about 17,500ft, it went out.

When the cabin door was sucked off its hinges, it knocked out the autopilot. So we were spiralling towards the ground at 450mph. The wind was so strong it was bending Tim's body back against the plane. It sucked the shirt off his back. Eventually the force flipped him over and down against the side window. His head was banging against the window beside my face. I'll never forget that sight. His head tapping against the window. So ghostly. His eyes were wide open. I was convinced he was dead. There were little drops of blood coming out of his nose and eyes, running down his cheeks. We thought maybe we'd have to let him go, but how could we do that? How could I look his wife in the face and say: "Sorry, I let go of your husband"?

God knows how long I'd been holding on. It seemed like an eternity. My hands were getting numb with the cold and I'd got blood all down the side of my head where the oxygen bottle had hit me. I was literally leaning out of the window myself, desperately trying to hold on, but I could feel that my feet were beginning to slip. John Heward, the purser, came bursting into the cabin and he shouted: "Nigel, you're going as well." I said: "I know I'm bloody

115 going. Hold onto me.” He grabbed my trouser belt and wrapped his arm round the jump seat. Sort of like a chain. All I can remember is looking at Alastair Atchinson, the co-pilot, struggling to get the plane under control and shouting “Mayday! Mayday!” into the radio.

I didn’t want to let go, but I could hardly feel my hands any more, so John grabbed Tim’s belt. God knows how, but while all this was going on, Alastair managed to get the plane under control. I let John take over in the cabin and I ran back to look after the 87 passengers, who had all heard the bang. My poor colleague Sue Prince had been looking after the plane on her own, bless her. I screamed: “Danger! Danger!” Everyone knew the seriousness of the situation then. The pressure on Alastair must have been tremendous.

Everybody’s life was in his hands. But he brought that plane down perfectly. One of the best landings I’d had in 20 years with British Airways. We call it a greaser.

130 We’d been in the air 22 minutes after that window blew out, so there were ambulances and the press waiting for us when we finally landed. After we got everybody off, I went back into the plane to check it over. I looked into the flight deck and this paramedic was leaning over Tim on a stretcher. I could see Tim was shaking his head and talking. He was alive! The body is a wonderful machine, isn’t it? Somehow it knew Tim was in trouble and shut down. All I could do was cry. I’m not ashamed to say it. I cried my eyes out.

Source: *The Sunday Times Magazine*, 2005

1.1c Panic Rooms

Nothing strikes more terror into an actor’s heart than hearing these words echoing over a tinny backstage loudspeaker. “Good evening, ladies and gentlemen of the company, this is your half hour call. Half hour, please.” At “the half”, the industry term for the 30 minutes before the curtain rises, actors and actresses are or should be in their dressing rooms, where they concentrate on a variety of activities: finishing make-up and hair; getting into their costumes; “meditating” to rid themselves of the demons of the day, having cold sweats; frantically rereading their script pages. The more relaxed can be found in the green room, drinking cups of tea, gossiping and smoking with other equally easy-going cast members and eternally bored understudies.

150 “The half” is that magical yet dreaded moment; it tells us that the auditorium doors have opened and the audience is filing in

excitedly while also worrying they've been dragged out for an inescapable, bum-numbing two plus hours. The half is particularly scary on opening night. Invariably, on this of all nights, producers, managers, director and fellow cast members decide to pop their heads around dressing room doors (usually without knocking) for a quick chat and/or a cheery "Break a leg darling".

Never, ever, wish any theatrical "good luck" before a show. The most enduring tradition of the business is its deep-rooted superstition, and wishing someone "good luck" is considered the kiss of death. I've seen actors almost weep if they have been good-lucked by a civilian. This is because "the half" is an intensely private and anxious time. Some actors bring teddy bears or teeny blankets from childhood. One actor, Nicholas Grace, insists on touching or kissing the star of the show before he goes on.

The half is when the shivers and fears you've been dealing with during rehearsal must be got rid of. In quick succession comes the quarter. "Ladies and gentlemen, this is your quarter hour call 15 minutes, please." Then "the five" and, finally, the bomb drops and "beginners" are called. "This is your beginners' call. Beginners, please."

Then it's magic time (you hope) and you leave your cosy dressing room, go through the stark, cold backstage and step onto the stage with the curtain still down. You listen to the murmur of the crowd on the other side of the curtain, trying to judge their size, their mood, hoping they'll love you. You joke with your fellow cast members, you jump up and down with excitement, half of you cursing the moment you decided to become an actor and wanting to go back to your dressing room.

The story of Sian Phillips, an actress, illustrates the importance of the half. Apparently, Sian was on the way to a performance at the Old Vic when her taxi was in a collision. Myth reports that she went flying through the window. Even if it wasn't that dramatic, she apparently did receive a head wound. With blood running down her face, she refused a trip to the hospital in her desperate bid to get to the theatre by the half where no doubt she received medical attention. Such bravery.

One reason the half matters is that everyone has an understudy; he or she is usually playing another role that will have to be played by someone else, and that someone else might even be the stage manager. If an actor is not in by the half a carefully orchestrated series of events is triggered. The understudy has to get into the clothes and make up of the missing actor, the assistant stage manager into

195 the clothes and make up of the understudy, and, their job has to be
farmed out to the crew. The other actors are notified of the substitution,
and if there's time, there is an emergency rehearsal on stage,
sometimes even behind the curtain while the audience is walking in.

Actors are always worried about setting off this terrifying chain
of events. If they are late, their pay is normally stopped. That doesn't
200 matter, much more tragic is the disappointment. For actors, there is
nothing more compelling than the smell of the greasepaint and the
roar of the crowd.

Source: *The Sunday Times Magazine*, 2005

1.1d The Raw Rage

Underground for more than a decade, the raw lifestyle has recently
gained attention, sprouting cookbooks, restaurants and Web sites.
205 It seems ready to be the next big thing in a country that digests
trendy diets at a rapid rate. The main appeal of the diet is weight
loss – due to filling, high fiber fruits and veggies. Enthusiasts also
say they have more energy and better resistance to colds.

But what's wrong with cooking, you ask? Raw foodies argue
210 that major health problems – including diabetes, obesity and heart
disease – arrived with the modern, processed, fatty diet. Food that
has not been cooked is healthier, because it is high in fiber and no
vitamins have been lost in cooking, says Natalia Rose, author of
The Raw Food Detox Diet. Raw foodies are essentially vegan,
215 avoiding most animal products. Instead of a hamburger, raw
restaurants might serve a nut meat patty.

Any restrictive diet has a psychological component that's
appealing to some, says Madelyn Fernstrom, a nutritional
biochemist and director. Raw food is no exception. "Heating instead
220 of cooking is ritualistic, so it helps people take an interest in the
diet," she says. "Many people feel devoted to this style of eating
because it gives them structure."

Few nutritionists eat only raw food. There's nothing unhealthy
as such about cooked food, not to mention that going raw is
225 impractical for most people. And cooking actually increases the
availability of nutrients in many foods (beans, tomatoes, carrots).
Still, most Americans would be healthier if they took a few cues
from raw enthusiasts and ate more fruits and vegetables.

Source: *Psychology Today*, 2005

1.2 Suomenkieliset koulut:

Lue seuraavat tekstit ja vastaa **lyhyesti suomeksi** niihin liittyviin 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 **med tydlig handstil** ned dina svar på sida A av svarsblanketten för språkproven.

A mother threw her one-month-old son from the third floor of a burning building – and he was caught by an amateur baseball catcher 30ft below. A surveillance camera captured the dramatic rescue by Felix Vazquez in the Bronx.

Source: *The Herald*, 2005

- a. Miten vauva pelastui?
Hur räddades babyn?

Eating cranberries can help to prevent tooth decay and gum disease, according to a research highlighted by the British Dental Health Foundation. But the charity has also given warning that cranberry juice should be limited to mealtimes because its acidity could be harmful to teeth. The study, by the University of Rochester, New York, has shown that cranberries could prevent harmful bacteria from sticking to the teeth, and so stop plaque from forming.

Source: *The Times*, 2005

- b. Mitä karpalomehun käytössä tulisi muistaa ja miksi?
Vad borde man komma ihåg när man använder tranbärssaft och varför?

Police believe that hair cut off the tails of two horses will be sold to a wigmaker or for hair extensions. Four feet of hair was cut from two horses at Kennford, Devon. Officers said there were a number of incidents in the late 1990s. The horses' owner Carolyn Williams said: "It will take years for them to grow back."

Source: *The Times*, 2005

- c. Mitä hevosille tapahtui ja miksi?
Vad hände med hästarna och varför?

(continued on page 12)

1.1a Made in America

1. Why did Sheela Murthy start her own company?
 - A She had no suitable schooling
 - B She wanted to employ others
 - C She wasn't satisfied with the work she had
2. What is said about immigrant men?
 - A More of them are self-employed than immigrant women
 - B More of them are self-employed than ever before
 - C More of them are self-employed than native-born men
3. What are immigrant women interested in?
 - A Getting well-paid jobs
 - B Getting away from home and childcare
 - C Getting more independent financially
4. What do most women do in the enterprises?
 - A They do online business
 - B They use their old skills
 - C They sell products at open markets
5. Why do immigrant women start their own businesses?
 - A There are many different reasons
 - B They want steady jobs
 - C They want to do things their way
6. What change is taking place in immigrant businesses?
 - A More family members are involved
 - B Banks are more likely to give them money
 - C Other businesses help them out
7. What is said about Nousha Pakpour?
 - A She doesn't know English
 - B She had been a businesswoman in Iran
 - C Her fashion business was unsuccessful

8. What will be one positive influence of women business owners?
- A They will educate their children
 - B They will provide jobs for others
 - C They will help other women to start businesses

1.1b Nigel Ogden

9. What was Nigel Ogden doing when he heard an explosion?
- A Serving the crew
 - B Checking the club class
 - C Standing at the door
10. What was happening?
- A Everybody was flying around
 - B Ogden almost flew away
 - C The captain was in grave danger
11. What was the reason for the accident?
- A A human error
 - B A broken windscreen
 - C Rusty bolts
12. Why did Ogden think the captain was dead?
- A His body was twisted double
 - B He had hit his head
 - C He was bleeding heavily
13. What saved Ogden?
- A He didn't let go of the captain
 - B Help from a co-worker
 - C His feet stuck under the seat
14. What did Ogden do after he was saved?
- A He went to see how his colleague Sue was doing
 - B He went to warn the passengers
 - C He went to help John in the cabin
15. What did Ogden do last?
- A Helped the passengers out
 - B Went to see the paramedic
 - C Burst into tears with relief

1.1c Panic Rooms

16. What is "the half" in the theatre?
 - A The last call to come to the stage
 - B The time to relax before the performance
 - C The deadline for actors to be at the theatre

17. What often happens on opening nights?
 - A The audience wants to chat with the actors
 - B The actors are disturbed at the very last moment
 - C The air becomes filled with magic and excitement

18. What's wrong with wishing someone good luck in a theatre?
 - A It's supposed to bring just the opposite
 - B It makes the actors furious
 - C It's against the rules

19. Who are the "beginners"?
 - A The very young actors
 - B The first to go on stage
 - C The ones learning to act

20. What can be said about the moment before the curtain rises?
 - A The audience is waiting silently
 - B There is electricity in the air
 - C It is the moment of concentration

21. What did Sian Phillips do?
 - A Went to hospital after being hurt
 - B Did her professional duty
 - C Missed her performance at the theatre

22. What happens when "the half" is not kept?
 - A It causes a lot of trouble for many people
 - B There has to be an emergency rehearsal
 - C The performance may have to be cancelled

1.1d The Raw Rage

23. Why is there an interest in uncooked food today?
- A It's supposed to help you lose weight
 - B There are more restaurants serving it
 - C It prevents sickness
24. What is the appeal of restrictive diets?
- A They make life easier
 - B They make life more orderly
 - C They make life more exciting
25. What is said about beans, tomatoes and carrots?
- A They are more healthful when cooked
 - B They are very nutritious
 - C They are easily available

Freegans eat only food that other people throw away, and it's a growing lifestyle. Adam Weissman, 28, belongs to a group active in Manhattan rubbish bins. He says there's no safety issue, so much produce is thrown away still wrapped, just a low eating bill. "We're making a statement to people about this over-consumptive, wasteful society."

Source: *The Times*, 2005

- d. Mitä elämäntapaa "freeganit" noudattavat ja miksi?
Vilken livsstil har en "freegan" och varför?

The secret of having an excellent memory is learning to forget. Scientists believe an ability to ignore unnecessary information is the only way to remember vital details.

Those with the best memories can filter out facts and figures they don't need, while scatterbrains allow their minds to be cluttered with useless information, they said.

Source: *Daily Mail*, 2005

- e. Miksi toiset ovat hyvämuistisia ja toiset eivät?
Varför har en del människor gott minne och andra inte?

2 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

- 2.1 Read texts 2.1a and 2.1b carefully and for each item choose the alternative that **best** fits the context. Mark your answers (26–60) on the optical answer sheet in pencil.

2.1a Victor's New Clients

Victor leaned against his window and looked out through the dusty glass.

Surely 26 other place on earth was more proud of its beauty than Venice, and as he watched its spires and domes, each 27 the sun as if trying to outshine one another. 28 a tune,

26. A nothing

B none

C not

D no

27. A catch

B catches

C caught

D was caught

28. A Whistle

B To whistle

C Whistled

D Whistling

Victor turned away from the window and walked over to his large mirror. Just the weather for 29 out his new disguise, he thought, as the sun warmed the back of his sturdy neck. He 30 this new treasure only the previous day: an enormous moustache, so dark and bushy that it would have made any self-respecting walrus extremely jealous. He stuck it carefully under his nose and stood on his 31 to make himself taller. He turned to the left, to the right, and became so involved in his reflection that he only heard the footsteps on the stairs 32 they stopped outside his door.

Clients. Blast! Why 33 bothering him now of all times?

With a deep sigh he sat behind his desk. He heard voices 34 outside his door. They were probably admiring his nameplate, Victor thought, a handsome black shiny sign with his name engraved in gold letters:

*Victor Getz
Private Detective
Investigations of Any Kind*

It was written 35 three languages, after all he often had clients from abroad. Next to the sign was a knocker, a lion's head with a brass ring in its mouth, 36 Victor had polished just that morning.

29. A to try
B to have tried
C trying
D having tried

30. A buys
B is buying
C has bought
D had bought

31. A feet
B teeth
C toes
D legs

32. A after
B as soon
C until
D when

33. A did they
B they are
C were they
D they will

34. A to whisper
B which whisper
C whispering
D are whispering

35. A at
B for
C in
D with

36. A this
B that
C what
D which

'What are they waiting 37?' he thought, tapping his fingers on the armrest of his chair. '*Avanti!*' He called out, '*Come in!*'

The door opened. A man and a woman 38 into Victor's office, which also doubled as his living room. They looked 39 warily, taking in the beard and moustache collection, the coat stand bursting with Victor's hats and wigs, the huge map of Venice on the wall, and the winged lion that served as a paperweight on Victor's desk.

'40 English?' asked the woman, 41 her Italian sounded quite fluent.

'42,' Victor answered, gesturing towards the chairs in front of his desk. 'English is my mother tongue. What can I do for you? Anything lost or stolen, any pet run away?'

Without saying 43 word, the woman reached into her bag. She had ash-blond hair and a pointed nose. Her mouth 44 look as if smiling was its 45 activity. The man was a

37. A at
B for
C to
D —
38. A appeared
B arrived
C entered
D stepped
39. A after
B at
C around
D for
40. A Can you
B Are you speaking
C Do you speak
D Will you know
41. A although
B because
C if
D when
42. A Never mind
B Of course
C You're welcome
D Yes, please
43. A a
B no
C not a
D other
44. A doesn't
B didn't
C hasn't
D won't
45. A amazing
B favourite
C loving
D polite

giant, 46 two full heads taller than Victor.

His nose was peeling from sunburn and his eyes were small and dull. 'He can't take a joke either,' Victor thought, as he committed the two faces to memory. He could never remember a phone number, but he never forgot a face.

'This is what we've lost,' said the woman as she pushed the photograph across the desk. Her English was even 47 her Italian.

Two boys looked out at Victor from the photograph. One was small and blonde, with a broad smile on his face; 48 was older, dark-haired and more serious looking. He had 49 arm around the younger boy's shoulder, as if he wanted to protect him from all 50 was evil in the world.

Source: Cornelia Funke, *The Thief Lord*,
The Chicken House, 2002

2.1b The Salvation Army

There is 51 a family in Britain that has not in some way 52 into contact with the Salvation Army during its 140-year history.

The charity is perhaps best 53 for supporting the troops during the Second World War, when it was based a short distance from the front line, to help

46. A at last
B at least
C the last
D the latest

47. A as good as
B better than
C the best
D the same

48. A another
B other
C the other
D some other

49. A a
B the
C her
D his

50. A that
B what
C who
D —

51. A hardly
B never
C no
D really

52. A come
B done
C had
D made

53. A to know
B knowing
C known
D been known

wherever possible. A significant part of the Salvation Army's work is providing support 54 the clock to the emergency services as they respond to fires, train crashes, natural disasters and terrorist attacks.

The stream of incidents in 55 the emergency canteen vehicles are involved puts a heavy strain on them. But the Salvation Army is more than an emergency service. It was 56 in the East End of London in 1865 by a Methodist minister, William Booth, and it is now the largest provider of social welfare after the Government. More than a quarter of 57 people a week use its services, which range from support for isolated older people to help with 58 homeless and drug addicts.

Together with social services and other local agencies it provides day-care centres and lunch clubs, often with transport 59. It also 60 drop-in centres and cafés providing meals and snacks.

Source: *The Times*, 2005

54. A according to
B around
C at
D after

55. A that
B what
C which
D —

56. A found
B founded
C founding
D being founded

57. A million
B a million
C millions
D millions of

58. A —
B a
C an
D the

59. A provide
B provides
C provided
D providing

60. A leaps
B runs
C moves
D springs

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

Young artist

Edward Simpson, an infant school pupil, has become the youngest artist to have a work accepted for display at the British Watercolour Society's annual exhibition.

1 artists had around six paintings in the show and sold one or two but Edward was 2 out of 275 to sell all of his. His four works sold for £50 each. *Dog, Cat, Sheep* and *Grandad* 3 within two hours of the opening of the society's 100th show at the Winter Gardens, in Ilkley, West Yorkshire.

Edward, 4 has been painting seriously for 5 a year, comes from a family of artists stretching back to the 17th century. His father, Nigel Simpson, was thirteen when he attracted the praise of the Queen Mother. She was so taken with a landscape of the Yorkshire Dales that she 6 it for her private collection.

His grandfather Leslie, 75, is a professional painter and illustrator of children's books. 7 his grandfather was not very anxious to encourage his grandson, partly because he 8 Edward to damage his paints but mostly because "another struggling and penniless artist in the family was not what we wanted".

1. Useimmat /
De flesta
2. ainoa / den enda
3. sell
4. pronomini/
pronomeni
5. vähemmän kuin /
mindre än
6. buy
7. Ensiksi/Först
8. ei halunnut /
inte ville

His father said: "Edward really is a natural talent. He may only be six years old but he has an eye for art and knows exactly 9 he is doing with a paint brush. He just knows it instinctively".

9. pronomini/
pronomem

Edward's mother, Wendy Simpson, 38, said: "He is very talented but the main thing is that he gets so much enjoyment out of it. While he enjoys it we will carry on 10 him".

10. support

Source: *The Times*, 2005

3 PRODUCTION

*Write a composition of between 100 and 150 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. **Could you help me, please?**

You are stuck at a resting place because your motorbike has broken down. Explain to a truck driver what happened and why you need help immediately.

2. **When I learnt to...**

Write about the time you learnt to do something new. What was it? Explain how you learnt it.

3. **A speech**

At the end of your class's visit to an English school you are asked to give a speech thanking your hosts. Write the speech.

KOKEEN PISTEITYS / POÄNGSÄTTNINGEN AV PROVET

Tehtävä	Osioiden määrä	Pisteitys	Painokerroin*	Enint.	Arvostelulomakkeen sarake
Uppgift	Antal deluppgifter	Poängsättning	Koefficient*	Max.	Kolumn på bedömningsblanketten
1.1a–1d	25 x	1/0 p.	x 2	50 p.	1
1.2	5 x	2–0 p.	x 1,5	15 p.	2
2.1a–1b	35 x	1/0 p.	x 1	35 p.	3
2.2	10 x	1–0 p.	x 1	10 p.	4
3				99 p.	7
Yht./Tot.				209 p.	

*Painotus tapahtuu lautakunnassa.
Viktningen görs av nämnden.