

# ENGLISH

WRITTEN PART

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YLIOPPILASTUTKINTOLAUTAKUNTA  
STUDENTEXAMENSNÄMNDEN

# 1 READING COMPREHENSION

1.1 Read texts 1.1a–1.1e 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 One Word: Plastic

Teaching your kids the basics of personal finance is important but also, let's face it, sort of a drag. Isn't there some entity you could outsource this chore to? Sure there is: Visa. In fact, Visa Buxx, a prepaid card aimed at 13- to 17-year-olds, is explicitly pitched as  
5 "a powerful financial education tool" that "helps your teen learn budgeting." The card first appeared five years ago and today has more than 200,000 users.

The tricky thing about selling such a card is that the end user and the customer are two different people with essentially opposite  
10 goals: the teenager, looking for new ways to spend money; and the parent, looking for ways to keep the teenager in check. This divide is clear on the Visa Buxx Web site, which looks as if it's targeting teenagers but which has content that speaks mostly to  
15 parents. Actually, it looks like a parent's *idea* of a site aimed at teenagers. For example, the selling points listed below the Buxx logo include "Powerful tool to learn financial responsibility" and "Safer than cash."

Rhonda Bentz, the Visa USA vice president for public affairs, explains that the idea is for the parent to load the Buxx card with  
20 money that can then be spent with any vendor that accepts Visa cards. Like any prepaid card, it's only good for as much money as has been paid beforehand; when that runs out, you have to transfer in more funds. So this is a handy way, Bentz maintains, for parents to fork over a kid's allowance or money for the movies or traveling  
25 abroad. In an emergency, it's easy to get the teenager extra dough, and it's safer than carrying around a wad of cash. Parents can also check the Buxx site whenever they want to see what their kid has used the card for.

But how does putting \$100 on such a card teach a teenager  
30 anything more about living within a budget than, say, doling out five \$20 bills? Bentz contends that, thanks to an itemized online account, teenagers can see how they've spent their money and learn that the reason they can't afford that new pair of Nikes is that they're spending "\$8 on a mochachino every other day." She

35 adds, “We try to encourage parents to sit down with their teens on  
a regular basis to review their Buxx spending habits.” She also  
points to the Buxx site’s “sensibility quiz,” which includes the  
multiple-choice question “What does a budget help you do?” (One  
40 possible answer that will not impress the folks: “Make impulse  
purchases.”)

The real burden, then, remains on the parent and the teenager  
to learn the right lessons from the card. And although it’s not exactly  
covered in the sensibility quiz, one useful starting point might be  
learning the psychological difference between spending with  
45 plastic and spending with cash. Cash cards, prepaid phone cards  
and such can feel like “money half spent,” making impulse  
spending far easier. In comparison, cash is so concrete, you know  
exactly how much you have left.

The reality may be that parents who opt for the Buxx card see  
50 it not as a more educational alternative to cash but as a less scary  
alternative to what their kids really want, and what one study found  
that nearly one in 10 teenagers already has – a real credit card. It’s  
hard to be enthusiastic about growing numbers of young people  
paying for things with plastic, but it’s even harder to be surprised  
55 by the trend. The credit-card industry sends out billions of  
solicitations a year and is more than happy to sign up the modern  
globe-trotting mocha-loving teenager. It seems perfectly  
understandable for parents to want something that looks like a  
credit card but that will not allow their child to add to the hundreds  
60 of billions of dollars that American consumers currently owe on  
their credit cards. To do that, the kids will have to wait until they  
are, you know, responsible adults.

Source: *The New York Times*, 2005

### 1.1b Try being green when you’re in the red

I agree with David Topples argument (‘What chance for a new  
Ecology Party?’, *Letters*, February 2005) that ‘what the  
65 environmental movement needs is more representation by  
individuals who can relate to the average man or woman in the  
street’. But I think there is a more fundamental truth. In our society  
the majority of people do not make, and do not know how to  
make, favourable environmental decisions; they are making  
70 economic decisions. The British national minimum wage totals  
less than £10,000 per annum; not much in an expensive country  
like ours.

75 We are told to eat organic food, shop locally and ethically, and buy fair trade. Each one of these pillars of the environmentalist's manifesto costs a lot of money. Could you persuade poor families not to buy supermarket own-label brands? Could you persuade them to turn their backs on the products they trust to do the job, the very same ones their mothers used?

80 Six months ago, you could open my cupboards and find them stocked with plainly labelled value-branded processed foods. I had just £10 a week to spend on food. Too hungry to care about GM or where it came from, my focus was strictly on getting as much as possible for the lowest price. I am now buying more ethical, local, fair-trade, organic food than I ever did before. So how did I  
85 make the change? It's not because I've suddenly become environmentally aware; it's because my weekly earnings have improved greatly since then.

Trevor Wearing  
By email

Source: *The Ecologist*, 2005

### 1.1c Polyglot parrots

90 Researchers are finding that some parrots have the ability to use language creatively to express meaning. One African grey parrot called Alex works with US psychologist Irene Pepperberg. Alex has learned many words and phrases, some of which he learnt to use in the right context without being taught. Alex is apparently  
95 not the first African grey to master the skill. Published in 1884, *Parrots in Captivity* by William Thomas Greene relates the story of another talking African grey parrot. It says: 'The bird was presented to us by a man who had lived in the East Indies for a long time. The bird could already speak well, but only Dutch. In a  
100 short time, however, he learned both German and French. These three languages he spoke as distinctly as a human being. He was so attentive that he often caught up expressions that had never been used before him: introducing them appropriately to the astonishment of every one.'

105 'He spoke single words and sentences in the Dutch language, and also introduced Dutch words with judgment between German ones when he did not know or had forgotten the German equivalent. He asked questions and returned answers, made requests and returned thanks; and used words correctly in relation

110 to time, place and persons. It is impossible for me to relate all that  
the bird did and said. He seemed almost a human being.’

Source: *The Ecologist*, 2005

### 1.1d Scoubi, Scoubidou

115 Quietly, ever so quietly, Britain has been gripped by a new toy  
craze. The toys don’t buzz or whirr, they don’t take batteries or  
plug into a computer. But Scoubidou is the surprise hit of the year,  
and despite arriving in the country only last October, is now selling  
more than a million packets a week.

120 It is an unlikely fad. The toy consists of 3ft plastic cords in bright  
colours. Children knot them in a variety of patterns to make  
keychains, necklaces, bracelets or even model animals. There have  
been no advertisements for Scoubidou on television or in print,  
and it is hard to imagine a more low-tech product. Yet, spurred  
only by word-of-mouth, the toy is sweeping through school  
playgrounds.

125 The woman responsible for the sudden turnaround is Amanda  
Miles, a promotional marketer from Bristol, who has single-  
handedly engineered the craze. Last September, Miss Miles’s 10-  
year-old twin sisters were overcome with jealousy when a classmate  
returned from a holiday in Europe, where Scoubidou was making  
one of its regular continental comebacks, with a packet of the  
strings.

130 “I rang around all the toy shops in Bristol trying to find them,”  
Miss Miles said. “Of course, no one stocked them, or had any  
idea what they were. The children in my sisters’ class were desperate  
for them, though. So I decided to take a big gamble and I imported  
135 100,000 packets from Holland.” Eight months later, Miss Miles,  
with no previous experience in the toy industry, is selling 500,000  
packs per week through her importing company, Purple Rhino  
Scoubidou.

140 “It’s bigger than Tamagotchi, bigger than Pokémon, bigger than  
Pogs,” Miss Miles said. “Scoubidou is both educational and  
creative. They’re superb for co-ordination skills as they’re not that  
easy. You really need to focus – but once you do, you can make  
anything.”

145 Other companies are also selling vast quantities of the strings  
often known either as “scoobies” or “skoobies”. Altogether, toy  
industry analysts suggest, well over a million packs costing between

150 £1 and £5 are being sold each week. Martin Grossman, the managing director of H. Grossman, a Glasgow-based toy manufacturer, says that the popularity of the toy has reinvigorated his business. He said: “It’s been a bit of a down time for the industry, but this has really helped to pick things up. Scoobies are probably accounting for about 55 per cent of our sales now, and we stock about 2,000 lines. We’ve sold 4.5 million packs already.”

155 Although Scoubidou was initially thought to appeal primarily to girls between six and eleven, the strings have had success with boys as well. “We had to change our packaging” said Grossman. “We’d done it up just for girls – but a quarter of our customers are boys.”

160 The threads have been sold in Britain in the past, although their popularity has never approached the current hysteria. Now, thanks to their affordability, which enables children to purchase the strings with their pocket money, Scoubidou has become the best selling product in a large number of toy departments. Last week the threads outsold all other toys combined by a ratio of 2-1 at Woolworths.

Source: *The Sunday Telegraph*, 2005

### 1.1e The Best Medicine

165 You’d expect most aid workers to arrive in Africa with food and antibiotics. But when Jamie Lachman heads there this fall, he’ll be packing a ukulele and a horn. In growing numbers, clowns are crossing borders just like doctors, taking big red noses instead of little black bags. They’re not as famous as the Live 8 musicians, but they share a commitment to trying to change conditions in Africa. The clowns are seeking to patch up emotional wounds rather than physical ones – and on that point they are serious. “We want to bring laughter to communities,” Lachmann says. “Our real goal is for the capacity for celebration to continue long after we’re gone.”

175 This year the American branch of Clowns Without Borders, which has been making these kinds of trips since 1996, is taking its organization one over-size step forward. It is embarking on a new initiative, Project Njabulo (‘joy’ in Zulu), which is intended to have a more lasting effect than past trips. For three months each year for the next three years, the project will send a handful of volunteers to teach the art of clowning to underprivileged kids and children affected by AIDS.

Source: *Newsweek*, 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 dina svar på sida A av svarsblanketten för språkproven.

The management team from Hotel Kämp in Helsinki recently participated in a “Back to the Floor” exercise whereby they gave up their management duties for one day in order to return to operative duties on the hotel floor. These duties included washing dishes, helping the cook, and standing at the main entrance as a doorman. The idea was to remind managers of the kind of work they once did when entering the hotel business. “This is a great way for the bosses to experience the work environment in which their team operates daily,” says Jan Nielsen, who has been General Manager of Hotel Kämp for the past four years.

Source: *meetinfinland*, 2005

a. Mitä Kämp-hotellin johto teki ja miksi?

Vad gjorde ledningen för Hotel Kämp, och varför?

Finnish students did very well in the first PISA survey in 2000, and even better in 2003. When asked whether there is still room for improvement, Professor Jouni Välijärvi, co-ordinator of the PISA survey in Finland says: “The basic teaching system in Finland seems to work well, but more emphasis should be put on encouraging young people to express their own views and opinions, as well as to seek out information independently. Other big challenges for the future will be to further improve student comfort and enjoyment in school and to develop interaction between students and teachers. Schools are places to grow, not just to learn.”

Source: *meetinfinland*, 2005

b. Mitä suomalaisissa kouluissa voitaisiin parantaa? (Kaksi asiaa.)

Vad skulle man kunna förbättra i skolorna i Finland? (Två saker.)

(continued on page 11)

- 1.1a**
1. What was Visa Buxx designed for?
    - A To help parents in budgeting
    - B To teach kids the value of money
    - C To make kids use credit cards
  2. What causes problems between parents and children?
    - A Kids spend too much money on useless things
    - B Parents try to control their kids' spending
    - C Kids don't want to learn budgeting
  3. What can parents do if their kids have Visa Buxx?
    - A They can take money from the account
    - B They can see what purchases the kids have made
    - C They can prevent their kids from losing their cash
  4. According to Visa, what does the Visa Buxx card teach kids?
    - A To see where their money goes
    - B To save for things every day
    - C To avoid impulse purchases
  5. What is the difference between spending with cash and prepaid plastic?
    - A Prepaid plastic is safer
    - B Cash is safer
    - C People react to them differently
  6. What is the real reason for parents to give their kids Visa Buxx?
    - A It is less dangerous than credit cards
    - B They want to support their kids financially
    - C It is more convenient for the parents
  7. What is said about American consumers?
    - A Many of them are responsible spenders
    - B Most of them have credit cards
    - C Many of them live on credit



- 1.1b**
8. What opinion do David Topple and Trevor Wearing share?  
A That there's a need for an Ecology Party  
B That the common people should get more attention  
C That the environmental movement should take to the streets
9. What is said about most Brits?  
A They put money first  
B They don't care about the environment  
C They earn the minimum wage
10. What would be difficult to do?  
A To change people's shopping habits  
B To make people behave more rationally  
C To persuade people to reject new products
11. What can be said about Trevor Wearing?  
A He has been environmentally aware all along  
B He's buying more but spending less  
C He has finally found work
- 1.1c**
12. What is special about Alex the parrot?  
A He has been taught to work  
B He can use language like a human being  
C He learns new tricks easily
13. What do we learn about William Thomas Greene?  
A He travelled in the East Indies  
B He was a writer  
C He didn't know any Dutch
14. What does Greene tell about the parrot he'd met?  
A He was a fast learner of foreign languages  
B He could introduce himself  
C He astonished everybody with his tricks
15. What did the bird do if he forgot a German word?  
A He asked for help  
B He went on speaking  
C He used another language

- 1.1d** 16. What is the main point in the first paragraph?
- A Scoubidou is a commercial success
  - B Scoubidou is unusually simple
  - C Scoubidou is very quiet
17. What is surprising about the popularity of Scoubidou?
- A That it is allowed even in playgrounds
  - B That it needs no new technology
  - C That it has spread on its own
18. What made Amanda Miles act?
- A Her little sisters were dying to have Scoubidou
  - B Scoubidou had sold out on the continent
  - C Her duties as a promotional marketeer
19. What did Amanda Miles do?
- A She contacted all the toyshops in Holland
  - B She joined an import firm
  - C She bought what she wanted from abroad
20. What makes Scoubidou such a great toy?
- A It is challenging
  - B It is easy to use
  - C It is complicated
21. What is said about Mr Grossman's business?
- A It is doing better than other companies
  - B It has improved
  - C It was saved by Scoubidou
22. What is said about boys?
- A Their interest surprised the manufacturer
  - B They were the best customers
  - C They thought the product was for girls
23. What makes Scoubidou such a best seller?
- A It is for sale in every toy department
  - B It is not expensive
  - C It is such a new idea

**1.1e 24. What is the purpose of Clowns Without Borders?**

**A To help other aid workers in Africa**

**B To improve the quality of life in Africa**

**C To arrange celebrations in Africa**

**25. What will Project Njabulo focus on?**

**A Poor and sick children**

**B Long-term improvement**

**C The use of local clowns**

The idea for a wireless heart rate monitor was invented and patented in Finland in the 1970s. Raija Laukkanen, Finland's only university lecturer in health-enhancing physical activity, reports: "When I came to work for Polar ten years ago, heart rate monitors were still those big, clumsy-looking objects. These days they are like trendy wristwatches. We are making rapid advances, not only in the field of design, but also technologically."

Source: *meetinfinland*, 2005

- c. Miten Laukkanen kuvailee pulssimittareita?  
Hur beskriver Laukkanen pulsmätare?

Research done by Nina af Enehjelm shows that idolisation of beauty queens in Finland originates from an interest in race and the uncertainty felt by Finns regarding their position with respect to people of other nations. In the 19th century, the then fashionable racial classification placed the Finns in a lowly position. "In the racial hierarchy, the European whites were in the highest position and beneath them were the yellow races. Because of their language and the shape of their skull, it was decided that Finns belonged to the Mongol race, and so were inferior to the whites." In 1934, in this ideological environment, Ester Toivonen from Finland was chosen as the most beautiful woman in Europe. That certainly gave a lift to Finnish self-confidence.

Source: *University of Helsinki Quarterly*, 2005.

- d. Miksi Ester Toivosen voitto nosti suomalaisten itseluottamusta?  
Varför stärkte Ester Toivonens seger finnarnas självförtroende?

Roses have been grown commercially in Finland since at least 1847. During the last two decades, growing roses has developed considerably. At the beginning of the 1990s, the use of artificial lighting began to spread, leading to year-round production. Liisa Särkkä has studied the best ways to improve the yield, quality and vase life of roses in year-round greenhouse production. Her research showed that roses need as much as six hours of darkness to last longer in the vase. A rose simply cannot tolerate the light of high-pressure sodium lamps, especially around the clock.

Source: *University of Helsinki Quarterly*, 2005.

- e. Minkä tärkeän seikan ruusunviljelyn tutkija sai selville?  
Vilken viktiga sak upptäckte rosodlingsforskaren?

## 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.*

Noah is a 15-year-old Canadian boy who lives in Manitoba, in a small, far-away place called Quill. When his mother and cousin Charlotte had to move to Toronto, the cousins started writing letters to each other.

### 2.1a Charlotte's letter

November 2, 1959

26. A about  
B by  
C off  
D out

Dear Noah,

Now here's something. We really needed money. We had run 26. Auntie's family in Vancouver said they had to wait a while 27 they could send more money to us. Auntie said, "Don't you worry. It's not your job as a young lady to worry. It's my job." So Auntie found work. That's 28 I wanted to tell you. You'll never guess where! It's the same movie theater she worked at when she was young. Do you remember 29 she talked so much about? The Northern Lights. It's still called that! Of course now there's a new owner. Auntie told me his name is Gus Wallant.

27. A because  
B before  
C when  
D if

28. A the one  
B what  
C which  
D whom

29. A one  
B the one  
C what  
D whom

30. A an investigation  
B a look  
C an outlook  
D a sight

This is what happened. Auntie went to have 30 at the theater, just to see if it was still there. She went by 31. She didn't plan on going in. But when

31. A her  
B hers  
C herself  
D her own

she got there she did. It was late afternoon. I was wandering around in the market, 32 I like to do. I had my five dollars but I didn't spend any of it. The doors were open to the movie theater and Auntie stood in the lobby. That's when Gus Wallant walks in and says, "What are you doing here?" They started talking. Auntie told him that she used to work there 33 ago. They talked a while and it came out that Auntie was looking for work. Gus Wallant said, "I don't suppose you'd want to work here again?" Auntie said that before she knew it she had said yes she 34. She told Gus Wallant that she'd do almost 35 kind of work except stand behind the refreshment counter. But Gus Wallant shook his head. He said there wasn't all that much else available. He ran the projector and a girl sold tickets. Plus 36 another girl who stands by the door and takes people's tickets before they go in to watch the movie. She tears their tickets in half and gives them half a ticket to keep. Then Gus Wallant said to her, "Your niece can see the movie for free on any night. If a customer asks you what you thought of a movie just say, 'Wonderful!' but try and say it in a way that means 37 the movie 37 the

32. A that  
B what  
C which  
D —
33. A for long  
B long time  
C a long time  
D for a long time
34. A did  
B wants  
C will  
D would
35. A all  
B any  
C each  
D some
36. A theirs  
B there's  
C that's  
D it's
37. A both - and  
B either - or  
C neither - nor  
D not - but

question were wonderful. Act 38 you're flattered to be asked."

So each week Auntie 39 there every night except one. She can choose the night she wants off. She has to tell Gus Wallant three days ahead of time, though, 40 night it is, and it can't be Saturday. Auntie said, "I'll change it every week." Auntie doesn't like us being apart most every night. I said I'd be okay. I can't tell yet if that's true. 41 it's not too bad. I promised Auntie that if I go out, I'd be back in the apartment by eight o'clock. Sometimes I'm back by then, sometimes I'm not.

Please write me another letter soon.

Love

Charlotte

38. A although  
B and  
C as if  
D while

39. A worked  
B had worked  
C has been working  
D was working

40. A that  
B this  
C what  
D the

41. A By far  
B Far from it  
C Farther and farther  
D So far

## 2.1b Noah's letter

November 30, 1959

Dear Charlotte,

Here is \$50, which you should give to Mother. When I read what you wrote about The Northern Lights, I thought of all the times Mother had talked about that place. I do not know what to say except that I hope it turns 42 to be a

42. A down  
B in  
C on  
D out

good thing, her working there. I told Sam and he said, "She has to 43 the rent, 44?" Maybe I will go to a movie whenever I 45 there.

I am a regular news reporter now, I 46 to the radio news and then I go over to the store and tell it to 47 comes in. "You know what is going on in Japan?" I say, then I tell what is going on in Japan. It is funny, but I thought 48 how I can know the news in almost every city but that the opposite is never true. What I mean is, Quill is 49 to people in those cities, except for you and Mother in Toronto. Quill could disappear and who would care? I told this thought to Aki Koivisto, and he said, "That's exactly why 50 here. We can just live our lives and 51 alone."

- 43. A buy  
B cost  
C pay  
D sell
- 44. A didn't she  
B doesn't she  
C won't she  
D wouldn't she
- 45. A get  
B will get  
C shall go  
D have gone
- 46. A concentrate  
B hear  
C listen  
D study
- 47. A whatever  
B whichever  
C whoever  
D whenever
- 48. A another day  
B one of these days  
C the other day  
D some day
- 49. A not famous  
B unknown  
C unpopular  
D unseen
- 50. A were living  
B do we live  
C we lived  
D we live
- 51. A are leaving  
B are left  
C be left  
D will leave



My days 52 working in the store and painting decoys, and also thinking a lot about what I am going to do. Sam and Hettie are being very nice, and they like 53 here, and like it when I read your letters out 54. I hope you don't mind. They don't mention the letters to 55 else.

One other thing. You know all the drawings that my friend Pelly did, paintings, too? They were stacked up under his bed and I had not looked at them 56 he died. Then I spent half a night looking at them 57. There were pictures of mail plane pilots. There were pictures of almost everybody in Quill, which I knew he was doing all the time. He had some drawings of a big circus tent, with him 58 his unicycle in front of a big audience and me 59 a megaphone. Some I had seen before, but some I had not, including two of me. So I send them for you and Mother to remember me by until I get there. Kiss Mother 60 me.

Love  
Noah

Source: Howard Norman,  
*The Northern Lights*, 1988

52. A are spending  
B are spent  
C have spent  
D spend
53. A I have been  
B I will be  
C me to be  
D that I was
54. A hard  
B loud  
C quiet  
D silent
55. A anyone  
B no one  
C someone  
D somebody
56. A but  
B since  
C whenever  
D while
57. A far and near  
B little by little  
C one by one  
D up and down
58. A driving  
B riding  
C hiking  
D traveling
59. A holding  
B keeping  
C speaking  
D touching
60. A by  
B for  
C to  
D with

## **2.2 Suomenkieliset koulut:**

*Käännä seuraavat ilmaukset 1–5 englanniksi. Kirjoita käännökset selvällä käsialalla kielikokeen vastauslomakkeen B-puolelle.*

### **Svenska skolor:**

*Översätt satserna 1–5 till engelska. Skriv översättningarna med tydlig handstil på sida B av svarsblanketten för språkproven.*

1. Anteeksi, etten soittanut sinulle aikaisemmin.  
Förlåt att jag inte ringde till dig tidigare.
2. Ei se mitään. Lähdetäänkö elokuvaan?  
Det gör ingenting. Ska vi gå på bio?
3. Isä ei anna minun lähteä.  
Pappa låter mig inte gå.
4. Hänen mielestään minun pitäisi opiskella enemmän.  
Han anser att jag borde studera mera.
5. Voinko tulla käymään teillä?  
Kan jag komma hem till er?

### 3 COMPOSITION

*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. It would have been a perfect holiday if only...**

Your holiday was spoiled by something. Tell what happened.

**2. Me and my money**

What is your relationship to money? Are you a spender or a saver? What advice would you give to those who are always broke?

**3. A present I'd like to give**

Describe a present you'd like to give and to whom. Explain why you'd like to make this person happy with your present.

## 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–1e</b>	25 x	1/0 p.	x 2	50 p.	1
<b>1.2</b>	5 x	2–0 p.	x 1,5	15 p.	2
<b>2.1a–1b</b>	35 x	1/0 p.	x 1	35 p.	3
<b>2.2</b>	5 x	2–0 p.	x 1	10 p.	4
<b>3</b>				99 p.	7
Yht. / Tot.				209 p.	

\*Painotus tapahtuu lautakunnassa.

Viktingen görs av nämnden.