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EKSAMITÖÖ KOOD

INGLISE KEELE RIIGIEKSAM

II VIHIK

8. MAI 2012

Eksamitöö kirjuta sinise või musta tindi-või pastapliiatsiga.

Task 1. Questions 1–10

You are going to hear an artist talking about her work. You will hear the talk **twice**.
Before you listen, read the notes below. While you listen, mark the correct answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).
An example (0) has been done for you. You now have **45 seconds** to read the statements.

0. The author discovered how to use

- A

☒

fishnet in her art.
- B

☐

hard-edged buildings.
- C

☐

engineering in art.

1. She has NO

- A

☐

high school diploma.
- B

☐

higher education.
- C

☐

proper art education.

2. She didn't want to use bronze for sculptures because it

- A

☐

didn't arrive in India on time.
- B

☐

it was costly and weighed too much.
- C

☐

it did not appeal to the locals.

3. She discovered a new approach to sculpture by

- A

☐

casting bronze.
- B

☐

observing fishermen.
- C

☐

bundling nets.

4. Her first fishnet sculpture made her

- A

☐

continue.
- B

☐

fail.
- C

☐

change the pattern.

Task 4. Questions 95–104

In **ten** lines of the text below there is **one incorrect or unsuitable word**.
Cross it out and write the correct word after the number (**95-104**) in the margin.
Put a tick (✓) if the line is correct. There are **two correct lines**.

An example (0) has been done for you.

Tallinn Offers Medieval Charms			Täidab hindaja +/-/9
0	This charming medieval city is one of Europe most attractive capitals,	0. <u>Europe's</u>	
95	with its people still rejoicing over re-establishing their nation identity.	95. _____	95
96	Tallinn, a capital of Estonia, is quite simply one of the most	96. _____	96
97	attractive city you could hope to find. If it appears on your business	97. _____	97
98	trip agenda, consider yourself lucky unless, ofcourse, you have to	98. _____	98
99	visit it in the depths of winter, when it can get very cold indeed.	99. _____	99
100	Find yourself in Tallinn in spring, summer or fall, tough,	100. _____	100
101	and you will experience this charming medieval city at it's best.	101. _____	101
102	This is the time to see the real spirit of the people, much still	102. _____	102
103	seemingly celebrating the end of communism under which they were	103. _____	103
104	once forced to live. Europe have been near the top of the agenda in Estonia for the past decade.	104. _____	104

Task 3. Questions 84–94

Read the text below. Use the **appropriate form** of the words in **BLOCK LETTERS** to complete the text. Write your answers after the number **(84-94)** in the margin.

An example (0) has been done for you.

New York City on Tuesday reopened the park in Lower Manhattan where the Occupy Wall Street (0) **MOVE** was born not long after a judge **84. SUPPORT** the city’s move to clear the park and block the **85. PROTEST** from bringing back their tents or sleeping overnight.

The police opened the gates after **86. DARK** had fallen and let in a single-file line of people as a crowd surrounded the park.

About 750 people crowded inside. Those **87. CARRY** backpacks and large amounts of food were turned away, and the evening’s general **88. ASSEMBLE** meeting began with logistics, like where demonstrators would be able to eat and sleep.

Later, protesters broke into small **89. DISCUSS** groups and tried to keep the energy up.

There was no plan for how to keep the park **90. OCCUPY** at night, and many people made **91. ARRANGE** for overnight shelter. Some said they **92. PREPARE** to stay awake through dawn.

Mr. Bloomberg, the mayor, said the city had planned to reopen the park after the protesters’ tents **93. REMOVE**. He said the police had let about 50 protesters back in when officials received word of a temporary restraining order **94. SEEK** by lawyers for the protesters. The police closed the park again while a judge heard arguments in State Supreme Court.

The New York Times

0. <i>movement</i>		Täidab hindaja +/-/9
84. _____		<div>84</div>
85. _____		<div>85</div>
86. _____		<div>86</div>
87. _____		<div>87</div>
88. _____		<div>88</div>
89. _____		<div>89</div>
90. _____		<div>90</div>
91. _____		<div>91</div>
92. _____		<div>92</div>
93. _____		<div>93</div>
94. _____		<div>94</div>

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5. She wanted her sculptures to be of

- A

enormous size.
- B

various materials.
- C

improved quality.

6. At first, she did NOT know how to make her sculpture

- A

waterproof.
- B

long-lasting.
- C

unconventional.

7. She searched for a fiber that was

- A

average and soft.
- B

strong and graceful.
- C

rough and brilliant.

8. In order to make this sculpture, she

- A

built a fishnet factory.
- B

learnt a different language.
- C

developed a new technique.

9. The sculpture turned out as

- A

she had visualized.
- B

she had never dreamed.
- C

machine operators managed to make it.

10. Standing underneath the sculpture she felt

- A

insecure and limited.
- B

bland and anonymous.
- C

safe and free.

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

Task 2. Questions 11–18

You are going to hear eight different news items. You will hear each item **twice**. Before you listen, read the headlines below. While you listen, match the headlines (**B to K**) to the news items and write letters **B to K** in the table given. There is **one extra** headline. An example (0) has been done for you. You now have **30 seconds** to read the headlines.

Headlines

A	Plans to reoccupy the camp
B	A dangerous giant
C	Profitable and green
D	The first to separate
E	Results not known yet
F	Drinking water contaminated
G	Innovative business
H	Signs of ageing halted
J	Preparations for sub-zero temperatures
K	A new location for a company

News item	Headline
0	A
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	
16.	
17.	
18.	

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

Task 2. Questions 75–83

Complete the second sentence so that it has a **similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given**. Do not change the word in **bold**. An example has been done for you.

0.	John said that he wouldn't speak to anybody but the headmaster.		Täidab hindaja +/-/9
	On John _____ insisted on speaking _____ to the headmaster.		
75.	I don't like the idea of becoming a lawyer. appeal The idea of becoming a lawyer _____ me.	<div>75</div>	
76.	It is a waste of time to ask him to change his mind. point There is _____ to change his mind.	<div>76</div>	
77.	It is certain that the President will deliver a speech at the ceremony. bound The president _____ a speech at the ceremony.	<div>77</div>	
78.	The teacher was ill so they cancelled the fieldtrip. owing The fieldtrip _____ the teacher being ill.	<div>78</div>	
79.	People believe that rally driving is dangerous. supposed Rally driving _____ dangerous.	<div>79</div>	
80.	It is easy for me to speak in public. difficulty I have _____ in public.	<div>80</div>	
81.	Allan would rather not go out tonight. feel Allan _____ out tonight.	<div>81</div>	
82.	How can you tolerate that terrible smell? put How do you manage _____ that terrible smell?	<div>82</div>	
83.	We should postpone the trip until spring. put We should _____ until spring.	<div>83</div>	

Task 1. Questions 65–74

Choose the correct answers (A, B, C or D) to fill in the gaps (65–74).
Write the letter in the gap. An example (0) has been done for you.

Mosses are found chiefly in areas (0)...B... dampness and low light. Mosses are common in wooded areas and at the edges of streams. Mosses are also found in cracks between paving stones (65)..... damp city streets. Some types have (66)..... to urban conditions and are found only in cities. A few species are wholly aquatic, and others inhabit bogs and marshes. Aquatic or semi-aquatic mosses can greatly exceed the normal range of lengths seen (67)..... terrestrial mosses.

Wherever they grow, mosses (68)..... moisture to survive because of the small size and thinness of tissues, and the need for liquid water to complete (69)...... Some mosses can survive also in dry weather conditions, returning to life (70)..... a few hours of rehydration.

In northern latitudes, the north side of trees and rocks will generally have more moss (71)..... average than other sides. This is assumed to be because of the lack of (72)..... water for reproduction on the sun-facing side of trees. South of (73)..... equator the reverse is true. In deep forests where sunlight does not (74)....., mosses grow equally well on all sides of the tree trunk.

Wikipedia

0. A off	B of	C with	D for
65. A with	B in	C above	D at
66. A regulated	B used	C conformed	D adapted
67. A between	B about	C above	D in
68. A require	B acquire	C yearn	D accept
69. A fertile	B fertilisation	C fertility	D fertiliser
70. A until	B within	C for	D on
71. A at	B in	C on	D by
72. A efficient	B sufficient	C plenty	D abundant
73. A —	B an	C the	D a
74. A absorb	B illuminate	C cover	D penetrate

Task 3. Questions 19–32

You are going to hear an interview with Jeff Knot and Melanie Orros. You are going to hear the interview **twice**. Before you listen, read the questions below. While you listen, answer the questions. Be as brief as possible.

An example (0) has been done for you. You now have **45 seconds** to read the questions.

Jeff Knot – a policy officer of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
Melanie Orros – a PhD student at Reading University

0. Where are red kites moving? into urban areas.
19. Who are they encouraged by? _____.
20. What is the approximate number of red kites in the UK at present?
_____.
21. Where do people feed red kites? _____.
22. What does Jeff Knot think of the idea of feeding red kites?
_____.
23. What do red kites look like? _____.
24. Why might people not like to see red kites near their homes?
_____.
25. Where did red kites breed in Victorian times?
_____.
26. Why cannot red kites become pests?
_____.
27. What live food do they eat? _____.
28. Why is Melany Orros interested in how many people feed red kites?
_____.
29. What does Melany Orros use to collect information?
_____.
30. Which laws regulate the feeding of red kites? _____.
31. What kind of food is most appropriate for red kites?
_____.
32. What kind of food doesn't give them the nutrients they require?
_____.

Täidab
hindaja
+/-/9

19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32

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

Task 1.

Read the text.

Rise in Divorce

In the 1970s, the divorce rate was so low in rural northwest Iowa that it resembled the rest of America in the 1910s. Most of its 28,000 residents were church-goers, few of its women were in the work force, and divorce simply was not done. So it is a bitter mark of modernity that even here, divorce has swept in, up nearly sevenfold since 1970, giving Sioux County the unwelcome distinction of being a standout in this category of census data.

Divorce is still less common here than elsewhere in the nation on average, but its sharp jump illustrates a fundamental change in the patterns of family life. Forty years ago, divorced people were more concentrated in cities and suburbs. Geographic distinctions have all but vanished, and now, for the first time, rural Americans are just as likely to be divorced as city dwellers. The shifts that started in cities have spread to less populated regions – women going to work, gaining autonomy, and re-arranging the order of traditional families.

To some sociologists rural families are going through incredible transformation. There is a mismatch between expectation and reality that can result in women becoming frustrated and leaving, because now they can leave. Since 1990, class has become an increasingly reliable predictor of family patterns. College-educated Americans are now more likely to get married and stay married than those with only a high school diploma, a change from 20 years ago, when differences were much smaller.

Education drew a dividing line for Nancy Vermeer who married her high school sweetheart, a young man from a farming family. He never went further than high school, but she went on to college, and later earned a master's degree. He worked in a window factory. She became a music teacher. He gambled. They grew apart. Eventually, he asked for a divorce. When Ms Vermeer divorced in 2002, she became the first teacher in her Christian school to do so. Divorce was more common than it had been in past decades, but she still felt judged, so she developed habits to keep a low profile, like going to the grocery when no one she knew would be there.

There is a perception in Iowa that you need to be perfect and perfect people do not divorce. One reason can be traced to Sioux County's roots. About 80 per cent of residents, most of whom are descendants of Dutch immigrants, belong to a major denomination church. Its main city, Sioux Centre, issued its first liquor license in the late 1970s. Stores were closed on Sundays for decades, and women's participation in the work force was far below the national average. Very few people divorced.

Less educated Americans are far more likely to have babies while unmarried – and to divorce – than those with college degrees. That trend, once seen as a symptom of urban poverty, has now caught on in rural areas. A court administrator for a district of northwest Iowa said that custody cases involving unmarried people used to be so rare that the court did not even have a category for them. Maria Kefalas, a sociology professor in Philadelphia, said that changes in families have been profound. She noted that the alarm sounded in 1965 about the rise of out-of-wedlock births among African-Americans, applies to the country as a whole today: one in three babies is born to unmarried parents.

International Herald Tribune, 2011

Task 3.1 Questions 50–57

Read the theatre play reviews (**A**, **B**, **C** and **D**). Then read the statements (**50–57**) and decide which theatre review they are about. The reviews can be chosen more than once.

An example (0) has been done for you.

The play ...

... is visually powerful **(0).A**

... effectively relies on the verbal message **(50).....**

... tends to overuse visual media **(51).....**

... speaks about inter-personal relationships **(52).....**

... tells two parallel stories. **(53).....**

... speaks about the protagonist dealing with solitude. **(54).....**

... is produced using non-traditional characterisation. **(55).....**

... takes place in a domestic environment **(56).....**

... addresses unresolved social issues **(57).....**

Task 3.2 Questions 58–64

Match the definitions (**58–64**) and the words (**A–H**) in bold in the text. There is **one more word** than you need.

An example (0) has been done for you.

0. ☐ **O** n. an empty area of space where nothing exists.

58. ☐ n. formal great skill at doing something.

59. ☐ adj. publicly praised by a lot of people.

60. ☐ adj. amusing in an unusual way.

61. ☐ v. to be told (a story), to happen, to open up.

62. ☐ v. to be caused by something or start from something.

63. ☐ adj. large in size or amount.

64. ☐ n. a taste or smell that is pleasantly strong or sharp.

Longman dictionary of contemporary English

Task 3.

Read the texts.

- A. The Wind-Up Bird Chronicle** Toru Okada has lost his job, his cat and his wife. His whole life has become a kind of absence, and he is the (O) void at its centre. A man alone and isolated in the big city. Japanese writer Haruki Murakami has his dried-up well, a dark place that is very much a well of loneliness. Adaptor and director Stephen Earnhart has taken seven years to bring Murakami's mysterious **(A) acclaimed** epic to the stage and he has certainly thrown everything at it: live and recorded music, film, projections, puppetry and dance. There are plenty of moments when it is strangely surreal and achingly beautiful. But while it is always visually extraordinary, it is totally uninvolving. Any emotional impact is smothered by a show that is constantly showing off its technical **(B) prowess**. It is in love with all the many tools of theatre – high and low tech – but doesn't know how to use them in service of the narrative and meaning rather than itself. The result is spectacle without substance: lots of pretty lighting and sound, and moments to make you go wow. But underneath the flashiness is a void, an empty well.
- B. The Kitchen Sink** would be worth seeing for this episode alone. But Wells's play – sharp and affectionate – has more to offer. In a northern seaside town, in a time which has a **(C) tang** of the 50s but which seems to be now, Martin is a milkman whose business is waning. His son is artistic, gay and obsessed with Dolly Parton. His daughter, who is training for a martial arts black belt, fells her adjudicator because he keeps calling her "feisty". These characters – all **(D) droll** and all battling with disappointment – display an element of pop-up eccentricity. Yet in Tamara Harvey's exquisite production you believe every bit of their life together: the affection that shades into exasperation; the way members of the family move around each other with practised ease; the way they munch on food they pick up from the chopping board. There is no weak link in the cast. For this first full production at the new and resplendent Bush, Wells has done for the kitchen sink what John Osborne did for the ironing board.
- C. The Riots** Gillian Slovo's vivid and provoking play about the summer's riots twists between the anger and the jumping. It brings to the stage the words of people damaged by the riots, and the testimony of police, doctors, looters and onlookers. Edited from interviews, *The Riots* **(E) springs** from an idea and a challenge by the Tricycle's outgoing artistic director Nicolas Kent: since the government had refused a public inquiry into the causes of the disturbances, his theatre should stage its own. After a burst of video – flames and a roar of sound on London streets – speakers come forward on a stage that is empty save for bricks and bottled water piled up at the front. At one point, flames surge up on either side so that the action seems to be taking place in a brazier, but most of the movement is in the speech. This is delivered by actors who barely move, who are sometimes seated, and who are mostly calm. All the force – contradictory, vehement and sad – is in the words that are chosen and used. Nicolas Kent stages the speeches with a patient confidence and with acting of unmatched transparency. The tension is, as a consequence, greater. The result is vital.
- D. The Golden Dragon** In the kitchen of the *Golden Dragon* restaurant and takeaway, a crisis is **(F) unfolding**. While the customers concentrate on making their choices from the **(G) extensive** menu, behind the scenes where the food is prepared, a young Chinese kitchen-hand is experiencing an **(H) agonising** toothache. Going to the dentist is out of the question, because the boy is an illegal immigrant; someone who, because he is not seen, simply doesn't exist. Not to the authorities, and not to those who use the restaurant but never see beyond the numbered dishes. The first thing you notice – though the play is set in and around a Chinese restaurant – is that there are no Asian actors involved. But then this is a production in which the old play the young, and one species plays another, and gender is entirely fluid, too. The beauty of the piece is that it reveals itself quietly and gradually. If, like a bowl of deceptively spicy soup, it only offers a real punch in the final few mouthfuls, its intelligence and thoughtfulness is apparent, not least in the actors' performances.

www.guardian.co.uk, October, 2011

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Task 1. Questions 33–40

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

0. Divorce in Iowa in the 1970s was

- A** ☐ strictly forbidden by the church.
B ☒ at the average American rate of the 1910s.
C ☐ starting to grow with remarkable speed.

33. Nowadays, the divorce rate in Iowa

- A** ☐ is changing at the same pace, as elsewhere in the USA.
B ☐ has finally caught up with the national average.
C ☐ has surged up when compared to 40 years ago.

34. According to the article

- A** ☐ residence does not play a significant role in divorce.
B ☐ country people are more prone to divorce.
C ☐ divorce rates tend to be higher in cities.

35. The author states that in the country

- A** ☐ family patterns are not likely to change.
B ☐ families stick to the traditional family models.
C ☐ traditional families are undergoing changes.

36. According to the article

- A** ☐ more educated people stay married longer.
B ☐ educated people are more likely to divorce.
C ☐ education does not influence the length of marriage.

37. Nancy Vermeer and her husband divorced because she

- A** ☐ looked down on him.
B ☐ was more educated than he.
C ☐ did not like him gambling.

38. Low divorce rates among the citizens of Sioux County are due to the fact that

- A** ☐ alcohol has never been popular in that region.
B ☐ traditions play an important role in their lives.
C ☐ it has always been a rural region.

39. Nowadays, unmarried parents with babies are

- A** ☐ fairly poor country people.
B ☐ African-Americans living in cities.
C ☐ people both in cities and the country.

40. Which sentence best summarizes the idea of the article?

- A** ☐ Views on marriage have changed all over the USA.
B ☐ Marriages break up too easily.
C ☐ Religious people are less apt to divorce.

Task 2.

Read the text.

Putting a Cap on Water Use

The massive quantities of water poured into the production of sodas, beers, juices and other drinks make beverage companies a high-visibility example of a thirsty industry, as worries about water use (0)......

The vast majority of the water the sector consumes, though, (41)....., but in the fields where ingredients like sugar, barley and tea are grown. For instance, it takes 170 to 310 liters of water to generate a half liter of soda, 300 liters to make a liter of beer, and 140 liters to (42)....., according to the Water Footprint Network, a scientific group that works with many big food and drink companies on water issues. Because its end product is liquid, the beverage industry has symbolic importance as a water user, although it is just one of many water-intensive sectors. Agriculture is the single biggest consumer of water, so any industry that (43)......

Drink companies have been quicker than many others to (44)....., environmentalists and other experts say. But the same experts say that there is still much more to do. Too many producers (45)..... and working with environmental groups on local projects that make a tiny dent in a huge water problem. The well-being of water-intensive industries (46)..... for water management. Experts say only a few companies have targeted the biggest portion of their water consumption by trying to reduce their agricultural suppliers' use. Doing so is more complicated than increasing efficiency in their own factories. As companies examine their water consumption, most (47)..... they use to make their drinks.

Widely publicized criticism of a Coca-Cola subsidiary's water use at an Indian plant eight years ago (48)..... that its public image can be on the line when anger over water shortages mounts. Environmentalists and many scientists predict that water is going to get scarcer, for several reasons: a growing global population, increasing wealth in the developing world and climate changes that could create more severe weather and disrupt rainfall patterns. Water demand in 2030 is (49)..... by 40 per cent, the 2030 Water Resources Group, a World Bank-backed panel of businesses, predicts. This could present a major challenge to the industry.

International Herald Tribune, 2011

Task 2. Questions 41–49

Nine phrases have (A-K) been removed from the text. Match them into the gaps (41-49). There are **two phrases** that you do not need.
An example (0) has been done for you.

O	move up the global agenda
A	depends on it has a large water footprint
B	have focused on cutting water use at their bottling plants
C	is used not in its factories or bottling plants
D	jarred the beverage industry into realizing
E	pose more direct risks
F	expected to exceed current supply
G	grasp the importance of using water more efficiently
H	find that as much as 98 percent comes in growing the crops
I	computed its water footprint in five countries
J	depends on working with locals to set up clear, effective rules
K	produce the ingredients that go into one cup of coffee

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