

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 Home again in Dracula's castle

Dracula's castle has been returned to its rightful owner, who is not, it should be emphasised, a vampire, but an architect whose other home is in the suburbs of New York. At a ceremony in Transylvania, Bran Castle was handed back to Dominic Habsburg, the grandson of Romania's former Queen Maria, 60 years after he was forcibly removed as a 10-year-old by Romania's Communist government. "It was wintertime when it happened," Mr Habsburg said, recalling the moment in 1948 when his family was forced into exile. "We were expelled from the country, and we were only allowed to take a minimal amount of our belongings."

The 13th-century Gothic fortress, situated high on a rock, is believed to have inspired the portrayal of Dracula's castle in Bram Stoker's novel, which is described as "a vast ruined castle, from whose tall black windows came no ray of light, and whose broken battlements showed a jagged line against the sky". Prince Vlad the Impaler, the inspiration for Dracula himself, never owned it, but is believed to have paid it a visit. Thanks to the vampire connection, it is now one of Romania's leading tourist attractions, and peasants sell Dracula sweaters and wine at its gates.

The return of the castle had been talked about since the late 1990s, said Mr Habsburg. But the law that was eventually passed by the post-Communist government was so full of exclusions that it took five years, starting in 2001, to win the castle back. Romania's entry into the EU has acted as a catalyst, and the country recently established a fund worth about \$4.5bn to pay damages.

Mr Habsburg said he was "not OK" with the fact that the castle was associated primarily with Dracula. "It's fiction, and not a very nice fiction," he said. "But what can I tell you? It's part of the image today. For me it's my home, and it was my grandmother's home, and my grandmother was a fairytale queen in many senses of the word, so that would be a much nicer image for me."

Source: *Guardian Weekly*, 2006

1.1b Meat eaters need not apply

Meat eaters are being excluded from housing estates in Mumbai, long considered India's most liberal city, because of their diets. Middle-class Indians from neighbouring Gujarat and Rajasthan, strongly vegetarian states, have been attracted to Mumbai's booming economy and set up housing associations that condemn those who give in to the temptations of meat.

Estate agents report that even when higher offers are made by meat-eating clients they are rejected in favour of those who do not eat meat. Rejected house buyers have tried taking these exclusive housing societies to court but judges have not ruled in their favour.

In India there is no barrier to forming an association and making an apartment block, for example, exclusively Catholic or Hindu. Vegetarians say they too need segregation. "I live in a cosmopolitan society," Jayantilal Jain, a charity group trustee, told agencies. "But vegetarians should be given the right to admit who they want."

India has some 220 million vegetarians, the highest number in any country, and it is a custom deeply rooted among some Hindus and strict Jains. As a result fast-food outlets such as McDonald's do not serve beef or pork in India, and Kentucky Fried Chicken faced protests when it opened its latest store in Mumbai.

Source: *Guardian Weekly*, 2006

1.1c New set of rules for football

The original manuscript of the Rules of Association Football 1863 is finally being published in full by the Bodleian Library of Oxford University, which now preserves the well-worn original among some of the most beautiful and valuable books in the world.

The modest manuscript, covering everything from the length of a regulation football pitch and the definition of a free kick, to the disgrace of wearing football boots with projecting nails that could injure another player, was written in 1863 by a group of Oxford and Cambridge university graduates meeting in Lincoln's Inn Fields, London. Before the rules were set down, each public school played a different version of the game, and matches frequently ended in confusion over the outcome.

The rules, which made it on to a recent list of 12 books that changed the world, shaped the modern game. The Football

Association preserved the manuscript and eventually donated it to the Bodleian, but although the rules have been printed countless times the original manuscript has never been published in full.

70 The book comes with Victorian illustrations of the rules, demonstrated by moustached and whiskered gentlemen, many in pointy caps that make them look more like garden gnomes than sporting pioneers.

Source: *Guardian Weekly*, 2006

1.1d Endangered mariner

Seafarers have long believed that killing an albatross brings bad luck. But around 100,000 a year are slaughtered by longline
75 fishing, and 19 of the 21 species of albatross are now threatened with extinction. The birds can no longer reproduce fast enough to make up their numbers.

80 Longline fishing fleets trail lines up to 80 miles long behind them, each carrying thousands of baited hooks. Albatrosses and other sea birds feed on the bait, become hooked and drown. Some of the fishing fleets causing the greatest concern are those hunting Patagonian toothfish, worth \$7,000 a tonne, and southern bluefin tuna, single specimens of which have fetched \$100,000 in Japan. Swordfish and hake fisheries also have a serious effect on
85 albatrosses. Up to a third of the birds killed are victims of pirate vessels.

The Save the Albatross Campaign, set up in 2000 by BirdLife International, has recently started an Albatross Task Force to teach
90 fishermen how to reduce the slaughter. Mitigation techniques include flying bird-scaring streamers, weighting lines so they sink more quickly, dyeing bait blue which makes it harder for birds to see, using thawed bait which sinks faster, and setting lines at night when fewer albatrosses feed. Such techniques can reduce bird deaths from longlining by up to 95%, says the Royal Society for
95 the Protection of Birds in Britain.

100 Yachtsmen everywhere have a special empathy for albatrosses, which are found in every ocean of the world except the Arctic. The Volvo Ocean Race, from Spain to Sweden in 2005–2006, adopted the Save the Albatross Campaign. Meanwhile, Ellen MacArthur, the yachtswoman who broke the single-handed round-the-world record, has been participating in a sea-bird count on South Georgia.

105 But even though fishing fleets are reported to be losing some \$20m a year because albatrosses are caught instead of fish, these inexpensive and effective mitigation techniques are still not widely used. Winning over the hearts and minds of the fishing industry is proving to be the biggest challenge of all.

Source: *The Economist*, 2006

1.1e Sanctuaries for wildlife

110 More than a million species in the world are in danger from a warmer planet – including many of the UK’s birds and other creatures expected to lose feeding and breeding grounds as warmer, drier summers and wetter, stormier winters become more common. Experts have long warned that nature reserves will not help protect threatened species because habitats will shift with the weather. Now they are appealing to gardeners, whose land covers a greater
115 area than all the special reserves.

“Even the most unnatural garden is a habitat for some natural wildlife and gardeners can do their bit to create little bits of habitat wildlife can use,” said Chris Gibson, a senior conservation officer.

120 British birds are already showing signs of being seriously affected by the changing climate: 2004 was the worst breeding season on record for many seabirds, while the decline in farmland and woodland birds is at least partly attributed to changing weather patterns. There is particular concern for northern species, which
125 have less territory to move into as they look for cooler climates.

Wildlife gardening – making gardens more welcoming to wild creatures – is increasingly popular with conservationists as a way of providing new habitats between breeding areas. Among the tips suggested by English Nature is planting pollen-rich and bell-shaped plants for bees and colourful flowers to attract butterflies.
130

The British Trust for Ornithology has issued detailed advice for gardeners wanting to provide habitats for birds, including how to put out a variety of food in different places throughout the year. For example, people can attract large birds with nutrients left on
135 the lawn, hide cheese and seed under shrubs for smaller birds, and put black sunflower seeds, premium-grade peanuts and sunflower hearts in feeders for small birds.

Plants with berries provide food for birds in late autumn and early winter, and evergreen shrubs offer cover for nests, or other places for birds to hide from their enemies, advises the trust.

Each gardener and patch of land might seem too small to solve a global problem, but together they could make a huge difference, say the experts. Nearly two thirds of British adults are gardeners – more than twice the number who watch football.

One problem the conservationists must overcome, though, is a perception that wildlife gardening is messy, although experts point out that attracting species which eat pests is a way of naturally protecting flowers, shrubs and trees. Another is a tendency for gardeners to lure the most attractive and interesting creatures, ignoring the importance or situation of other less attractive or entertaining creatures.

Another issue highlighted by Gardening for Wildlife – and English Nature – is the need for gardeners to use less water. Tips include using water butts to collect rain, covering flowerbeds with bark or compost to stop them drying, allowing lawns to go brown if necessary, and planting drought-resistant plants and grass. English Nature's Gibson suggested using more Mediterranean plants which need less water, though other experts fear native species might be crowded out.

Source: *The Observer*, 2006

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 svaren med tydlig handstil på sida A av svarsblanketten för språkproven.

Young boys on the road

Two Australian boys, ten and six, drove 60 miles along a busy highway before they were pulled over, police said yesterday. Truck drivers contacted police on Sunday after seeing the brothers

driving along the Newell Highway in the north of New South Wales. Police caught up with the unidentified boys after they had travelled at speeds of up to 55mph. Police said that the remorseful boys had decided to pay their grandfather a surprise visit. They were given a talking to before being reunited with their grandparents.

Source: *The Guardian*, 2006

- a. Minne pojat olivat matkalla, ja kuinka poliisi sai tietää heistä?
Vart var pojarna på väg, och hur fick polisen vetskap om dem?

Mind your computer

“I remember a time when I was having many problems with my computer system, and every day something would break down. Because I believe machines reflect our consciousness, I realised that I was sending negative energy to the computer and I was expecting it to constantly break down. I had a message programmed into the computer, ‘Good Morning, how are you today? I work well when I am loved. I love you.’ In the morning when I turned on my computer, that message would appear. It’s amazing how I had no more problems with my computer.”

Source: *New Scientist*, 2005

- b. Mikä ongelma kirjoittajalla oli tietokoneensa kanssa, ja miten hän ratkaisi sen?
Vilket problem hade författaren med sin dator, och hur löste han det?

Crowds in local pools

Jim Knight, the schools minister, will launch the nationwide two-week programme on Tuesday. He wants a future where no one is afraid to jump into a swimming pool. Currently one in five 11-year-olds cannot swim 25m. Children who cannot swim will be put through intensive training over the next fortnight, spending half an hour every day in their local pool. The government aims to make sure every 11-year-old in the country can swim 25 metres.

“Every child should learn to swim,” Knight said. “It is an essential skill and is a fun way to exercise. We want to give as

(continued on page 11)

1.1a Home again in Dracula's castle

1. Why did Dominic Habsburg lose his home castle?
 - A His grandmother had died
 - B He was too young to defend his rights
 - C He had to leave the country
2. What is said about Vlad the Impaler?
 - A He was a relative of Dracula
 - B He was important to a novelist
 - C He lived in the Dracula castle for a while
3. Why did it take so long to return the castle to its owner?
 - A The law concerning the return was so complicated
 - B The EU tried to prevent the return
 - C The damage to the castle had to be repaired first
4. What does Mr Habsburg think of his castle?
 - A He's very happy about it
 - B He thinks it is like from a fairytale
 - C He doesn't like its connection to the story

1.1b Meat eaters need not apply

5. What is behind the discrimination against meat eaters?
 - A Mumbai's success attracts vegetarians from elsewhere
 - B Meat eaters are considered too liberal
 - C They are doing better than the others
6. How have many meat eaters reacted to their rejection?
 - A They have formed societies to fight it
 - B They have made better offers for the housing
 - C They have tried legal ways to get their rights
7. What is said about segregation in India?
 - A It is encouraged by the state
 - B Vegetarians support it
 - C Only Catholics and Hindus are in favour of it

8. Why doesn't McDonald's sell beef or pork burgers in India?
- A They don't want to anger millions of potential customers
 - B They could get into trouble with the law
 - C They received so much protest

1.1c New set of rules for football

9. What is said about the original manuscript?
- A It's not in very good shape
 - B A printing house is preparing it for publication
 - C The Bodleian Library has had it since 1863
10. Why were the rules written down?
- A Students constantly argued during the games
 - B Cambridge and Oxford demanded it should be done
 - C It had been difficult to decide the winner in games
11. How did the library get hold of the manuscript?
- A It bought the manuscript from the Football Association
 - B It was accidentally found among other library books
 - C The library received it as a gift

1.1d Endangered mariner

12. Why is the albatross in danger of dying out?
- A There are too few birds left to lay enough eggs
 - B Seafarers kill them by the thousands
 - C The different species threaten each other
13. Why is longline fishing so dangerous to seabirds?
- A Birds get caught in the lines
 - B Birds try to eat the food attached to the hooks
 - C They are hunted by fishing fleets
14. Apart from large-scale fishing, what else threatens the albatross?
- A Big fish like toothfish and swordfish
 - B Illegal fishing boats
 - C They are killed for money

15. Why was Albatross Task Force founded?
A To find more albatross-friendly ways of fishing
B To stop fishermen from hunting albatrosses
C To inform the general public about the protection of bird life
16. What connects The Volvo Ocean Race and Ellen MacArthur?
A Sailing around the world
B They both broke records
C They help to save seabirds
17. Why does the Albatross Task Force have difficulties in succeeding?
A It has lost too much money
B It has trouble convincing fishermen
C Its techniques are too complicated

1.1e Sanctuaries for wildlife

18. How will global warming affect British wildlife?
A Many native species will disappear
B It will be more difficult for wildlife to find food
C Nature reserves will become crowded
19. What happened in 2004?
A Many seabirds failed to produce offspring
B Woodland birds almost died out
C The weather was particularly difficult
20. What does English Nature suggest that gardeners should do?
A Redo their gardens to look more like wild nature
B Let their gardens go wild
C Plant certain attractive plants
21. What does the bird organisation want gardeners to do?
A They should build bigger gardens
B They should build nests for birds
C They should make their gardens more wildlife-friendly

22. What advice do gardeners get to help birds?
A Where to put food for different birds
B How to build new nesting places for birds
C When to start feeding birds
23. What is said about British grown-ups?
A Most of them are football fans
B Most of them have gardens of some sort
C Most of them are keen on helping wildlife
24. What kind of animals should gardeners try to attract?
A Endangered species
B Various kinds of animals
C Entertaining species
25. What is another important thing for gardeners to learn?
A How to prevent their lawns from going brown
B How to water the plants better
C How to be more economical with water

many pupils as possible confidence in the water.” The scheme is part of the national school sport strategy that aims to offer children at least four hours of sport a week.

Source: *The Observer*, 2006

- c. Mitä Englannin 11-vuotiaista sanotaan, ja mitä hallitus aikoo tehdä?
Vad sägs det om 11-åringarna i England, och vad tänker regeringen göra?

Whose job?

A university graduate has been denied a job working in a museum because he is white. Officials from Brighton and Hove Council told Kieron Keenan, 23, that he could not apply for a post at the Royal Pavilion because of his ethnicity.

Under pressure to increase their percentage of workers from ethnic minorities, they said that they would accept applications only from people of African, AfroCaribbean, Asian or Chinese descent for the £9,000-a-year trainee museum assistant post.

The Race Relations Act allows employers such “positive discrimination” when ethnic minority staff in the type of work are under-represented. Bert Williams, who runs the Brighton and Hove Black History Project, said: “Yes, the council must have a more representative workforce but this is not the way... because it’s another form of discrimination.”

Source: *The Times*, 2006

- d. Mitä Kieron Keenanille tapahtui ja miksi?
Vad hände Kieron Keenan och varför?
- e. Mitä mieltä Bert Williams on asiasta?
Vad anser Bert Williams om saken?

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 Cycling squad with no helmets

A police force has banned its civilian bobbies from patrolling on special-bought bicycles – because they haven't got helmets. Five months 26 Enfield Borough police invested in 12 bikes to help its Community Support Officers patrol parks. But not one officer 27 the cycles yet because the North London force will not risk sending them out on to the roads in case they have 28 accident. The bikes were delivered 29 July, but delays in getting safety kits – including lights, helmets and reflective jackets for the riders – mean the kits 30 until the New Year. In the meantime, the officers have been 'off-road' training, 31 cycling proficiency tests.

Exactly 32 has caused the delay in the arrival of the safety kits is unclear, but a force spokesman denied yesterday

26. A ago
B then
C later
D since
27. A are using
B have used
C has used
D will use
28. A a
B an
C the
D –
29. A in
B at
C on
D since
30. A have arrived
B are arriving
C will not arrive
D does not arrive
31. A taking
B take
C took
D has taken
32. A that
B which
C it
D what

- that 33 a funding issue. She said: 'Sometimes it takes a while for the safety kits to arrive because they have to be made to individual specifications for each officer with the appropriate badges and name tags. If the Community Support Officers are going to use the bikes, they must have good 34. The bikes are not in use for patrols 35 the moment, but the CSOs are continuing their patrols on 36 and in vehicles they already have. They decided to get the bikes 37 Enfield has lots of green spaces and they are a very good way 38 around in them.'
- Police 39 making increasing use of bikes again in recent years. Bikes allow the officers to respond quickly and chase suspected criminals down alleys and lanes 40 cars cannot enter. But until the helmets arrive, Enfield police are taking no chances – particularly as forces have become victims of Britain's spiralling compensation culture. Last year, an officer from the elite National Crime Squad, Detective Constable James Mann, made a claim for damages of more than £100,000 after injuring his
33. A they had been
B there had been
C it has had
D there were
34. A gadgets
B equipment
C helmet
D product
35. A by
B at
C in
D on
36. A walking
B walk
C feet
D foot
37. A because
B until
C though
D after
38. A get
B getting
C of getting
D after getting
39. A is starting
B starts
C beginning
D have begun
40. A who
B which
C what
D of which

back when he 41 from a chair at work. And in 2003, former PC Lesley O'Shea sued the Met for £200,000 for back injuries sustained after slipping on a banana skin.

Community Support Officers 42 by the then Home Secretary David Blunkett to provide a reassuring street presence. Dubbed 'Blunkett's bobbies', they are confined to patrolling and issuing spot fines for minor offences, such as graffiti and anti-social behaviour.

Source: *Daily Mail*, 2005

2.1b Mark and Matt

Mark and Matt played together every afternoon after school while Grace handed out carrot sticks and bits of apple, read them stories, and negotiated the occasional dispute. The daily routine 43 in February. Bill 44 to me that Mark had been "very upset" after his mother's Christmas visit and that he and Lucille had decided together that Mark would be better off with her in Texas. I didn't press Bill for 45. The few times he spoke to me about his son,

41. A fell
B felt
C felled
D fallen
42. A have created
B were creating
C created
D were created
43. A ends
B has ended
C will break
D was broken
44. A told
B agreed
C explained
D extended
45. A explanation
B comment
C apology
D details

his soft voice would tighten and his eyes would settle 46 beyond me – on a wall or a book or a window. Bill made three visits to Houston 47 spring. During those long weekends, he and Mark holed up in a motel, watched cartoons, took walks, played with Star Wars men, and read *Hansel and Gretel*. “48 he wants to hear – over and over again,” Bill said. “I know it 49.”

Bill 50 Mark with his mother, but he took the story with him and began to work on a series of constructions that would become his own version of the tale.

Source: Siri Hustvedt, *What I Loved*, 2003

46. A somewhere
B anywhere
C everywhere
D nowhere
47. A the
B that
C on that
D on
48. A Everything that
B Which
C That's all
D Only
49. A thorough
B outside
C hardly
D by heart
50. A had to leave
B were leaving
C have left
D had been left

2.2 Fill in the blanks using the suggestions 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 Ghosty Boy

1 after his story, Erica and I 2 on the end of Matt's bed. “I have the Ghosty Boy feeling,” he said.

“3 the Ghosty Boy?” Erica asked, 4 over him. She put her lips to his forehead.

1. Eräänä iltana /
En kväll
2. *sit*
3. Kuka on / Vem är
4. *lean*

“He’s a boy in my dreams.”
 “5 about him a lot?” I asked.
 Matt nodded. “6 a face and he can’t talk, but he can fly. Not like Peter Pan, just 7 off the ground and then he sinks down. 8 he’s here, but other times he’s away.”
 “Where 9?” Erica asked.
 “I don’t know. 10 there.”
 “11 a name,” I said, “other 12 Ghosty Boy?”
 “Yes, but he can’t talk, Dad, so he can’t say!”
 “Oh yes, I 13.”
 “He doesn’t frighten you, 14, Matt?” Erica said.
 “No, Mom,” he said. “He’s kind of inside me, you see. Half in me, and half out of me, and I know he is not 15 real.”

5. Uneksitko /
Drömmer du
6. Hänellä ei ole /
Han har inte
7. vähän/litet
8. Joskus/Ibland
9. hän menee / går han
10. En ole koskaan ollut /
Jag har aldrig varit
11. Onko hänellä / Har han
12. kuin/än
13. unohdin/glömde
14. vai kuinka / eller hur
15. oikeastaan/egentligen

Source: Siri Hustvedt, *What I Loved*, 2003

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. Improving my town/village

How can we make life better and people happier in our own towns/villages? Give some of your ideas.

2. My advice to a couch potato

What should a couch potato do to get back into shape?

3. A job interview

You have been invited for a job interview. You can tell about the interview itself or how you prepared for it.

KOKEEN PISTEITYS / POÄNGSÄTTNINGEN AV PROVET

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