

# ENGLISH

WRITTEN PART

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YLIOPPILASTUTKINTOLAUTAKUNTA  
STUDENTEXAMENSNÄMNDEN

# 1 READING COMPREHENSION

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

## 1.1a Postcard: Managua

A year after Irish rocker Bono visited Nicaragua in 1986 to raise awareness about Central American war refugees, U2 released its smash-hit album *The Joshua Tree*, and Nicaraguans immediately recognized that one of the songs seemed to be written about their country. It wasn't, but 20 years later, most people here still hold as fact that *Where the Streets Have No Name* was written about Managua, a low and unplanned capital city where, well, the streets are unnamed.

The Managua of today still has the feeling of a rural backwater that hopes one day to grow up to be a capital city. No building is taller than ten stories. There are still more trees than buildings, and going "downtown" means going to the Metrocentro shopping mall.

Finding one's way around Nicaragua means developing an intimate understanding of the relations between current and past landmarks, some of which were destroyed more than 30 years ago in the 1972 earthquake. The quake and the civil war between the *contras* and the Sandinistas disrupted, among other things, plans to number the streets. And so giving directions here is still a "Socratic" technique, based on first determining what the direction asker knows, then working backward from there.

For example, if a foreigner asks "How do you get to the Nicaraguan Tourism Institute?" the conversation might go like this:

"Well, do you know where Casa de Los Mejia Godoy is?"

"No."

"Do you know where the former Lips strip club was?" "No."

"The Hotel Crowne Plaza, which used to be the Hotel Inter-Continental?"

"Bingo."

"From there, it's one block south, one block down."

One block "down," of course, is Managua code for "one block west." Sometimes going "down," then, actually means going

35 uphill. To further confuse things, directions are given in a unit of measurement known as a *vara*, which is apparently based on the arm length of a former nobleman from some time and some place in the distant past.

Even on the Caribbean coast, which was settled by the British rather than the Spanish, addresses are just as relative. British expatriate Louise Calder lives in the Caribbean city of Bluefields, 40 “in front of Francisco Herrera’s house.” Her neighbor Herrera in turn lists his address as “in front of Louise Calder’s house.”

The lack of street names is a smaller crisis, though, than the lack of good roads. Potholes force cars and ox-drawn carts alike to ride 45 on the shoulders of the country’s highways and byways. President Daniel Ortega, eager to lift his country out of poverty by attracting foreign investment, has promised to “launch an offensive” on unpaved roads. Until that war is won, however, the Bono song that most comes to mind in Managua is *I Still Haven’t Found What I’m* 50 *Looking For*.

Source: *Time*, January 28, 2008

### 1.1b What is this that roareth thus?

On Monday July 15<sup>th</sup>, 1907 an unusual bus picked up its first passengers at London’s Victoria Station before gliding smoothly off to Liverpool Street. It was the beginning of what was then the world’s biggest trial of battery-powered buses. The London 55 Electrobus Company had high hopes that this quiet and fume-free form of transport would replace the horse. At its peak, the firm had a fleet of 20 buses. But despite being popular with passengers the service collapsed in 1909. The history books imply that the collapse was caused by technical drawbacks and a price war. It was 60 not. The untold story is that the collapse was caused by systematic fraud that set back the cause of battery buses by a hundred years.

Indeed, the London electrobus trial remained the largest for the rest of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Only recently has American interest in keeping city air clean encouraged trials on anything approaching 65 the same scale. For the past 15 years Chattanooga has had a dozen battery buses. Today the world’s biggest fleet, excluding minibuses, is in Santa Barbara, California. The city has 20 buses and is buying five more.

70 The paradox at the heart of the electrobus story is that the  
electrobuses themselves were well engineered and well managed.  
All battery buses have a limited range because of the weight of  
their batteries. The electrobus needed 1.5 tonnes of lead-acid  
batteries to carry its 34 passengers. It could travel 60km (38 miles)  
75 on one charge. So at lunchtime the buses went to a garage in  
Victoria and drove up a ramp. The batteries under the electrobus  
were lowered onto a trolley and replaced with fresh ones. It all took  
three minutes. “It just goes to show there’s nothing new under the  
sun,” says Mark Hairr, of the Advanced Transportation Technology  
institute. “That’s almost exactly what we do here in Chattanooga.  
80 And we knew nothing about this.”

In April 1906 the London Electrobus Company was introduced  
on the stock market. But the next day some awkward questions  
surfaced. The firm was buying rights to a patent for £20,000  
(£7.5m, or \$15m, in today’s money) from the Baron de Martigny.  
85 But the patent was old and had nothing to do with battery buses.  
It was a scam. Investors asked for their money back, and the firm  
had to return £80,000. The investors would have been even less  
impressed had they known the true identity of the “Baron”, who  
was a Canadian music-hall artist.

90 Martigny was only the front man. The mastermind behind this  
and a group of subsequent scams was Edward Lehwess, a German  
lawyer and serial con-artist with a taste for fast cars and expensive  
champagne. After this initial fiasco the London Electrobus Company  
struggled to raise money. But Lehwess had set up a network of false  
95 companies to take the Electrobus’s funds. The London Electrobus  
Company paid one of these false companies over £31,000 in  
advance for 50 buses. Only 20 were ever delivered. The buses were  
hugely overpriced. Eventually the London Electrobus Company  
went bankrupt.

100 Whether the fraud was truly a turning point for electric vehicles  
is, of course, impossible to say. But it is a commonplace of  
innovation – from railway gauges to semiconductors to software –  
that the “best” technology is not always the most successful. Once  
an industry standard has been established, it is hard to displace. If  
105 Lehwess and Martigny had not pulled their scam when they did,  
modern cities might be an awful lot cleaner.

Source: *The Economist Technology Quarterly*, September 8, 2007

## 1.1c Tag: He's It

“Reskew,” 20, is a prolific and talented graffiti artist. He’s wanted by police in Florida and is on probation in New York City. The thrill of the illegal supercharges Reskew’s quest for artistic glory. “I’ve got a personality that’s addicted to drama. I like the martyrdom of they’re wrong and I’m right,” he says of the nightly cat-and-mouse game he plays with the cops. After he’s climbed a billboard, sneaked into a subway tunnel, or swung from the beams of an elevated train track, Reskew always sprays his tag in colored bubble letters (even when there’s no time to create an intricate design), so everyone will know he was there. “In the graffiti community, putting yourself out there is the main thing,” he says. “If I don’t do anything, I feel like a nobody. But if my name sticks in someone’s head and then he meets me, it’s like I’m a celebrity.”

In his book of photo essays, *One Hundred Young Americans*, Michael Franzini delivers a rich survey of today’s culturally segmented, MySpace-inhabiting, text message-obsessed youth. It includes a picture of Reskew. “We made a point of getting every possible kind of kid – from a skinhead waiting for a racial holy war, to a guy who wakes up early every morning to go fishing before school, to a kid who calls himself a vampire,” Franzini says.

A trait nearly all these teenagers share, though, is a desire to be famous. “This generation is flooded with reality TV – with people just like them, except well known,” Franzini says. “And they seem to have a high need for recognition and approval.”

Source: *Psychology Today* 13, March/April 2008

## 1.1d The Dowry Dilemma

In the old Korea, before Seoul was a steel-and-glass jungle and a major exporter of TV dramas and break-dancers, most weddings were humble affairs. Marriage was seen as a union between families, shown through an exchange of modest gifts like clothing and blankets. These days, however, South Koreans complain that weddings have become symbols of greed and waste, as families try to beat each other with extravagant offerings. Houses have replaced housewares, while fur coats are now standard presents for new mothers-in-law.

140 “It’s become ridiculous,” says Kyeyoung Park, an anthropology  
professor at UCLA. “Now it’s all about who is winning the game.”  
The race to the top has gripped South Korea’s upwardly mobile and  
competitive society. For much of Korean history, two traditional  
145 values – Confucian moderation, and the need to gain face –  
balanced each other out, but today, the latter has acquired the upper  
hand. “Traditionally you would exchange gifts of clothes among  
the extended family,” says Tony Michell, a business consultant who  
has lived in Seoul for decades. “These days, people are talking  
about apartments and cars.”

150 “Korean newspapers report this with shock, horror, and  
Confucian righteousness,” Michell says, but it’s not a simple matter  
of traditional virtue versus modern vice. Korea’s problem results  
from newfound wealth and noticeable consumerism becoming  
155 more important in a society where reputation and honoring parents  
are still central values. Graciousness has turned into greed, and new  
marriages are routinely stressed by parents’ demands for gifts.

In some ways, the explosion of excess is an emotional reaction  
after decades of harshness. During South Korea’s postwar economic  
recovery under military dictator Park Chung Hee, authorities laid  
160 down rules on how weddings could be celebrated. The “written  
family ritual code” limited the number of guests at weddings, as  
well as the amount that could be spent. This law was liberalized in  
1985, a few years before the military regime gave way to democracy,  
and that’s when the spending spree started. Even among couples  
165 doubtful of the trend, “there are financial incentives that make it  
hard to break out of the system,” says Sun-Ki Chai, a sociology  
professor at the University of Hawaii. “Nobody wants to be the first  
to give up the reward.”

Source: *Psychology Today* 29, September/October 2007

## 1.2 Suomenkieliset koulut:

Lue seuraavat tekstit ja vastaa niiden pohjalta **lyhyesti suomeksi** kysymyksiin a–e. Kirjoita vastaukset **selvällä käsialalla** kieli-kokeen 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.

A study looked at the way hundreds of distressed rescue dogs reacted to different kinds of music. The sound of human voices and pop music by artists like Britney Spears did nothing to calm the stressed dogs. Heavy metal and grunge made the dogs even more agitated. When the band Metallica were played, for instance, the dogs started barking heavily.

At the other end of the scale, however, the scientists discovered that dogs relaxed and enjoyed themselves most when classical music was played. They liked the sound of Bach in particular.

Source: Augustus Brown, *Play It Again, Tom*, 2007

- a) Miten eri tavoin musiikki vaikuttaa stressaantuneisiin koiriin?  
På vilka olika sätt påverkas stressade hundar av musik?

As driver distraction stories go, it's hard to beat the case of Barbara Byrne, the Surrey pensioner caught driving with 27 dogs in her Renault Laguna estate – including one on her lap.

According to the BBC report, she was also smoking and holding a can of drink between her legs when police stopped her on a dual carriageway in heavy rain. They found five dogs unrestrained in the car along with 22 small ones in a cage in the back.

Unsurprisingly with all that going on, she didn't notice the blue flashing light behind her and drove for 15 miles before the police finally managed to bring her to a halt.

Source: *Mail Online*, June 6, 2008

- b) Miksi Barbara Byrne ei huomannut poliisiautoa?  
(Mainitse kaksi syytä.)  
Varför lade Barbara Byrne inte märke till polisbilens?  
(Nämn två orsaker.)

(continued on page 11)

## 1.1a Postcard: Managua

1. Why was Bono in Nicaragua?
  - A To write a song about Managua
  - B To advertise U2's latest record
  - C To do humanitarian work
  
2. How is Managua described?
  - A It is a beautiful place
  - B It is not city-like
  - C It is growing fast
  
3. Why don't the streets in Managua have names and numbers?
  - A People know their way without them
  - B There have been natural and human catastrophes
  - C The city was destroyed in 1972
  
4. How are directions given in Managua?
  - A By first asking questions
  - B By showing on a map
  - C By counting the blocks
  
5. What is a *vara*?
  - A A title of a nobleman
  - B A former measurement
  - C A unit of distance
  
6. Where does Francisco Herrera live?
  - A Behind Louise Calder's house
  - B In the British Bluefields
  - C Near the Caribbean Sea
  
7. What is a more serious problem than streets with no names?
  - A The bad condition of roads
  - B The poverty of the country
  - C The ongoing war



## 1.1b What is this that roareth thus?

8. What happened on July 15, 1907?
  - A A new type of bus was introduced
  - B Victoria Station was full of passengers
  - C A bus company was on trial
9. Why did the London Electrobus Company fail?
  - A Their buses were too expensive
  - B Their buses didn't work well
  - C The company was a victim of crime
10. Why have some American cities become interested in battery buses?
  - A Battery technology works well in minibuses
  - B Environmental questions have had an influence
  - C They want to try new technology
11. What was said about electrobuses?
  - A They were dependent on garages
  - B They could take only a few passengers
  - C Their batteries easily broke
12. What was the role of Baron de Martigny?
  - A He had invested money in the buses
  - B He fooled the bus company
  - C He bought the firm for £80,000
13. What did Edward Lehwess's firm do?
  - A They paid too much for the buses
  - B They failed to fulfil their contract
  - C They started a Brighton bus company
14. What kind of men were Martigny and Lehwess?
  - A Noblemen
  - B Artists
  - C Crooks
15. How did Martigny's and Lehwess's actions affect the future?
  - A We don't know for sure
  - B A promising innovation was destroyed
  - C Old-fashioned patents spread everywhere

### 1.1c Tag: He's It

16. Why does "Reskew" do graffiti?
  - A He wants to be an artist
  - B He likes the sense of danger
  - C He wants to oppose the police
  
17. What's the point in painting graffiti and tags, according to Reskew?
  - A To protect society
  - B To become famous
  - C To express oneself
  
18. Why did Michael Franzini want to publish *One Hundred Young Americans*?
  - A To make a comment on today's youth
  - B To show what is trendy among the young
  - C To describe different kinds of young people
  
19. What unites modern teenagers?
  - A They want to appear in reality TV
  - B They want to be somebody
  - C They want to be like everybody else

### 1.1d The Dowry Dilemma

20. What is said about weddings in old Korea?
  - A They were fairly modest and simple
  - B The whole family took part in them
  - C Wedding gifts were very important
  
21. What is the situation today?
  - A Weddings have become modernized
  - B More expensive gifts are given
  - C Mothers-in-law dress better than before
  
22. What is said about traditional values?
  - A Some have been forgotten
  - B They are no longer respected
  - C One has become more important

23. What is the reaction of the media to modern marriage?
- A They disapprove of it
  - B They understand the change
  - C They say it will destroy the society
24. What was the “family ritual code”?
- A A collection of rituals
  - B A law about weddings
  - C Advice to the bride and groom
25. What is the future of the dowry system in Korea?
- A It will be forbidden
  - B It will continue
  - C It will become more westernized

Your new kitten isn't programmed for your house rules. If you want a well-behaved cat that enjoys your company, start laying the groundwork the day you bring it home.

By the age of 12 weeks kittens have been taught manners by both mom and siblings. When the kittens nip too hard, the mum hisses or cries out, the game is over. The kitten learns that if it wants the fun to continue, it can't bite or scratch. If you've adopted a younger kitten, mom didn't have time to teach those lessons, so it's up to you.

Source: *Cat Fancy*, April 2008

- c) Mitä kissanpennun hankkijan pitää ottaa huomioon?  
Vad ska den som skaffar en kattunge tänka på?

Computers in some parts of Houston may be more bug-ridden than elsewhere. The "bugs" are crazy Raspberry ants – named after Tom Raspberry, who is trying to terminate them. They have ruined pumps at sewage pumping stations, fouled computers and at least one homeowner's gas meter, and caused fire alarms to malfunction. They have been spotted at NASA's Johnson Space Center and close to Hobby Airport, though they haven't caused any major problems there yet.

Source: <http://blogs.guardian.co.uk/technology/2008/05/20>

- d) Mitä vahinkoa muurahaiset ovat aiheuttaneet Houstonissa?  
(Mainitse kaksi asiaa.)  
Vilka skador har myrorna orsakat i Houston?  
(Nämn två saker.)

As India rapidly modernises, the country's film-makers are struggling to find movie extras who look the part. Most of the movie extras or "junior artists" are poor. Directors have generally used them to play roles like rickshaw drivers, shopkeepers and passers-by in a village bazaar. But now, movies are increasingly shot in Western-style shopping malls and modern office towers, and directors need extras who fit the scene.

Source: *The Wall Street Journal*, April 4–6, 2008

- e) Mikä ongelma elokuvantekijöillä on?  
Vilket problem har filmmakarna?

## 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 Ireland and religion

The daily business of religion can be seen all around you on your very first visit to the country. In the cities the churches look different to 26 in other countries since they have huge car parks around them to accommodate the Saturday and Sunday congregations. 27 Sunday mornings crowds making their way to and from the church are a common 28 and the newcomer to the countryside should 29 to expect traffic jams and delays where they 30 expect it.

In the daily life the church is also present everywhere. 31 the television at midday or at six o'clock and you will hear bell ringing and a thought for the day and see a holy picture. The morning news 32 accompanied by the prayer for the day. Watch closely as people pass by a church and you will see 33

26. A that  
B these  
C those
27. A By  
B In  
C On
28. A sigh  
B sight  
C site
29. A be warning  
B be warned  
C warn
30. A at least  
B least  
C a little
31. A Turn in  
B Turn on  
C Turn out
32. A are  
B has  
C is
33. A more  
B many  
C much

of them make the sign of the cross. Television chat shows regularly feature clerics expressing their opinions on all aspects of life, 34 happily beside a politician or a pop star. 35 schools have priests or nuns on their teaching staff and any family gathering you are invited to is likely to have the family priest as a guest of honour.

An example of the nature of Irish religion might prove 36. On a flight bringing me to Ireland the plane was 37 land at Cork Airport which has no automatic landing equipment. It was a misty rainy day and landing would have proved difficult. The alternatives were to circle around and wait for the rain to clear or to 38 to Shannon Airport where there was the necessary equipment. The information was blandly given in the typical pilot speech 39 has heard and we circled for half an hour. After a while the pilot came back on the intercom and repeated the information, adding at the end that passengers might like to occupy 40 saying a few Hail Marys in the hope that it might help the rain to clear.

- 34. A sit  
B sitting  
C to sit
- 35. A Most  
B Most of  
C The most

- 36. A useful  
B useless  
C used
- 37. A due to  
B used to  
C close

- 38. A flee  
B flow  
C fly
- 39. A everyone  
B no one  
C someone

- 40. A itself  
B oneself  
C themselves

Most passengers 41 noticed the flippant comment but I could see several obviously non-Irish people wondering just how much of Irish flight technology depended on Hail Mary and how much on technical know-how. Anyway, the Hail Mary must have done 42 since we landed about ten minutes later, quite safely and without incident.

41. A barely  
B merely  
C closely
42. A the trick  
B wonders  
C the task

Source: Patricia Levy, *Culture Shock Ireland: A Guide to Customs and Etiquette*, 1996

## 2.1b Ice skating

Ice skating was probably invented in Finland as a means of survival, a new study shows. Ancient skates 43 from animal bone have been found throughout Russia and Scandinavia, but Finns would have benefited the most from travelling this way because the country has more lakes within 100 square kilometres than 44 else in the world.

43. A are made  
B have made  
C made
44. A anywhere  
B nowhere  
C somewhere

“People developed this ingenious tool in order to travel more 45 and so they didn’t use as much energy

45. A faster  
B quicker  
C quickly

as if they 46 walked around all the lakes,” says Federico Formenti of the University of Oxford, 47 co-authored the research.

The researchers calculated the energy efficiency of ice skating using animal bones by testing replicas of the bone skates on an ice rink in 48 Italian Alps, and measuring the oxygen uptake, heart rates and speed of five volunteers. The team then used computer models to work out where in northern Europe people would have saved the most energy by skating. The results showed that Finns would have cut their energy expenditure by ten per cent. Skating in 49 European countries would have only cut energy use by one per cent.

The bone skates used in Scandinavia, some of which 50 to about 3000 BC, were probably tied to the skaters’ feet with leather straps, laced through holes carved in the bone. “The oily external surface of the animal bones makes a natural wax which limits resistance to motion,” says Formenti.

- 46. A had  
B have  
C would have

- 47. A that  
B who  
C whom

- 48. A a  
B the  
C –

- 49. A another  
B other  
C others

- 50. A date back  
B go on  
C get out

Source: *Focus*, March 2008



**2.2** Write the numbered Finnish/Swedish sentences **in good English**. You don't have to translate word for word. Write your answers **on side B** of the answer sheet. Write each answer on a separate line.

Two friends, Emma and Mia go to a clothes shop. They are not planning to buy anything.

Sales assistant: "Can I help you?"

1. Emma: *"Ei, olemme vain katselemassa."*  
*"Nej, vi tittar bara."*

Sales assistant: "All right. If you need any help, just let me know."  
A few minutes later Mia approaches the sales assistant.

2. Mia: *"Haluaisin sovittaa näitä farkkuja."*  
*"Jag skulle gärna prova de här jeansen."*

Sales assistant: "What size are you?"

Mia: "32 I think."

Sales assistant: "Here you are. The fitting rooms are over there."

3. Emma: *"Näytätpä hyvältä noissa farkuissa."*  
*"Du ser snygg ut i de där jeansen."*

4. Mia: *"Minustakin ne istuvat minulle oikein hyvin."*  
*"Jag tycker också att de sitter mycket bra på mig."*

Mia: "I think I'll take these."

Sales assistant: "How do you wish to pay?"

Mia: "Credit card."

Sales assistant: "Have you got any identification?"

5. Mia: *"Kyllä, kelpaako opiskelijakorttini?"*  
*"Ja, duger mitt studerandekort?"*

Sales assistant: "Sure. Shall I put them in a bag?"

Mia: "Yes, please."

### 3 PRODUCTION

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

#### 3.1

Your English friend has come to Finland and is going to take your younger sister for a drive to an amusement park. Write a note giving four or five pieces of advice about driving with a child in a car.

#### 3.2

You're planning a party with a friend. Write an email suggesting when and where the party is going to be arranged. Suggest things to do at the party.

#### 3.3

You are a writer for your school's English-language magazine. Write a short text about your school for the exchange students who will arrive next week.

## KOKEEN PISTEITYS / POÄNGSÄTTNINGEN AV PROVET

Tehtävä	Osioiden määrä	Pisteitys	Painokerroin*	Enint.	Arvostelulomakkeen sarake
Uppgift	Antal deluppgifter	Poängsättning	Koefficient*	Max.	Kolumn på bedömningsblanketten
<b>1.1a–d</b>	25 x	1/0 p.	x 2	50 p.	1
<b>1.2</b>	5 x	2–0 p.	x 2	20 p.	2
<b>2.1</b>	25 x	1/0 p.	x 1	25 p.	3
<b>2.2</b>	5 x	3–0 p.	x 1	15 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.  
Viktningen görs av nämnden.