

# ENGLISH

WRITTEN PART

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YLIOPPILASTUTKINTOLAUTAKUNTA  
STUDENTEXAMENSNÄMNDEN

# 1 READING COMPREHENSION

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

## 1.1a America the creative

5 Sixty years ago, the tiny town of Salado in central Texas was “virtually a ghost town”. Its main feature, the co-ed college, had burned down in the 1920s. The mills had flooded about the same time; the huge 18<sup>th</sup> century houses lining Main Street were boarded up, their roofs falling in. The railway bypassed the town.

10 But a combination of luck and entrepreneurship saved the day. In the 1950s Interstate 35, which runs from Texas to Minnesota, was built a mile away. To entice all the people looking for a loo- break to stay a bit longer, locals bought the antebellum houses and turned them into restaurants and inns. Now the 21 bed-and- breakfasts in this town of 2,000 do a bustling wedding business, catering to soldiers stationed at nearby Fort Hood and to Austinites away for the weekend.

15 Salado’s story is a ray of hope in a picture that is often bleak. “Outmigration” has emptied many small towns of their populations over the past century. Agri-businesses have replaced small farms, and shopping malls an hour away (not to mention Wal-Mart and the internet) have undercut local shops. In many small towns only old people are for the most part left, as there is little to attract the  
20 young. Just 17% of America’s population today lives outside metropolitan areas.

25 Some surviving small towns have simply become bedroom communities for large cities, and have lost their character. But others remain determined to beat off the doomsayers with creative ideas. In 1992 Hidalgo, a south Texas town, decided to capitalise on its site in the migration path of the dreaded African killer bees. The town boldly erected a 6-metre-long statue of a bee, made from fibreglass and steel, and was promptly dubbed the “Killer Bee Capital of the World”. Tourists flocked in.

30 Similarly, tiny Colquitt (population 1,900) in southern Georgia, one of the poorest parts of America, has been revived by a storytelling festival known as “Swamp Gravy”. In the early 1990s someone had the bright idea of performing local folk-tales as

musicals. The idea grew, and now some 40,000 people come each year to the festivities, which are held in a converted cotton mill. Many new businesses have opened on the town square, and sales triple when the Swamp Gravy show is on.

But there are also outside channels. Some organisations are trying to help small towns along and state aid for small entrepreneurs also has improved their situation. Another channel is philanthropy. Rural communities are not going to be rescued by large corporations setting up large factories, but they could be helped by people with money (local boys who have made good in Chicago or Omaha, perhaps). In particular, the rich should be encouraged to give not just to churches and libraries, but also to economic development. One remarkable case is Martindale, Texas, another worn-down southern cotton town. In 2004 Carlton Carl, vice-president of the Association of Trial Lawyers of America, bought most of the central district (he won't say for how much). He is remodelling the buildings, hoping to attract artists and "a nice restaurant".

For Main Streets that find no buyers but want to preserve their heritage, two promising themes for revival emerge. First, art. There is money in painting and plays. These draw tourists – and artists, for their part, seem quite happy about the low cost of living. The town of Nelsonville, in southern Ohio, has become an "artists' Mecca" in recent years. Another town, this one in south-east Iowa, has become a centre for transcendental meditation.

A second theme is alternative energy. Across the emptying Great Plains, towns are praying that sun, wind and plant matter will stop them from dying. Culberston, Montana, is replacing its old oil-seed factory with a bio diesel plant that employs several dozen workers. Such hopes are mirrored elsewhere. Everybody's trying to get on this bandwagon of bio diesel and ethanol and wind. For some lucky towns, the lights will stay on along Main Street.

Source: *The Economist*, 2006

### 1.1b Emerging talk-rules: the mobile

Suddenly, almost everyone in England has a mobile phone, but because this is new, unfamiliar technology, there are no set rules of etiquette governing when, how and in what manner these



70 phones should be used. We are having to 'make up' and negotiate these rules as we go along – a fascinating process to watch and, for a social scientist, very exciting, as one does not often get the opportunity to study the formation of a new set of unwritten social rules.

75 For example: I have found that most English people, if asked, agree that talking loudly about banal business or domestic matters on a mobile while on a train is rude and inconsiderate. Yet a significant minority of people still do this, and while their fellow passengers may sigh and roll their eyes, they very rarely challenge the offenders directly – as this would involve breaking other, well-  
80 established English rules and taboos about talking to strangers, making a scene or drawing attention to oneself. The offenders, despite much public discussion of this problem, seem unaware of the effects of their behaviour, in the same way that people tend to pick their noses and scratch their armpits in their cars, apparently  
85 forgetting that they are not invisible.

How can we get around this problem? There are some early signs of emerging behavioural rules regarding mobile-phone use in public places, and it looks as though loud "I'm on a train" conversations – or mobiles ringing in cinemas and theatres – may  
90 eventually become as unacceptable as queue jumping.

There are many other, much more subtle social uses of mobile phones, some of which do not even involve talking on the phone at all – such as the competitive use of the mobile phone itself as a status-signal, particularly among teenagers, but also in some cases  
95 replacing the car as a medium for macho "mine's better than yours" displays among older males, with discussions of the relative merits of different brands, networks and features taking the place of more traditional conversations about alloy wheels, nought-to-sixty or horse-power.

100 I have also noticed that many women now use their mobiles as "barrier signals" when on their own in coffee bars and other public places, as an alternative to the traditional use of a newspaper or magazine to signal unavailability and mark personal "territory". Even when not in use, the mobile placed on the table acts as an  
105 effective symbolic bodyguard, a protector against unwanted social contact: women will touch the phone or pick it up when a potential "intruder" approaches. One woman explained: "You just feel safer if it's there – just on the table, next to your hand . . . . Actually it's better than a newspaper because it's real people – I mean, there

110 are real people in there you could call or text if you wanted, you  
know? It's sort of reassuring." The idea of a kind of social support  
network of friends and family being somehow "inside" the mobile  
phone gives a sense of being protected – and sends a signal to  
others that one is not alone and vulnerable.

115 This example provides an indication of the more important  
social functions of the mobile phone. Landline telephones allowed  
us to communicate, but not in the sort of information-frequent,  
easy, spontaneous, casual style that would have characterised the  
small communities for which we are adapted by evolution, and in  
120 which most of us lived in pre-industrial times. Mobile phones –  
particularly the ability to send short, frequent, cheap text messages  
– restore our sense of connection and community, and provide an  
antidote to the pressures and alienation of modern urban life. They  
are a kind of "social lifeline" in a fragmented and isolating world.

125 Think about a typical, brief "village-green" conversation: "Hi,  
how're you doing?" "Fine, just off to the shops – oh, how's your  
Mum?" "Much better, thanks" "Oh, good, give her my love – see  
you later". If you take most of the vowels out of the village-green  
conversation, and scramble the rest of the letters into "text-message  
130 dialect" (HOW R U? C U L8ER), to me it sounds uncannily like a  
typical SMS or text exchange: not much is said – a friendly greeting,  
maybe a scrap of news – but a personal connection is made, people  
are reminded that they are not alone. Until the advent of mobile  
text messaging, many of us were having to live without this kind  
135 of small but psychologically and socially very important form of  
communication.

But this new form of communication requires a new set of un-  
spoken rules, and the negotiations over the formation of these rules  
are currently causing a certain amount of tension and conflict –  
140 particularly the issue of whether mobile text is an appropriate  
medium for certain types of conversation. Chatting someone up,  
flirting by text is accepted, even encouraged, but some women  
complain that men use texting as a way of avoiding talking.  
"Dumping" someone by text-message is widely regarded as  
145 cowardly and absolutely unacceptable, but this rule has not yet  
become firmly established enough to prevent some people from  
ending relationships in this manner.

Source: Kate Fox,

*Watching the English. The Hidden Rules of English Behaviour*, 2004



## 1.1c Bang goes your hearing...

150 Gerald Fleischer's team at the University of Giessen, Germany, has spent over a decade testing the hearing of more than 10,000 people around the globe. As expected, people exposed to extremely loud noises at work, such as construction workers, had poor hearing. "But they expect that," Fleischer says.

155 People like orchestral musicians and airline pilots, by contrast, have unusually good hearing, despite exposure to noise at work, Fleischer told a meeting of the Acoustical Society of America in New York. But there is also little difference between people who go clubbing and those who don't.

160 Hearing specialists have long believed that prolonged exposure to excessively loud noise degrades hearing. Industrial standards are therefore based on people's average exposure to sound energy. But Fleischer thinks it is the very strong impulses – loud bangs, in other words – that do the most damage. What's more, he thinks exposure to continual noise "trains" the ear to tolerate it. This would explain why East Asian villagers, whose quiet life is punctuated  
165 by occasional firecracker celebrations, tend to have the poorest hearing.

Source: *New Scientist*, 2004

## 1.1d The Making of a Gym Rat

If we all know exercise is good for us, why do some folks run marathons, while others happily camp out in front of the TV? It may be that some of us were simply born to be couch potatoes.

170 When Judy Cameron, an Oregon Health & Science University neuroscientist, housed monkeys in various-sized cages and monitored how much they moved about, she discovered some just sat around, while others were up to eight times more active. How much room a monkey had to roam made no difference. When  
175 inactive monkeys were transferred to more spacious cages, they still remained sedentary.

Other researchers have found the same with mice, leading to speculation that activity level may be largely genetic, and that the same behavior may exist in people. The evidence suggests that "if  
180 you're a couch potato, suddenly becoming more active may be

harder than you think,” says Cameron. It is likely to take deliberate planning and conscious motivation – not just a resolution – to hit the gym.

Source: *Psychology Today*, 2006

## 1.2 Suomenkieliset koulut:

Lue seuraavat tekstit ja vastaa **lyhyesti** kysymyksiin a–e **suomeksi**. Kirjoita vastaukset **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.

That extra hour in bed could do your brain a lot of good, according to a review of research on sleep. Psychologists at the University of Rome pulled together more than 100 studies of the effects of sleep on cognitive tasks and found that staying out of bed for too long can have serious effects on ability to remember and learn new information. For students, they found that a bad night's sleep could even result in worse grades. “Recent studies have strengthened the idea that sleep may play an important role in learning and memory, although the extent of this role remains hotly debated.”

Source: *The Guardian Weekly*, 2006

- a. Mitä on tutkittu, ja mitä saatiin selville?  
Vad har man undersökt, och vad fick man reda på?

Radio Lollipop is an international children's charity, founded 26 years ago to provide play and entertainment to children in hospitals. Young patients can request their favourite songs, win prizes and hear their own voices on the radio, distracting them from their long days in hospital. The service is run by volunteers and helps children in hospitals across the UK and farther away in Miami and Auckland.

Source: *Daily Mail*, 2006

- b. Miksi Radio Lollipop perustettiin? Miten se toimii?  
Varför grundades Radio Lollipop? Hur fungerar den?

According to Government plans in Britain, teens could face tougher driving tests to cut road deaths. They could have to complete a longer test and take school lessons on safe driving to prove they are ready to become competent and responsible motorists. Under the plans, students as young as 14 would be taught the principles of safe driving at school. The practical driving test could be extended from 40 minutes to 80, and it would be taken in two parts. It could include driving at night and on motorways.

Source: *Daily Mail*, 2007

- c. Mitä uudistuksia ajo-opetukseen suunnitellaan? (Kaksi asiaa.)  
Vilka reformer planerar man i körundervisningen? (Två saker.)

Hundreds of thousands of Monarch butterflies travel up to 4,500 kilometres together from the fields of southeast Canada and the United States to Mexico. Monarchs head south in September, as they are unable to stand heavy snowfall or the lack of plants on which larvae caterpillars feed. At the time of the migration, people living in Mexico's northern states will enjoy the sight of the butterflies passing through on the way to winter colonies in the mountains of Central Mexico.

Source: *High Life*, 2006

- d. Miksi perhoset muuttavat?  
Varför flyttar fjärilarna?

(continued on page 12)



## 1.1a America the creative

1. What was Salado like sixty years ago?
  - A A quiet college town
  - B A virtual ghost town
  - C A depressing, dying town
2. What changed the situation?
  - A A new highway
  - B New restaurants and inns
  - C The soldiers of a nearby fort
3. What did "outmigration" cause?
  - A Agri-businesses disappeared
  - B People started to shop at shopping malls
  - C Many old people moved out
4. What did Hidalgo do to save the town?
  - A It made use of its special location
  - B It got rid of the feared insects
  - C It took a new name for itself
5. What is "Swamp Gravy"?
  - A A folk-song contest
  - B A popular musical
  - C A money-making event
6. What else is done to improve small towns?
  - A They are given support from outside
  - B Money is given to them by big firms
  - C The local people encourage new businesses
7. What happened to Martindale?
  - A It was sold to a rich foreigner
  - B It got a new restaurant district
  - C It got a chance to become attractive
8. How could art help poor small towns?
  - A It is popular with tourists
  - B Artists need a place to work in peace
  - C It can attract poor artists

9. Why is Culberston mentioned?  
A It has given work to many people  
B It has begun to use wind power  
C It has a new ethanol plant

### 1.1b Emerging talk-rules: the mobile

10. What does the writer find fascinating?  
A The new mobile phone technology  
B Witnessing the birth of new social practices  
C How people are excited about mobile phones
11. What is said about talking loudly on a train?  
A It's no longer a problem  
B It is widely disapproved of  
C People do it to irritate fellow passengers
12. What shows that people don't take note of others?  
A They act as if they were alone  
B They discuss their problems in public  
C They don't accept negative feedback
13. What does the writer predict about mobile use in the future?  
A That loud conversations in public places will disappear  
B That social control will change the present practices  
C That their use in theatres and cinemas will be restricted
14. In what sense has the mobile phone taken the place of cars?  
A It's a new object to brag about  
B It's become a more popular topic in conversation  
C It's available to many more people
15. Why are mobiles important to many women in public places?  
A They give women a chance to sit undisturbed in public places  
B They make women appear businesslike  
C Women can use mobiles to make emergency calls



16. How has the quality of life improved, thanks to mobiles?  
A People can get in touch easier than ever  
B It makes life safer  
C We're not limited by where we talk
17. In what way are "village-green" conversations and text messaging alike?  
A They are both possible even between strangers  
B They both help people's social relations  
C They both teach people how to communicate
18. What is said about texting?  
A That it is a useful way of communication  
B That it is used more by women  
C That people don't agree about its rules

### 1.1c Bang goes your hearing...

19. What is Fleischer's team trying to find out?  
A How people's hearing responds to noise  
B Whether testing affects people's hearing  
C Which areas are best for people's hearing
20. What surprised the study team?  
A That construction workers didn't mind the noise  
B That noise is not the only thing that affects hearing  
C That so many people had good hearing
21. What is said about people who go to clubs?  
A Their hearing is almost destroyed by the loud music  
B They don't mind the loud music played there  
C The loud music has hardly any effect on them
22. What is one of the conclusions of the study?  
A Loud noises are good for you  
B Silence damages your hearing  
C The ear seems to need noise workouts

## 1.1d The Making of a Gym Rat

23. What did Judy Cameron find out about monkey behavior?
- A Some monkeys needed a lot of room to move about
  - B Active monkeys didn't need much room to move about
  - C Only large cages made inactive monkeys active
24. What may the study with mice show?
- A That mice and humans are activated for the same reasons
  - B Genes may be the most important factor in making us move
  - C Humans and mice probably share many genes
25. What do couch potatoes need to get into better shape?
- A To have somebody drag them to the gym
  - B A lot of effort
  - C Regular exercise



In the UK a research recently revealed that many job-seekers are ruining their chances by writing CVs full of spelling mistakes. Male applicants are said to be the worst offenders of all. And when it comes to particular jobs, secretaries are most likely to make a mess of their CVs even though they are regularly required to write letters for their bosses. Among the age groups, those in their early twenties are often careless with their CVs, while older workers tend to be more accurate. One recruitment professional said applicants often claim to have 'an excellent eye for detail' but send in CVs full of spelling and grammatical mistakes.

Source: *Daily Mail*, 2007

- e. Mistä ongelma on kyse?  
Vilket problem är det fråga om?

## 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 (26–50) on the optical answer sheet in pencil.

### 2.1a One giant step for womankind

When she was a child, Anousheh Ansari would spend her evenings gazing up at the stars. She always dreamt that one day she 26 travel to space. 27

September 18, 2006, her dream came true. Anousheh, 40, blasted off from the space station in Kazakhstan for her 10-day trip to the stars. As she 28 the tiny spacecraft, she said: 'I'm so very happy. Exploring the cosmos has been a dream of mine from a young age and I'm very 29 now to actually experience it.'

Yet it wasn't all plain sailing. After being accepted on a mission, Anousheh spent six months 30 for the trip at space centres in America and Russia. This involved experiencing zero gravity in vibrating chairs – and struggling to get in and out of her spacesuit while floating in the air.

26. A can  
B may  
C will  
D would

27. A At  
B In  
C On  
D Until

28. A boarded  
B left  
C took off  
D went

29. A surprising  
B fortunate  
C reliable  
D unwilling

30. A and train  
B having trained  
C training  
D while training



The Iranian-born businesswoman is delighted to be the world's first female space tourist. However, if the price tag (£10 million) is anything to go by, she could also be 31. Indeed, it is only thanks to her successful business that she 32 to go on the space trip.

When she discovered the programme 33 paying passengers, Anousheh knew it was her chance to fulfil her greatest 34. Originally, she was meant to go on a trip later this year, but after 35 would-be astronaut failed medical tests, her lift-off was brought forward. So 36 was her trip that Russian space officials 37 to quickly design a toilet suitable for women on board.

Anousheh spent the 10-day journey with Russian cosmonaut Mikhail Tyurin and US astronaut Michael Lopez-Alegria. And even though she was 38 miles away, she kept 39 with her family.

Source: *In the know*, 2006

31. A latest  
B last  
C the latest  
D the last
32. A can  
B could  
C manage  
D was able
33. A has accepted  
B was accepted  
C was accepting  
D will accept
34. A agreement  
B ambition  
C application  
D argument
35. A another  
B one another  
C other  
D the others
36. A fast  
B sudden  
C surprisingly  
D useless
37. A had  
B have  
C must  
D should
38. A thousand  
B thousand of  
C thousands  
D thousands of
39. A calling  
B in touch  
C up the good work  
D worrying

## 2.1b Linus Torvalds

By giving away his software, the Finnish programmer earned a place in history.

Linus Torvalds was just twenty-one when he changed 40 world. 41 out of his family's apartment in Helsinki in 1991, he wrote the kernel of a new computer operating system called Linux 42 he posted for free on the Internet – and invited 43 interested to help improve it.

Today, fifteen years later, Linux powers everything from super-computers to mobile phones around the world, and Torvalds has 44 fame as the godfather of the open-source movement. Some of Torvalds' supporters describe him as a sort of anti-Bill Gates, but the significance of Linux is 45 merely a slap at Microsoft.

Torvalds continues to keep a close eye 46 Linux's development and has made some money from stock options given as a gift by two companies that sell applications for it. But his

40. A a  
B an  
C the  
D –

41. A Entering  
B Influencing  
C Leaving  
D Working

42. A it  
B that  
C who  
D where

43. A any  
B anyone  
C no one  
D some

44. A achieved  
B defined  
C risen  
D given

45. A big as  
B less than  
C much bigger than  
D too big

46. A at  
B for  
C of  
D on



- 47 isn't just measured in dollars. There's an asteroid named after him, 48 an annual software-geek festival. Torvalds' parents were student radicals 49 1960s and his father even spent a year 50 in Moscow. But it is their son who has turned out to be the real revolutionary.
47. A achievements  
B management  
C success  
D victories
48. A as well  
B as well as  
C like  
D together
49. A at  
B in  
C in the  
D on the
50. A has studied  
B studied  
C studying  
D study

Source: *Time*, 2006

**2.1c** Choose the correct answer, A or B, and mark it **on the optical answer sheet**.

51. Did you notice the \_\_\_\_\_ in his attitude when he spoke to his boss?  
A chance    B change
52. He said that \_\_\_\_\_ holiday was a great success.  
A their    B there
53. \_\_\_\_\_ that pretty girl over there?  
A Whose    B Who's
54. Kate often has \_\_\_\_\_ for lunch.  
A soap    B soup
55. Who got the first \_\_\_\_\_ in the writing competition?  
A price    B prize

**2.2** Fill in the blanks using the 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**.

**Kate Middleton**

Prince William asked his girlfriend 1 because he feared she was being described as a footballers' wives-style professional shopper. The 2 prince expressed concern that Kate Middleton had not found full-time work since she graduated from St Andrews University in June 2005. He was also alarmed that she was regularly being photographed with designer bags 3-4 Wayne Rooney's fiancée Coleen McLoughlin.

As a result, Miss Middleton 5 for a High Street clothing firm 6 as an assistant buyer. Unlike 7 assistant buyers, Miss Middleton works only four days 8, allowing her to arrange her schedule round that of William, 9 will have to start duties with the army 10.

1. hankkimaan työpaikan /  
att skaffa ett jobb
2. 24-vuotias / 24-årige
- 3.-4. samalla tavalla kuin /  
på samma sätt som
5. on työskennellyt /  
har arbetat
6. seitsemän viikkoa /  
i sju veckor
7. toiset/andra
8. viikossa / i veckan
9. joka/som
10. maanantaina /  
på måndag

Source: *Daily Mail*, 2007

### 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. **How to have fun without any money**

Not all good things cost money. Describe some fun things you can do without money.

2. **Travelling – I just love/hate it**

Choose one opinion and give your reasons.

3. **I was at the right place at the right time**

Tell what happened.



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-d</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>2.1a-b</b>	25 x	1/0 p.	x 1	25 p.	3
<b>2.1c</b>	5 x	1/0 p.	x 1	5 p.	4
<b>2.2</b>	10 x	1-0 p.	x 1	10 p.	5
<b>3</b>				99 p.	7
				Yht./Tot.	209 p.

\*Painotus tapahtuu lautakunnassa.  
Viktningen görs av nämnden.