

Task 6. Questions 93–100.

Read the text below. Use the **appropriate form** of the words in **bold** to complete the text.
Write your answers after the numbers (93–100) in the margin.
An example (0) has been done for you.

Secrets of pop success revealed, scientists claim

Budding pop stars may fare (0) **good** if they swap a piano keyboard for a PC. Scientists claim to have developed software that can spot whether a song has hit potential. The program looks at separate characteristics including loudness, danceability and harmonic (93) **simple**.

Trained using hit songs, the software can predict chart positions with about 60% (94) **accurate**. “The goal was to find out if we could come up with an equation that distinguishes between a hit and something that dangles at the bottom of the charts,” said Dr De Bie, a senior (95) **lecture** at Bristol.

Dr Bie said the equation was developed using the (96) **public** available data about songs since 1961. For each week in that long history, the equation was tested with new (97) **release** to see if it could predict where that song would get in the chart.

Machine learning techniques were used to help the equation learn about the (98) **relate** importance of all the elements that make up a pop song. What (99) **regular** tripped up the equation were the (100) **expect** hits that became popular for reasons that often had nothing to do with their musical qualities, he said.

www.bbc.com

(0) better

(93) _____

(94) _____

(95) _____

(96) _____

(97) _____

(98) _____

(99) _____

(100) _____

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93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

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INGLISE KEELE RIIGIEKSAM
II VIHIK

3. MAI 2016

Eksamitöö täida sinise või musta tindi- või pastapliiatsiga.

Task 1. Questions 1–9.

You are going to hear an iPhone application developer talking about his job. 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.

An iPhone application developer talking about his job

- Thomas Suarez has designed (0) several apps.
- His first app was called (1) _____.
- Justin Bieber’s app was created because his schoolmates (2) _____.
- Nowadays kids enjoy both playing and (3) _____.
- Software development kit helped him make (4) _____.
- His parents paid to put his apps on the (5) _____.
- Steve Jobs has given him a lot of (6) _____.
- Thomas has an app club, which one of the teachers (7) _____.
- He thinks it is a challenge what apps to (8) _____.
- He says that students are a resource to (9) _____.

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7

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9

Task 2. Questions 10–15.

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

The speaker talks about...

- A

dogs detecting expressions.
- B

an unusual traffic issue.
- D

the end of a successful mission.
- E

recommendations for drivers.
- F

a new species found.
- G

an archaeological find.
- H

something that has disappeared.
- I

a plane crash.
- K

an old example of something.

Question	Topic
0.	A
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	

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

81. _____

Our world and universe are composed of cycles — sunrise and sunset, winter, spring, summer, and fall. Even the generations move in cycles. A **circular** conception of time and a desire to follow the natural sequence of the days and the seasons is embedded deep within us. In the Middle Ages, the life of peasants was hard but the cycles of work and celebration followed a steady pattern. These days we can establish small, regular rituals that give us and our children a feeling of stability.

82. _____

One of the main purposes of rituals, whether religious or secular, is to **express** and reinforce what is important. Through nightly bedtime stories, the worth of education, reading, and life-long learning is **inculcated**; and through regular family dinners or activities, the centrality of familial solidarity is instilled.

83. _____

Family traditions are a great way to cultivate that valuable grandparental involvement. Children who have a high level of grandparental **involvement** have fewer emotional and behavioural problems.

84. _____

While psychologists used to consider nostalgia a sign of depression, recent research has shown that reflecting **fondly** on one’s past actually provides a **myriad** of positive benefits including counteracting loneliness, boosting generosity towards strangers, and preventing anxiety. To get the full benefits of nostalgia, though, you need to have a well-stocked “nostalgia **repository**.” What better way to fill that repository than by creating and maintaining meaningful family traditions!

www.artofmanliness.com

Task 5.2 Questions 85–92.

Some of the words in the text are written **in bold**. Write a word in the gap in front of its definition (85–92). 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. instil - v. gradually but firmly establish (an idea or attitude) in a person’s mind
85. _____ - n. anything that takes away the effects of something unpleasant
86. _____ - adv. in a way that does not change and continues for a period of time
87. _____ - n. a place where something is stored in large quantities
88. _____ - adv. in a way that shows great affection
89. _____ - n. an extremely large number of something
90. _____ - v. to cause somebody to learn and remember ideas, moral principles, etc., especially by repeating them often
91. _____ - adj. (of a person) able to deal with people, problems and life in general in a normal, sensible way
92. _____ - v. to communicate in some way what you think or feel

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85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

Task 5.1 Questions 78–84.

Read the subheadings and the text. Then choose **the most suitable** subheading from the list (B–L) for each part (78–84) of the text. There are **two extra** subheadings you do not need to use.

An example (0) has been done for you.

A	Pass on cultural heritage
B	Strengthen the family bond
D	Add to the rhythm of life
E	Develop creativity
F	Create lasting memories
G	Provide a source of identity
H	Connect generations
I	Offer comfort and security
K	Teach values
L	Promote a healthy lifestyle

The importance of establishing family traditions

Traditions are behaviours and actions that you engage in again and again. They offer numerous benefits to our families and a positive influence on them.

0. A

Many family traditions have been passed down through multiple generations. Continuing them in your own family is a great way to teach your children about your family’s cultural history, thus adding to their personal identity.

78. _____

Traditions often tell a story about a family. Traditions can teach children where their family came from or give them an observation into their cultural or religious heritage. They can serve as reminders of events that have shaped your family. Children who have an intimate knowledge of their family’s history are typically more **well-adjusted** and self-confident than children who do not. There is something about understanding your past that *instils* confidence.

79. _____

Researchers have **consistently** found that families that engage in frequent traditions report stronger connection and unity than families that have not established rituals together. Traditions provide an all-too-rare chance for face-to-face interaction and help family members get to know and trust each other more intimately.

80. _____

Family traditions and rituals are the **antidote** to the feeling that comes from our changing world. It is comforting to have a few constants in your life. Traditions can thus be particularly effective during times of change, problems, and grief. Maybe you have moved your family to a new country and everything is new and strange for kids, but at least they know that every Tuesday is still pizza night.

Task 3. Questions 16–23.

You are going to hear a talk about how science fiction got its sound. You are going to 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. The eerie Halloween sound gave birth to

- A

☐

some new movies.
- B

☒

a musical instrument.
- C

☐

the arts.

16. The development of the synthesizer was started

- A

☐

in an art club.
- B

☐

by a sound engineer.
- C

☐

with the help of the radio.

17. The radio excited Theremin because of its

- A

☐

interesting parts.
- B

☐

sound-producing abilities.
- C

☐

stable technology.

18. Theremin was able to manipulate radio parts to produce

- A

☐

a squealing sound.
- B

☐

the sound of a propeller.
- C

☐

electronic music.

19. Theremin’s instrument produced sound by

- A

☐

joining two radio parts.
- B

☐

moving hands in front of it.
- C

☐

catching music from the air.

20. Theremin’s activity

- A

☐

drew a lot of media attention.
- B

☐

was criticized in the newspapers.
- C

☐

was ignored by the newspapers.

21. In 1938, Theremin

- A

☐

was captured by the KGB.
- B

☐

worked on improving the instrument.
- C

☐

decided to destroy his instrument.

22. In the late 1950s, Theremin’s ideas helped a young man to

- A

☐

make music.
- B

☐

found a magazine.
- C

☐

get his education.

23. The world’s first synthesizer was built by

- A

☐

Leon Theremin’s child.
- B

☐

Robert Moog.
- C

☐

Leon Theremin.

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

Task 4. Questions 24–30.

You are going to hear a man answering a list of questions about people confusing two books: *The Girl on the Train* by P. Hawkins and *Girl on a Train* by A. Waines. You will hear the recording **twice**. Before you listen, read the questions below. While you listen, match the questions (**B–L**) to the answers and write letters (**B–L**) 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	How did you discover the confusion?
B	Were there any funny readers’ reactions?
D	Why did Amazon stop selling the book?
E	Are these two books very different?
F	Who was the first to write the book?
G	Which book did you like more?
H	Is it the first time such a thing has happened?
I	What did Mr King say about the story?
K	How did this story end for Ms Waines?
L	Did many people buy the wrong book?

Answer	Question
0.	A
24.	
25.	
26.	
27.	
28.	
29.	
30.	

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

Task 5. Questions 31–40.

You are going to hear a talk about having talent. 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.

- Natasha Sajé attended a poetry class (0) in college.
- Her professor thought that she (31) _____.
- Natasha’s defiance led her to take (32) _____.
- In the new class, they discussed (33) _____.
- The new professor was (34) _____.
- Natasha believes that all humans have talent (35) _____.
- The multiple talents include visual, literary, kinaesthetic and (36) _____.
- Artists should act as their own (37) _____.
- Her aunt could not see the reason for writing unless she (38) _____.
- For 30 years now, Natasha Sajé has been (39) _____.
- Natasha’s final advice is to work without expecting (40) _____.

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

Which organisation ...

- is not part of any other charity? (0) A
- was started by a TV celebrity? (59) _____
- was started due to the impact an animal had on a person? (60) _____
- is the only officially recognised organisation of its kind? (61) _____
- raises public awareness of environmental problems? (62) _____
- believes that wild animals should live in their natural habitat? (63) _____
- offers training to people interested in volunteering? (64) _____
- takes care of both wild and domestic animals? (65) _____
- is the only rescue organisation of its kind in the region? (66) _____
- was founded by someone who dedicates all of their time to taking care of animals? (67) _____
- offers the animals a permanent home that is similar to their natural habitat? (68) _____

Task 4. Questions 69–77.

Read the text below and look carefully at the **numbered lines**. Only **one of the numbered lines** is correct. The other numbered lines have **one incorrect** or **unsuitable word or form**. **Cross it out** and **write the correct word or form** after the number (69–77) in the margin. Put a tick (✓) in the line that is correct. *Examples (0) and (00) have been done for you.*

Why it is imperative to teach entrepreneurship

0. Our education system is responsible at preparing young people to build (0) for
00. successful lives. They should be ready for the wide range of possibilities (00) ✓
69. ahead to them, including working for others, starting their own (69) _____
- ventures, and contributing to their communities. All of these options
70. require a depth about knowledge in their chosen discipline, as well as (70) _____
71. creatively problem solving skills, leadership abilities, team-work (71) _____
72. experience, and adaptability in an ever-changing environment. (72) _____
73. Its no coincidence that these are the same capabilities that employers (73) _____
74. say they want with college graduates. (74) _____
- These skills are the cornerstones of entrepreneurship education, which explicitly prepares students to identify and address challenges and
75. prospects. And so, along to teaching traditional subjects, it is vital (75) _____
- to teach students to be entrepreneurial. Many people believe that
76. entrepreneurship is a inborn trait that cannot be taught. This is not true. (76) _____
77. As with all skills, from mathematics and music, learning to be (77) _____
- entrepreneurial builds upon inborn traits.

www.psychologytoday.com

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69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77

Task 3. Questions 59–68.

Read four texts (A–D) about animal protection organisations and the questions (59–68) on the next page. Then decide which question is about which text 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.*

- A Burton Wildlife Rescue and Animal Centre** was founded in March 2008 in memory of Joyce and Bill Barlow who were tragically murdered in October 2007. Their love of animals and the countryside inspired the founder, Lindsay, to establish the centre in their honour. The founder is a qualified veterinary nurse and when not at work likes to spend all her spare time caring for animals. It is run from the founder’s home and is entirely self-funded. It is an independent sanctuary, not part of or funded by any other charity.

The centre provides a 24-hour emergency cover for British wildlife in the Staffordshire and Derbyshire areas. They also take in unwanted, injured and abandoned poultry and small domestic animals. They assist the police with wildlife issues and emergencies and also work with other rescues around the UK. They rescue all wildlife regardless of species or status including foxes, squirrels, pigeons, swans, rabbits, birds and Canada geese.

wildliferescueburton.webs.com
- B British Divers Marine Life Rescue** is a voluntary network of trained marine mammal medics who respond to call outs from the general public, Her Majesty’s Coastguard, Police, Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and are the only marine animal rescue organisation operating across England, Wales and Scotland. Not only are they called upon by the other emergency services, but they also train their staff.

They have a wide range of equipment strategically placed throughout the country to deal with strandings of marine animals, oil spills, fishing gear entanglement and, in fact, any type of marine animal in trouble.

Although the name mentions divers, it is not necessary to be a diver to be a supporter or medic. Their medic base covers all walks of life and includes teachers, plumbers, executives, managers, retail staff, secretaries, builders, photographers, etc. BDMLR is a registered charity and is operated entirely by volunteers. The rescue teams are on call 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

www.bdmlr.org.uk
- C The Wildlife Aid Foundation** is dedicated to the rescue, care and rehabilitation of sick, injured and orphaned wild animals. Their aim is to return every animal that is capable of surviving back to its natural environment.

Through history, people have seen how the impact of losing one species can have devastating effects on the whole ecosystem and there may be even more long-term effects that, as yet, are not fully understood. Each and every animal plays its own part in preserving the balance of nature.

Through school talks, presentations, their website and many other means of communication, Wildlife Aid plays an active role in helping future generations understand and learn about environmental issues and threats to Britain’s wild animals, highlighting what everybody can do to help.

The Foundation’s work is the focus of the popular TV series *Wildlife SOS* on Discovery Channel’s Animal Planet. The founder of the Foundation is the environmental broadcaster and campaigner Simon Cowell MBE.

www.wildlifeaid.org.uk
- D Bat World Sanctuary** is a volunteer-based organization supported by public donations. It is the legacy of a small bat, Sunshine, found injured on a hot Texas sidewalk in the summer of 1988. During her short lifetime in captivity, Sunshine sparked Amanda Lollar’s enduring love for this remarkable species. In 1994, she founded Bat World Sanctuary, the organization’s first sanctuary for non-releasable bats.

Hundreds of bats from around the world have found permanent refuge at this indoor, natural habitat facility. These non-releasable bats include those that have been used in research, retired from zoos, orphaned, permanently injured or confiscated from the exotic pet trade. Bat World has established rescue centres across the US. Bat World Sanctuary has been featured on television programs on the Discovery Channel, 20/20 Downtown, Animal Planet, Nickelodeon, the CBS Early Show and Late Night with David Letterman. The facility is currently the only accredited bat sanctuary in the world that actively works with zoos, researchers and animal shelters.

https://batworld.org

Task 1. Questions 41–49.

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

Smartphone could cure seasickness

The misery of seasickness (0) A be ended soon thanks to a new treatment which sends an electric shock via a smartphone.

The clinical cause of seasickness is still a mystery, but scientists believe that it is to (41) _____ with conflicting messages received by the brain from the eyes and ears when moving. Although it affects many people, only three in ten suffer from severe sea sickness, (42) _____ dizziness, nausea, headaches and cold sweats. The problem with treatments for motion sickness is that the effective ones are usually tablets that also make people drowsy.

Now scientists at Imperial College (43) _____ discovered that it is possible to calm the brain by supplying a mild shock which reduces the impact of confusing messages. And (44) _____ current tablets, it does not make people drowsy.

“We are confident that (45) _____ five to ten years people will be able to walk into the chemist and buy an anti-seasickness device,” said Dr Qadeer Arshad from the Department of Medicine at Imperial College London.

The research team are already beginning to talk to partners in industry about developing the device. In particular, there is interest from the military for (46) _____ aspects of their work. Dr Arshad said, “From other studies we also have evidence that stimulating the brain in this way can (47) _____ attention and concentration. This aspect is (48) _____ great interest to the military and we imagine that other groups such as students and people who spend long periods playing computer games will also want to try it out. The currents involved are very small and there is no (49) _____ to expect any harmful effects from short term use.”

www.telegraph.co.uk

0.	A could	B would	C must	D ought
41.	A fight	B cope	C do	D deal
42.	A experienced	B experiment	C experimenting	D experiencing
43.	A have	B has	C may	D had
44.	A luckily	B unlikely	C unlike	D like
45.	A from	B about	C since	D within
46.	A variable	B various	C variety	D varying
47.	A improve	B approve	C prove	D pay
48.	A with	B being	C of	D having
49.	A chance	B reason	C fear	D way

Task 2. Questions 50–58.

Read the article and the questions (50–58) on the next page. Decide which answer (A, B or C) is true according to the text. Tick (✓) the correct answer. An example (0) has been done for you.

How much is too much?

I like to collect mugs from different places — and books ... and yes, shoes...among other things. I love seeing my collections displayed neatly on a dresser or in my closet, because to me, they are something to be proud of! I'll admit it, sometimes I realize I am too enthusiastic; I have essays and school work dating back to elementary school that I feel I need to keep — but usually I can do some spring cleaning every few months and rid myself of unnecessary items. The scale ranging from “collecting” as a hobby can slowly change into something habitual and dependent, and it can become more damaging than fun at a point. We refer to this point as hoarding.

The difference between knowing when to give up and keeping items for much longer than is possibly necessary can slowly develop from a habit into something more, with the most extreme cases known as compulsive hoarding. Compulsive hoarders hesitate to display their possessions, mainly because they are unorganized and cause clutter in the household. They are shocked and upset by too many items in their houses, including boxes of clothing, dolls, childhood items, knick-knacks...the list can go on forever. Usually these items have little value to others, and the clutter that results may actually discourage appropriate social communication — and may lead to an awkward combination of pride and embarrassment simultaneously.

Where does this habit we have for over-collecting come from? Certainly hoarding of evolutionarily novel things such as shoes was not typical of our ancestors; hunter-gatherers living thousands of years ago simply could not afford to save anything that would not be used in a reasonable amount of time — and food-related items, of course, would simply spoil. In fact, when biological anthropologists study hoarding-like behaviours in our ancestors, storing of food-related items, specifically, seems to be the focus. Unlike the packaged foods we now consume, hunter-gatherers may have had variety during different seasons, but were unable to “choose” their diets based on preferences and could not store food for the future because of the easily spoiled food they consumed. This leads me to believe that modern hoarding must be an evolutionary mismatch, considering that our modern conditions allow for us to store all kinds of things; whereas hunter-gatherers used their possessions to serve a function, whether it be tools to kill hunted animals or animal skins for warmth.

Their communities usually ranged from 20–50 people who survived based on the gathering of food that would be distributed to group members. If an outlier tried to keep the majority of resources for him or herself, he or she could not effectively contribute to the group and would most likely be cast out or removed permanently for not sharing appropriately. Hoarders often banish themselves by choice because in modern times we can survive on our own, while in hunter-gatherer societies, collecting too much of anything for oneself would not be tolerated.

Overall, we have not adapted to be happy hoarders. The emotional pressure, social isolation and clutter that it causes in our near environment can be harmful to our survival and to our well-being. Under modern conditions, hoarding is an option — largely because we have sedentary spaces that we call our own and we have access to lots and lots of stuff. So when you are second guessing keeping that old T-shirt filled with holes, throw it away. You probably do not need it anyway.

www.psychologytoday.com

0. Why does the author like to collect items from different places?

- A

☐

He is proud of his hobby.
- B

☒

He likes to watch his neat displays of items.
- C

☐

He doesn't know when to give up.

50. How does hoarding differ from collecting? Hoarding is

- A

☐

the acquisition or gradual gathering of something for study purposes.
- B

☐

an acquired behaviour pattern of keeping old school work and essays.
- C

☐

excessive acquisition and unwillingness to discard objects.

51. What may compulsive hoarding bring about? Compulsive hoarders

- A

☐

feel the need to show what they possess.
- B

☐

are afraid of communication with other people.
- C

☐

are obsessed with cleaning their houses.

52. Where does the desire to over-collect derive from? It comes from

- A

☐

collecting evolutionarily new and innovative things.
- B

☐

hunter-gatherers who collected footwear.
- C

☐

things and space so easily available today.

53. Why was it difficult for hunter-gatherers to develop hoarding-like behaviours? Because

- A

☐

the perishable food they consumed would spoil fast.
- B

☐

they had a variety of foods during different seasons.
- C

☐

they liked to choose their diets based on preferences.

54. What did hunter-gatherers usually collect or keep? They kept

- A

☐

any food, even if it was easily spoiled.
- B

☐

anything they had access to.
- C

☐

possessions that fulfilled a purpose.

55. Why would a community of hunter-gatherers punish a person? If the person

- A

☐

was unwilling to participate in group activities.
- B

☐

hid food or tools from group members.
- C

☐

stole from his/her group members.

56. Why do so many people nowadays fall in the trap of hoarding? Because

- A

☐

we have places where we can keep whatever we like.
- B

☐

we do not realise that clutter can be harmful to our environment.
- C

☐

hoarding brings along a combination of satisfaction and embarrassment.

57. What is the purpose of the text? The text

- A

☐

compares the ways of hoarding in different societies.
- B

☐

demonstrates the development of hoarding through history.
- C

☐

suggests some reasons for hoarding in a modern society.

58. What is the message of the text? The author suggests that hoarding

- A

☐

cannot be easily adopted.
- B

☐

is often a question of choice.
- C

☐

leads to satisfaction and self-admiration.

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