

ENGLISH

WRITTEN PART

PITKÄ OPPIMÄÄRÄ
LÅNG LÄROKURS

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YLIOPPILASTUTKINTOLAUTAKUNTA
STUDENTEXAMENSNÄMNDEN

1 READING COMPREHENSION

- 1.1** *Read texts 1.1a–1.1h 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 Nature's City

Few cities if any can claim a closer connection to nature than Cape Town – South Africa's Mother City. Full of vibrant and multicultural street life reflecting the fantastic colors and diversity of the flora and fauna surrounding the city center, Cape Town is unique in representing the world's only city set entirely within a national park. As a World Heritage site with as much biodiversity as a tropical rain forest, Cape Town values and cherishes its extraordinary wildlife and truly lives in harmony with nature. For more information, visit www.capetown.travel.

National Geographic, August 2012

1.1b Genius Idea: Soup's On

"There's a fierce inventiveness to Detroit," says artist Kaye Daughill. "People here take ownership of a problem and work to find solutions that improve residents' lives." In order to help Detroiters keep doing just this, Ms Daughill and a friend cofounded Detroit Soup, a philanthropic supper club. Each month four local groups present ideas to diners who pay \$5 to attend; the attendees then discuss the ideas over soup, salad, bread, and pie, and decide which project will receive the evening's proceeds. Since 2010 Detroit Soup has raised from \$700 to \$1,000 per dinner for more than 20 community projects – such as a bicycle education workshop, or the design and manufacture of a coat for the homeless that converts to a sleeping bag – and the typical number of diners has grown from 20 to 200. "Right now in the current economic crisis Detroit in many ways feels like an underdog," says Amy Kaherl, Detroit Soup's current coordinator. "Someone needs to care for the city and its people, and that someone could be any one of us."

The Oprah Magazine, November 2012

1.1c A Fat Chance

- Danish farmers, retailers and shoppers whooped with joy when the government announced the abolition of one of its most hated taxes:

a tariff on saturated fats, imposed just over a year ago. The tax was undoubtedly well intentioned. Higher prices for unhealthy foods would reduce consumption and improve public health; obesity levels and cardiovascular disease would fall; strains on health-care budgets would be eased.

Yet in practice, the world's first fat tax proved to be a cumbersome and time-consuming chore with undesirable side effects. The tax's advocates wanted to hit things like potato crisps and hot dogs, but the tax was also applied to high-end fare like speciality cheeses. Critics saw the tax as the worst excesses of a nanny state. Bakers fretted over the fat content of cupcakes. Pig farmers said their famous bacon would cost more than imports. This meant higher prices and lower sales.

Not everybody was happy to see the fat tax go. The Danish medical association accused politicians of putting the economy before public health. And even though some doctors acknowledged that the tax was a blunt instrument, they insisted that the time was too short to be able to gauge its significance. Unless and until sufficient data emerge, the effectiveness of the world's first fat tax will remain buried under its own controversy.

The Economist, November 17, 2012

1.1d From the Editor: Out of Bounds

It isn't possible to pinpoint exactly who is most responsible for humankind's best invention of all time. I am, of course, talking about science – the process that lets us test our assumptions, gather evidence and analyze the results. That process has propelled advances in basic research and practical applications for everything from extending our lives to expanding our physical and mental horizons.

Around the third century B.C.E. Aristotle and other ancient Greek philosophers put us on the right track, employing measurement to help learn about the world. Muslim scholars later pioneered the basics of testing and observation, the foundations of the scientific method, perhaps more than 1,000 years ago. Among the others who helped to refine the methods were Roger Bacon, who fostered the use of inductive reasoning in the 1200s; Galileo, who put Bacon's ideas into practice in the late 1500s and early 1600s; and René Descartes, Francis Bacon and Isaac Newton, who built on the method shortly before and during the Enlightenment of the 1700s – to name a mere handful.

In our single-topic issue, “Beyond the Limits of Science,” we
65 celebrate just how far we have come as a species using that rational
system. A series of apparent barriers now stands before us in our
current life span: the physical body’s performance, individual
intellectual capacity, engineering capabilities and even collective
70 knowledge. How will we move past them? In this special edition,
we provide a mind-expanding armchair journey to the edges – and
beyond – of what is and will be possible.

For instance, in “Can We Keep Getting Smarter?” journalist
Tim Folger writes about the Flynn effect, a kind of Moore’s law for
measures of intelligence. In a world that prizes logic and abstraction,
75 a positive feedback loop has led to our continuous progress in mental
adaptation and the invention of new technologies. “How We All Will
Live to Be 100,” by staff editor Katherine Harmon, examines efforts
to lead longer, healthier lives by attacking our ancient enemies of
illness and weakness. Casting aside the idea of mortality altogether,
80 contributing editor Davide Castelvecchi describes “Questions for the
Next Million Years” – research we could do if an individual’s career
or life span were no obstacle.

As Sir Isaac Newton famously put it: “If I have seen further, it is
by standing on the shoulders of giants.” Following his model, we can
85 use the process of science to exceed today’s boundaries. Perhaps our
only true limit is the human imagination itself.

Scientific American, September 2012

1.1e Rolling Robo-Worm

Stop, drop, and roll. Firefighters teach this to kids, but, for some
species of caterpillars, it’s a defense reflex. Confronted by a predator,
the larvae spring into the air, assume a spiral shape, and hit the ground
90 at top speed to wheel away from danger. The motion is thought to be
one of the fastest wheeling behaviors in nature.

Hoping the technique will enable next-generation robots to go
places that conventional crawling ones can’t, researchers at Tufts
University have built a soft-bodied robot that imitates the spiraling
95 actions of larval *Pleuroptya ruralis*, a species from the UK. Made of
silicone rubber, the robot’s four-inch-long body is under-girded by
metal coils that contract into a circle when electrified, propelling the
contraption forward at nearly eight inches a second.

As in nature, the ballistic rolling motion can send the body in
100 whichever direction. However, says leading researcher Huai-Ti Lin,
the robot's ability to crawl or roll, depending on terrain, could one
day have practical applications in environmental monitoring, building
inspection, or even disaster search and rescue.

National Geographic, September 2012

1.1f Material World

Damon Carson, 40, is a self-described tightwad. The tattered desk
105 chair in his Denver office was pulled from a dumpster – a decade ago.
He drives a used '99 Chevy Silverado and wears thrift-store clothes.
For several years, Carson ran a garbage company in the ritzy Colorado
ski towns of Vail and Breckenridge, which regularly brought him to
a local landfill. There he often saw brand-new windows and cabinets
110 amid the rubble, and sometimes rescued these items from the pile. "It
was heartbreaking to see perfectly good things about to be buried,"
he says.

In 2010, eight years after Carson sold his trash company, an
artist friend in the billboard industry just happened to mention that
115 the massive ads, removed from their boards, made great drop cloths
for painting. The wheels in Carson's head began to turn. He found a
few billboards for sale, and contacted friends in the agriculture and
construction industries to see if they had any use for them. Thanks
to his intervention, the billboards were reborn as tarps to cover hay
120 and building materials. "We quickly ran out," says Carson, who was
so encouraged that he started reaching out to more industries – from
bowling pin manufacturers to poultry farmers – to inquire about
purchasing hard-to-recycle items.

Soon he'd founded Repurposed Materials, a company that turns
125 would-be trash into valuable commodities. Torn-down billboards
become pond liners, projection screens, even makeshift Slip 'N
Slides. Synthetic turf from football fields is refashioned into
cushioning for egg-laying chickens. And when one customer intuited
that street-sweepers' brushes, stood on end, could be back scratchers
130 for livestock, Carson sold two to the Bronx Zoo for its rhinoceros
pen. "We're helping industries pool their knowledge," he says. "And
our customers spend far less than they would buying similar products
new."

As we speak, Carson spends his days devouring trade magazines
135 and visiting businesses to examine what they're throwing away. "This
is my second foray into the waste stream of America," he says with a
laugh. "Round one, I was burying things in the landfill. Round two,
I'm trying to keep them out."
The Oprah Magazine, July 2012

1.1g Haunting reads

More than 60 years after her death at Auschwitz, Irène Némirovsky
140 found posthumous success with *Suite Française*, which sold more than
3 million copies in 2004. Now her first novel, *The Misunderstanding*, is
being reissued. Already displaying her major talent, this elegant book
charts a universal topic by describing the tragic demise of a passionate
relationship. The two novels are part of a planned sequence which was
145 originally supposed to comprise five novels set in the occupied Paris
where she lived at the time. In July 1942, having just completed the
first two novels of the series, Ms Némirovsky was arrested as a Jew
and transported to Pithiviers and then Auschwitz, where she died. The
notebook containing the two novels was preserved by her daughters
150 but not examined until 1998.
Good Housekeeping, October 2012

1.1h Grimm Tales: For Young and Old

The most striking feature of the fairy tales of the brothers Grimm is
their anarchy. A creature in a tree, half-boy, half-hedgehog, plays the
bagpipes, mounted on a cockerel. A golden bird takes wing with a
chain in one claw, red slippers in the other, and a millstone around its
155 neck. Beautiful or grotesque, the mad poetry of these tales is often
delightfully funny too.

For the collection in this new book, Philip Pullman has translated
50 of the best; old favourites such as "Hansel and Gretel" and "Snow
White", as well as many less well known. This collection is a real
160 pleasure both to examine closely and browse through. Brevity and
clarity, he says, were his guiding principles – to which he added wit
and invention. A fairy tale is not a text, he explains. Rather, it is a
transcription of something told and told again.

Mr Pullman insists these tales are stories first, not allegories. The
165 Grimms first published their collection in 1812, having gathered them

together from a variety of sources, some better than others. Those who read aloud will be heartened. This is the kind of writing that stands up to years of bedtime repetition. Not that bedtime is necessarily the best time to be exposed to it. Little boys have their heads chopped
170 off (and stuck on again), dead men converse as they swing from the gallows, and bisected bodies drop down the chimney. But the stories bring comfort too. The wicked get their comeuppance, their due reward, and the starving their banquets. And, anyway, as Mr Pullman remarks, these are not people, as in novels, but cut-outs – flat, fixed
175 and whizzing through their adventures.

In his introduction Mr Pullman explains that he aims to make the stories “as clear as water”. In this he succeeds, though here and there his own ironic presence is unmistakable. Mr Pullman’s best appearances are in the notes, which are often as entertaining as the
180 stories themselves. The note to “Thousandfurs” even proposes another ending, a gruesome coda, an alternative ending, told with gusto, involving severed limbs. “I think that would work quite well,” Mr Pullman adds, deadpan – appearing to be serious.

The Economist, October 27, 2012

1.2 ***Suomenkieliset koulut:***

Lue seuraavat tekstit ja vastaa niiden pohjalta lyhyesti suomeksi kysymyksiin a–e. Kirjoita vastauksesi selvällä käsialalla kielikokeen vastauslomakkeen A-puolelle.

Svenska skolor:

Läs följande texter och svara sedan kort på svenska på frågorna a–e. Skriv svaren med tydlig handstil på sida A av svarsblanketten för språkproven.

British riots

In August 2011, a wave of riots engulfed England. Without warning or much apparent reason, public order and the rule of law collapsed. It all started in Tottenham, a multicultural area of North London, where the police stopped and shot dead a young black man in a series of raids on organised drug gangs. Over the next few nights, riots even

spread to some other major cities, such as Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester. There was arson, violence and looting, leaving behind a chaos unseen since the Second World War. What happened next? After nearly a week of national rioting, the teenage looters returned to hanging around the street corners and the shopping malls they'd just been smashing up.

How did Britain respond? In the immediate aftermath of the disturbances, the airwaves were thick with the wisdom of politicians. Parliament was recalled – a measure normally reserved for wartime. There was much discussion but no action. The government set up a panel of inquiry, reaching conclusions as inoffensive as the riots were dramatic: poor parenting, lack of support for families, weak communities, lack of confidence in the police, materialism. However, “they” did do one thing: there was an enormous number of court trials, resulting in much more serious punishments than usual and much more quickly than usual.

How about the political conclusions? Left and right always read what they want into riots. Most people, though, don't know what left and right mean anymore. After all, they live in an age in which the concept of class has disappeared from politics. Is it surprising then that the social glue sticks less well than it did; that the social order seems a much more random settlement than an ideal one? All in all, what is really remarkable is not that it happened but how dysfunctionally and ineffectually the British establishment reacted to it. You see, many still today yearn for the “golden” past. – Siôn Simon

Newsweek, August 20, 2012

- a) Mikä tapahtuma johti mellakoihin, ja miten ne loppuivat?
Vilken händelse ledde till oroligheterna och hur slutade de?
- b) Millä tavalla oikeuslaitoksen ja muun julkisen vallan toimet erosivat toisistaan toisen kappaleen mukaan?
På vilket sätt skiljde sig rättsväsendets och den övriga offentliga maktens åtgärder från varandra enligt det andra stycket?
- c) Mitä artikkelin kirjoittaja pitää syynä mellakoihin, ja mitä hän ihmettelee?
Vad anser skribenten vara orsaken till oroligheterna och vad förundrar han sig över?

(continued on page 12)

1.1a Nature's City

1. Why is nature mainly emphasized in this text?
 - A It makes the city's residents keen environmentalists
 - B It discourages the city from investing in conservation
 - C It sets the city apart from all others
2. What is especially noteworthy about this national park?
 - A It sports more diversity of species than equivalent parks
 - B It embraces the built-up areas as well
 - C It features terrain atypical of this area
3. Which style of writing does this text feature?
 - A A research-based argumentative style
 - B A value-based informative style
 - C An authority-based descriptive style

1.1b Genius Idea: Soup's On

4. According to Ms Daughill, what seems to be typical of Detroiters?
 - A Taking initiative to make a difference in city life
 - B Relying on outside help to make the city more amiable
 - C Maintaining enthusiasm for the core city
5. How does Detroit Soup come up with new ideas?
 - A By relying on professional advice
 - B By drawing on the opinions of participants
 - C By targeting various interest groups
6. What would make an alternative heading for this text?
 - A A significant amount of work required to raise money in inner cities
 - B A professional approach to raising money by throwing dinner parties
 - C A new way to raise money for various city-transforming causes

1.1c A Fat Chance

7. What did the Danish government decide to do concerning a piece of legislation?
 - A To formulate it
 - B To reissue it
 - C To eliminate it
8. What made the implementation of the tax so complicated?
 - A The diversity of the products it affected
 - B The loss of income it inflicted on consumers
 - C The increase in obesity rates it caused
9. What did medical practitioners point out concerning this issue?
 - A In a little over a year actual results could be gained on the long-term effects of the tax
 - B In just one year enough data were gathered to prove the insignificance of the tax
 - C On the basis of just one year the impact of the tax can hardly be accurately evaluated

1.1d From the Editor: Out of Bounds

10. Why does the editorial most likely begin by emphasizing the process-like development of science?
 - A To emphasize that research projects based on previous ones rarely succeed
 - B To highlight that previous research projects necessarily surpass new ones
 - C To point out that current research projects tend to draw from previous ones
11. What type of reading experience does the editorial primarily promise?
 - A One that offers food for thought
 - B One that hinders thinking capabilities
 - C One that lists conversational topics
12. What do the three articles listed (by Folger, Harmon and Castelvechi) have in common?
 - A They focus on known conventions
 - B They feature educated speculation
 - C They deal with definite certainties

13. Why does this editorial close with a quote from Newton?
- A To assert individuals' general independence
 - B To underline individuals' drug dependence
 - C To emphasize individuals' deep interdependence

1.1e Rolling Robo-Worm

14. What is characteristic of the new invention?
- A It runs on a minimal amount of energy
 - B It artificially replicates movements
 - C It is specialized in specific terrain types
15. What is its possible drawback?
- A Apparent unpredictability
 - B Obvious lack of versatility
 - C Evident inefficiency

1.1f Material World

16. What primarily characterizes Mr Carson's outlook on life?
- A Trying to avoid conspicuous consumption
 - B Attempting to promote beneficial habits
 - C Ensuring that the environment is protected
17. What initially inspired the founding of Mr Carson's new company?
- A His own idea that came to mind
 - B A piece of advice he asked for
 - C A tip volunteered by accident
18. For the most part, how does Mr Carson currently create ideas?
- A By drawing on the previous experiences of others
 - B By relying on relevant data he constantly collects
 - C By observing the practices of other similar companies
19. Which one of the following would make an alternative heading for this text?
- A A recycling enthusiast finds various new uses for big-business waste
 - B A forty-something settles for conventional recycling to turn waste into profit
 - C A recycling specialist starts from scratch and reuses a method for waste disposal

1.1g Haunting reads

20. What is primarily implied by stating that Ms Némirovsky's first novel is being reissued?
- A Its mediocre style appeals to readers
 - B Its topic focuses on a unique case
 - C Its contents somehow defy time
21. What seems most striking about the specifics given concerning Ms Némirovsky?
- A Her ability to deal with her family life in writing
 - B Her ability to publish a number of texts while detained
 - C Her ability to remain productive under threatening circumstances

1.1h Grimm Tales: For Young and Old

22. Why does the writer say the tales are anarchic?
- A Because of their imagery
 - B Because of the age of the stories
 - C Because of the lame topics covered
23. What does the critic say is particularly enjoyable about this collection of tales?
- A The stories read well
 - B The plots are engaging
 - C The characters are convincing
24. According to the critic, in what ways are the tales' contents gratifying?
- A They lack retaliation and punishment
 - B They offer retribution and compensation
 - C Their characters are lifelike and natural
25. What is the critic's conclusion regarding Mr Pullman's editorial work?
- A It leaves a lot to be desired
 - B It comes across as rather too clever
 - C It has been accomplished with flying colors

Warm clothing

A popular American winter clothing company favoured by everyone from Barack Obama to BBC reporters had previously claimed that its down-filled coats were ethically produced. Recently, animal rights campaigners found that the source of the clothing firm's supplier was in fact Hungarian farms where geese are artificially fattened in order to make *pâte de foie gras* from their oversized livers. For a long time, the company had claimed that its source for goose down – the soft layer of feathers also used in pillows – was ethically sound and not the by-product of force-feeding. As a result of this revelation, consumers have already seen the French delicacy taken off the shelves at all major British supermarkets. And a campaign by activists and celebrities is to be expected.

www.telegraph.co.uk (August 28, 2012)

d) Mikä vaateyritykseen liittyvä seikka on tullut ilmi, ja minkä reaktion se on aiheuttanut?

Vad har avslöjats om klädfirman och vilken reaktion har avslöjandet haft?

So you can make a pizza healthy...

With sizzling pepperoni and oozing cheese slathered on an often greasy base, it doesn't tick many boxes for the health-conscious. But now scientists claim to have created the world's first nutritionally balanced pizza – with a special ingredient. These Eat Balanced pizzas, containing a significant part of an adult's recommended daily intake of calories, protein and carbohydrates, are made with seaweed, far better-known as a basic ingredient in sushi. A tiny amount of the seaweed, from the Hebrides, is added to the dough to act as a natural alternative to seasoning.

Daily Mail, July 3, 2012

e) Mitä uutta ainesosaa pizzassa käytetään, ja millä tavalla pizza on terveellisempää?

Vilken ny ingrediens används i pizzan och på vilket sätt är pizzan mera hälsosam?

2 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

2.1 *Read the texts 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.*

The Fifth Child

The little town they lived in had changed in the five years they had been here. Brutal incidents and crimes, 26 shocking everyone, were now 27. Gangs of youth 28 around certain cafés and street-ends and owed respect to 29. The house next door 30 three times: the Lovatts' not yet, but then there were always people about. At the end of the road there was a telephone box that had been vandalized so often the authorities had 31: it stood unusable. These days, Harriet would not dream of walking at night by herself, but earlier it would not have occurred to her 32 anywhere she pleased at any time of the day or night. There was an ugly edge on events: more and more it seemed that two peoples lived in England, not one – enemies hating each other, who could not hear what the other said. The young Lovatts made themselves read the papers, and watch the News on television, 33 their instinct was to do neither.

- 26. A generally
B sometimes
C once
D seldom
- 27. A out of place
B ground-breaking
C customary
D commonplace
- 28. A hung
B hang
C have hung
D were hung
- 29. A everyone
B no one
C anyone
D none
- 30. A had burgled
B had been burgled
C has been burgled
D was burgled
- 31. A turned down
B made up
C paid off
D given up
- 32. A to go
B ever to go
C not to go
D either to go
- 33. A though
B provided
C since
D where

At least they ought to know what 34 on outside their fortress, their kingdom, in which three precious children were nurtured, and where so many people came to 35 themselves in safety, comfort, kindness. Doris Lessing, *The Fifth Child*, 1988

If I ruled the world

If I ruled the world, my first act would be to 36 the private motor car. I regard the motor vehicle (and yes, I have one) as a disastrous invention. It has 37 waste to our cities and polluted our environment and kills the best part of half a million people a year worldwide. My aim would be to return to that brief golden age when the bicycle was king, when every little town and many villages were connected to the railway network and when our inner cities were 38.

It is not an impossible dream. I knew Hanoi, the capital of Vietnam, before the coming of market forces. 39 twenty years ago it was a city of a million bicycles. There were only a few rattling trams, a handful of military vehicles and a number of aged Volgas. There were no traffic lights. At 40 the bicycles intermingled, emerging miraculously unscathed. Today, Hanoi is a city of Honda motorcycles, flowing in all directions, along pavements, even into 41 traffic. Very soon one in ten of

34. A did go
B went
C would go
D is going
35. A reverse
B emerge
C converse
D immerse
36. A make up for
B do away with
C stick up for
D put in for
37. A laid
B lain
C lauded
D lied
38. A inhibited
B inhabitation
C habitable
D habitat
39. A For
B Until
C Not until
D From
40. A junctions
B juxtapositions
C zebra crossings
D pavements
41. A opposite
B oncoming
C confronting
D overtaking

these Hondas will be replaced by a motor car and when that happens, nothing will move. At which point the Vietnamese authorities will make their next mistake: they will start 42 of their historic city to build super-highways and in due course they will be stuck, too.

The next wave of my magic wand would be to uninvent plastic. It was invented in 1909 and, with the exception of small quantities that have been consumed by fire, just about every piece of plastic 43 still exists in some form or other somewhere on the planet. In the UK we have begun recycling plastic, but that is an inefficient, energy-intensive process, only capturing a small percentage of the plastic we use daily. Much of the rest ends up in landfills. 44 attempt to deal with plastic will require us to take on the supermarkets, where virtually every purchase comes swathed in plastic. 45 the slogans, most supermarket chains have 46 refused to change their ways. What is required is political will: 47 of the excessive use of plastic by the supermarkets or anyone else.

My third target would be to abolish factory farming. I more or less stopped eating meat two decades ago because I simply could not 48 that factory

42. A developing derelict parts
B degenerating old forms
C deleting huge areas
D demolishing large strips
43. A never produced
B ever produced
C ever producing
D producing
44. A No
B Some
C Any
D Further
45. A In spite
B Besides
C Instead of
D Despite
46. A retrospectively
B resolutely
C decisively
D reverentially
47. A penal taxation
B temporary suspension
C total destruction
D inadequate equipment
48. A verify the procedures
B rationalise the rearing
C defend the methodologies
D justify the mistreatment

farmers inflict upon their animals. Of course, this too is more complicated than it seems. 49 to abolish the crudest abuse in one country or even across the entire EU solves nothing, if supermarkets are allowed to carry on importing cheap meat from countries that handle their farm animals poorly. The only viable way is to ban the import of meat from countries that do not enforce decent standards. On second thoughts, why wouldn't we all just turn into vegetarians? If we 50 to feed millions of livestock, there would be more for humans to eat.

– Chris Mullin

Prospect, August 2012

49. A Merely
B Definitely
C Completely
D Hardly
50. A wouldn't have
B weren't able
C didn't have
D needn't

2.2 *Fill in the blanks using suggestions where 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 Eddystone

When a gale drives Henry Winstanley's ship, *Constant*, onto the Eddystone Rock in 1695, it's too much. It's the second ship Winstanley 1 to the rock in a year and he decides, 2, to erect a lighthouse. And 3 begins the story of an 4 wonder of the world.

1. *lose*
2. *omalla kustannuksellaan /
på egen kostnad*
3.
4. *engineer*

The Eddystone 5 fifteen miles out to sea. 6, just one steep-sided, jagged rock is visible, ten paces wide. 7 anything in such a place is as ambitious, in the seventeenth century, 8 putting a man on the moon. 9 to state control, no guiding precedents exist on how a lighthouse should look. Yet, 10, in 1698 a dim candle shines out from a sort of nautical gazebo. The following year Winstanley doubles its height, to over 100 11. It's an immediate triumphant success. For five years no vessel wrecks on the Eddystone. 12, Winstanley boasts that his dearest wish is to witness, from his masterpiece, 'the greatest storm there ever was.' Fate brutally complies, and he is there on the night of the Great Storm of 1703. 13 remains of the tower and Winstanley are a few 14 lumps of iron. Two days later, the Eddystone 15 its next ship.

5. sijaitsee / befinner sig
6. Nousuveden aikaan / Vid flod
7. *Build*
- 8.
9. Ennen/Före
10. vastoin kaikkia odotuksia / mot alla förväntningar
11. jalka/fot
12. *Delight*
13. Kaikki, mikä / Allt vad
14. *twist*
15. vaatii/kräver

The Wrong Kind of Snow

(Antony Woodward & Robert Penn), London 2008

3 PRODUCTION

*Write a composition of between 150 and 250 words on one of the following topics. Please write **clearly** on the notebook paper (konseptipaperi/konceptpapper) provided. Follow the guidance. Count the number of words in your essay and write it at the end.*

1. Eternal art

A group of artists has launched an international online campaign for teenagers to promote “all things cultural”. Your text should deal with one item of fine arts, music, literature, architecture, photography, etc. that has really touched you. Describe this work of art and explain why it is so important to you. The best texts will be published online.

2. Blogs range from cooking and fashion to literature, economics and science. You name it, and somebody’s writing a blog on it! What would your blog be about? Start your own blog in English in order to reach readers all over the world. Write about something that is close to your heart. Remember to create an attractive heading/ name for your blog.

3. All work and no play?

What will the world be like in 2030? How will science and technology have changed the way we live and work, or will humankind have gone back to basics? Which types of skills will be needed in the future? Write an essay in answer to these questions as an entry in a *Science Digest* writing contest.

4. Does Finland give back?

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) lists countries by the amount of money they give to development assistance as a percentage of their gross national product (see Table 1 below). Discuss the aid in light of these figures comparing Finland’s contribution with that of a few other countries. Is Finland giving enough to poor people in foreign countries? Give grounds for your opinions.

Country	Giving	Country	Giving
Sweden	1.12%	Spain	0.46%
Norway	1.06%	Germany	0.35%
Luxembourg	1.04%	Austria	0.30%
Denmark	0.88%	United States	0.21%
Finland	0.54%	Greece	0.19%
Ireland	0.54%	South Korea	0.10%

Table 1. The OECD listing of countries featuring the percentage of aid given per countries’ gross national product.

KOKEEN PISTEITYS / POÄNGSÄTTNINGEN AV PROVET

Tehtävä	Osioiden määrä	Pisteitys	Paino-kerroin*	Enint.	Arvostelu-lomakkeen sarake
Uppgift	Antal del-uppgifter	Poäng-sättning	Koefficient*	Max.	Kolumn på bedömnings-blanketten
1.1a–h	25 x	1/0 p.	x 2	50 p.	1
1.2	5 x	2–0 p.	x 2	20 p.	2
2.1	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.