

Task 6. Questions 87–100

Read the text below. Use the appropriate forms of the words in bold to complete the text. Write your answers after the numbers **(87–100)** in the margin.

An example (0) has been done for you.

New world record

Sarah, the cheetah, has broken the world record for the (0) **stand** 100-meter sprint by finishing in 5.95 seconds. This makes Olympian Usain Bolt’s world record of 9.58 seconds look much less (87) **remark** by (88) **compare**.

The 11-year-old cheetah ran at up to 98 kilometres an hour. Sarah’s sprint is (89) **fast** timed 100 meters ever run by anything on the planet. However, it was no surprise to Cathryn Hilker, the (90) **found** of the Cincinnati Zoo’s Cat Ambassador Program, who helped raise Sarah from a cub. “Nobody can run like Sarah,” Hilker said. “She is (91) **except**. I always knew she could run under six seconds, but to see it happen like this is (92) **miracle**.”

For the technicians, (93) **handle** and photographers the days were long and hot and (94) **challenge**. Cheetahs may be the swiftest land animals on Earth, with an (95) **accelerate** rivalling that of a Lamborghini, but they are individuals too.

“They have moods like the rest of us,” Hilker said. “And like people, some are better athletes than others and (96) **keen** for the chase.”

Sarah’s world record time of 5.95 seconds seems (97) **amaze** fast. Yet, it is almost certain that cheetahs in the wild have run (98) **consider** faster. They are lean, (99) **voracity** and chasing down antelopes for their own (100) **survive** or that of their cubs.

www.nationalgeographic.com

(0) standing

(87) _____

(88) _____

(89) _____

(90) _____

(91) _____

(92) _____

(93) _____

(94) _____

(95) _____

(96) _____

(97) _____

(98) _____

(99) _____

(100) _____

Täidab
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87

88

89

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96

97

98

99

100

SA INNOVE

INGLISE KEELE RIIGIEKSAM

II VIHIK

5. MAI 2014

Eksamitöö täida sinise või musta tindi- või pastapliiatsiga.

Task 1. Questions 1–8

You are going to hear a talk about expeditions to the South Pole. You will hear the talk **only once**. Before you listen, read the sentences below. While you listen, complete the sentences. Write no more than **two words** in each gap. *An example (0) has been done for you.*

You now have **30 seconds** to read the sentences.

The podcast is about expeditions to (0) the Antarctic.

The first person to reach the South Pole was from (1) _____.

Scott's expedition got more publicity because he kept (2) _____.

The distance they had to walk to reach the South Pole was (3) _____.

The first expedition beat Scott's expedition by (4) _____.

Amundsen was an experienced (5) _____.

Scott's motorised transport failed because of (6) _____.

Amundsen's clothes were made of (7) _____.

Despite the misfortunes, Scott's team was extremely (8) _____.

Täidab
hindaja

+/-/9

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

This is the end of task 1.
Turn to task 2.

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Task 2. Questions 9–13

You are going to hear people express their opinion on education in the United States. You will hear the recording **twice**. Before you listen, read the statements below. While you listen, match the statements (**B** to **G**) to the speakers and write letters (**B** to **G**) in the table given. There is **one extra** statement you do not need to use. *An example (0) has been done for you.*

You now have **30 seconds** to read the statements.

Statements

A	Government objectives are irrational.
B	Some subjects are unreasonably favoured.
C	Young people are forced into financing.
D	Contradictions between levels of education clearly exist.
E	A different approach to parenting is required.
F	Immediate action is needed.
G	Some states outrank others.

0.	Example 0	A
9.	Speaker 1	
10.	Speaker 2	
11.	Speaker 3	
12.	Speaker 4	
13.	Speaker 5	

This is the end of task 2.
Turn to task 3.

Task 5.1 Questions 75–80

Some phrases have been removed from the text. Write the letters (**B–I**) in the gaps (**75–80**). There are **two extra** phrases that you **do not need** to use.

An example (0) has been done for you.

A	struggling to guarantee the pontiff's safety
B	provide the sole entrances to some areas
C	being seen as a test case
D	took a quick detour to Rio de Janeiro's cathedral
E	are so fragile
F	will likely remain calm during his visit
G	swarmed his motorcade
H	cloaked in plain clothes, to minister to the poor
I	leaving the pope's car snarled in traffic and enveloped by mobs

Task 5.2 Questions 81–86

Some of the words in the text are written **in bold**. Write a word in the gap in front of its definition (**81–86**). In the text, there are **two extra** words in bold that you **do not need** to use.

An example (0) has been done for you.

0. unpredictable – adj. likely to change suddenly and without reason
81. _____ – n. the act of going in a different direction
82. _____ – adv. without anything else being involved or in between; immediately
83. _____ – n. a sudden short period of noise, confusion or excited movement
84. _____ – v. to throw away; reject
85. _____ – adj. possible when the necessary conditions exist
86. _____ – v. to keep safe from harm or danger

Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, Third Edition

Täidab
hindaja

+/-/9

81

82

83

84

85

86

Task 5

Read the text and complete the two tasks on the next page.

Pope drops defenses, raising concerns

Pope Francis’ push to bring the papacy to the streets was raising challenges for the Vatican officials and local police, who were (0) A as he **shed** security measures used by his predecessors. Such concerns soared this week as the pope arrived in Brazil and quickly found himself immersed in scenes of chaos. Protesters clashed with the police outside his meeting with President Dilma Rousseff.

The **commotion** exposed a central challenge for history’s first Latin American pontiff. Pope Francis wants to reground the Roman Catholic Church in grass-roots ministry and discard the privilege and regalia that have long surrounded the highest ranks of the church. As an archbishop in Buenos Aires, he regularly visited crime-ridden slums, (75) _____. But as the new leader of 1.2 billion Catholics, the Argentine is now one of the highest-profile figures in the world and a **potential** target for extremists.

Upon arriving in Rio de Janeiro on Monday evening, July 22, 2013, the pope dropped two protocols that have long served to **guard** pontiffs against **unpredictable** crowds. Alternating between a Fiat and an open-sided sport-utility vehicle, Pope Francis dispensed with the bulletproof popemobile adopted by Pope John Paul II after a gunman shot him amid a crowd of faithful in St. Peter’s Square in the 1980s. The pope also made a last-minute **deviation** from the official and secured route that had been mapped out for his motorcade weeks in advance. He had been expected to go **directly** after landing to a government building to meet Ms. Rousseff. Instead, the pope (76) _____.

The pope’s driver made a wrong turn, Vatican officials said, (77) _____, overwhelming the Vatican security forces. The faithful pressed up against the vehicle and began reaching through an open window to touch the pope. Even John Paul II, a pope renowned for his **spontaneity** with crowds, deferred to his entourage when it came to his safety, said Franca Giansoldati, a Vatican watcher who accompanied the Polish pontiff and his two successors on trips abroad.

Ms. Rousseff’s government considers Pope Francis’ arrival a dress rehearsal as Rio prepares for even bigger events such as the World Cup and the Olympics. Rio itself presents a logistical nightmare for massive events. The city is surrounded by the sea on one side and mountains on the other. Tunnels and overpasses, which (78) _____, are easily blocked by protesters or choked by the police during crackdowns. “One of the risks of Rio is that the points of access (79) _____ — it makes it **massively** vulnerable in times like these,” said Christopher Gaffney, an urbanism professor at Fluminense Federal University.

Monday’s events started as a group of anti-government and gay activists demonstrated outside of the pope’s closed-door meeting, and ended in chaos, with the police throwing and firing tear gas into the crowds who (80) _____. As there was no escape route, the pope was forced to travel by helicopter to his lodgings in a calmer neighborhood.

Wall Street Journal

Task 3. Questions 14–23

You are going to hear a talk about Disneyland. You will hear the talk **twice**. Before you listen, read the sentences below. While you listen, complete the sentences. Write no more than **three words** in each gap. *An example (0) has been done for you.*

You now have **30 seconds** to read the sentences.

Disney wanted to build a theme park in (0) southern California.

He founded Walt Disney Inc. in (14) _____.

In the park, Disney wanted to tell stories in (15) _____.

In 1953, Disney started to look for a plot of land in the area of (16) _____.

Finally, he found a plot of land the size of which was (17) _____ acres.

Disney had trouble with (18) _____.

Disney signed a deal with ABC for a (19) _____.

The cost of the construction work was (20) _____.

On the opening day, the park was (21) _____.

The opening day also fell in the middle of a (22) _____.

Furthermore, people’s shoes got stuck in (23) _____.

Täidab hindaja
+/-/9

14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23

This is the end of task 3.
Turn to task 4.

Task 4. Questions 24–31

You are going to hear different news items. You will hear the recording **twice**. Before you listen, read the headlines below. While you listen, match the headlines (B to L) to the news items and write letters (B to L) in the table given. There are **two extra** headlines you do not need to use. *An example (0) has been done for you.* You now have **30 seconds** to read the headlines.

Headlines

A	Icon of wealth to be relocated
B	A modern way to help
C	Excitement turned into a let-down
D	Heat wave leading to strange deeds
E	Treatment a step closer
F	Charged by weight
G	Facebook is getting old
H	A hi-tech gadget
I	Air travel is becoming more hazardous
K	Suggestions for enhancing safety
L	The opposite effect created

News item	Headline
0.	A
24.	
25.	
26.	
27.	
28.	
29.	
30.	
31.	

This is the end of task 4.
Turn to task 5.

Task 5. Questions 32–40

You are going to hear a talk about waste management. You will hear the talk **twice**. Before you listen, read the sentences below. While you listen, tick (✓) the correct answer (**A**, **B** or **C**). An example (0) has been done for you. You now have **45 seconds** to read the sentences.

0. While on a camping trip, Robin came across

- A

☐

an astonishing crystal.
- B

☒

a pile of garbage.
- C

☐

a pair of sneakers.

32. The number of tonnes of reusable litter collected daily in NY is

- A

☐

2,000.
- B

☐

11,000.
- C

☐

13,000.

33. Robin became a sanitation worker because she wanted to

- A

☐

operate mechanical brooms.
- B

☐

contribute to the community.
- C

☐

learn more about the profession.

34. Sanitation workers find it difficult to get accustomed to

- A

☐

the smell.
- B

☐

the physical challenges.
- C

☐

the routine.

35. Sanitation work is unsafe because

- A

☐

garbage is toxic.
- B

☐

the equipment used is hazardous.
- C

☐

other drivers are reckless.

36. Robin thinks sanitation workers should be

- A

☐

more appreciated.
- B

☐

invisible.
- C

☐

better paid.

37. Robin claims that

- A

☐

sanitation work is linked with various spheres of life.
- B

☐

consumption should not be compromised.
- C

☐

New Yorkers are threatened by diseases.

38. By “quotidian velocity” Robin means the speed of

- A

☐

sanitation works.
- B

☐

our everyday life.
- C

☐

workforce flow.

39. On the day after 9/11, Robin ran downstairs because she was

- A

☐

frightened.
- B

☐

sad.
- C

☐

grateful.

40. Robin claims that compared to industrial waste, municipal waste is

- A

☐

a smaller problem.
- B

☐

an equally serious problem.
- C

☐

a bigger problem.

This is the end of the listening paper. Now turn to the reading paper.

Who...

- ... considers themselves fortunate to have been born?

(0) A
- ... came across a variety of creatures?

(55) _____
- ... considers the wild beings they encountered intelligent?

(56) _____
- ... was writing an article about a famous author?

(57) _____
- ... saw preparations for a local festivity?

(58) _____
- ... was aware that their idea was crazy?

(59) _____
- ... had expected something very modern?

(60) _____
- ... understood that there was no great danger?

(61) _____
- ... enjoyed a range of local cuisine?

(62) _____
- ... was writing a book about an adventure sport?

(63) _____
- ... had a local celebrity for a close relative?

(64) _____

Task 4. Questions 65–74

Read the text below and fill in the gaps. Write your answers after the numbers (65–74) in the margin. Write no more than **one word** for each gap. An example (0) has been done for you.

Honey bee losses double in a year due to poor winter

This winter’s losses of honey bee colonies (0) the worst since records began six years ago, according to a survey carried (65) by the British Beekeepers Association. It says more than a third of hives did not survive the cold, wet conditions. This year’s poor winter, following on from a disastrous summer, is said to be the main reason (66) the losses.

The British beekeepers were asked to compare the number of colonies (67) are still alive to the numbers they had back in October. With overall losses at 33.8%, this year’s figures are (68) worst yet recorded.

“It is desperate,” Devon beekeeper Glyn Davies told BBC News. “The weather last summer and this winter, the two combined meant there was practically a whole year when bees were stressed just (69) of the environmental conditions.” The bad weather meant that honey bees were unable to get out and search (70) food. There was a lack of nectar throughout the season.

Some beekeepers believe that the increased number of infections and disease may (71) made the bees weaker and unable to cope (72) the colder conditions. “We are in a different era; the bees haven’t got the resistance and reserves that they once did due to various illnesses and viruses,” said Mr Davies.

The weather also caused problems (73) newly emerged queen bees — “virgin queens”. The growth of colonies depends on these bees being able to mate properly (74) they can lay eggs. But the poor weather made these activities difficult as well.

	(0) <u>were</u>	Täidab hindaja +/-/9
(65)	_____	<div>65</div>
(66)	_____	<div>66</div>
(67)	_____	<div>67</div>
(68)	_____	<div>68</div>
(69)	_____	<div>69</div>
(70)	_____	<div>70</div>
(71)	_____	<div>71</div>
(72)	_____	<div>72</div>
(73)	_____	<div>73</div>
(74)	_____	<div>74</div>

Task 3. Questions 55–64

Read the experiences of four different people (A–D) and the questions on the next page (55–64). Then decide which question is about which person and write the letter (A–D) after the question. The letters can be chosen more than once. *An example (0) has been done for you.*

Lonely Planet’s greatest travel experiences: 40 years of worldwide wandering

- To celebrate guidebook publisher Lonely Planet’s 40th anniversary, writers and contributors recall their most memorable travel moments.
- A Alex von Tunzelmann, writer**
The guide did a double-take and looked at me more closely. “Von Tunzelmann? Shoot! I reckon everyone around here knows that name.” No one with a name as weird and obscure as mine expects to hear that. Not least 12,000 miles from home, looking up at the snow-dusted peak of Aoraki Mount Cook in New Zealand’s South Island. We were seeking out locations from *The Lord of the Rings* movies for a Tolkien-themed story. The fame was not mine. From 1962 to 1966, my dad, Nick Tunzelmann, volunteered for mountain rescue here. It was an eventful job. On one mission, he was buried in an avalanche. His last thought before he blacked out was: “Damn, I haven’t finished my Master’s thesis.” Luckily for the thesis — and, ultimately, for me — he was dug out alive. The story made the national news. Such fame might usually last for 15 minutes, but in the mountains things move at a glacial pace.
- B Tony Wheeler, co-founder**
Rangiroa is one of the biggest atolls in the Pacific, with only two narrow “passes” for water to stream in and out of the lagoon when the tide changes. Sharks — those clever creatures — have learnt to hang around the pass entrance for the outgoing tide, when fish from the lagoon are swept straight into their mouths. Working on Lonely Planet’s *Diving in Tahiti & French Polynesia* guidebook, I joined a scuba dive at Tiputa Pass. The boat dropped me off and I descended straight through the shark line-up. It was rush hour. Reef sharks, as scuba divers soon realise, are not interested in divers — they prefer something more bite-sized. I met up with sharks on 13 consecutive dives — it was the absolute experience of a lifetime.
- C Tom Hall, editor**
The idea of riding a bicycle from one end of Africa to the other is the sort of lunatic notion that appeals to Lonely Planet writers. So, when the chance came to ride a section of the famous Tour d’Afrique cycle expedition from Cairo to Cape Town, I jumped at it. My stretch took me from Victoria Falls — where I became the proud possessor of a wad of 100 trillion Zimbabwean dollar bills — across Zambia and Botswana to Windhoek, the capital of Namibia. This stretch of the route was not dubbed “Elephant Highway” for nothing, and in the 10 days I spent on it I encountered enough wildlife to last me a lifetime. Jumbos criss-crossed our path, sometimes looming at us from the roadside. And at night, the roaring of lions kept me awake and large lizards clung to my tent. I would go again in a heartbeat.
- D Elizabeth Day, writer**
When I went to Ibiza, I had the stereotypical fear that it would be filled with foam parties and glow-sticks. Instead, what I discovered in the north were beautiful white-washed villages and near-deserted sweeps of cliff-enclosed beach. My favourite memory was finding a lively restaurant called Can Cires. When I arrived, the walls were being given a fresh coat of paint for the weekend’s fiesta, where the villagers would sing and dance and roast a pig on a spit. The husband-and-wife owners were extraordinarily welcoming and insisted on giving us a tasting menu. We started with their speciality, *crostas con tomate* — crunchy, twice-baked bread croutons served with fresh tomato and olive oil and we then had course after course of incredible food. It was one of those truly memorable evenings: balmy outdoor eating, easy hospitality, fantastic food and that hint of the surreal.

The Independent

7 ülesannet
60 üksikküsimust

AEG: 90 MINUTIT
30 PUNKTI

Task 1. Questions 41–47

Read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap (41–47). Write the letter in the gap. *An example (0) has been done for you.*

Johnny Depp

Initially known as a teen idol thanks to his role on *21 Jump Street* and tortured pretty-boy looks, Johnny Depp (0) ^A the perils of adolescent heartthrob status (41) _____ a reputation as a respected adult actor.

His numerous collaborations (42) _____ director Tim Burton, as well as solid performances in a number of critically acclaimed films, have allowed Depp to carve a niche for himself as a serious, if distinctive performer.

Born in Kentucky and raised in Florida, Depp had the kind of upbringing that would readily lend itself to his future (43) _____ of brooding lost boys. After his parents divorced when he was 16, he dropped out of school a year later in the hopes (44) _____ his way in the world as a musician. Depp fronted a series of garage bands. During slack times in the music business, Depp sold pens by phone. He (45) _____ to acting after a visit to Los Angeles with his former wife, who presented him to actor Nicolas Cage.

The young actor (46) _____ his film debut in 1984’s *A Nightmare on Elm Street*. His climb to fame was accelerated in 1987, when he replaced Jeff Yagher (47) _____ the role of Officer Tom Hanson, a cop assigned to do undercover duty by posing as a student in crime-ridden Los Angeles-area high schools, in the Canadian-filmed Fox TV series *21 Jump Street* (1987–90).

www.nytimes.com

0. A survived	B have survived	C had survived	D surviving
41. A earn	B earned	C to earn	D earns
42. A to	B with	C by	D to
43. A portray	B portraiture	C portrayal	D portraitist
44. A to making	B making	C of making	D to make
45. A introduced	B had introduced	C was introducing	D got introduced
46. A made	B did	C showed	D presented
47. A with	B in	C on	D at

Task 2. Questions 48–54

Read the article and decide which statement (A, B or C) is true according to the text.
Tick (✓) the correct answer. An example (0) has been done for you.

Sporting superstitions: why do we have them?

Legendary Dutch footballer Johan Cruyff used to slap his goalkeeper in the stomach before each match. Tennis ace Serena Williams always bounces her ball five times before her first serve. From touching wood for good luck to walking around ladders to avoid bad luck, we all have little routines or superstitions, which make little sense when you stop to think about them.

We refer to something that we do without thinking as being a habit. This is precisely why habits are useful — they do not take up mental effort. Our brains have mechanisms for acquiring new routines, and part of what makes us, and other creatures, successful is the ability to create these habits. Even pigeons can develop superstitious habits, as psychologist B. F. Skinner famously showed in an experiment. Skinner would begin a lecture by placing a pigeon in a cage with an automatic feeder that delivered a food pellet every 15 seconds. At the start of the lecture, Skinner would let the audience observe the ordinary, passive behaviour of the pigeon, before covering the box. After fifty minutes he would uncover the box and show that different pigeons developed different behaviours. One bird would be turning counter clockwise three times before looking in the food basket, another would be thrusting its head into the top left corner. In other words, all pigeons struck upon some particular ritual that they would do over and over again.

Skinner’s explanation is simple. Although we know the food is delivered regardless of the pigeon’s behaviour, the pigeon does not know this. So imagine yourself in the position of the pigeon. You strut around your cage for a while, you decide to turn counter clockwise three times, and right at that moment some food appears. What should you do to make that happen again? The obvious answer is that you should repeat what you have just been doing. From this seed, argued Skinner, superstition develops. Superstitions take over behaviour because our brains try and repeat whatever actions precede success, even if we cannot see how they have had their influence. Faced with the choice of figuring out how the world works and calculating the best outcome (which is the sensible rational thing to do), or repeating whatever you did last time before something good happened, we are far more likely to choose the latter.

University of Cambridge psychologist Tony Dickinson has taken the investigation of habits one step further. Dickinson trains rats to press a lever for food and perform another action (usually pulling a chain) for water. The animals can now decide which reward they would like most. If you give them water before the experiment, they press the lever for food; if you give them food beforehand, they pull the chain for water. But something strange happens if the animals keep practising these actions beyond the point at which they have effectively learnt them — they seem to “forget” about the specific effects of each action. After this “overtraining”, you feed the animal food before the experiment and they keep on pressing the lever to produce food, regardless of the fact that they have just been fed. The rat has developed a habit, something it does just because the opportunity is there, without thinking about the outcome. To a psychologist, lots of human rituals look a lot like the automatic behaviours developed by Skinner’s pigeons or Dickinson’s rats.

And when the stakes are high — such as with sports — there is even more pressure on our brains to “capture” whatever behaviours might be important for success. Soccer player Kolo Toure once missed the start of the second half because he refused to come out — superstition dictated he had to be the last player to re-emerge from the dressing room, but on that occasion he was stuck there waiting for a stricken teammate to finish treatment.

We cling to these habits because we — or ancient animal parts of our brains — do not want to risk finding out what happens if we change. The rituals survive despite seeming irrational because they are coded in parts of our brains which are designed by evolution not to think about reasons. They just repeat what seemed to work last time. This explains why having personal rituals is a normal part of being human.

0. According to the text, superstitions

- A ☐ should not be thought about.
- B ☒ often lack rationale behind them.
- C ☐ ensure success in sports.

48. Habit formation is possible due to

- A ☐ continuous mental effort.
- B ☐ conscious repetition.
- C ☐ specific brain systems.

49. After Skinner took off the cover from the cage, the pigeons

- A ☐ had adopted individual habits.
- B ☐ continued acting passively.
- C ☐ had developed similar routines.

50. The pigeons associated food deliveries with

- A ☐ their own behaviour.
- B ☐ a certain timeframe.
- C ☐ the cover of the box.

51. Superstitions are created because our brain

- A ☐ tries to figure out how the world works.
- B ☐ calculates the most sensible thing to do.
- C ☐ copies the behaviour it associates with success.

52. After Dickinson had overtrained the rats, they

- A ☐ selected the rewards carefully.
- B ☐ started choosing one reward over the other.
- C ☐ did not think about the reward any more.

53. Human rituals are the behaviour of Skinner’s pigeons and Dickinson’s rats.

- A ☐ more conscious than
- B ☐ similar to
- C ☐ less automatic than

54. Kolo Toure was once late to a match because he

- A ☐ needed treatment.
- B ☐ followed his irrational belief.
- C ☐ was trapped in the dressing room.

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