

# ENGLISH

WRITTEN PART

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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 Mare's milk

How would you like a delicious horse sandwich? The French have their specialist butchers called *boucheries chevalines* and the Italians their *salame di cavallo* sausages, but for some reason horse meat is taboo in Great Britain. The same goes for horse milk – yet  
5 across much of the world, mare's milk is regarded with no more suspicion than goat's or sheep's. Some societies even consider it a luxury item.

Mare's milk is not a new fad, but it is coming back into fashion. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century it was so popular in Germany that it was  
10 delivered door to door. More recently it has enjoyed a revival in continental Europe, with horse dairy farms springing up in Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Norway. In central Asia, mare's milk is a common food, though they prefer it with a kick. In Mongolia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan the tradition is to ferment  
15 it in a horse-hide sack for a few days until it turns into a frothy and mildly alcoholic beverage called *kumis*, or *alrog* in Mongolia.

Where can you go for a refreshing cup of mare's milk? Most of it is sold as a freeze-dried powder, though there are also places where you can get it fresh. The food hall of the famous *Le Bon*  
20 *Marché* department store in Paris sells bottles of organic *lait de jument*, produced from thoroughbred mares on an organic farm in Burgundy, but it doesn't come cheap: a quarter of a litre will set you back €12. But according to some experts, it's worth it. Mare's milk is lighter and sweeter than cow's milk, with notes of water-  
25 melon and wild grass, and a nutty undertone.

Novelty aside, there may be good reason to pour some mare's milk on your breakfast cereal. Long thought to have curative properties, mare's milk has been promoted as a help in digestive problems, elixir for the liver, and tonic for general sickness. It  
30 may be good for the skin too. Legend has it that Cleopatra bathed in ass's milk to soften and whiten her skin; scientists have recently discovered that ass's milk cannot be told from mare's.

Whether there is any truth to these claims remains to be seen, but there is one group of people for whom mare's milk has proven its benefits. Infants with severe food allergies will often tolerate mare's milk when all other milk makes them sick. Recent research suggests that this is because mare's milk is closer in composition to human milk than that of any other mammal.

So how on earth do you milk a horse? It takes considerable skill. Unlike a cow, a mare will not lactate unless her foal is present – and there is the ever-present danger of getting a flying hoof in the face.

Source: *New Scientist*, 2007

## 1.1b P.D. James

Born Phyllis Dorothy James in 1920, the 85-year-old crime writer published her first book in 1962. She has two daughters, five grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. She lives in Holland Park, west London. She tells us:

“Because I'm at my best in the morning, that's when I like to write. That can be anywhere, as long as I've got good table space, a comfortable chair and good light. I do perhaps three hours, which is as much new creative writing as I can probably do in a day. Then Joyce, my personal assistant, comes at 10am. She's invaluable and a great friend. We've been together 15 years. When she arrives, we have coffee and I dictate what I've written. I like to write by hand, and it can be a terrible scribble, so sometimes I have to say ‘What on earth is that word?’”

I don't begin a book until I have an idea that really excites me. I open my imagination and wait for it to come. Up till now, it always has. But I never get a new idea when I'm writing. During that time, my whole mind is engaged in that particular book. I live with my characters, and as I write they reveal themselves to me. I plot in great detail before I start. It's interesting, though, because however carefully it's planned, I never get exactly the book I thought I was going to write.

I do a great deal of research. I go to the place and I look at the skies, the flora and fauna, the people and how they speak, the architecture. Then there's the forensic part. In *The Murder Room*, I had a man killed by having petrol thrown over him in a car and being set alight; Who would be first at the scene? What tests would

70 they do? How far would the fire spread? I spent time at Scotland  
Yard finding out.

People often ask: 'Are you afraid of giving people ideas?' I don't think so. If murderers tried to do the complicated things that happen in fiction, they'd often be found out. I believe that very few of us are capable of murder. I think we can be capable of homicide in self-defence, or to protect somebody weaker than ourselves. But to plan somebody's murder is a particularly heinous crime and I think few people would do that. I have met murderers, though. I went to give a talk on creative writing at a prison on the Isle of Wight. At the end, one of them said: 'We should get together, Ms James. You've got the talent and I've got the experience.'

80 I have two daughters: Claire is my elder and Jane my younger. Jane was born in Queen Charlotte's hospital during the worst of the flying bombs in 1944. While I was waiting for her to be born, I stayed with a doctor and his family in Hampstead. Because I was heavily pregnant and had a small child, we slept in the cellar to be safe. As this terrible noise was going on overhead, I would immerse myself in Jane Austen's world. She was a great comfort to me, so I named my second daughter after her.

90 From a very early age I knew I wanted to be a writer. We had a family magazine that I wrote and edited. I won the short story prize at school. But I was a very late beginner. It was because of the war. My husband, Connor, came back from the war and wasn't well. So, I had to work, first in the health service, then, after my husband died, in the Home Office. All that experience was tremendously useful to me as a writer.

95 I'm currently reading a biography of Peter Hall. Reading is so important for children, for all of us, because we are lending our own imaginations – it's a symbiotic relationship with the writer. But sometimes, at the end of the day, one can be too tired to read. That's when television is relaxing. I particularly like history programmes. After the 10 o'clock news I go to bed. Sometimes I dream, but never about my characters. However, often in the morning, if I've got a problem with a book, I wake up and it'll be solved in the most extraordinary way."

Source: *The Sunday Times Magazine*, 2005

## 1.1c Have you heard the one about...

105 “Laughter is the shortest distance between two people,” said the  
late Victor Borge, a Danish entertainer who was perhaps the  
forerunner of globalised stand-up comedy. Traditionally found in  
English-speaking countries, this unique form of entertainment is  
110 exploring its way around the world. Jongleurs, a chain of British  
comedy clubs, has begun regular shows in Marbella. It also has  
plans for clubs elsewhere, including Poland and Israel, employing  
comedians who can speak the relevant language.

Comedians themselves are even more adventurous. Eddie  
Izzard, a British comedian who has performed in French, is now  
115 learning German to do gigs in Berlin. Addy van der Borgh, another  
British comedian, recently toured the Middle East – perhaps a  
surprising destination, considering that his show is based on his  
past alcoholism. And comedians from countries without a strong  
stand-up tradition are beginning to reciprocate: at this year’s  
120 Edinburgh Fringe Festival, a group of Dutch comedians were the  
subject of a documentary about their unusual success.

Why is stand-up spreading so fast? Partly because American  
sitcoms have been sold to almost every country with cable  
television, and their brand of international humour has made all  
125 forms of comedy more accessible. Nick Wilty, a globe-trotting  
comedian who has played in 92 countries, says he was surprised  
how well his recent gig in Iceland went down, with the audience  
getting all the jokes.

In some places it is harder. Mr Wilty recounts his time in  
130 Singapore, where he had to produce a list of ten subjects to talk  
about (and was given a list of banned ones, including politics, sex  
and religion). He suggested such topics as “the fox population of  
south-east Kent” but got away with most of his usual material, as  
his government minder could not follow his chatter. Another  
135 experience was more sobering: having done the first live gig in  
Bali, he discovered that the club had closed; the organisers felt it  
would be irresponsible to advertise large gatherings of tourists to  
potential terrorists.

If live comedy is going global, its international capital remains  
140 London, where stand-up is thriving. Scouts and bookers for clubs  
around the world come to London to spot new talent. And many  
American comedians, including Dave Fulton and Rich Hall, have

settled in London where they have more freedom to develop material, and are paid better.

145 Some wonder whether the market has reached its limits. Ian Wilson, an agent, thinks so, and for the worse. He saw Jongleurs increase their outlets from two to 14 between 1996 and 2001 (they now have 17), but argues that there was not “a 700% increase in good comics”. He believes a similar thing caused a decline in the  
150 American market, and fears that Britain could soon become a victim of its own success.

Clubs open and clubs close. It does not matter too much. The industry is stuffed with talent. And the general feel-good factor of humour suggests that stand-up comedy may well survive in the  
155 global climate that provides so little else to laugh at.

Source: *The Economist*, 2004

## 1.2 **Suomenkieliset koulut:**

*Lue seuraavat tekstit ja vastaa 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.*

Thieves broke into an ambulance to steal a satellite navigation system as the staff were saving the life of a heart attack patient. The crew were answering a 999 call in Newport, Gwent, when the ambulance window was smashed. The ambulance could not be driven and a replacement had to be sent to take the patient to hospital.

- a. Miten varkaat pääsivät kohteeseensa, ja mitä he veivät?  
Hur kom tjuvarna in, och vad tog de?
- b. Mitä varkaudesta aiheutui, ja miten tilanteesta selvittiin?  
Vad ställde stölden till med, och hur klarade man situationen?

Council workers are protesting after they were banned from wearing flip-flops in the office. Managers at Oldham council in Greater Manchester have banned staff from wearing the popular summer-wear to work due to health and safety fears. They claim that banning the loose footwear will help to reduce workplace accidents such as trips and falls. But staff have branded the move as “health and safety gone mad”.

The plan to ban the cool sandals was approved earlier this week as part of the council’s spills, trips and falls policy. Brian Armstrong, the secretary of the union which represents council staff, said: “There are jobs where flip-flops are not suitable. But if you are sitting with your feet under a desk I do not see many problems.”

- c. Miksi työntekijät protestoivat?  
Varför protesterade de anställda?
- d. Miten viranomaiset perustelivat asiaa?  
Vilket skäl anförde myndigheterna i frågan?

### **A Letter to the Editor:**

Sir,

Why do so many young women insist on applying make-up while going to work by train in the morning? This is most off-putting for the average middle-aged male trying to read his newspaper. How would they like it if we suddenly started to have a shave or apply hair cream to our thinning locks?

TS, Hildenborough, Kent.

- e. Mistä yleisönosastoon kirjoittava valittaa?  
Vad klagar insändarskribenten på?

Source: *The Daily Telegraph*, 2007

## 1.1a Mare's milk

1. What is said about horse meat?
  - A It's not appreciated everywhere
  - B The French are especially fond of it
  - C Horse sandwiches are common in Italy
2. What is said about horse's (mare's) milk?
  - A It's a luxury drink in many countries
  - B The English wouldn't dream of drinking it
  - C Goat's milk is thought to be better
3. What shows that mare's milk is popular again?
  - A In Germany it is delivered to homes
  - B Many horses are bred for their milk only
  - C Europeans enjoy it as a health drink
4. What is typical of mare's milk in central Asia?
  - A It's the only milk available
  - B It's not served fresh
  - C It's mixed into other drinks
5. Where can you get fresh mare's milk?
  - A On organic horse farms only
  - B In some Parisian food halls
  - C In a few select places
6. What health benefits is mare's milk said to have?
  - A It can help with many skin problems
  - B It can help in digesting food
  - C It cures liver diseases
7. What is said about Cleopatra?
  - A Her skin was naturally white and soft
  - B Instead of mare's milk, she drank ass's milk
  - C She wanted to make her skin more beautiful



8. Why can allergic babies drink mare's milk?  
A It has special ingredients  
B It's much like mother's breast milk  
C It tastes better than any other milk
9. What makes milking a horse more complicated than milking a cow?  
A You need to be specially careful  
B A horse gives milk only at certain moments  
C A horse is usually much taller

### 1.1b P.D. James

10. What do we learn about P.D. James's working habits?  
A She works very regularly  
B She can work even in difficult circumstances  
C She always waits for the right moment
11. What does Joyce do?  
A She chats and has coffee with the writer  
B She corrects and revises the writer's text  
C She types the handwritten texts
12. What does P.D. James tell about the creation of a book?  
A She gets new ideas while writing  
B She does a lot of planning before writing  
C She writes about characters she has lived with
13. Why did the writer go to Scotland Yard?  
A She wanted to get a murder's details right  
B She was questioned by the police  
C She was interested in hearing the police's view
14. What does P.D. James say about committing murder?  
A It's difficult not to leave any traces  
B It's difficult to plan one  
C Not many people are able to do it

15. What is said about P.D. James's younger daughter?  
A She was named after a famous writer  
B She was born in a cellar  
C She nearly died in the bombings
16. Why did P.D. James start her profession rather late?  
A She wanted to work outside the home  
B She had to support her family  
C She didn't trust her talents
17. Why does P.D. James value reading?  
A It teaches you concentration  
B It connects you with the writer  
C It improves your vocabulary

**1.1c Have you heard the one about...**

18. What is said about stand-up comedy?  
A It originated in English-speaking countries  
B Clubs all over the world now have regular stand-up shows  
C English is the dominant language used for it
19. What is new about some stand-up comedians?  
A They make jokes about alcoholism  
B They may perform in more than one language  
C They also make documentaries
20. Why has stand-up comedy become so popular globally?  
A The jokes are simple and universal  
B People watch the same kinds of programmes  
C People like all kinds of comedy
21. What happened to Mr Wilty in Singapore?  
A His show was censored  
B He wasn't required to change much  
C He had to joke about foxes

22. Why couldn't Mr Wilty perform in Bali more than once?
- A His topics were not accepted
  - B The organizers were afraid of terrorism
  - C He didn't attract enough audience
23. What makes London special?
- A It has more clubs than other cities
  - B New stand-up comedians can find work there more quickly
  - C The stand-up tradition is appreciated more there
24. What does Ian Wilson think of stand-up comedy?
- A That quality does not improve with quantity
  - B That it has been successful too long
  - C That Americans have begun to dislike it
25. What is the point in the last paragraph?
- A Any humour is welcome nowadays
  - B Stand-up comedy has a great future
  - C The global climate agrees with stand-up comedy

## 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.*

### Ed Yost

Ed Yost, who died on May 27 aged 87, created the modern hot air balloon.

In the 26 century, the Montgolfier brothers had pioneered 27 idea of using a fire to heat air inside a balloon enough to enable manned flights; but the fires they used tended to burn out quickly. Gas balloons had been developed, but the hydrogen 28 were dangerous and helium balloons 29 to be expensive and difficult to launch. Yost returned to the brothers' original idea of 30 air, but using modern gas burners rather 31 open fire.

In 1960, he fastened two propane tanks to a chair-like device, attached 32 thing to a balloon made from a newly-developed heat-resistant material and made the first ever free flight of the modern hot air balloon, spending twenty-five minutes in the air.

26. A 1800  
B 18  
C 18<sup>th</sup>  
D eighteen
27. A a  
B an  
C the  
D –
28. A one  
B ones  
C one's  
D –
29. A tried  
B aimed  
C tended  
D attempted
30. A heat  
B to heat  
C heated  
D the heated
31. A as  
B than  
C with  
D –
32. A all  
B whole  
C the whole  
D total

Yost 33 to refine his design and developed improved materials and systems 34 landing. He also developed the distinctive “teardrop” shape of the modern hot air balloon envelope.

In 1963 he and a colleague made the first hot air balloon flight 35 the English Channel to France. The flight took three hours and seventeen minutes. The balloon just 36 the power lines on its descent and, on arrival, the two men 37 marched to the local police. The police having concluded that the men had arrived in France with 38 suspicious intention, they were taken to meet the local mayor, a celebrated First World War balloonist. 39 champagne and pastries, Yost and his colleague were taken to a local restaurant for a banquet. Yost was rather surprised when, in the middle of proceedings, the elderly mayor 40 him to the gents in order to show the balloons which he had had tattooed on his buttocks.

33. A went  
B went on  
C went out  
D went up
34. A with  
B for  
C on  
D to
35. A across  
B on  
C through  
D up
36. A hit  
B failed  
C missed  
D touched
37. A is  
B has  
C had  
D were
38. A a  
B any  
C no  
D some
39. A After  
B At  
C By  
D With
40. A take  
B takes  
C took  
D taken

Paul Edward Yost 41 on a farm near Bristow, Iowa, 42 June 30, 1919, and studied at the Boeing School of Aeronautics in Oakland. In 1940 he was hired as a civilian employee of the Army and ordered to balloon design technology. After the war he worked for several years as a civilian pilot in Alaska. But in 1949 he was hired 43 the American cereal food giant General Mills, which had a high-altitude research division doing contract work for the US Navy. He 44 a key figure in developing balloons 45 of reaching high altitudes. In 1952 he sent a balloon into the stratosphere to study cosmic 46. Later Yost and three colleagues founded 47 own balloon research company at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, to work on government contracts. They became involved 48 secret operations, carrying agents and anti-Communist leaflets over the Iron Curtain from West Germany. 49 the Vietnam war he developed an unmanned balloon to take photographs behind enemy lines.

41. A is born  
B has born  
C was born  
D had been born
42. A at  
B in  
C on  
D during
43. A as  
B by  
C in  
D with
44. A came  
B became  
C becomes  
D has come
45. A capable  
B able  
C possible  
D probable
46. A race  
B rays  
C raise  
D rise
47. A a  
B his  
C their  
D -
48. A at  
B in  
C on  
D with
49. A At  
B During  
C Under  
D Within

In 1976 Yost began a solo attempt to cross 50 Atlantic in a balloon with a specially-designed boat-shaped gondola in case he went down at sea, 51 he did, 200 miles east of the Azores, after setting off from the coast of Maine. Though he 52 to reach his destination, Yost set records for distance and time, having travelled 2,740 miles in 107 hours and 37 minutes.

A 53 of the Balloon Federation of America, Yost was kicked out after differences with some of his co-founders. He reacted by enrolling his dog 54 a member and sending critical letters in his 55 name to the organization's magazine.

50. A a  
B an  
C the  
D -
51. A that  
B what  
C when  
D which
52. A failed  
B missed  
C managed  
D succeeded
53. A finder  
B finding  
C found  
D founder
54. A as  
B to  
C till  
D -
55. A dog  
B dogs  
C dog's  
D of dog

Source: *The Daily Telegraph*, 2007

- 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**.

### Ice makers

In the summer of 1809 the poet Byron and his friends visited Venice and 1 ice cream in the cafes. How was the ice cream made when there 2 no refrigerators?

Ice was made in the Iranian desert 3 ago by 4 exposing a very shallow reservoir to the cold night air. At night in the desert there are no clouds to reflect back heat 5 from the ground, so the temperature goes down rapidly. The reservoir cooled, and the ice 6 formed on its surface was collected in the morning. These reservoirs 7 with a wall to shade them from the morning sunshine.

Ice 8 a major product of Switzerland's Lac de Joux, where you can visit the ice harvesters' museum. During winter, this elevated and exposed lake freezes over. The 9 layer of ice was then collected, stored in large volumes insulated by hay, and 10 throughout the following year.

1. *eat*

2. *be*

3. tuhansia vuosia /  
tusentals år

4. yksinkertaisesti/  
enkelt

5. *rise*

6. joka/som

7. *build*

8. on ollut / har varit

9. paksu/tjock

10. *sell*

Source: *New Scientist*, 2006



### 3 PRODUCTION

Do **all three** of the following tasks. They should be 35–50 words each. Please write **clearly** on the notebook paper (*konseptipaperi/konceptpapper*) provided. Follow the guidance. Count the number of words in each task and write that number at the end of each task.

#### 3.1 A Letter to the Editor

Sir,

Why do so many young women insist on applying make-up while going to work by train in the morning? This is most off-putting for the average middle-aged male trying to read his newspaper. How would they like it if we suddenly started to have a shave or apply hair cream to our thinning locks?

TS, Hildenborough, Kent.

Source: *The Daily Telegraph*, 2007

Read the letter and write a comment. You can agree or disagree with the writer.

#### 3.2 A film critique

Write a film critique, favourable or unfavourable, for your class paper. Here is a model for you. Choose your film.

“*The City of Violence* is an average Korean gangster thriller. The plot is hardly worth following, but the fights are frequent, messy and entertaining.”

Source: *The Daily Telegraph*, 2007

#### 3.3 Lost

While travelling in London, you lost something that is of great value to you. Or you may think it was stolen. Write a notice to put in a newspaper, describing the lost object and the circumstances (time, place, etc.) where this probably happened. Offer a reward for getting it back.

## 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-c</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>2.1</b>	30 x	1/0 p.	x 1	30 p.	3
<b>2.2</b>	10 x	1-0 p.	x 1	10 p.	4
<b>3.1</b>				33 p.	7
<b>3.2</b>				33 p.	8
<b>3.3</b>				33 p.	9
Yht./Tot.				209 p.	

\*Painotus tapahtuu lautakunnassa.  
Viktingen görs av nämnden.