

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 From Undercover to Between Covers

Joseph Weisberg looks about how you would expect a Brooklyn dad and schoolteacher to look, with a bald head, white-flecked beard and baggy leather jacket. So on a recent frigid night, when he ambled down a Park Slope street and stealthily passed off a plastic container from a gumball machine to a reporter, nobody noticed.

It was one of many examples of the spy tradecraft that Mr. Weisberg, 42, learned while training to be a case officer with the Central Intelligence Agency in the early 1990s. He no longer works there (or so he says), but he has used some of what he learned to write his latest novel, *An Ordinary Spy*.

The novel explores the moral complexity and psychological fallout of clandestine service, through a tight plot involving two case officers who meet after messed-up foreign assignments a few years apart. Told in restrained prose that reflects the emotional reserve of the characters, the book is more than a thriller. It is also a chronicle of the monotony of a spy's daily routine – not just the surveillance-detection routes and cryptic cables to headquarters, but also the staff meetings, petty rivalries between colleagues and idle chatter about pension plans. It's not quite "The Office" of espionage, but it's close.

"My goal was to write the most realistic spy novel that had ever been written," said Mr. Weisberg, who teaches history and English at a high school in Queens. To heighten authenticity, he edited parts of the book, inserting black bars that concealed the names of countries, the particulars of tradecraft and other details that might be classified information, if the story were true. Even the names of two people in the acknowledgments, whom the author thanks for having "trusted me with their story," are blacked out.

As a former CIA employee, Mr. Weisberg was required to submit his novel to the agency's Publications Review Board before he could even seek a book deal. During the five weeks that he waited to get the manuscript back from the board, he recalled over

35 lunch at a Brooklyn bistro, “I was convinced it was taking so long because they were taking out everything that was left.” In the end, he said, the board redacted only a little more than what he had already taken out. After he landed a publisher and went through rounds of edits, he resubmitted it – all told, a total of six times.

40 Anticipating the board’s rulings, Mr. Weisberg removed a lot of detail about basic spycraft. So it came as a surprise when the agency granted him permission to show a reporter how to perform a “dead drop,” a system of exchanging secret information without having to meet. He had folded explicit instructions into the
45 aforementioned gumball machine container, providing directions to the location of a signal, a chalk mark streaking across the side of a mailbox, and the actual drop, a note inside a crumpled chocolate bar wrapper and placed in a large flowerpot on a residential street.

50 The novel is narrated by Mark Ruttenberg, a young case officer on his first assignment in an unspecified country. After he sleeps with a woman he had been trying to recruit as an informant, he is promptly fired. He soon gets to know another former officer, Bobby Goldstein, who had been stationed in the same country. The rest of the novel tells Bobby’s story, in which the exposing of a foreign
55 agent leads to consequences that Bobby is still struggling to live with.

Just before Mr. Weisberg was scheduled to leave on his first foreign assignment, he learned that his father’s cancer had become worse and took a leave of absence to help care for him. He returned
60 to a desk job to prepare for another foreign assignment, but instead left the agency altogether, although he chose to remain undercover. Friends said he had been telling them that he worked at the State Department.

When Mr. Weisberg first thought of joining the CIA, the Cold War was still going on. Since graduating from Yale in 1987, he
65 had taken some Russian classes, traveled around Eastern Europe and worked as a job counselor. Looking for something more meaningful, he remembered his early love for the spy novels of John le Carré.

70 Once he left the agency, Mr. Weisberg moved home in the mid-1990s to live with his mother in Chicago, where he wrote his first novel, about terrorists who blow up Wal-Marts. When he met and married his wife, Julie Rothwax, he started writing *An Ordinary Spy* and his money ran out. (His mother had been subsidizing him

75 until then.) So Mr. Weisberg took the teaching job. “It was the only thing, other than writing, that interested me,” he said. And spying, of course.

Source: *The New York Times*, 2007

1.1b Attack of the Aliens

Tall and tan and fat and ugly, *achatina fulica* is not something you’d want to behold on the sands of Ipanema. But you may not
80 have a choice. Since gaining a beachhead in Brazil 19 years ago, this unlovely mollusk, better known as the giant African land snail, has proved unstoppable. Imported secretly in 1988 as a cheap substitute for escargot, it has caused widespread devastation, blistering Latin America’s biggest country like a strange pox.
85 Growing to the size of a man’s fist and weighing one kilogram or more, it lays up to 2,000 eggs a year and eats a tenth of its body weight a day, devouring everything from lettuce to mouse droppings to its own dead comrades. Worse, it can also carry rat lungworm, a nasty parasite that burrows into the human brain.

90 Brazil’s unwelcome snail is just one of a booming breed of pests and pathogens that have broken free of their native habitats around the world. Biologists somewhat quaintly call them exotic species. The rest of the world knows them for what they are: bioinvaders. They come in all guises, from trifling microbes to
95 towering trees, from the mosquito to the mongoose. What they share is a tendency to stealth, spiriting around the planet on the wings of migratory birds, nestled in the threads of clothing or swimming in the human bloodstream. Scores of bioinvaders are deliberately set loose by farmers or eggheads trying to outsmart
100 nature (importing snakes to chase rats), gardeners with exotic tastes (knotweed) or entrepreneurs too clever by half (seeking the perfect escargot). Bioinvaders are also ferocious competitors; free from the predators of their homelands, they prosper on virgin territory, monopolizing food supply and reproducing at a rate that
105 would make rabbits turn pale. Once lodged in a new land, the intruding species may never go away, forcing public authorities to battle them again and again with earthmoving equipment, fire and poison – a job as futile as Sisyphus’.

110 There is nothing new or automatically harmful about wandering wildlife. Without the millennial scrambling of life forms, human-

kind would neither eat nor prosper. More than 90 percent of food crops like wheat, corn and rice, and almost as many strains of livestock, are exotic species. But bioinvasion has taken a quantum leap in a borderless world where billions of people and tons of goods traverse the globe in a matter of hours, making a mockery of customs inspectors and quarantines. Indeed, the very forces that make the international economy flourish – trade, travel, transport and tourism – also make it vulnerable to invasive species.

Any pest, domestic or foreign, can be a nuisance, spoiling the flower patch or buzzing about the ears. But bioinvaders are especially dangerous. Some wipe out harvests, choke waterways and dry out the landscape, inviting wildfires. A deadly few microbes cause pandemics, like mad cow disease and AIDS. Even when they aren't an outright menace, exotic plants, animals and pathogens impoverish nature by crowding out a whole suite of homegrown species or creating mongrel hybrids through interbreeding.

Importing nature can be a blessing. A parasitic wasp from South America has helped millions of African farmers control the cassava mealybug, which ravages that continent's staple food, while Australia has successfully turned a killer virus from the Czech Republic against the omnipresent European rabbit. Often, though, nature bites back. The Indian mongoose was shipped to the West Indies to hunt rats, but ended up feasting on almost everything that crawled or croaked; a handful of ground nesting birds and up to a dozen amphibians and reptiles were driven to extinction.

Perhaps the only sure way to curb bioinvasion is to plug the gaping holes on international borders. If customs inspection in the United States is lax, in much of the rest of the world it's almost laughable. Only in 2005 did India get around to asking arriving passengers whether they were carrying any fruits, vegetables or plants – all major pathways for disease. But customs controls have their limits in the global economy. Thanks to tough import laws, Australia has developed one of the best bioinvasion defenses of any nation. Yet in the late nineties Canadian salmon farmers cried foul, charging Australia with unfair trade barriers. The World Trade Organization agreed, forcing Australia to open its market – a ruling that scientists fear could undermine other quarantine regulations.

And yet in a time when germs ride the wind and tide, even the most zealous border guards may be of little use. In most countries, exotic species are simply too established to eradicate. But that doesn't mean scientists should give up and grab the flamethrower.

The issue is not stopping bioinvasion, but understanding it. In the end, that means learning to live with the enemy.

Source: *Newsweek*, 2007

1.1c Home truths about telecom

Such is the social significance of mobile phones that when it comes to evaluating their use and planning new products and services, mobile operators cannot rely on the technology-driven, engineering mindset that has traditionally dominated the telecom industry. Most famously, industry leaders expected people to embrace videotelephony, which flopped, but failed to anticipate the success of text messaging. So they are turning to social scientists the better to understand how communications technologies are used.

Stefana Broadbent, an anthropologist for Switzerland's largest telecoms operator, has been looking at usage patterns associated with different communications technologies. She based her research on observation, interviews, surveys of users' homes and asking people to keep logbooks of their communications usage in several European countries. Some of their findings are quite unexpected.

People are in fact using different communications technologies in distinct and divergent ways. The fixed-line phone "is the collective channel, a shared organisational tool, with most calls made 'in public' because they are relevant to the other members of the household," she says. Mobile calls are for last-minute planning or to co-ordinate travel and meetings. Texting is for "intimacy, emotions and efficiency". Email is for administration and to exchange pictures, documents and music. Instant-messaging (IM) and voice-over-internet calls are "continuous channels", open in the background while people do other things.

Another finding is that despite the rise of free internet-calling services such as Skype, people seem to prefer typing. "The most fascinating discovery I've made this year is an increase in written channels," says Ms Broadbent. Her research in Switzerland and France found that even when people are given unlimited cheap or free calls, the number and length of calls does not increase significantly. This may be because there is only so much time you can spend talking; and when you are on the phone it is harder to do other things. Written channels such as email, text messaging

and IM, by contrast, are discreet and allow contact to be continuous during the day.

190 And although there is concern about work invading private life, the opposite actually seems to be true: private communications are invading the workplace. Workers expect to be plugged into their social networks while at work. Last year at a food-processing factory near Geneva, the workers revolted when the director tried
195 to ban mobile phones from the factory floor, and he was forced to relent. Their argument was that they wanted to be reachable during the day, just as people who sit at desks are.

Of course, improvements to mobile networks and the spread of third-generation networks mean that you no longer need to be at
200 your desk to get things done. But Ms Broadbent found that there is not, in fact, much appetite for working while on the move. After studying workers who spend more than half their time out of the office – salesmen, consultants, pilots, journalists and photographers – she found that they generally stick to gathering information while
205 on the move that they then work on when they get back to their desks. Hotel rooms and airports are not seen as an appropriate environment for substantive work and are mainly used for email.

Finally, Ms Broadbent found that migrants are the most advanced users of communications technology. A family of
210 immigrant workers from Kosovo living in Switzerland has installed a big computer screen in their living room, for example, and almost every morning they have breakfast with their grandmother back home, via a webcam. It is migrants, rather than geeks, who have emerged as the “most aggressive” adopters of new com-
215 munications tools. Dispersed families with strong ties and limited resources have taken to voice-over-internet services, IM and webcams, all of which are cheap or free. They also go online to get news or to download music from home. In the case of a Spanish family living in Switzerland, the daughter often does her homework
220 with her aunt but over a free Skype video-link, since the aunt lives in Spain.

Source: *The Economist Technology Quarterly*, 2007

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 ge sedan ett kort svar på svenska på frågorna a–e. Skriv svaren med tydlig handstil på sida A av svarsblanketten för språkproven.

Mussel farming in the UK is environmentally friendly, sustainable and very successful – so good news all round. Several different methods are used: often they are rope-grown, hanging like huge bunches of grapes on long ropes trailing in the water, while the French tend to favour the stake method, where they are attached to long poles standing upright in the coastal shallows.

People worry about eating shellfish, but you should feel confident about mussels; the water quality around the UK coastline is checked carefully and frequently, and the mussels are also inspected for bugs. Once harvested, they are purified in controlled tanks to rid them of any bacteria. Finally, anyone selling mussels has to display a health certificate for traceability.

Source: *BBC Good Food*, 2007

- a) Miten brittiläisten ja ranskalaisten simpukanviljelytavat eroavat toisistaan?
Hur skiljer sig de brittiska och franska sätten att odla musslor från varandra?
- b) Miten keräämisen jälkeen taataan, että simpukoiden syönti on turvallista? (Kaksi tapaa.)
Hur garanteras det efter skörden att det är tryggt att äta musslor? (Ange två saker.)

Sirs,

How interesting that the front page of your Canadian edition of *Time* [Oct. 1st] has the U.S. flag outstanding, out of all other flags, with the Canadian one being the least visible, on a piece of ice that belongs to Canada. There is no extent to America's "supremacy over the world" syndrome and the shameful lack of knowledge of your northern neighbor. How interesting that

(continued on page 11)

1.1a From Undercover to Between Covers

1. Why didn't Joseph Weisberg's actions draw any attention in the street?
 - A He tried to work skillfully
 - B He didn't do anything special
 - C He looked so ordinary
2. What did Weisberg do in the CIA in the early 1990s?
 - A He was taught how to write about spying
 - B He trained case officers
 - C He was coached for the spy business
3. What makes Weisberg's novel different from other thrillers?
 - A It tells about the private lives of spies
 - B It doesn't ignore the chores of espionage
 - C It concentrates on office work
4. What did Weisberg do to make his novel look more realistic?
 - A He pretended that it had been censored
 - B He wrote about the details of espionage
 - C He revealed some classified information
5. How did the CIA react to his novel?
 - A It edited it with a heavy hand
 - B It made a deal with Weisberg
 - C In no particular way
6. What was the dead drop Weisberg was allowed to show?
 - A Some candy wrapper
 - B Hiding info in plain sight
 - C Instructions how to find a certain mailbox
7. What was Bobby Goldstein's tragedy?
 - A He had been fired from the CIA
 - B He had given somebody up
 - C He had been revealed to be a spy
8. Why didn't Weisberg ever work for the CIA abroad?
 - A He was prevented by private affairs
 - B He was considered unreliable
 - C He was never given a chance

9. What inspired Weisberg to write spy novels?
 - A His travels in Eastern Europe
 - B His youthful interest
 - C His experience of terrorism

10. When did Weisberg start writing *An Ordinary Spy*?
 - A When he had no money left
 - B At the time of his marriage
 - C When he moved out from his mother's

1.1b Attack of the Aliens

11. What is said about the giant African land snail?
 - A It landed in Brazil accidentally
 - B It may be dangerous to man
 - C It eats mice and other animals

12. How do bioinvaders spread?
 - A They are illegally imported
 - B In many different ways
 - C They are carried by microbes

13. What makes bioinvaders dangerous?
 - A There's nothing to threaten them
 - B They kill domestic animals
 - C They can't be destroyed

14. What positive effect have bioinvaders had?
 - A They make the world a smaller place
 - B They provide food for people
 - C They enrich the environment

15. In what way may bioinvaders harm nature?
 - A By destroying some native species
 - B By causing the death of endangered animals
 - C By creating totally new diseases

16. What is said about importing nature?
 - A If not done carefully, it may be useless
 - B Parasites have spread in Africa
 - C Australia has had some success

17. Why is the prevention of bioinvasion problematic?
A It may break the laws of some countries
B It may violate the free flow of goods
C It may cause problems in customs inspections
18. What can man do about bioinvasion?
A Try to fight back with all possible means
B Try to make the best of the situation
C Try to regulate the trade of exotic species

1.1c Home truths about telecom

19. Why are mobile operators hiring social scientists?
A To have better communication with industry
B To understand better what people need
C To please the industrial leaders
20. How did Stefana Broadbent find out about people's usage patterns?
A She interviewed the operators
B She looked at how people use logbooks
C She had several research methods
21. What did Broadbent find out about the use of telecom?
A That mobile calls are the most popular
B That people are flexible in their usage
C That collective channels are becoming useless
22. What did Broadbent find surprising about free internet calls?
A They have not replaced written messages
B They have lost their attraction
C They are accessed by so few people
23. What is said about work and private life?
A Private affairs should not interfere with work
B Employees want to maintain social contacts on the job
C Workers should be available at any time
24. What do workers feel about working on the move?
A They think it saves valuable time
B They are not particularly fond of it
C They find it more strenuous
25. Why are immigrants keen on using telecom?
A It is affordable
B They want to show off
C It offers new challenges

America still considers itself the belly-button of the world, after all its unsuccessful attempts to run the world its way.

Mary Davis, Montreal

Source: *Time*, 2007

c) Mistä kirjoittaja on alun perin tuotunut, ja minkä yleisemmän väitteen hän esittää?

Vad var skribenten ursprungligen upprörd över, och vad påstår hon allmänt?

One of the most remarkable Chinese women to first settle in Britain is Song Ling Whang. At the beginning of the 20th century she made the long overland journey from China to Britain, on foot – a journey of over 6,000 miles. She walked with a group of other young people following the route of the trans-Siberian railway line to Europe, performing acrobatics and making paper flowers to earn their way. What is even more remarkable is that she made this journey on tiny claw-like feet that had previously been bound in the traditional Chinese manner.

Source: *BBC History Magazine*, 2007

d) Miten Song Ling Whang löysi Eurooppaan, ja mitä kirjoittaja erityisesti ihmettelee?

Hur fann Song Ling Whang vägen till Europa, och vad undrar skribenten särskilt över?

As prey animals, horses in the wild need to be able to see as much as possible in order to spot predators early, so they can outrun them. The horse's eyes have therefore evolved over millions of years in order to give him the best chance of survival. Positioned near the top of the head, they allow him to see over the grass as he is grazing, so he can watch out for potential predators at all times. Because the eyes are also positioned on either side of the head, horses have two small blind spots: one just in front of the nose and another directly behind them. It's the reason we are taught never to approach a horse directly from behind, as he could be startled if you suddenly appear 'out of nowhere' into his line of sight.

Source: *Horse & Rider*, 2007

e) Mitä positiivista ja mitä negatiivista hevosen silmien sijainnista seuraa?

Vad är positivt och vad är negativt med placeringen av hästens ögon?

2 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

2.1 *Read the text carefully and for each item choose the alternative that **best fits the context**. Mark your answers (26–55) **on the optical answer sheet in pencil**.*

The Wait

Eisenhower was faced with a dreadful dilemma. On May 17, 1944, he had decided that D Day would 26 one of three days in June – the fifth, sixth or seventh. Meteorological studies had shown that two of the 27 weather requirements for the invasion could be 28 for Normandy on those days: a late-rising moon and, shortly after dawn, a low tide.

The paratroopers and glider-borne soldiers who would start the attack needed the moonlight. But their surprise attack 29 on darkness up to the time 30 arrived over the dropping zones. Thus their critical demand was for a late-rising moon.

The seaborne landings 31 to take place when the tide was low

26. A has to be
B was to be
C have to be
D were to be
27. A vital
B suiting
C fitting
D passable
28. A waited
B excepted
C expected
D accepted
29. A based
B required
C depended
D needed
30. A that
B which
C when
D they
31. A must
B had
C should
D was

enough to expose Rommel's beach obstacles. On this tide the timing 32 invasion would depend. And to complicate the meteorological calculations 33, follow-up troops landing much later in the day would also need a low tide – and it had to come before darkness 34 in.

These two critical factors of moonlight and tide shackled Eisenhower. Tide 35 reduced the number of days in 36 one month for the attack to six, and three of those were moonless.

But 37. There were many other considerations he had to take into 38. First, all the services wanted long hours of daylight and good visibility – to identify the beaches; for the naval and air forces to spot their targets; and to reduce the hazard of collision when five 39 ships began maneuvering almost side by side in the bay of 40 Seine. Second, a

- 32. A the whole
B of whole
C of the whole
D whole of the
- 33. A farther
B further
C furthermore
D moreover
- 34. A fell
B came
C set
D became
- 35. A just
B even
C only
D alone
- 36. A some
B any
C a
D every
- 37. A enough with that
B on top of everything
C that was not all
D notwithstanding
- 38. A notice
B mind
C observation
D account
- 39. A thousand
B thousands
C thousands of
D of thousands
- 40. A a
B an
C the
D –

calm sea was required. 41 from the havoc a rough sea might cause to the fleet, seasickness could leave the troops helpless long before they even set 42 on the beaches. Third, low winds, blowing inshore, were needed to 43 the beaches of smoke 44 targets would not be obscured. And finally, the Allies required three more quiet days after D Day 45 the quick build-up of men and supplies.

46 at Supreme Headquarters expected perfect conditions on D Day, least of all Eisenhower. He had schooled himself, in countless dry runs with his meteorological 47, to recognize and weigh all the factors which would give him the bare minimum conditions acceptable for the attack. But, 48 his meteorologist, the 49 were about ten to one against Normandy having weather on any one day in June

41. A In addition
B Besides
C Apart
D Considering
42. A eye
B foot
C leg
D hand
43. A wipe
B clear
C clean
D lift
44. A in case
B because
C unless
D so that
45. A would facilitate
B to facilitate
C facilitating
D facilitated
46. A Anybody
B Nobody
C Everybody
D All
47. A staff
B stuff
C persons
D personage
48. A after
B as far as
C in accord with
D according to
49. A choices
B options
C chances
D changes

which would 50 even the minimal requirements.

Of the three possible days for the invasion he had chosen the fifth so that if 51 was a postponement he could start the attack on the sixth. But if he ordered the landings for the sixth and then had to cancel again, the problem of refueling the returning convoys might prevent him from attacking on the seventh. There would then be two alternatives. He could postpone D Day until 52 period when the tides were right, June 19. But if he 53 that, the airborne armies would be forced to attack in darkness – June 19 was moonless. 54 alternative was to wait until July. And that 55 postponement, as he was later to recall, “was too bitter to contemplate.”

- 50. A answer
- B fill
- C meet
- D respond

- 51. A it
- B then
- C there
- D –

- 52. A next
- B the next
- C following
- D the following

- 53. A would
- B should
- C did
- D had to

- 54. A An other
- B Other
- C The other
- D One

- 55. A long
- B a long
- C long a
- D the long

Source: Cornelius Ryan, 1999
The Longest Day June 6, 1944

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**.*

The Recipe for Happy Cats

You may be surprised to learn that 45 per cent of UK cat-owning households have more than one cat – and if 1 is one of them, you’ll know how stressful mealtimes can be for them – and for you! If your cats are at different life stages, or one is overweight and one is thin, it can be pretty tricky making sure each individual pet 2 the most nutritious food 3 its age and health.

Food is not the only area that can cause problems for the modern feline in a multi-cat household. Homes have become much less cat-friendly of late, with the fashion for minimalism meaning that 4 harder for cats to find cosy corners or good vantage points from which 5 their surroundings.

Jan Cisek says, ‘A happy cat really does equal a happy owner and a happy

1. sinun/ditt

2. *feed*

3. prepositio/
preposition

4.

5. *observe*

home.’ For example, owners should place several food stations around the house 6 their cats to follow natural grazing patterns. Cat owners should also think about swapping leather furniture for softer fabrics to instill a sense of 7 and relaxation in their pets.

Here are some tips to transform your household into a feline home:

- Don’t be too tidy. Cats actually like a bit of clutter as they love to hide and explore in nooks and crannies.
- Don’t place 8 food and water bowls 9.
- Cats like these elements to be separate – this will also make them want to drink more from their bowls and less from the tap!
- Make sure you create some power positions for your cats. Places that are high up, from where they can observe their world, make for a truly 10 animal.

6. rohkaisemaan /
för att uppmuntra

7. turvallisuus/trygghet

8. kissojesi / dina katters

9. vierekkäin /
bredvid varandra

10. tyytyväinen/belåtet

Source: *BBC Good Food*, 2007

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. What am I?

All of us are the sum of our genes and the environment around us. Do genes or the environment influence you more strongly? How does this show in you personally?

2. Living in the past, living in the future

Large numbers of youth dress up for role playing on weekends. What do you think are the reasons for this interest? Which do you prefer, the past (for example, medieval times) or the future (for example, science fiction)?

3. A speech

Your family has asked you to give a speech at your Grandmother's or Grandfather's 80th birthday. Write this speech.

4. Why extreme? How extreme?

Why do some people risk their lives by doing extreme sports? Would you take up, or have you taken up, an extreme sport? Why or why not? Should some extreme sports be banned?

KOKEEN PISTEITYS / POÄNGSÄTTNINGEN AV PROVET

Tehtävä	Osioiden määrä	Pisteitys	Painokerroin*	Enint.	Arvostelulomakkeen sarake
Uppgift	Antal deluppgifter	Poängsättning	Koefficient*	Max.	Kolumn på bedömningsblanketten
1.1a–c	25 x	1/0 p.	x 2	50 p.	1
1.2	5 x	2–0 p.	x 2	20 p.	2
2.1	30 x	1/0 p.	x 1	30 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.