

Task 6. Questions 92–100

Read the text below. 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.

MET returns coffin

US authorities have returned a (0) **steal** coffin to Egypt. It was acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of Art (MET) in New York City two years ago. The coffin dates back to the 1st century BC.

Researchers told the press that the impressive and (92) **heavy** decorated coffin had been buried in Egypt’s Minya region for 2,000 years before it was stolen in 2011. The (93) **crime** shipped it first to Germany where it was restored and then transported to France. Officials said that a (94) **globe** art trafficking network had used forged documents and (95) **sell** the stolen coffin to the museum for \$4m. The 2,100-year-old coffin of a priest called Nedjemankh became the focus of a MET exhibition (96) **show** pieces of art from Egypt.

A return ceremony took place in New York last week. The investigators said, “So far, our (97) **investigate** has determined that this coffin is just one of the (98) **hundred** of items that an international gang has stolen. There may have been more similar thefts that we are yet (99) **aware** of.”

“The return of the coffin is very much in the interest of Egypt and is also of (100) **important** for the history of mankind,” the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs said.

www.bbc.com

| | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| (0) _____ | <i>stolen</i> | |
| (92) _____ | | <div>92</div> |
| (93) _____ | | <div>93</div> |
| (94) _____ | | <div>94</div> |
| (95) _____ | | <div>95</div> |
| (96) _____ | | <div>96</div> |
| (97) _____ | | <div>97</div> |
| (98) _____ | | <div>98</div> |
| (99) _____ | | <div>99</div> |
| (100) _____ | | <div>100</div> |

Täidab
hindaja
+/-/9

HARIDUS- JA NOORTEAMET

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | |
| EKSAMITÖÖ KOOD | | | | | | |

INGLISE KEELE RIIGIEKSAM
II VIHIK

2022

Eksamitöö täida sinise või musta tindi- või pastapliiatsiga.

Eksaminand lahkus eksamiruumist kell _____
ja saabus tagasi kell _____.

Lõpetasin ja andsin töö üle kell _____.

Task 1. Questions 1–9

You will hear a podcast about how to save money on everyday expenses. You will hear the recording **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.

Doing some basic things can help you save hundreds of dollars (0) _____ a year .

There are many ways at the supermarket to reduce your (1) _____ .

If you see something on sale, you should be (2) _____ .

Find ways to save on things that are (3) _____ .

Before making a shopping list, think about your eating and (4) _____ .

At home, most people turn the lights off and (5) _____ .

Doing housework during off-peak hours can reduce your (6) _____ .

There are websites and apps that help you find the (7) _____ .

Use car sharing programs to cheaply rent a vehicle (8) _____ .

Cycling is a good alternative to both driving and (9) _____ .

Täidab
hindaja
+/-/9

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

That is the end of task 1.
Now move on to task 2.

Task 2. Questions 10–16

You will hear different news items. You will hear the recording **twice**. Before you listen, read the headlines (A–M) below. While you listen, match the headlines to the news items and write letters (B–M) in the table. There are **two extra** headlines that 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 | Extraordinary flying vehicle |
| B | Famous painting bought in Abu Dhabi |
| C | Astonishing spectacle in the US sky |
| D | Female scientists making discoveries |
| E | Spectacle missed in the US |
| F | Astonishing find |
| H | Competition to increase gender equality |
| K | Art purchase made by a royal |
| L | Special anniversary |
| M | Serious danger ahead |

| | | |
|-----|-----------|---|
| 0. | Example 0 | A |
| 10. | Item 1 | |
| 11. | Item 2 | |
| 12. | Item 3 | |
| 13. | Item 4 | |
| 14. | Item 5 | |
| 15. | Item 6 | |
| 16. | Item 7 | |

That is the end of task 2.
Now move on to task 3.

Task 5.1. Questions 76–83

Several phrases (B–P) have been removed from the text. Match them into the gaps (76–83). There are **two extra phrases** that you do not need to use.
An example (0) has been done for you.

| | |
|---|--|
| A | become one of the most praised musical works |
| B | the internal battle you might be having |
| C | seeing a sea of intimidating tasks |
| D | the habit of postponing important tasks may have |
| G | but it is often delayed |
| H | getting enough sleep each night |
| K | anyone can commit to that amount of time |
| L | chronic postponers get their lives back on track |
| M | you are scared of a challenging task ahead |
| N | write up his doctoral thesis in just one year |
| P | helping people who suffered from phobias |

Task 5.2. Questions 84–91

Some of the words in the text are written in **bold** and marked with a letter (a–p). Match the words to their definitions. Write the **letter (b–p)** in the gap in front of the correct 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. a – n. the first public performance of a play or any other type of entertainment
84. _____ – n. strategy carefully planned to achieve a specific outcome
85. _____ – adj. not having enough work to do, or having a job that does not use all your skills
86. _____ – v. to avoid or escape from someone or something
87. _____ – adv. in a way that is not immediate or quick because you are nervous or not certain
88. _____ – n. an unexpected turn or development
89. _____ – adv. in a way that is unexpected and sometimes humorous
90. _____ – adj. very surprising or shocking
91. _____ – v. to lie or sit in a relaxed, informal, or uncontrolled way

Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary

Task 5.

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

The smart guide to procrastination

One day Mozart’s friends became uneasy. It was 3 November 1787, and the next day was the **premiere (a)** of his latest opera, ‘Don Giovanni’. It was set to (0) A in history. There was just one problem: Mozart had not written the introduction yet. Eventually, Mozart’s companions convinced him that he could delay no longer and at midnight he went back to his room to get to work. In the end, he pulled it off. Though procrastinators often seem almost proud of the habit – there is even a National Procrastination Week in **honour (b)** of it, which is supposed to start in early March, (76) _____, of course – there is overwhelming evidence that it is a bad idea. Studies have found that the worst offenders tend to have lower salaries, shorter employment durations and are more likely to be jobless or **under-employed (c)**.

Psychologist, author and skilled procrastination-avoider Neil Fiore invented ‘unscheduling’, an upside-down approach to help (77) _____. Like most time-planning methods, the technique involves creating a weekly schedule that blocks out specific time periods for particular tasks. The **twist (d)** is that rather than making a plan for the work that you have to do, you do the opposite: schedule in activities that you would like to do, such as meeting a friend for dinner, as well as activities that are necessary for keeping yourself happy, such as going for a run and (78) _____. Finally, you add in whatever you have already committed to, such as holidays and meetings. The key is not to schedule in any plans for work whatsoever.

Fiore first became interested in the dangers of delaying **tactics (g)** when he was working at the University of California. By then, he had already developed some techniques for working more efficiently and managed to (79) _____ – impressive considering that, on average, students tend to take about 10 months longer than they mean to. So he began a support group for people who were struggling with their dissertations. Over the following months, Fiore noticed something **astounding (h)**. “Those of us who finished our dissertations in one to two years as opposed to three to 13 years, we were the ones who were busier in our lives,” he says. “We had relationships, social events and, in my case, I was working a 40-hour-a-week job.” On the other hand, the people who were dragging out their write-up were always suffering. “Their lives were all about work and ‘have tos’,” he says.

The unschedule works because rather than looking **hesitantly (k)** at your diary and (80) _____, you see a week that you can actually look forward to. It is about control: rather than postponing gym sessions in order to devote yourself completely to a particular project, you can **slot (m)** it neatly into the life that you want to lead. And with all of your leisure and commitments laid out ahead of you, it becomes clear exactly how much time you will have for work. Then all you have to do is get started. You are asked to begin by focusing on the task in hand for just 15 minutes, because (81) _____. It is all about making a start, rather than aiming to finish. This helps to **evade (n)** some of the anxieties that people may have about their goals.

Finally, Fiore recommends changing the language that you use to describe your work: rather than saying “I must” or “I have to”, he suggests saying “I choose to”. This reframes your work as something positive, and dissolves (82) _____ between wanting to **loll (o)** around on the sofa and feeling you need to get to work.

So, the next time you find yourself mindlessly checking your social media for the hundredth time in ten minutes or prioritising less important projects because (83) _____, do not think “I must schedule in more time for work” or “I will complete this now”. **Ironically (p)**, it might be better to work for 15 minutes – and then go out and enjoy yourself instead.

Task 3. Questions 17–23

You will hear a woman talk about happiness at work. You will hear the recording **twice**. Before you listen, read the sentences below. While you listen, tick the correct option (A, B or C).
An example (0) has been done for you. You now have **45 seconds** to read the sentences.

0. The speaker has studied

- A ☐ journalism.
- B ☒ music.
- C ☐ politics.

17. In both jobs, she makes use of her

- A ☐ knowledge.
- B ☐ contacts.
- C ☐ voice.

18. As far as her day job is concerned, she thinks she

- A ☐ is doing the right thing.
- B ☐ must ignore her bosses.
- C ☐ should find a new one.

19. In America, ... out of ten people strongly dislike their work.

- A ☐ three
- B ☐ six
- C ☐ nine

20. In a year, the cost of job dissatisfaction in the US is

- A ☐ \$515 million.
- B ☐ \$500 billion.
- C ☐ \$550 billion.

21. The speaker is convinced that people are not happy with their work because they

- A ☐ have horrible bosses.
- B ☐ are bad at picking the right work.
- C ☐ work in terrible conditions.

22. Americans like

- A ☐ moving to a new place for work.
- B ☐ commuting long distances for work.
- C ☐ jobs that are near their home.

23. Happiness at work is most influenced by the

- A ☐ salary and location of the job.
- B ☐ usefulness of the job.
- C ☐ benefits the employers offer.

That is the end of task 3.
Now move on to task 4.

Task 4. Questions 24–30

You will hear a man answer a list of questions about travelling in Europe. You will hear the recording **twice**. Before you listen, read the questions (A–M) below. While you listen, match the questions to the items and write letters (B–M) in the table. There are **two extra** questions that 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 are your first steps when planning a trip? |
| B | What do you do when searching for cheap airfares? |
| C | Do you think opinions posted online are trustworthy? |
| D | How do you learn about inexpensive events in cities? |
| E | How do you see the most cities in the least time? |
| F | What do you do before going to an unfamiliar place? |
| H | Why do you avoid conversations with the locals? |
| K | What gives you the most satisfaction when travelling? |
| L | What do you consider when choosing transportation? |
| M | What should people avoid doing when planning a trip? |

| | | |
|-----|-----------|---|
| 0. | Example 0 | A |
| 24. | Item 1 | |
| 25. | Item 2 | |
| 26. | Item 3 | |
| 27. | Item 4 | |
| 28. | Item 5 | |
| 29. | Item 6 | |
| 30. | Item 7 | |

That is the end of task 4.
Now move on to task 5.

Task 5. Questions 31–40

You will hear a talk about time management. 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.

| |
|---|
| The speaker introduces some time management tools and (0) _____ <i>simple steps</i> . |
| Activities that repeat should be included in (31) _____ . |
| Electronic calendars are useful because they have a (32) _____ . |
| Planning some time for fun helps us to (33) _____ . |
| Add appointments immediately or you might (34) _____ . |
| Sometimes it can be useful to set more than (35) _____ . |
| To access your schedule from different devices, use (36) _____ . |
| Planning time for projects and essays can be tricky because they (37) _____ . |
| Large assignments should be divided into at least (38) _____ . |
| Honesty is important when scheduling time for (39) _____ . |
| Everyone should modify the tips to fit their own (40) _____ . |

Täidab
hindaja
+/-/9

| |
|----|
| 31 |
| 32 |
| 33 |
| 34 |
| 35 |
| 36 |
| 37 |
| 38 |
| 39 |
| 40 |

That is the end of the listening test. Now move on to the reading test.

Which home ...

| | |
|---|--------------|
| offers a variety of places to eat? | (0) <u>A</u> |
| has items that were given by various people? | (59) _____ |
| is often visited for its surroundings? | (60) _____ |
| offers visitors a device with pre-recorded information? | (61) _____ |
| is owned by an organisation? | (62) _____ |
| is close to a royal building? | (63) _____ |
| can be visited as part of a short organised trip? | (64) _____ |
| was not liked at some time in the past? | (65) _____ |
| provides a bonus through their website? | (66) _____ |
| is known by many people by another name? | (67) _____ |

Task 4. Questions 68–75

Read the text below and fill in the gaps. Write your answers after the numbers (68–75) in the margin. Write no more than **one word** for each gap. *An example (0) has been done for you.*

Dutch inventor transforming our roads

Daan Roosegaarde—urban architect, innovator (0) _____ night diver—finds bioluminescent plankton inspiring. “They don’t have a battery, they don’t have (68) _____ energy bill, they don’t have a maintenance contract,” he says. “What can we learn from them?”

That question drives Roosegaarde’s life’s work: drawing on nature (69) _____ make cities more efficient and more beautiful without damaging our planet.

To compete with plankton that emit light, Roosegaarde and (70) _____ colleagues embedded solar-powered stones in a bike path. The path is in Nuenen in the Netherlands—onetime home of Vincent van Gogh—so the glowing stones (71) _____ arranged to resemble the artist’s masterwork “The Starry Night.”

The Dutch innovator considers (72) _____ “weird” that people focus on vehicles but neglect the surfaces they drive on. “Infrastructure defines our cities and landscapes much more (73) _____ the cars,” he says. Roosegaarde flips that focus with inventions for roads—paint that changes colour when the temperature drops, lanes that charge the electric cars driving on them, and reflective lines powered (74) _____ urban lighting.

Coming from a country (75) _____ lies below sea level, Roosegaarde takes this work personally. “Without technology and good design,” he says, “we would literally drown.”

| |
|----------------------|
| (0) _____ <i>and</i> |
| (68) _____ |
| (69) _____ |
| (70) _____ |
| (71) _____ |
| (72) _____ |
| (73) _____ |
| (74) _____ |
| (75) _____ |

Täidab
hindaja
+/-/9

| |
|----|
| 68 |
| 69 |
| 70 |
| 71 |
| 72 |
| 73 |
| 74 |
| 75 |

Task 3. Questions 59–67

Read the four texts (A–D) about historic houses in England and the questions (59–67) on the next page. Then decide which question is about which place and write the letter (A–D) after the question. The letters can be used more than once. *An example (0) has been done for you.*

The best stately homes in England

- A Chatsworth House** has topped lists of the UK’s favourite country houses numerous times. And it is not hard to see why – the impressive building, surrounded by 105 acres of garden and 1,000 acres of park land, is truly wonderful to behold. No wonder that 300,000 people come here every year for the garden alone! The house itself has been home to the Cavendish family since 1549 and has been extended throughout the years. The family still live here, and of the 126 rooms, only around 20 or so are open to the public. Still, they are large, impressive and richly decorated, so a tour is well worth the entry fee. Another notable feature of Chatsworth is the excellent dining options, with three on-site restaurants as well as two cafés. For ticketing and further information, see the official Chatsworth House website. Hint – if you book online, you get free parking.
- B Highclere Castle** will instantly be recognised as Downton Abbey because it stands in as the main house in the show of the same name. The property dates from 1679. It is the home of the Earls of Carnarvon. The 5th Earl of Carnarvon was famous for the discovery of Tutankhamun’s tomb – there is an Egyptian Exhibition to celebrate this. The castle is open through the summer, as well as on select dates throughout the year. Whilst general admission tickets on the official website often sell out, if you turn up at the property, you are very unlikely to be turned away. Another option is to take a prearranged day tour from London which includes transport and admission as well as an opportunity to visit Stonehenge. Do not miss the café on site for delicious scones.
- C Apsley House** is located on Hyde Park Corner, so it is right in the heart of London, just around the corner from Buckingham Palace, the London residence of the Queen. It is the family home of the Dukes of Wellington and is a spectacular example of an aristocratic town house. The house is still owned by the Dukes of Wellington; however, most of it is now open to the public and serves as a museum, primarily to the first Duke of Wellington, who famously defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo. Apsley House today houses a superb art collection, much of which was acquired as the spoils of war, as well as gifts from admirers around the world, which include paintings, sculptures, silver, porcelain and more. There is an excellent audio guide which will take you around the house. Apsley House is operated by English Heritage. Entry is free to English Heritage members, and non-members can pay a one-time ticket price.
- D Chartwell House** used to be Sir Winston Churchill’s home from the time when he and his wife Clementine purchased it in 1922. After his death in 1965, Clementine handed the estate over to the National Trust, who still own and look after the property today. Even though a house has been on the estate since the 16th century, the Churchills made so many changes when they bought it that it is almost completely transformed. This is actually a good thing, because the 19th century version of the property was not favourably thought of. The property is very much worth visiting, because it gives an impression of the domestic life of the man who was at the centre of a number of world events through the 20th century.

HARIDUS- JA NOORTEAMET
INGLISE KEELE RIIGIEKSAM 2022

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 letter in the gap. *An example (0) has been done for you.*

Nightmare on the Chinese subway

“Please remove your make-up.” This was an instruction (0) A to a group of youngsters at the security checkpoint of a subway station in Guangzhou, a major city in southern China. They did so, otherwise risking not being (41) _____ into the station. A video clip showing the youths removing their make-up went viral on the Internet and quickly (42) _____ one of the hottest topics on Weibo, the Chinese Twitter.

The video showed some passengers who had just (43) _____ a Halloween party at a nearby theme park wearing special effects make-up, making them look (44) _____ they were bleeding from the eyes and mouths. They were stopped at the checkpoint of the station and ordered to wipe off the bloodstains on their faces. The passengers were respectful enough and agreed to wipe away the special effects with make-up remover given to them.

Despite some people criticizing the subway authorities for their lack of the Halloween spirit, most netizens (keen Internet users) (45) _____ the move. “This is scary, they will frighten the passengers, especially senior citizens and children,” one comment said. One of the netizens, however, felt that the security personnel had (46) _____.

Guangzhou police have advised the public against (47) _____ unnecessary anxiety in public areas. It has also asked them (48) _____ weird clothes meant for activities with special themes while using public transport.

Some women who were confused by the headlines “remove make-up before boarding the subway” expressed relief that such an order (49) _____ ordinary passengers.

www.thestar.com.my

| | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 0. | A given | B gave | C to give | D giving |
| 41. | A denied | B afforded | C forbidden | D allowed |
| 42. | A become | B becomes | C became | D is becoming |
| 43. | A gone | B went | C been | D attended |
| 44. | A and | B as if | C alike | D as |
| 45. | A followed | B supported | C misunderstood | D disapproved |
| 46. | A overexcited | B overlooked | C overreacted | D overdressed |
| 47. | A making | B causing | C having | D developing |
| 48. | A not to wear | B to wear | C not wearing | D wearing |
| 49. | A was targeting | B was targeted | C was not targeting | D was not targeted |

Task 2. Questions 50–58

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

Why I love my new phone

I have a new phone I love. But it is not hi-tech. You see, I have dumped my iPhone and bought myself an old-style, internet-free dumb phone (or “feature phone”, as the new branding would call it). Admittedly, some of my enthusiasm is pure nostalgia, because it takes me back to a time when life was simpler. But ditching the smartphone is not purely a backward-looking decision. On the contrary: I would place a bet that soon growing numbers of people will join what is becoming known as the Digital Minimalism movement. As technology and the internet become an increasingly large part of our lives, their potential to distract us from what really matters grows larger every day. The movement is a direct response to this threat.

As a book reviewer, I have seen a steady flow of literature on the impact of ever-present smartphone use: already in 2017, Adam Alter’s *Irresistible* set out the ways in which social media companies have employed sophisticated psychological manipulation in order to keep us checking and clicking. Matthew Walker’s *Why We Sleep* pointed to the overuse of technology as one cause for lack of sleep, and Tanya Goodin’s *Stop Staring at Screens* looked at its impact on family life. It is amazing, though, how possible it is to understand some of these arguments on a rational level and yet not feel willing or able to change your own behaviour. But that is what addiction means: we can be aware that something is causing us harm, and yet feel compelled to do it anyway.

The most serious consequences of this addiction are likely to be suffered by the younger generation. While there is still debate about why depression and anxiety have skyrocketed among people born in the past couple of decades, smartphone use surely plays a part – according to one US study, young people use their phones on average nine hours a day! The human brain is simply not designed to cope with this level of stimulation. If we are to support our children in resisting tech addiction, we need to tackle our own obsession with smart devices.

There are things about my iPhone I will definitely miss: the maps app, pictures from faraway friends, instant access to my bank accounts. But these things are minor. At the moment, we live in a world in which it is still possible to choose to disconnect. In the future, we may not have that luxury. Yuval Noah Harari, in his terrifying book *21 Lessons for the 21st Century*, predicts a future in which “humans will not be able to survive at all if they are disconnected; insurance agencies might refuse to insure you, employers might refuse to employ you, and healthcare services might refuse to take care of you.” Harari is a well-known historian, by the way, not a screenwriter for scary sci-fi movies.

A couple of weeks in, I can report that smartphone-free life is good. I have sat peacefully on the train, daydreaming as the countryside scrolls by; I have stopped a stranger in the street to ask for directions. I have plans to take up knitting, write poetry... Already I feel more centred, less distracted, less tense. I realise that I have not actually bought myself a new brain. But for a mere £31.99, it really feels like the next best thing.

Alice O’Keeffe, *The Guardian*

0. A “feature phone” is a

A

B

C

☐

☒

☐

word used by everyone for simple mobile phones.
new term for an old type of product.
new type of technological invention.
50. The author believes simple phones will become more popular because people want

A

B

C

☐

☐

☐

fewer distractions.
to relive their childhood.
more attention.
51. The books mentioned by the author

A

B

C

☐

☐

☐

describe the benefits of using social media.
say how to use technology in a positive way.
discuss the effects of new technology on people.
52. One reason for people not limiting their smartphone use is that they

A

B

C

☐

☐

☐

do not know enough about its negative effects.
are unable to control the way they act.
do not feel its bad effects on them.
53. The author mentions research which says that

A

B

C

☐

☐

☐

young people spend a shocking amount of time on their phones.
smartphone use directly leads to depression.
the human brain has changed because of smartphones.
54. In order to help teenagers use their smartphones less, adults should

A

B

C

☐

☐

☐

help teenagers tackle depression.
set a good example for teenagers.
understand the bad effects of addiction better.
55. The author thinks that by giving up her smartphone she has

A

B

C

☐

☐

☐

become disconnected from others.
made her life much more complicated.
lost a few things that make life more convenient.
56. According to the article, Yuval Noah Harari’s book

A

B

C

☐

☐

☐

provides a plot for a sci-fi movie.
says people will need to be online to stay alive.
predicts people will live in greater luxury.
57. Since she gave up her smartphone, the author has

A

B

C

☐

☐

☐

become more relaxed.
felt less focused.
taken up lots of new hobbies.
58. Overall, the author thinks that smartphones are

A

B

C

☐

☐

☐

losing their popularity now.
harmful in a number of ways.
impossible to live without.

HARIDUS- JA NOORTEAMET
INGLISE KEELE RIIGIKSAM 2022