

Task 6. Questions 92–100

Read the text. Use the **appropriate forms** of the words in **bold** to complete the text.
Write your answers after the numbers **(92–100)** in the margin.
An example (0) has been done for you.

<p>Orcas</p> <p>Orcas, or killer whales, are the (0) <i>large</i> of the dolphins and one of the world’s most powerful predators who inhabit the oceans of the world. Next to humans, they are the most (92) wide distributed mammal. They feast on marine mammals employing (93) tooth that can be ten centimetres long.</p> <p>Killer whales hunt in (94) dead pods, family groups of up to 40 individuals. All pods use effective, cooperative hunting techniques that some liken to the (95) behave of wolf packs.</p> <p>Whales make a wide (96) vary of communicative sounds, and each pod has distinctive noises that its members will recognise even at a (97) distant. They use echolocation to communicate and hunt, (98) produce sounds that travel underwater until they encounter objects, then bounce back, revealing their exact location, size, and shape.</p> <p>Orcas are immediately recognisable by their unique black-and-white colouring and are the star (99) attract of many aquariums. Killer whales have never been extensively hunted by humans and they are not yet regarded as an (100) danger species overall.</p> <p><i>National Geographic</i></p>	<p>(0) <i>largest</i></p> <p>(92) _____</p> <p>(93) _____</p> <p>(94) _____</p> <p>(95) _____</p> <p>(96) _____</p> <p>(97) _____</p> <p>(98) _____</p> <p>(99) _____</p> <p>(100) _____</p>	<p>Täidab hindaja +/-/9</p> <div>92</div> <div>93</div> <div>94</div> <div>95</div> <div>96</div> <div>97</div> <div>98</div> <div>99</div> <div>100</div>
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INGLISE KEELE RIIGIEKSAM

II VIHIK

27. MAI 2015

Eksamitöö täida sinise või musta tindi- või pastapliiatsiga.

Task 1. Questions 1–8

You are going to hear two people talk about food waste. You will hear the recording **only once**. 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.

Food waste

Food waste in developing countries is caused by poor infrastructure and (0) handling.

In developed countries, food goes to waste because of (1) _____.

The total amount of food produced every year is (2) _____ tonnes.

Before harvesting, 30% of crop in the UK is rejected by (3) _____.

About 1/3 of the harvested crop is not sold due to poor transportation and (4) _____.

Buyers' preferences can change because of (5) _____.

In developing economies, storage facilities are poorly (6) _____.

Storing perishable products requires (7) _____.

Out of all the food people buy, they throw away about (8) _____ per cent.

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This is the end of task 1.

Turn to task 2.

Task 2. Questions 9–13

You are going to hear people talk about school uniforms. You will hear the recording **twice**. Before you listen, read the statements below. While you listen, match the statements to the speakers and write letters **B–H** in the table given. There are **two extra statements** you do not need to use.
An example (0) has been done for you. You now have **30 seconds** to read the statements.

Uniforms...

A	give students a feeling of belonging.
B	are comfortable.
C	provide support in maintaining order.
D	make students equal.
E	are suitable for younger students.
F	restrict students' self expression.
G	have no effect on discipline.
H	have lost their importance.

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.

80. _____

Our **frenzied** love affair with green lawns fuels an industry worth \$40 billion per year and counting, as estimated by Ted Steinberg in *American Green: The Obsessive Quest for the Perfect Lawn* — whether you do it yourself or hire help, it takes an **exorbitant** amount of cash to maintain that perfect green. A quick shopping list: seed, fertilizer, weedkiller, bug killer, more seed, a lawnmower, maintenance for the lawnmower (gas, blade sharpening, storage), a weedwacker and some sort of irrigation system. Money might not grow on trees, but it is, in fact, growing your lawn.

81. _____

And then there is the water: according to the Environmental Protection Agency, the average American household uses about 320 gallons of water per day for outdoor use — and more than half of that is for lawns and gardens. Across the US, landscape irrigation alone sucks up one-third of residential water use (most of it on grass). The grand total: 9 billion gallons per day. All those fertilizers used frequently and **indiscriminately** are not helping: they wash into waterways along with the pesticides — American homeowners use 10 times more pesticides than farmers — and herbicides.

82. _____

For all these reasons and more, I am a lawn rogue: I have one, but I do not water it, fertilize it or treat it with anything to kill off some plants and leave others. I do cut it — reluctantly, about once a week so that the neighbours do not call town officials about me for ignoring my duties — during “normal” hours and definitely not as **uniformly** as my neighbours do. (If I could, I would buy a goat to keep the grass in check.)

83. _____

After all, who decided that “green” means “grassy”? Maybe that is **heresy**, but I am saving money, protecting bees, birds, butterflies and other critters and definitely doing more to protect — and **nurture** — the nature I love. I let the dandelions, crab grass and clover take over. I watch the birds and the bees.

The Guardian

Task 5.2 Questions 84–91

Some of the words in the text are **in bold**. Match the words to their definitions.
Write the word in the gap in front of its definition (**84–91**). 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. luscious - adj. appealing strongly to the senses; pleasingly rich

84. _____ - n. opinion profoundly at odds with what is generally accepted

85. _____ - v. care for and protect (someone or something) while they are growing

86. _____ - adv. with one leg on each side

87. _____ - v. to prepare oneself for struggle or resistance

88. _____ - adj. wildly excited or uncontrolled

89. _____ - adv. in a manner that is similar in character to another or others

90. _____ - n. objects that are used to do a particular activity

91. _____ - adj. unreasonably high
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90

91

Task 5.1 Questions 77–83

Read the subheadings and the text. Then choose the most suitable subheading from the list (B–K) for each part (77–83) of the text. There are **two extra** subheadings you do not need to use.

An example (0) has been done for you.

A	So long, peace and quiet!
B	Let nature take its course
C	Arguments with neighbours
D	Forced to obey
E	Little care for resources
F	A sight to see
G	Expenditure for excellence
H	Happy to maintain a flawless lawn
I	Baffling green madness
K	Furious about fumes

Our obsession with green lawns drives me nuts,
and it is killing the environment

(0) A

Sunday mornings, you will often find me sipping coffee with birdsong and the chatter of squirrels in the background as I read the paper. But then it starts. A stutter, a sputter, a cough that crescendos into a roar. In answer, another motor rumbles to life, followed by more. *Green with envy* takes on a whole new meaning during the summer.

77. _____

Every year, Americans rush out to **arm** themselves with an arsenal of **paraphernalia** to obtain the perfect *luscious* emerald carpet. I do not participate — lawn mania drives me crazy. I like most of my neighbours, but the lengths to which they will go to keep up with one another and their gusto to transform weeds into “flawless” turf both fascinate and infuriate me.

78. _____

There is some entertainment value in the spectacle: for instance, the neighbour who sits **astride** his lawn tractor without his shirt, socks or sneakers — but with a pair of short-shorts that ride up and become harder to spot as the mowing goes on. (A visiting friend once spotted him and shouted, “Oh my God! Do you know your neighbour cuts his grass naked?”)

79. _____

But I am not amused when the stink of another neighbour’s toxic fertilizer **application** or pesticide treatment invades my house or wafts past as I sit in my backyard. It is fine if he wants to expose himself to toxic chemicals as part of his ritual worship of the outdoors, but there is no reason to poison me, too.

Task 3. Questions 14–22

You are going to hear a talk about waste management. You will hear the recording **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.

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

- A

☐

2,000.
- B

☐

11,000.
- C

☐

13,000.

15. Robin became a sanitation worker because she wanted to

- A

☐

operate mechanical brooms.
- B

☐

contribute to the community.
- C

☐

learn more about the profession.

16. Sanitation workers find it difficult to get accustomed to

- A

☐

the smell.
- B

☐

the physical challenges.
- C

☐

the routine.

17. Sanitation work is unsafe because

- A

☐

garbage is toxic.
- B

☐

the equipment used is hazardous.
- C

☐

other drivers are reckless.

18. Robin thinks sanitation workers should be

- A

☐

more appreciated.
- B

☐

invisible.
- C

☐

better paid.

19. 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.

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

- A

☐

sanitation work.
- B

☐

everyday life.
- C

☐

workforce flow.

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

- A

☐

frightened.
- B

☐

angry.
- C

☐

grateful.

22. 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 task 3.
Turn to task 4.

Task 4. Questions 23–29

You are going to hear Brandon Stanton, an American photographer and blogger, most known for his photo blog, Humans of New York, answer a list of questions. You will hear the recording **twice**. Before you listen, read the questions below. While you listen, match the questions to the answers and write letters **B–K** in the table given. There are **two extra** questions you do not need to use. An example (0) has been done for you. You now have **30 seconds** to read the questions.

Questions

A	What was your initial plan for the project?
B	How did you decide to attach stories to pictures?
C	What are you trying to find in an interview?
D	What is the role of the Internet in your job?
E	What is the best part of your job?
F	What makes you different from other artists?
G	How do people react to the feedback?
H	What did you first struggle with?
I	Who are the hardest to portray?
K	When did you decide to become a photographer?

Answer	Question
0.	A
23.	
24.	
25.	
26.	
27.	
28.	
29.	

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

Task 5. Questions 30–40

You are going to hear a talk about bosses. You will hear the recording **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.

Stephen Dubner is the (0) co-author of the books and blog about “the hidden side of everything.”
Dubner’s talk is about whether bosses (30) _____.
It is difficult to say whether a good boss is good for (31) _____.
Productive companies have productive employees and (32) _____.
Finding good data for measuring the effect of the boss is a (33) _____.
The surveyed company’s name was not made public due to the (34) _____.
The sample of the survey included more than (35) _____ and 2,000 bosses.
It turned out that some bosses increased productivity by (36) _____.
Past surveys have also tried to measure the influence of different (37) _____.
The influence of CEOs is (38) _____ than people imagine.
Bosses influence (39) _____ more than CEOs and presidents do.
Jim Helton argues that bosses can benefit from humour and (40) _____.

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39
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This is the end of the listening paper. Now turn to the reading paper.

Which of the projects ...

involves creating a video game?	(0) <u>A</u>
makes people from all over the world excited?	(57) _____
will enhance our experience?	(58) _____
will be carried out with the help of ordinary people?	(59) _____
combines game and reality to make events more authentic?	(60) _____
may be emotionally upsetting?	(61) _____
definitely has some shortcomings?	(62) _____
will be done in multiple stages?	(63) _____
may turn out to be timewasting entertainment?	(64) _____
aims at increasing the attractiveness of some institutions?	(65) _____
will make faraway things more reachable?	(66) _____

Task 4. Questions 67–76

Read the text and complete it. Write your answers after the numbers (67–76) in the margin. Write no more than **one word** for each gap. An example (0) has been done for you.

Is working at night bad for you?

In some jobs, working the night (0) is unavoidable. With careful planning and a bit of peace during the daytime, it is possible to work all night and still get eight hours sleep (67) the following day. Some people even tell you that they get (68) used to working in this way. But can their bodies ever get fully accustomed to working to a clock turned upside down? And, more worryingly, is nocturnal labour bad for your health?

A Canadian study monitored the timing (69) of the sleep, the light levels and the quantity of the sleep hormone melatonin produced by a small group of police officers as (70) they embarked on a week of night shifts.

Usually we release melatonin late (71) in the evening when we start feeling tired and (72) to go to bed. If you have adapted well to working nights, the peak will move to daytime instead. In this study, those whose pattern of melatonin production showed they had made that adjustment felt happier and more alert, as well (73) as showing faster reaction times – but only 40% managed to make the switch.

Even if you do feel OK, there is also the question of whether your body could be suffering in the long-term. It is harder (74) to eat healthily or exercise regularly if you are working shifts. While you might manage to drag (75) yourself to the gym at the end of a day’s work, it’s that much harder to do that at the end of your shift if you have already been up all night and are yearning (76) for a nap.

(0) <u>is</u> shift
(67) _____
(68) <u>used to</u>
(69) <u>of</u>
(70) <u>they</u>
(71) <u>in</u>
(72) <u>to</u>
(73) <u>as</u>
(74) <u>to</u>
(75) <u>yourself</u>
(76) <u>for</u>

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69
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74
75
76

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Task 3. Questions 57–66

Read the project descriptions (A–C) and the questions on the next page (57–66). Then decide which question is about which project and write the letter (A–C) after the question. The letters can be chosen more than once. *An example (0) has been done for you.*

Project A

The British Museum in London is to be recreated in the video game Minecraft. The project is part of the Museum of the Future scheme, which aims to expand the institution’s appeal. Many real-life organisations, including Ordnance Survey and the Danish government, have already been recreated.

Last week, Minecraft was sold to Microsoft for £1.5bn. A spokeswoman for the museum emphasised that the project was still at “an early planning stage”, and the “build” had not yet begun. She added that the organisation was intending to recruit members of the public to help with the “construction”.

One museum employee posted details of the project on the social media site Reddit, asking for volunteers to get involved. He received an enthusiastic response from Minecraft fans around the globe.

It all begins with digitally building the Great Court and facade of the building. The institution hopes it will be ready in time for a public debate about museum collections in the digital age.

“It’s the digital equivalent of building the British Museum in Lego,” he said. “You have to build it brick by brick. What a cool project it would be to be asked to build the Elgin Marbles in Minecraft.”

Project B

News events from distant countries can feel so far away, it is difficult to grasp their importance. But that may change as journalists create reports with virtual reality, so that viewers feel as if they are witnesses to the unfolding action.

Nonny de la Pena, senior research fellow at the University of Southern California’s Annenberg School of Journalism, does this by mixing traditional journalism with immersive gaming technology. Her team might record sound clips on the ground before combining them with visual reconstructions of the scene.

The viewer would then wear virtual reality goggles that track their position in the room and translate their movements into the scene in front of their eyes. In a documentary about Syria, for instance, de la Pena placed viewers in a street as a bomb exploded so that they could witness the terror unfolding — before taking them for a walk around a refugee site.

So far, the users’ experiences have been extraordinary, with many reacting very emotionally to the stories. “It creates a duality of presence. You know you’re ‘here’, but you feel like you’re ‘there’ too. And the experience is much more visceral,” says de la Pena.

Project C

Facebook is building a network for professionals to connect and collaborate on work-related documents. Facebook at Work will look similar to its existing social network, but users will be able to keep their personal profiles separate. They also would be able to chat with colleagues, build professional networks and share documents. The product, said to be in use internally at Facebook already, could be a strong competitor to existing services such as Google Drive, Microsoft Office and LinkedIn.

“Facebook at Work is likely to bring some benefits to companies — but not the ones they think,” said Prof. Andre Spicer, of Cass Business School. “It is unlikely to make employees more productive, but it will help them to be more connected and aware.” Prof. Spicer added that the new tool could also cause problems. “It makes it easier for employees to accidentally leak sensitive information. Like its parent site, Facebook at Work could also end up being a time-consuming distraction,” he warned.

www.bbc.com

Task 1. Questions 41–49

Read the text and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap (41–49). Write the letter in the gap. *An example (0) has been done for you.*

In a bad mood?

When people are in a bad mood, they are (0) B likely to actively search social networking sites like Facebook to find friends who are doing even worse than they are, a new study suggests.

These findings give more context to recent studies that found that people who spend a lot of time on Facebook tend to be more frustrated, angry and lonely — probably (41) _____ of all the happy updates from friends that make them feel less confident.

Generally, most of us look for the positive on social media sites. But if you are feeling vulnerable, you will look for people on Facebook who (42) _____ a bad day or who are not as good (43) _____ presenting themselves positively, just (44) _____ yourself feel better.

Overall, the researchers (45) _____ that people tended to spend more time on the profiles of people who were rated as successful and attractive. “However, if you need a confidence boost, you’re going to look at people (46) _____ off than you,” Knobloch-Westerwick, co-author of the study and professor of communication at the Ohio State University, said. “You’re probably (47) _____ going to be looking at the people who just got a great new job or just (48) _____ married. One of the great appeals of social network sites is that they allow people to manage their moods by choosing who they want (49) _____ themselves to.”

www.sciencedaily.com

0.	A not	B more	C less	D getting
41.	A despite	B in spite	C regardless	D because
42.	A has had	B are having	C were having	D has
43.	A as	B in	C at	D for
44.	A making	B to make	C make	D don’t make
45.	A found	B find	C had found	D were found
46.	A worse	B better	C worst	D well
47.	A unhappy	B mostly	C -	D not
48.	A have	B never	C got	D get
49.	A compare	B to be compared	C being compared	D to compare

Task 2. Questions 50–56

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.*

Did Biro's really revolutionise writing?

Fifty-seven Bic Biro's are sold every second (and then "borrowed" by passing colleagues) — not bad for a 75-year-old product. But did the pens really make that much of a difference?

It was a familiar frustration that led to the invention of the modern ball-point pen — leaky ink. In 1938, Hungarian newspaper columnist Laszlo Biro noticed the ink used on the printing presses dried quickly and so tried using it in a fountain pen to avoid the problem of leaks, blots and smudges. But the ink was too thick to flow into the nib. So Biro, with the help of his brother, a chemist, devised a pen tipped with a metal ball bearing that used capillary action to draw ink through the rotating ball. They brought their invention with them when they fled to the West during World War II. A British firm took over the patent to produce pens for the Royal Air Force.

Barring tweaks and improvements, the pen is still recognisable as the ball-point Biro devised to make writing easier, and it regularly features in top 100 design lists. But was it revolutionary? "That's a big word, but it made writing easier. No longer did you need to worry about ink spills or refills. To be mobile and reliable are two amazing things to be able to accommodate into such a small and humble object," says Libby Sellers, the curator of the Design Museum. "What is remarkable is Biro's lateral thinking in bringing existing technologies together to create an everyday object that everyone could write with. Ball bearings already existed. Quick-drying ink already existed. And so did roller-balls, in deodorants." Also, she does not see the pens being superseded by technology. "Yes, a passing thought can easily be typed into a handheld device or a text message, but a ball-point doesn't need batteries to work. It needs ink, but most have long since been lost, borrowed or stolen before running out."

Among the first Britons to use Biro's were the fighter pilots of the Royal Air Force, for whom the pens proved something of a revelation. "Fountain pens can explode or at least leak at high altitudes, so to have a reliable pen with you in the cockpit to note down important markers helped win the war," says Miss Sellers. There is an old and oft-repeated rumour that because standard pens do not work in zero-gravity, NASA spent millions devising a space pen, while the Russians used pencils. But this has been debunked, not least because — strange to say — pencils pose dangers in space, from broken-off tips floating about and graphite and wood being flammable in a pure oxygen atmosphere.

While not the first everyday object in which manufacturers made a priority of user convenience, the Bic Biro is a fine example of what happens when an object is designed to make something that is easy to use. The one thing that has not been cracked is washable ink — as anyone who has inadvertently left a ball-point pen in a pocket will attest. For artist Jon Burgerman, who specialises in Biro works, that is part of the pen's charm. "I like that the ink's indelible — I get asked to do artwork on trainers and T-shirts, so it is great that it does not wash off. It's easy to customise stuff without bothering with fabric paints. That's invaluable for me, as a poor artist."

www.bbc.co.uk

0. The Bic Biro is a

- A ☐ crayon.
- B ☐ pencil.
- C ☒ ball-point pen.

50. The inventor of Biro's, Laszlo Biro, worked as a

- A ☐ journalist.
- B ☐ chemist.
- C ☐ printer.

51. The Bic Biro was invented as an alternative to a

- A ☐ marker.
- B ☐ fountain pen.
- C ☐ pencil.

52. The essential feature of the Biro is

- A ☐ a freely rotating ball.
- B ☐ washable ink.
- C ☐ a refillable ink container.

53. Libby Sellers believes that

- A ☐ technology will eventually replace Biro's.
- B ☐ Biro's will stay despite technological advances.
- C ☐ Biro's need improvement.

54. Bic Biro's first proved to be especially useful for

- A ☐ astronauts.
- B ☐ NASA scientists.
- C ☐ air force pilots.

55. Pencils cannot be used in space because they

- A ☐ may cause a fire.
- B ☐ become poisonous in zero gravity.
- C ☐ do not work in pure oxygen.

56. Artist Jon Burgerman

- A ☐ thinks that fabric paint is better than Biro's.
- B ☐ considers Biro's too expensive to be used for art.
- C ☐ prefers to use Biro's instead of paint.

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