

# 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 Squatters take over houses

Max Rameau delivers his sales pitch like a pro. “All-tile floor!” he says during a recent showing. “And the living room, wow! It has great blinds.” But in nearly every other respect, he is unlike any real-estate agent you’ve ever met. He is unshaven, drives a beat-up car and wears grungy cutoff sweatpants. He also breaks into the homes he shows. And his clients don’t have a dime for a down payment.

Rameau is an activist who has been executing a bailout plan of his own around Miami’s empty streets: he is helping homeless people illegally move into foreclosed homes. “We’re matching homeless people with peopleless homes,” he said with a grin. Rameau and a group of like-minded advocates formed *Take Back the Land*, which also helps the new “tenants” with secondhand furniture, cleaning supplies and yard upkeep. So far, he has moved six families into foreclosed homes and has nine on a waiting list.

“I think everyone deserves a home,” said Rameau, who said he takes no money from his work with the homeless. With the housing market collapsing, squatting in foreclosed homes is believed to be on the rise around the country. But squatters usually move in on their own, at night, when no one is watching. Rarely is the phenomenon as organized as Rameau’s effort to “liberate” foreclosed homes.

Florida – especially the Miami area, with its once-booming condo market – is one of the hardest-hit states in the housing crisis, largely because of overbuilding and speculation. Like other cities, Miami is trying to ease the problem. Officials launched a foreclosure-prevention program to help homeowners who have fallen behind on their mortgage, with loans of up to \$7,500 per household. The city also recently passed an order requiring owners of abandoned homes – whether individuals or banks – to register those properties with the city so police can better monitor them.

In early November, Rameau drove a woman and her 18-month-old daughter to a ranch home on a quiet street lined with swaying

tropical foliage. Marie Nadine Pierre, 39, has been sleeping at a shelter with her toddler. She said she had been homeless off and on for a year, after losing various jobs and getting evicted from several apartments. “My heart is heavy. I’ve lived in a lot of different shelters, a lot of bad situations,” Marie said. “In my own home, I’m free. I’m a human being now.”

Rameau chose the house for Marie, in part, because he knew its history. A man had bought the home in the city’s predominantly Haitian neighborhood in 2006 for \$430,000, then rented it to Rameau’s friends. Those friends were evicted in October because the homeowner had stopped paying his mortgage and the property went into foreclosure.

Rameau, who makes his living as a computer consultant, said he is doing the owner a favor. Before Marie moved in, someone stole the air-conditioning unit from the backyard, and it was only a matter of time before thieves took the copper pipes and wiring, he said. He said he is not scared of getting arrested. “There’s a real need here, and there’s a disconnect between the need and the law,” he said. “Being arrested is just one of the potential factors in doing this.”

Miami spokeswoman Kelly Penton said city officials did not know Rameau was moving homeless people into empty buildings – but they were not stopping him either. “There are no actions on the city’s part to stop this,” she said in an e-mail. “It is important to note that if people trespass on private property, it is up to the property owner to take action to remove those individuals.”

Marie herself could be charged with trespassing, vandalism or breaking and entering. Rameau assured her he has lawyers who will represent her free. Two weeks after Marie moved in, she came home to find the locks had been changed, probably by the property’s manager. Everything inside – her food, clothes and family photos – was gone. But late last month, with Rameau’s help, she got back inside and has put Christmas decorations on the front door.

Source: *The Seattle Times*, 2008

## 1.1b Tame those taxis

The traffic in Lagos, Nigeria's chaotic business capital, is enough to make the most patient of travelers go mad. A rush-hour commuter can take three hours to go 15km (nine miles). Office workers try, often in vain, not to doze off at their desks after arduous, sweaty journeys. 70 Globe-trotting managers are never sure they will catch their flights.

A rare beneficiary has been the *okada* rider. On his cheap motorbike taxi, named after a once-admired no-frills domestic airline of the past, he often carries an entire family or a week's groceries, ducking and weaving through the traffic. His wildly time-saving 75 tactics include riding on the wrong side of the road and ignoring red lights.

But Babatunde Fashola, Lagos's popular governor, is clamping down on the daredevil bikes as part of his push to tame an unruly city which, with 10m to 15m inhabitants, rivals Cairo as Africa's most 80 populous. On September 1<sup>st</sup> Mr Fashola banned *okadas* from many of the coastal city's main roads and bridges. Many Lagosians moan that, though he has virtually banned the bikes, the governor has failed to provide alternatives.

Many poorer Lagosians, facing long journeys from the suburbs, 85 must now use far slower taxis or unlicensed minibuses. Richer residents who have always used their own cars are also complaining as the jams become even worse.

Mr Fashola notes that the untrained riders cause many accidents. Of the dozen touting for customers alongside Mr Kabiru, five admit 90 to having had serious crashes. One has an open wound on his leg. Another lifts his T-shirt to reveal a scar stretching across his torso. And everyone agrees that Lagos's need for better infrastructure is getting more desperate. The UN reckons Lagos's population will grow at an annual average of 2.7% until 2025, double the rate of 95 Cairo's.

Mr Fashola, who took office in 2007, has been trying to set up a proper public transport system that should eventually reduce commuters' reliance on *okadas*. A bus system with its own lanes started running in 2008. Two railway lines are promised, though it is 100 unclear when they will be laid.

But many think the campaign against *okadas* is premature. Whether Mr Fashola can actually enforce his curbs is another matter.

After he previously ordered *okada* riders to buy helmets, many donned old paint cans and melon rinds.

Source: *The Economist*, September 2010

### 1.1c North and Northwest

105 Between 1915 and 1970, as lynching became public spectacle, as a  
nicely dressed black woman might be arrested for “acting white”,  
as black sections of towns were burned down or terrorized, black  
sharecroppers and surgeons quietly fled the South for New York  
City, Detroit, Oakland – as far as they could possibly go. It was,  
110 as Pulitzer Prize -winning journalist Isabel Wilkerson masterfully  
demonstrates in the *Warmth of Other Suns* (Random House), this  
leaderless “silent pilgrimage” that brought us James Baldwin, Miles  
Davis, and the forebears of Michelle Obama; it precipitated the civil  
rights movement and created our cities and art forms. Wilkerson  
115 builds her lucid analysis on the journey her parents took and on the  
biographies of three who made the trip: George Swanson Starling,  
Robert Joseph Pershing Foster, and Ida Mae Brandon Gladney, who  
fled Mississippi for Chicago after a relative was beaten close to  
death for supposedly stealing a white man’s turkeys. Each narrative  
120 becomes a rich novella thanks to Wilkerson’s instinct for pacing  
and for her subjects’ idiosyncrasies. Scholarly but very readable,  
this book, for all its rigor, is so absorbing, it should come with a  
caveat: Pick it up only when you can lose yourself entirely.

Source: *The Oprah Magazine*, September 2010

### 1.1d Beauty Bus Foundation

125 “We’re giving patients a break from being sick,” says Wendy  
Levine, cofounder of Beauty Bus Foundation, which sends beauty  
pros – free of charge – to provide services for homebound patients  
(and their primary caregivers). Levine and her cousin Alicia Liotta  
started the nonprofit organization almost two years ago, after  
Levine’s sister Melissa died, at 28, of a degenerative neuromuscular  
130 disease. Liotta had set up at-home beauty treatments for Melissa  
and was amazed at the pleasure they gave her. Beauty Bus currently  
serves about 150 clients in the Los Angeles area.

Source: *The Oprah Magazine*, September 2010

## 1.1e The “CSI effect”

Opening a new training centre in forensic science at the University of Glamorgan in South Wales recently, Bernard Knight, formerly one of Britain’s chief pathologists, said that because of television crime dramas jurors today expect more categorical proof than forensic science is capable of delivering. And when it comes to the gulf between reality and fiction, Dr Knight knows what he is talking about: besides 43 years’ experience of attending crime scenes, he has also written dozens of crime novels.

The upshot of this is that a new phrase has entered the criminological lexicon: the “CSI effect” after shows such as *CSI: Crime Scene Investigation*. In 2008 Monica Robbers, an American criminologist, defined it as “the phenomenon in which jurors hold unrealistic expectations of forensic evidence and investigation techniques, and have an increased interest in the discipline of forensic science.”

Now another American researcher has demonstrated that the “CSI effect” is indeed real. Evan Durnal of the University of Central Missouri’s Criminal justice Department has collected evidence from a number of studies to show that exposure to television drama series that focus on forensic science has altered the American legal system in complex and far reaching ways. His conclusions have just been published in *Forensic Science International*.

The most obvious symptom of the “CSI effect” is that jurors think they have a thorough understanding of science they have seen presented on television, when they do not. Mr Durnal cites one case of jurors in a murder trial who, having noticed that a bloody coat introduced as evidence had not been tested for DNA, brought this fact to the judge’s attention. Since the defendant had admitted being present at the murder scene, such tests would have thrown no light on the identity of the true culprit. The judge observed that, thanks to television, jurors knew what DNA tests could do, but not when it was appropriate to use them.

According to Mr Durnal, prosecutors in the United States are now spending much more time explaining to juries why certain kinds of evidence are not relevant. Defence lawyers, too, are finding that their lives have become more complicated. On the

170 positive side, they can benefit from jurors' misguided notion that  
science solves crimes, and hence that the absence of crime-solving  
scientific evidence constitutes a reasonable doubt and grounds for  
acquittal. On the other hand they also find themselves at pains to  
175 explain that one of television's fictional devices – an unequivocal  
match between a trace of a substance found at a crime scene and an  
exemplar stored in a database, whether it be fingerprints, DNA or  
some other kind of evidence – is indeed generally just fiction.

In reality, scientists do not deal in certainty but in probabilities,  
and the way they calculate these probabilities is complex. For  
180 example, when testifying in court, a fingerprint expert may say  
that there is a 90% chance of obtaining a match if the defendant  
left the mark, and a one in several billion chance of a match if  
someone else left it. In general DNA provides information of a  
higher quality or “individualising potential” than other kinds of  
evidence, so that experts may be more confident in linking it to a  
185 specific individual. But DNA experts still deal in probabilities and  
not certainties. As a result of all this reality checking, trials are  
getting longer and more cases that might previously have resulted  
in quick convictions are now ending in acquittals.

Criminals watch television too, and there is evidence they are  
190 also changing their behaviour. Most of the techniques used in  
crime shows are, after all, at least grounded in truth. The wearing  
of gloves is more common, as is the taping shut – rather than the  
DNA laden licking – of envelopes. Investigators comb crime scenes  
ever more finely for new kinds of evidence.

195 Mr Durnal does not blame the makers of the television shows  
for the phenomenon, because they have never claimed their shows  
are completely accurate. (Forensic scientists do not usually wield  
guns or arrest people, for one thing, and tests that take minutes  
on television may take weeks to process in real life.) He argues  
200 that the “CSI effect” is born of a longing to believe that desirable,  
clever and morally unimpeachable individuals are fighting to clear  
the names of the innocent and put the criminals behind bars. In that  
respect, unfortunately, life does not always imitate art.

Source: *The Economist*, 2010

## 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 ge sedan **ett kort svar på svenska** på frågorna a–e. Skriv svaren **med tydlig handstil på sida A** av svarsblanketten för språkproven.

### **Accuracy on the Titanic**

As a member of a Titanic society for over 20 years, I was particularly interested in your article on three films about the Titanic disaster. Overall the marks given for accuracy of 5/10 for 1953's *Titanic*, 9/10 for 1958's *A Night to Remember* and 6/10 for 1997's *Titanic* were reasonably fair. There were, however, some inaccuracies in your paragraphs headed "But is it accurate?"

The wrong painting by Norman Wilkinson depicted in *A Night to Remember* was in the first-class smoking lounge (not the dining room). The filmmakers of the 1997 *Titanic* film were apologising to the relatives of William Murdoch for Murdoch being depicted as accepting a bribe from a first-class passenger to reserve seats in a lifeboat. Although later Murdoch is seen throwing the money back in the face of the passenger, it was a slur on Murdoch's character. The filmmakers gave £5,000 to Murdoch's home town of Dalbeattie as an apology but given the film grossed \$1.8 billion, surely a larger contribution would have been appropriate.

R.J.D., Congleton

Source: *BBC History Magazine*, May 2010

a) Mitä virheitä kirjoittaja on huomannut Titanic-elokuvia käsittelevässä artikkelissa?  
Vilka fel har författaren upptäckt i en artikel om Titanic-filmer?

b) Miten hän kritisoi elokuvantekijöiden toimintaa?  
Hur kritiserar han filmmakarnas handlande?

(continued on page 11)

- 1.1a**
1. How does Max Rameau differ from real real-estate agents?
    - A He doesn't talk like a professional
    - B His appearance is less tidy
    - C He treats his clients rudely
  2. What is the purpose of Max Rameau's work?
    - A To find renters for uninhabited houses
    - B To help new families to get settled
    - C To assist the impoverished to find a place to live
  3. What is said about squatters?
    - A They have moved around the country
    - B They are occupying more foreclosed homes
    - C They need help from people like Rameau
  4. What has the city of Miami done about the housing problem?
    - A It has assisted homeowners financially
    - B It has ordered the police to protect the empty houses
    - C It has registered all abandoned houses
  5. Why was Marie Nadine Pierre homeless?
    - A She hadn't found a suitable apartment
    - B She was unable to keep an apartment
    - C The neighbors had made complaints
  6. What had previously happened to Marie's new house?
    - A The homeowner wanted to sell it
    - B It wasn't paid for fully
    - C Rameau's friends abandoned it
  7. How do city officials react to Rameau's activities?
    - A They ignore them
    - B They try to prevent them
    - C They say they work fine
  8. What happened at the home where Marie was living?
    - A It was broken into and she was hurt
    - B The property manager threw her out of the home
    - C She spent her Christmas in the home

- 1.1b**
9. What in particular irritates Lagosian commuters?
    - A Missing scheduled appointments
    - B Not having fixed taxi fares
    - C Wasting time in congestion
  10. Why have *okadas* been so irreplaceable in Lagos?
    - A They have lessened the need for traffic rules
    - B They have facilitated affordable transportation
    - C They have reduced carbon emissions
  11. Why has the governor's approach been met with resistance?
    - A The increasing number of accidents intensifies difficulties
    - B The decreasing income levels create tensions
    - C The lacking infrastructure continues to create problems
  12. What does the text say about the governor's ruling?
    - A People find it to be a bit ill-timed
    - B Many consider it to reflect the government's intentions well
    - C Some think the ruling will work well
  13. How does the entire text describe Lagos's public transport system?
    - A The system surpasses expectations
    - B The system has well-functioning commuter connections
    - C The system is not particularly well thought out
- 1.1c**
14. How does the critic describe the tale of black migration?
    - A Only African-American professionals were forced to leave their homes
    - B People moved to places where they could work and live
    - C The migration movement was professionally organized
  15. What does the book draw from?
    - A The author's personal experiences
    - B Relevant real life accounts
    - C Related works of fiction
  16. What does the article state about the book?
    - A The book provides irresistibly retold factual stories
    - B The book covers literary and musical developments in the US
    - C The book accounts for 19th-century historic events

- 1.1d**
17. How did this philanthropic program come into being?
    - A The founders were interested in raising money for treatments
    - B It was time to try something new
    - C The founders were inspired to provide aid
  18. What is the main purpose of the foundation?
    - A It attracts people from all walks of life
    - B It improves its clients' quality of life
    - C It focuses only on helping those suffering from illnesses
- 1.1e**
19. How have crime dramas affected court work?
    - A Reality and fiction have become confusing
    - B Jurors overestimate the value of forensic evidence
    - C Forensic science plays a larger role
  20. What is said about the phenomenon of the "CSI effect"?
    - A That it makes courts focus on drama
    - B That it has exposed courts to television
    - C That it has had considerable influence
  21. How are jurors confused by the "CSI effect"?
    - A They have the wrong ideas about DNA
    - B They can easily misjudge their skills
    - C They may mix cause and effect
  22. How does the "CSI effect" influence the defence?
    - A It makes it easier to fool jurors into accepting evidence
    - B It takes more effort to get the defendant free
    - C It makes it necessary to set some forensic facts straight
  23. What is the point of view of scientists on evidence?
    - A They don't take anything as the complete truth
    - B They trust only DNA as conclusive evidence
    - C They require a good reality check on the evidence
  24. What has been the reaction of criminals to crime dramas?
    - A They, too, have started using the latest techniques
    - B They have become better at hiding damaging evidence
    - C They try to imitate the way criminals in crime dramas act
  25. What does Mr Durnal think is the real reason behind the "CSI effect"?
    - A Crime dramas have become more realistic than ever
    - B People still want to believe that good overcomes bad
    - C The recent progress in forensic science

### **The better sex**

For pianists and guitarists, small fingers are a curse. But a study published in the *Journal of Neuroscience* on December 16, 2009, suggests that diminutive digits do have an advantage: they are more sensitive. The paper reports that sensory receptors called Merkel cells, which discern the texture and structure of materials pressed against the fingertip, are more closely packed on small fingers as compared with large ones. Because women tend to have smaller fingers than men, they are, in general, better able to distinguish the shapes of the things they feel. Indeed, compared with the men, the women in the study could more easily discern the orientation of thin grooves in a piece of plastic that had been pressed against their fingers.

Source: *Scientific American Mind*, May/June 2010

- c) Missä naiset ovat miehiä parempia ja miksi?  
Vad är kvinnor bättre på än män, och varför?

Sir,

Robert Kunzig's otherwise excellent article was marred by one jarring description. I refer to the description of the Southern Nevada Water Authority's Patricia Mulroy as a "crisp, tanned, fifty-something blonde with a tailored look and a forceful personality." It is notable that no other human being in the article is described by his or her appearance. At least one-half of your readership could live without the disappointing experience of being reminded, yet again, that its most notable attributes are cosmetic. For your information, what you probably want to know about me is that I am a petite, bespectacled brunette who would really appreciate being able to pick up your magazine without preparing for a possible gratuitous, subtle insult.

June Lehrman, California

Source: *National Geographic*, June 2008

- d) Mikä on June Lehrmanin kirjoituksen ydinsanoma?  
Vad är poängen i June Lehrmans insändare?

## The Ark

“Make thee an ark,” the Lord told Noah in the *Book of Genesis*, and forever after the ark has been pictured as an animal-filled boat with a conventional prow and stern.

Now a recently translated Babylonian tablet, related to the *Epic of Gilgamesh*, floats an intriguing alternative in which the archetypal ark was round and made of pitch-covered reeds, much like a coracle, a craft still used today on the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers.

“The ark wasn’t going anywhere,” explains Irving Finkel, who did the translation. “It simply had to bob along the surface until the waters went down.” The author of the 4,000-year-old clay tablet might have glanced out his window at the vessels on the river and adapted the detail to his story. Flood myths appear in many cultures, and this one had circulated for eons before it was incorporated into the Bible.

Source: *National Geographic*, August 2010

- e) Miten babylonialaisen kirjoituksen käännös muuttaa perinteistä käsitystä, ja miten Finkel perustelee asiaa?  
Hur förändras den traditionella uppfattningen genom översättningen av den babyloniska texten, och hur motiverar Finkel saken?

## 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 (26–50) on the optical answer sheet in pencil.*

### The Great Stink – and the Tragedy of the *Princess Alice*

Dumping your rubbish in the River Thames was a long-cherished London tradition. Henry VIII attempted a total ban on dumping of 26 sort. But the Thames 27 more polluted with every generation, and with the coming of the Industrial Revolution it became positively poisonous. Cement works and

26. A all  
B any  
C no  
D either
27. A remained  
B increased  
C grew  
D came

- factories poured 28 waste into the river, and the development of improved water closets made things worse. By the middle of the nineteenth century some 250 tons of human excrement 29 being flushed, daily, into the tidal flow.
- Matters came to a head in 30 hot dry summer of 1858 when Parliament draped its windows with sheets soaked in chloride of lime in a vain attempt to combat 31 newspapers described as the “Great Stink”. Legislators had to abandon the building 32 unusable. Fleeing from the Chamber, his nose buried in a scented handkerchief, the fastidious Benjamin Disraeli resolved on action. As Chancellor of the Exchequer he made 33 available for an ambitious scheme to “embank” the river.
- The Thames’s embankments, 34 in the 1860s, were the brainchild of Joseph Bazalgette. He reorganised London’s thirteen hundred miles of sewers so they drained into a superhighway of gigantic pipes that 35 alongside the water. On top of these were built the wide roads and tree-lined promenades of the Victoria, Albert and Chelsea Embankments – 36 the city’s rechannelled sewage was
28. A its  
B their  
C the  
D a
29. A is  
B were  
C had  
D has
30. A a  
B an  
C the  
D –
31. A that  
B what  
C when  
D which
32. A as  
B since  
C than  
D while
33. A finds  
B founds  
C funds  
D found
34. A constituted  
B constructed  
C construed  
D contrasted
35. A run  
B runs  
C ran  
D running
36. A again  
B because  
C on the other hand  
D while

carried eastwards below the surface, to the mouth of the river, where the tide 37 to sweep it away.

The trouble was that the massive new pipes did not extend that far downstream. Twice every twenty-four hours, at high tide, two massive openings at Barking and Crossness spewed out untreated sewage on 38 side of the river – with tragic consequences in 1878, when the pleasure boat *Princess Alice* collided with the *Bywell Castle*, a merchant steamer.

The collision in itself was tragic enough – over 650 drowned. 39 was the worst single disaster in Thames history. But one hour before the collision the outfalls of Barking and Crossness had released their seventy-five 40 gallons into the tide.

“The water was very dreadful and nasty,” reported one witness at the subsequent coroner’s inquest. One survivor reckoned he 41 his life to immediately vomiting 42 everything he had swallowed, but others were not so fortunate. After the ghastly experience of struggling 43 life in the noxious brown soup, there were mysterious instances of paralysis and fatal illness. The virulently chemical

37. A supposed  
B has supposed  
C was supposed  
D supposedly

38. A any  
B both  
C either  
D neither

39. A It  
B Which  
C Then  
D There

40. A million  
B million of  
C millions  
D millions of

41. A had  
B owed  
C owned  
D possessed

42. A away  
B off  
C of  
D up

43. A after  
B for  
C in  
D on

nature of the river was suggested by the way that the dead 44 dresses changed from blue to violet.

This was 45 other side – the price, indeed – of all the mass-produced modern wonders. Typhoid fever was killing nearly fifteen hundred Londoners a year; in the course of one thirty-five-year cycle, outbreaks of cholera, 46 disease of polluted water, claimed thirty-six thousand more. But the idea that government should intervene was still seen by many as an unacceptable infringement of freedom. “We prefer 47 our chance of cholera and the rest,” declared *The Times* “rather than be bullied into health.”

The sinking of the *Princess Alice* (48 after Queen Victoria’s third daughter) did produce some reform. The rules of navigation on the river 49 more rigidly enforced, and the Metropolitan Board of Works went back to Joseph (now Sir Joseph) Bazalgette for a new sewage strategy – to extract the solid waste and transport it far out to sea in a fleet of sludge boats. So the old Thames tradition of dumping survived more grandly 50 ever.

- 44. A woman  
B woman’s  
C women  
D women’s
- 45. A a  
B an  
C the  
D –
- 46. A also  
B another  
C other  
D second
- 47. A take  
B to take  
C taken  
D having taken
- 48. A baptized  
B built  
C called  
D named
- 49. A are  
B had  
C was  
D were
- 50. A as  
B like  
C than  
D yet

Source: Robert Lacey,  
*Great Tales from English History*. 2008

- 2.2** *You are a reporter for Finnish TV. You are interviewing Mrs Athanasia Kanda from the Iraklion Museum in Crete about the ongoing renovation of the museum. Ask the questions in natural English. You need not translate word for word but remember to be polite. Write your translations on side B of the answer sheet. Write each one on a separate line.*

### **Renovation of a museum**

1. *Aloita kohteliaasti ja kysy, mikä museon uudistustyössä on ollut jännittävintä.*

*Inled artigt och fråga vad som har varit mest spännande i renoveringen av museet.*

Kanda: At one point, we discovered the foundation of a monastery. We plan to restore the garden with plants that existed in Minoan times, such as olive, fig, and pomegranate trees.

2. *Kysy, mitä nähtävää museossa on nyt ja onko siellä jotain uutta, kun se avataan.*

*Fråga vad man kan se i museet i dag och om där kommer att finnas något nytt när det öppnas.*

Kanda: We have a temporary gallery at the back of the museum with about 400 objects. Recent excavations have yielded roughly 2,000 new artifacts, including gold leaves from the funerary complex at the palace of *Mallia* and a clay group of five women.

3. *Totea, että naisia arvostettiin minolaisessa yhteiskunnassa. Kysy, hallitsivatko he Kreetaa.*

*Konstatera att kvinnorna nog respekterades i det minoiska samhället. Fråga om de regerade över Kreta.*

Kanda: I think there was a male ruler, a “priest-king,” but women had an exceptional place in society. In religious or state feasts, they had very sophisticated attire, which shows the position they had in society.

4. *Kysy, mihin aikakauteen rouva Kanda on erikoistunut.*

*Fråga vilken period fru Kanda har specialicerat sig på.*

Kanda: I have worked on material from the Neolithic to the eighth century B.C. But what I like best is the period from about 1380 to 1100 B.C. One of my favorites is a clay vase in the shape of a man's head. He has a beard and little curls on his forehead. His eyes are very lively and he sort of looks at you in a funny way.

5. *Kysy, mikä esine jokaisen kävijän pitäisi ehdottomasti nähdä. Fråga vilket föremål hon tycker varje besökare absolut borde se.*

Kanda: There is a figurine of the poppy goddess. Few have noticed the dress details. The dress has a standing collar, which at her back forms a triangular opening that leaves the back bare to the waist. If you think of a modern woman wearing this dress, it would be absolutely fantastic, like something out of Dior.

Source: *Archaeology*, March/April 2010

### 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. Does Finland need more nuclear power?

You are representing Finland at a youth conference in Estonia. Participants from European Union countries are discussing the use of nuclear power. Give a talk on the topic. State clearly whether you are for or against additional nuclear power and give your reasons.

#### 2. Breaking the law?

Is it sometimes permitted to break the law? In what kind of situation would this be possible?

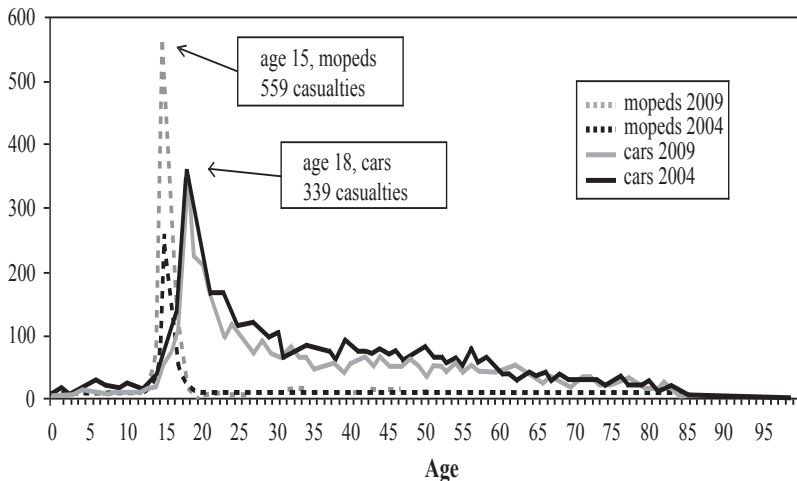
### 3. What is a family?

The concept of a family is understood in different ways in different societies and cultures. What problems may result from such differences? What is your idea of a family? Write an article for a family magazine.

### 4. Improving safety in traffic

A magazine has asked young people to give their opinions on how safety in traffic could be improved. Look at the statistics below and suggest some concrete measures.

Total



Car and moped drivers in Finland: casualties according to drivers' ages, 2004 and 2009.

Source: Tilastokeskus TVV Liikenneturva 2010

## 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–e</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</b>				99 p.	7
				<b>Yht./Tot.</b>	<b>209 p.</b>

\* Painotus tapahtuu lautakunnassa.  
Viktningen görs av nämnden.