

ENGLISH

WRITTEN PART

PITKÄ OPPIMÄÄRÄ
LÅNG LÄROKURS

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YLIOPPILASTUTKINTOLAUTAKUNTA
STUDENTEXAMENSNÄMNDEN

1 READING COMPREHENSION

- 1.1** *Read texts 1.1a–1.1c 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 In Pursuit of Happiness

Back in 1978, Joanne Davidow was a frustrated 35-year-old saleswoman in a high end ladies' clothing boutique. She felt stifled. "If I gave my opinion about the business to the owners, they didn't want to hear from me," she says. Desperate for a change, she studied for a real estate licensing exam. Today she has 70 agents working for her at Prudential Fox & Roach in Philadelphia, and she racked up \$50 million in sales last year. "I had no idea whether I would be successful or not," Davidow says. "But on my first day as a real estate agent I felt like I was home."

Almost half of the U.S. workforce changes careers at least once, according to the Census Bureau. And at any point, roughly half of workers say they are unhappy at work. But the decision to leave a steady job – no matter how soul-crushing – is a difficult one, particularly if a dream position requires new skills or a specialized degree.

"Worker bees often fantasize about breaking out of the cubicle to do something more hands on," says James Borland, a coach with The Five O'Clock Club, a career counseling network. "Particularly if they've been let go, a lot of people say, 'I'm going to buy a bed and breakfast in Vermont.' But they don't realize how hard they would work."

Harnessing momentum for change is admirable, experts say, but they caution career switchers to keep their feet on the ground. Make sure your fantasy job is both economically viable and in line with your personal strengths and values before jumping ship. "Often, when someone wants to go back to school, she is doing it as an escape," says career coach Julie Jensen. "School lovers," she says, "may happily apply to academic programs without critically assessing the jobs they will lead to."

But sometimes heading back to school is the only way to make a sharp career turn. Tess Autrey Boshier, 30, gave up a six-figure salary to follow her passion: cooking. While she enjoyed law school, she was unhappy during her three-year stint as a lawyer. She quit the firm to attend the Institute of Culinary Education in New York

35 City, where most students are career changers. She hopes to work
in a French restaurant where she's likely to earn just above
minimum wage.

Frustrated workers often discover that the seeds of a more fruitful
career were planted long ago. Christina Drogaris, 30, held hectic
40 film production jobs for five years after college. But she had always
had a flair for interior design; as a kid she would accompany her
mother, an antiques dealer, on furniture-hunting exhibitions. After
thoroughly scoping out the field, she decided to attend night classes
at Parson's School of Design in New York City. "School was much
45 easier this time around," she says. "I finally knew what I wanted
to do, so I couldn't wait to go to class."

Jensen advises people who wish to strike out on their own to
make a small move before the big one by taking on consulting
work or a freelance assignment, for example, or by volunteering
50 at a restaurant before enrolling in cooking school. "You need to
break it down into small pieces, so it doesn't feel like you have to
jump across a deep canyon," says coach and psychologist Ellen
Ostrow. "Talk to people who have made these kinds of transitions
and create a strategy. Unless you are in jail, you are not trapped.
55 You do have options."

Source: *Psychology Today*, 2005

1.1b From Hermes to bonsai kittens

As a pupil at a minor English boarding school, one of the rituals I
dreaded most was morning chapel: 600 boys and a dozen berobed
"masters" crammed into a cold, dim chamber for ten minutes of
dreary hymns and prayers. Until, that is, one morning the solemn
60 atmosphere was shattered by an unforgettable act of comic
bravado. Seconds after the headmaster – known as the Head Horse
on account of his equine features – took his seat, a giant white
sheet rolled down over the arched entrance. On it was a caricature
of a grinning horse wearing academic head gear. Lord, how we
65 laughed.

The perpetrators' identities did not stay secret for long – what
schoolboy could resist boasting of such a jape? The rolled-up sheet
had been held in place by thread that was tied to the switch for the
headmaster's reading light so tautly that when he turned it on, the
70 thread snapped and the caricature was unfurled. The Head Horse
had been forced to humiliate himself. Even he had to admit it was
ingenious.

Priceless or puerile? There's the rub, for one man's brilliant
prank is another's mindless stunt. Most would agree that the best
75 pranks offer more than just deception, mischievousness or ridicule.
But what is that special ingredient? Elaborateness or simplicity?
Satirical bite or surrealism? Irony or bluntness? Even dictionaries
seem unsure how to define "prank": it is, by turns, a malicious
trick, a conjuring act performed to deceive or surprise, a
80 mischievous frolic, and more.

If the prank is one of the more elusive arrows in the comedic
quiver, it is also one of the oldest. The Homeric world is full of
them. Hermes, for instance, was "full of tricks – a bringer of
dreams". He played his first when only a day old, stealing a herd
85 of cattle belonging to his brother, Apollo, and driving them into a
cave backwards to suggest that they had left instead of entered.
So beguiling were his tricks that Zeus "laughed out loud to see his
mischievous child".

Pranks were a feature of ancient seasonal festivals. During
90 Saturnalia, a Roman winter celebration, participants would dance,
drink and play jokes on each other; slaves pretended to rule their
masters, and a mock king, the Lord of Misrule, reigned for a day.

Later, court jesters took advantage of a similar inversion of
roles, playing tricks on kings and courtiers. Medieval magicians
95 and tricksters had their own bible, the 14th-century *Secretum
Philosophorum* (which taught, for instance, how to turn water into
wine by soaking pieces of bread in dark wine, drying them in the
sun, and dropping them into the jug when no one was looking).

The best pranks have always blurred the lines between legality
100 and illegality, good and bad taste, right and wrong conduct.
Festivals like Saturnalia appeared to undermine the social order,
but paradoxically helped to reaffirm it, by allowing people to act
out their frustrations in a harmless way. The nearest thing to this
today is April Fool's Day – "the day we remember what we are the
105 other 364 days of the year," as Mark Twain gently put it – though
the best April 1st jokes tend to be media hoaxes, rather than
traditional pranks. A classic of the genre is a 1957 BBC
"documentary" on Swiss spaghetti farmers. Many British viewers
asked where they could buy pasta trees.

110 Some of the best April Fool's stunts are those that send up
national characteristics. To prove the point that Germans who break
even minor rules struggle with their guilt, a few years back a
newspaper in Tübingen announced a new experiment by the traffic
authorities. Local drivers who had knowingly exceeded the speed

115 limit in recent days were to turn themselves in, pay a fine and take lessons in safe driving. More than 60 sinners obliged.

Another popular target of pranks is the media. To many, the master media hoaxer is Alan Abel, who over the years has passed himself off as Howard Hughes, faked his own death (the *New York Times* published an obituary) and, when Idi Amin was on the run from Uganda, lured the press into covering a wedding ceremony in which the former dictator apparently married an American woman to secure citizenship. Mr Abel's tip: strut your stuff on Sundays, when the gullible, junior reporters are on duty. Mr Abel, now in his 70s, belongs to a rare breed that considers pranking a lifetime's work. That his like are rare is perhaps for the best. When serious grown-ups try their hand at pranks, the result is often ham-fisted.

130 These days, the medium of choice for many tricksters is the internet. Fake websites and bogus e-mails proliferate, and a cottage industry offers downloadable prank phone calls and the like. While the web has democratised the art, it has watered it down. Most of the stuff is crude – the online equivalent of the whoopee cushion. The Prank Institute, an online community “dedicated to the pranking sciences”, has logged tens of thousands of decidedly variable quality. A glorious exception is the site that offers “bonsai kittens”, reared in small jars, which outrages animal lovers.

140 Perhaps it was ever thus: many having a go, few producing anything genuinely funny and admirable. After all, nobody likes to think they have no jocular streak. Even Adolf Hitler claimed to have been a prankster in his youth. If so, he lost it spectacularly.

Source: *The Economist*, 2005

1.1c Three Eco-friendly Companies

145 Alternative-energy projects used to be the stuff of high-school science fairs. But pricey oil has changed the game, and the stories of these firms show that new technologies are winning over investors and customers, as well as saving the environment. Here are three stories.

Harnessing Hydrogen

Pierre Rivard compares critics of hydrogen power to those who could never fathom color television, portable phones or the Internet. “They just lack vision,” says Rivard, co-founder of Hydrogenics, an Ontario-based company. “People couldn’t have
150 imagined the advances we made years ago.”

Granted, we’re still a long way from a hydrogen-powered car in every driveway, but Hydrogenics is working on other applications to build a market for the technology. (Hydrogenics produces fuel
155 cells that fit together like LEGOs and extract electricity from the chemical reaction of hydrogen and water.) Last December it installed a hydrogen refueler inside a General Motors car assembly plant in Canada to power two forklifts. And this summer, Hydrogenics technology started fueling a Purolator truck in Toronto
160 and a transit bus in Winnipeg. General Motors, which holds a 20-percent stake in Hydrogenics, deems this trial a success.

Hydrogen fuel cells aren’t just clean – they’re also silent, and they produce water as a byproduct. That’s creating defence
165 applications that can capitalize on a stealth approach. Another upside: in desert settings like Iraq, the technology produces drinking water for soldiers. The U.S. recently started a year-long trial using Hydrogenics to power a few of its Stryker light-armored utility vehicles.

Go With the Guts

It takes plenty of guts to drive a train in Sweden. Just ask Carl Lilliehök, director of the tiny company behind a pioneering rail
170 service that opens this month. The scenic 80-kilometer line between the cities of Lindköping and Vestervik, on the country’s Baltic coast, isn’t particularly challenging. What’s bold is Lilliehök’s choice of fuel: a blend of biogas derived almost completely from
175 cattle and chicken entrails supplied by a local slaughterhouse.

Lilliehök’s firm, Svenska Biogas, is using a source material that’s clean, infinitely renewable and plentiful everywhere. Sorted innards – fat, stomach and udders – are left to stew for 30 days in
180 a sealed oxygen-free container. Heated to 30 degrees Celsius – the same temperature as the human stomach – the bacterial brew produces a rich supply of methane, which can be drawn off and stored for use as energy. A full load of 11 gas cylinders will run the specially adapted train for 600 kilometers.

185 Of course, costs are still too high – 20 percent more than diesel – but Svenska Biogas is forging ahead. The company is launching a new enterprise next year to build a factory to make biogas from the organic sludge of corn and wheat left over from the production of alcohol, the first such venture in the world. Who says liquor and driving are incompatible?

A Great W of Wind

190 A decade ago, people thought Shi Guosong was out of his mind. At the time, the Chinese government had a monopoly on the electricity market, and China's economic growth was almost exclusively powered by fossil fuels. Why, then, were Shi and the Farsighted Group, where he is vice president, interested in
195 developing alternative energy projects as a private company? "Even back then, renewable resources had an obvious commercial future, so the sooner we entered the market, the better," says Shi. "That's why we're called the Farsighted Group!"

200 Few forms of alternative energy are more important to China than wind power. Given the vast plains of Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang and Gansu, one government study estimated that the country has the potential to produce 253 gigawatts of wind energy, 10 times the anticipated amount of hydro power. According to a report issued by the Chinese Renewable Energy Industries Association, China
205 is expected to generate 40 gigawatts of electricity using wind power by 2020, making the country the largest producer in a global market expected to grow tenfold in the next five years alone.

Farsighted already has wind farms in Beijing and Ningxia, and is upgrading a Jiangsu farm to be Asia's biggest; when that's
210 completed, the company will account for almost a quarter of China's annual wind-power production. Right now it costs a Chinese wind farm 1.5 times more to generate the same amount of electricity as a coal-fired plant, largely because much of the necessary technology is imported from abroad. Farsighted has
215 begun buying replacement parts for its turbines from domestic factories, and Shi says 70 percent of all technology used at its Jiangsu facility will be manufactured in China. Farsighted, indeed.

Source: *Newsweek*, 2005

1.2 Suomenkieliset koulut:

Lue seuraava teksti ja vastaa lyhyesti suomeksi sivulla 12 oleviin kysymyksiin a–e. Kirjoita vastauksesi *selvällä käsialalla* kielikokeen vastauslomakkeen *A-puolelle*.

Svenska skolor:

Läs följande text och ge sedan *ett kort svar på svenska på frågorna a–e på sida 12. Skriv med tydlig handstil ned dina svar på sida A av svarsblanketten för språkproven.*

Attacks on Humans

Do wolves attack humans? At one time in the 1980s, armed parents escorted their children to school in Whitehorse, Yukon, because they feared wolf attacks, and children in Norway were being bussed short distances to school for the same reason. Fear of wolves has been an important reason for wolf persecution and still influences current attitudes about wolves.

Cultures that had regular contact with wolves (e.g. Eskimos, American Indians) did not generally regard them as dangerous. Biblical references to wolves allude to their ferocity and threat to sheep, but do not describe them as dangerous to humans. Written accounts of wolves attacking humans are far more common in Europe and Russia than anywhere in North America.

In 1994, Ilmar Rootsi presented a report based on a study of Estonian folklore archives, annual reports of clergy, court records, government correspondence, and other press reports and literature. These sources suggest that 108 children and 3 adults were killed by non-rabid wolves in Estonia from 1804 to 1853, but that tame wolves and wolf-dog hybrids were involved in these attacks.

Wolves allegedly attacked people in several regions in Russia during the nineteenth century and earlier, and also in 1944–1953. The Russian scientist Bibikov suggested that these incidents occurred “during and after human hostilities when wolves became accustomed to corpses, or some individuals were to blame that were raised in captivity and became wild.”

The most compelling evidence of wolves killing humans recently comes from India, the rural villages of eastern Uttar Pradesh. In 1996, over seven months, attacks occurred about every third day, and children were killed every fifth day on average. Evidence pointed to a single bold wolf. The general poverty of the area was thought to contribute to the attacks. Small children were allowed to roam

1.1a In Pursuit of Happiness

1. Why did Joanne Davidow change careers?
 - A She felt unappreciated in her job
 - B She was fired from her former job
 - C She loved new challenges
 - D Real estate business was her dream job
2. What is a common dream among workers?
 - A To learn new skills
 - B To have a higher position
 - C To do something more practical
 - D To be able to work in a bed and breakfast
3. What advice do career counselling experts give to career switchers?
 - A Go for your dream job fearlessly
 - B Remember to get enough schooling
 - C Assess your future plans realistically
 - D Find out about the best-paying jobs
4. What consequence did Tess Autrey Boshers decision have?
 - A She settled for a much lower income
 - B She started a French restaurant
 - C She gave up her law studies
 - D She moved to New York City
5. What do we learn about Christina Drogaris?
 - A She realized a childhood passion
 - B The film industry was too stressful for her
 - C She followed her mother's example
 - D She is working in interior design now
6. What should career changers do before taking the big step?
 - A Consult other people who have done the same
 - B Start in a smaller firm
 - C Do some voluntary community service
 - D Ask a career counsellor for advice

1.1b From Hermes to bonsai kittens

7. What happened one morning in the school chapel?
 - A A horse interrupted the morning prayer
 - B The headmaster was made fun of
 - C The chapel entrance was blocked off
 - D The students giggled instead of singing hymns

8. What was the reaction of the headmaster to the incident?
 - A He was furious
 - B He felt silly and humiliated
 - C He had a good laugh
 - D He appreciated it in the end

9. After all, what are pranks?
 - A Not quite ordinary tricks
 - B Clever ways of deceiving people
 - C It's a bit tricky to say
 - D Ironical and satirical jokes

10. What is said about Hermes?
 - A He fooled his brother into a cave
 - B He started to play tricks rather early
 - C He was Zeus's favourite child
 - D He liked to hide other people's property

11. What happened during Saturnalia in ancient Rome?
 - A Traditional roles were reversed
 - B Confusion and misrule reigned
 - C All people were equal for a day
 - D Water was turned into wine

12. What is said about April Fool's Day?
 - A It allows people to get rid of their frustrations
 - B The best jokes are usually public
 - C It is observed in many countries
 - D People then realize what foolishness is

13. Why did some drivers pay a fine in Tübingen?
 - A They wanted to help the authorities
 - B They were taking part in an experiment
 - C They had been driving too fast
 - D They had lied to the traffic authorities

14. What did Alan Abel do?
A He fooled Howard Hughes
B He organized Idi Amin's wedding
C He advised playing tricks during the weekend
D He faked his American citizenship
15. What effect has the internet had on pranks?
A It tempts people to do more tricks
B It has made good pranks a rarity
C It provides a forum for brilliant pranks
D It has made pranking almost a science
16. What is the point made in the last paragraph?
A Young Hitler was thought to be a real joker
B We all think we are pranksters
C Most pranks are mediocre
D Funny pranks are admired by everyone

1.1c Three Eco-friendly Companies

17. What does Pierre Revard think of those who don't believe in hydrogen power?
A They oppose growth
B They would prefer an old-fashioned world
C They haven't kept up with the times
D They don't understand technology
18. What is hydrogen power used for?
A It is used in making LEGOs
B It is used in industrial tools
C It is used in the chemical industry
D It is used to power special vehicles
19. What advantage does hydrogen power have?
A It can be used in extreme conditions
B It requires little capital
C It can provide people with food
D It may be used in the defence industry

20. What does Carl Lilliehök do?
A He is an engine driver
B He is a businessman
C He is an inventor
D He is a scientist
21. What is special about the fuel Lilliehök uses?
A It is completely oxygen-free
B It is made of human bacteria
C It needs a certain temperature
D It is based on the leftovers from butchered animals
22. What new idea does Svenska Biogas have?
A How to use alcohol as fuel
B How to make biogas cheaper
C How to improve biogas factories
D How to utilize new sources
23. Why was Shi Guosong thought to be crazy?
A Because he rebelled against the Chinese government
B Because he refused to use fossil fuels
C Because he went in for new energy resources
D Because he didn't believe in China's economic growth
24. What is said about China and wind power?
A China is the biggest producer of wind power in the world
B China's geography is especially suitable for wind power
C China uses more wind power than hydro-power
D China is planning to build a factory using only wind power
25. What is Farsighted doing to make wind power cheaper?
A Making bigger wind farms
B Buying the latest technology
C Starting to use national producers
D Replacing old turbine parts

untended. They outnumbered unguarded livestock, and wild prey were scarce.

In recent decades, incidents of aggressive behaviour in wolves toward humans seem to have increased in North America. Among the thirteen biting incidents recorded in cases of unprovoked aggression, eleven involved wolves that were habituated to humans. Other wolf-human incidents in North America involved rabid wolves.

What is puzzling is why such incidents have been so rare in Europe and Asia in recent years in view of the historical accounts. We suspect that a number of factors are responsible, including changes in animal husbandry practices in Europe, where children once herded livestock, the advent of firearms and subsequent selection of wolves that are aggressive toward people. Wolves may have learned that modern humans are especially dangerous and changed their behaviour accordingly.

Perhaps the best way to put the safety issue in perspective is to realize that each day millions of people live, work, and recreate in areas occupied by wolves. Attacks by wild wolves are nonetheless rare, and fatal attacks are even rarer and hard to document.

Source: L. David Mech and Luigi Botani (eds): *Wolves, Behaviour, Ecology, and Conservation*, 2003.

- a. Miten suhtautuminen susiin on aikojen kuluessa muuttunut?
Hur har attityden till vargar förändrats under tidens lopp?
- b. Mihin tulokseen virolainen tutkija tuli?
Vilket resultat kom den estniska forskaren fram till?
- c. Mikä oli venäläisen tutkijan selitys?
Hur förklarade den ryska forskaren saken?
- d. Mistä syistä lapset joutuivat helposti susien saaliiksi Intiassa?
Av vilka orsaker blev barn ett lätt byte för vargar i Indien?
- e. Miksi susien hyökkäykset ovat nykyisin lähes loppuneet?
(Kaksi asiaa.)
Varför har vargar numera nästan upphört med att attackera människor? (Två saker.)

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 (26–55) on the optical answer sheet in pencil.

2.1a Suck it and See

Sherbet lemons, pear drops, aniseed twists... The boiled sweet has a special sticky place in our affections; it stays in your mouth for ages, and can transport 26 elderly back to their youth. It is also making 27 of a comeback. Of late, the food companies 28 for fulfilling the nation's sugary cravings have been noticing a trend for "retro confectionery".

Sweets like Chewits and Fizz Bombs have returned to the shelves of newsagents, along with the Texan bar, which has been revived after 29 from the public. From next month, premium boiled sweets will go on sale in high streets. 30 of our poshest department stores such as Selfridges, Harvey Nichols and Liberty have agreed to stock a range of traditional treats.

A network of small British suppliers make the sweets by hand in big copper pans, 31 intensifies the flavour.

32 of the 19th century the country was flooded with cheap sugar from the Empire's Caribbean plantations. Sugar poured into the western ports Liverpool and Glasgow, 33 becoming so clogged

26. A —
B a
C an
D the
27. A anything
B everything
C nothing
D something
28. A devoted
B dependent
C in charge
D responsible
29. A applications
B commands
C requests
D requirements
30. A Any
B One
C Some
D Which
31. A that
B they
C what
D which
32. A Starting
B At the start
C While beginning
D In beginning
33. A later
B last
C the latter
D the latest

with the stuff that one of the western ports was dubbed “Sugarpolis”.

“England’s sweet history is entirely different to 34 of Europe because we had vast amounts of sugar,” says Tim Richardson, an international confectionery historian. “The traders thought that they 35 export some of it to Europe, but no – we ate it all.”

Regional producers sprang up, many of them still in business today, 36 producing their own unique recipes. Woolworths popularised the sweets 37 through greater mass-production.

By the middle of the 20th century, the nation had a decidedly 38. When rationing was lifted in 1949, demand so far outstripped supply that the order had to be re-imposed four months later. 39 four years went by before children could again experience the pleasure of 40 a sweet shop, pointing to a jar and having their sweets 41 out in quarter-pounds and put into a white paper bag.

“Retro is one of the biggest retail trends of 2005,” Graham Walker of Nestlé Rowntree told *The Grocer* magazine. “We have seen it in clothes and music; now 42 of confectionery to delve back in time.”

Source: *The Independent*, 2005

34. A anywhere else
B elsewhere
C the other part
D the rest
35. A are able to
B will be allowed to
C had had to
D would have to
36. A each
B every
C none
D one
37. A so far
B far longer
C even further
D any further
38. A good head
B straight face
C stiff neck
D sweet tooth
39. A A few
B Another
C The other
D More
40. A arriving
B entering
C going
D reaching
41. A weigh
B to weigh
C weighed
D weighing
42. A it'll turn
B it's the turn
C there's a turn
D they've a turn

2.1b Sleep-deprived UK shuns caffeine buzz for hot milky drinks

Traditional hot milky drinks are enjoying a comeback thanks to the growing numbers of stressed-out Britons trying to get a good night's sleep.

According to a new report, the hot chocolate and malted drinks industry is now 43 as much as £144 million a year. In 2004, hot chocolate sales 44 by nine per cent to £85 million while malted drinks grew by thirteen per cent to £59 million.

Industry experts say the 45 need to relax at the end of a busy day 46 that many Britons have turned back the clock as traditional hot milky drinks at bedtime find favour 47.

Psychologists say that milk contains an amino acid that 48 serotonin, which helps the body to relax. Warming the milk can increase this effect as well as providing comforting childhood memories of 49 such drinks by a parent.

A spokesman from industry magazine *The Grocer* said that hot chocolate sales have grown, 50 from the perception that it is pleasant and healthy – 51 to its exclusion of caffeine – but still practical.

43. A valuable
B valued
C worthy
D worth
44. A exceeded
B flourished
C raised
D rose
45. A apparent
B comfortable
C useful
D visible
46. A mean
B meant
C has meant
D is meant
47. A again and again
B now and again
C once again
D no more
48. A eases
B gets rid
C gives up
D releases
49. A given
B giving
C being given
D having given
50. A benefited
B benefiting
C to benefit
D have benefited
51. A addicted
B belonging
C due
D equal

“Nowadays, whatever the age of a consumer, the brand is all about 52 a decent night’s sleep. This message 53 home by a £3-million campaign which includes tips for relaxation. The demand for hot milky drinks is high because of the number of consumers who experience sleep problems. *The Grocer* says that people are 54 their daily consumption of both tea and coffee, a trend which may be 55 health concerns and an avoidance of caffeine.

Source: *Scotsman*, 2005

52. A get
B to get
C getting
D having got
53. A will press
B has been pressed
C has pressed
D pressed
54. A adding
B increasing
C reducing
D rejecting
55. A attributed to
B based on
C blamed for
D derived from

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**.

There’s nothing new about dumbing down

“Every time we complain that the mass media are dumbing down and going for the mass audience, it sounds 1 this has never happened before. But if we look back in history, we’ll find that these complaints have been around for ever.”

2 understand what he means, the writer (Miles Kington) gives us a couple of examples:

Geoffrey Chaucer, *The Canterbury Tales*, reviewed in *Ye London Reviewe of Bookes*, 1395.

“Master Chaucer 3 that everyone can be famous for fifteen minutes, or,

1. ikään kuin /
som om
2. Saadakseen meidät /
För att få oss
3. näyttää luulevan /
tycks tro

__4__, tell a story, for 30 minutes. And so he brings into the spotlight a series of amateurs, __5__ has ever performed __6__ before – a miller, a reeve, a lawyer and so on – and hopes that the British public will take them to their hearts. One or two __7__ the personality to do it, but one sincerely hopes that the wretched attempt to make ordinary people into famous performers __8__ forthwith.”

4. vielä pahempaa / ännu värre
5. joista kukaan ei / av vilka ingen
6. julkisesti/offentligt
7. on/har
8. *abandon*

Julius Caesar, by William Shakespeare, reviewed in the *Tudor Arts Journal*, 1599.

“Master William Shakespeare __9__ very soon __10__ dramas or documentaries or some bizarre mix of the two – a ‘docudrama’ perhaps? To recreate genuine historical events using actors is a highly risky process, and __11__ we watched the actor __12__ Mark Antony harangue the crowd in humdrum blank verse, we wondered if any spectator __13__ he was learning much about Roman history. And if we are to have battles __14__, perhaps the budget might run to more than 20 soldiers. One hears that Master Shakespeare intends soon to give us __15__ history lesson, about some long-dead Scottish king called Macbeth. At least we had all heard of Julius Caesar; I fear that the tale of the unknown Macbeth has the stamp of ill luck on it.”

9. on päätettävä / måste besluta
10. kirjoittaako hän / om han ska skriva
11. konjunktio / konjunktion
12. *play*
13. *feel*
14. *recreate*
15. toisen / en annan

Source: *The Independent*, 2005

3 PRODUCTION

*Write a short 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. Why do tabloids sell?

Everyone seems to read the evening papers. What purposes do they serve?

2. What should society protect?

Society currently protects among other things old buildings, endangered animals, landscapes, even people. In your opinion, what are the most important things that should be protected and why?

3. China – my new home country?

Many Finnish businesses have set up offices in China. Imagine that you work for such a company. What might you face there? How would you meet the challenges?

4. The art of gift-giving

We sometimes have trouble finding the perfect present for someone: jewellery, music, money, services. What suits your friend does not necessarily suit, for example, a grandmother. How do you choose presents for people?

KOKEEN PISTEITYS / POÄNGSÄTTNINGEN AV PROVET

Tehtävä	Osioiden määrä	Pisteitys	Painokerroin*	Enint.	Arvostelulomakkeen sarake
Uppgift	Antal deluppgifter	Poängsättning	Koefficient*	Max.	Kolumn på bedömningsblanketten
1.1a-1c	25 x	1/0 p.	x 2	50 p.	1
1.2	5 x	3-0 p.	x 1	15 p.	2
2.1	30 x	1/0 p.	x 1	30 p.	3
2.2	15 x	1-0 p.	x 1	15 p.	4
3				99 p.	7
Yht./Tot.				209 p.	

*Painotus tapahtuu lautakunnassa.
Viktningen görs av nämnden.