

Read the text below and fill in the gaps. Write your answers after the numbers (92–100) in the margin. Write no more than **one word** for each gap.

*An example (0) has been done for you.*

[www.dogonews.com](http://www.dogonews.com)

(100) \_\_\_\_\_

100

SA INNOVE

*Eksamitöö täida sinise või musta tindi- või pastapliiatsiga.*

Task 1. Questions 1–9

You are going to hear a talk about netiquette. 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.

The speaker is an (0) English teacher.

Tips:

- Keep your correspondence at a (1) \_\_\_\_\_.
- In online correspondence, you should practise your (2) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Correspondence should be short, professional and (3) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Your email message should start with (4) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Make sure you mention your (5) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Make sure you respect (6) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Before sending humorous content, check with your (7) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Do not write anything you would not write on a postcard or your (8) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Make sure your postings in discussions are (9) \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Task 2. Questions 10–15

You are going to hear people talk about unemployment in the United States. You will hear the recording **twice**. Before you listen, read the topics below. While you listen, match the topics (B–I) to the speakers and write letters (B–I) 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.

Topics

A	Paying taxes while out of work
B	An error leading to severe punishments
C	Possible reasons for seemingly good news
D	Not being honest
E	Different ethnicities, similar unemployment numbers
F	The essence of being out of work
G	Other countries to follow US example
H	Problems with people’s preparation for work
I	The right to question your employer’s decision

0.	Example 0	A
10.	Speaker 1	
11.	Speaker 2	
12.	Speaker 3	
13.	Speaker 4	
14.	Speaker 5	
15.	Speaker 6	

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

Task 5.1. Questions 77–84

Eight phrases (B–L) have been removed from the text. Match them into the gaps (77–84). There are **two extra phrases** that you do not need to use. *An example (0) has been done for you.*

A	seems a far cry from the days when just pulling a tooth
B	and usually gum and bone with it
C	things could be very painful
D	you can computer manufacture missing teeth
E	with the patient still sitting up
F	an extraction by untrained people
G	from plotting biology of the teeth to developing instruments and furniture
H	the future hopes are even more exciting
I	most decay can be prevented
K	the more decay they had
L	mainly by extraction and replacing teeth

Task 5.2. Questions 85–91

Some of the words in the text are written **in bold and marked with a letter (a–k)**. Match the words to their definitions. Write the letter (b–k) in the gap in front of its definition (85–91). 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 – *adj. feeling or showing certainty about something*
85. \_\_\_\_\_ – *n. removable plates or frames holding one or more artificial teeth*
86. \_\_\_\_\_ – *adj. correct in all details; exact*
87. \_\_\_\_\_ – *v. ascertain or establish exactly, typically as a result of research*
88. \_\_\_\_\_ – *adj. not unusual; ordinary*
89. \_\_\_\_\_ – *v. continue to have (something); keep possession of*
90. \_\_\_\_\_ – *v. take part in an activity in a casual or superficial way*
91. \_\_\_\_\_ – *n. a pair of pincers or tweezers*

Oxford Dictionaries

Task 5.

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

The blue sky of dentistry

Growing your own teeth from stem cells might seem blue-sky thinking but dentists are **confident (a)** this will become a reality within the next 50 years. It all (0)   A   was fraught with danger and when barbers, wig makers and even blacksmiths would **dabble (b)** in dentistry.

In London, Sir John Tomes was the first person to officially register himself as a “dentist”. He was a true pioneer in all aspects of dental care — (77) \_\_\_\_\_. He even kept a register at the hospital of every case he treated and used these to **determine (c)** which teeth were most at risk of disease. Tomes developed a dental chair as well as many different instruments to deal with each tooth. He made the whole process much easier.

Stanley Gelbier, professor in the history of dentistry at King’s College London Dental Institute, said that before Tomes, (78) \_\_\_\_\_. “Extractions were done by **forceps (d)** or commonly keys, rather like a door key,” he said. “When rotated it gripped the tooth tightly. This extracted the tooth — (79) \_\_\_\_\_.”

Professor Derrick Wilmott, dean of faculty at the Royal College of Surgeons, said that after the 19<sup>th</sup> century dentistry became more organised. “When I qualified at the end of the 1960s, we used to give anaesthetics (80) \_\_\_\_\_, which is quite dangerous. Now they either give local anaesthetics or **sedation (e)**.” He said even in the 1960s treatment was reactive and patients would usually only turn up when they were in pain. “Now, however, (81) \_\_\_\_\_,” he added.

Paul King, consultant and specialist in **restorative (f)** dentistry at Bristol Dental Hospital, agreed the emphasis had moved to prevention. “A generation before it was about getting rid of disease (82) \_\_\_\_\_ where appropriate with plastic **dentures (g)**,” he said. “Now, partly because we have a generation coming through who have managed to **retain (h)** their teeth, there is an increasing demand not just to accept teeth extraction which has driven innovative techniques regarding materials and things like that.”

There has been more emphasis on rebuilding teeth with white fillings and replacing missing teeth with dental implants. But (83) \_\_\_\_\_. “The real blue-sky thinking over the next 20 years is increasing the role of the computer to make it more **accurate (i)**,” King said. “X-ray scanners now do 3D scans of mouth and bone and tissues, and from that (84) \_\_\_\_\_. We are already using quite a lot of that, but that will become **commonplace (k)**. But if you are looking at 50 years on, I think we will become more knowledgeable about restorative dental techniques. They have already grown teeth, albeit only in mice. If we have to replace teeth, the blue sky is we will be doing it by biological regeneration.”

www.bbc.co.uk

Task 3. Questions 16–24

You are going to hear a talk about a person from English history. 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. John Blanke was an African

- A ☒ musician.  
B ☐ actor.  
C ☐ painter.

16. There is some information about Blanke’s

- A ☐ place of origin.  
B ☐ date of birth.  
C ☐ parents.

17. Blanke’s family name

- A ☐ is widespread in Spain.  
B ☐ is probably a nickname.  
C ☐ was given to him in France.

18. In December 1507, Blanke was paid

- A ☐ 8 pence a day.  
B ☐ 12 shillings a day.  
C ☐ 20 pence a day.

19. When Henry VIII was crowned, Blanke’s clothes were

- A ☐ black.  
B ☐ white.  
C ☐ red.

20. When Blanke requested a pay rise, Henry VIII

- A ☐ rejected it.  
B ☐ granted it.  
C ☐ disliked it.

21. The Westminster Tournament was organised in honour of

- A ☐ the King’s son.  
B ☐ New Year’s Day.  
C ☐ the King.

22. On the Westminster Tournament Roll where Blanke appears twice, he is first

- A ☐ riding a black horse.  
B ☐ painted white.  
C ☐ dressed in yellow and grey.

23. When Blanke appears on the Tournament Roll for the second time, he

- A ☐ is riding a white horse.  
B ☐ has a white hand.  
C ☐ is bareheaded.

24. Blanke is considered significant because he

- A ☐ influenced 16<sup>th</sup> century British Art.  
B ☐ was a royal adviser to Henry VIII.  
C ☐ was a recognised black musician.

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

Task 4. Questions 25–31

You are going to hear a company owner answer a list of questions about machine learning. You will hear the recording **twice**. Before you listen, read the questions below. While you listen, match the questions (**B–K**) to the items 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 does your company do exactly?
B	When will teachers be replaced by computers?
C	Are we still going to have a need for human labour?
D	How can we benefit from machines at school?
E	Does your company invest in employee training?
F	What does the future of different jobs depend on?
G	How can we benefit from machines in medicine?
H	What can humans do better than machines?
I	What were the first assignments that machines could do?
K	What can machines do better than humans?

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

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

Task 5. Questions 32–40

You are going to hear an interview with a blogger. 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.

- Pete Adeney used to be (0) a software engineer.
- He has not worked for (32) \_\_\_\_\_.
- He has no intention to work (33) \_\_\_\_\_.
- He does not use his car as often as (34) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Most of his friends live (35) \_\_\_\_\_.
- He does not eat out and he cuts (36) \_\_\_\_\_.
- He has discovered that he likes (37) \_\_\_\_\_ things.
- He started his blog approximately (38) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Doing nothing makes Pete (39) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Pete does not like work that is (40) \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Which school/country...

- is going to protest against too much homework? (0) A
- has shortly tested the effectiveness of not giving homework? (58) \_\_\_\_\_
- has applied a no-homework system in several schools? (59) \_\_\_\_\_
- compares the results among different age groups? (60) \_\_\_\_\_
- has not achieved good results despite much homework? (61) \_\_\_\_\_
- claims that homework helps students get organised? (62) \_\_\_\_\_
- states that pupils should be able to learn on their own? (63) \_\_\_\_\_
- has taken nationwide measures to fight homework? (64) \_\_\_\_\_
- did not receive the majority support from the teachers for the no-homework plan? (65) \_\_\_\_\_
- is sure that longer schooldays benefit both students and their parents? (66) \_\_\_\_\_
- admits that both students and teachers welcomed the no-homework policy? (67) \_\_\_\_\_

Task 4. Questions 68–76

Read the text below. Use the **appropriate form** of the words in **bold** to complete the text. Write your answers after the numbers (68–76) in the margin. An example (0) has been done for you.

Furniture made from mushrooms

First, designers (0) *debut* leather made from mushrooms. Now you can sit on furniture made from fungi, too. At first glance, the sturdy white stools and marvellous accent tables look like any other piece of furniture, perhaps (68) **craft** from wood or marble. But they are far from ordinary. They are made (69) **entire** from ingredients much simpler and squishier than you would think: the mycelium “roots” of mushrooms, agricultural waste, and microorganisms.

The chic new furniture line—a (70) **collaborate** between two businesses that specialise in making (71) **sustain** alternatives for consumer goods using a process called biofabrication—was shown recently at Biofabricate 2016. “We use biological organisms to literally grow our product,” says Eben Bayer, the CEO of one of the (72) **company**.

The (73) **microscope**, thread-like tissue that makes up a mushroom—known as mycelium—is used to make the base of the stools and the table legs. At the same time, it can also be used to make a soft, foam-like material similar to the plastic foam used for (74) **package** electronics. But (75) **like** plastic foam, the mycelium-based material is readily biodegradable.

However, there is more to be done with mycelium. With its pliability, it could be manipulated into many different textures and shapes. “By changing the (76) **environment** conditions we grow it in, we can get lots of different tissue properties and structural properties,” Bayer says.

- (0) debuted
- (68) \_\_\_\_\_
- (69) \_\_\_\_\_
- (70) \_\_\_\_\_
- (71) \_\_\_\_\_
- (72) \_\_\_\_\_
- (73) \_\_\_\_\_
- (74) \_\_\_\_\_
- (75) \_\_\_\_\_
- (76) \_\_\_\_\_

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Task 3. Questions 58–67

Read the four texts (A–D) about homework policies in different countries and the questions (58–67) 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.*

No more homework

- A In Spain’s education system, where everything is learnt parrot-fashion, children are forced to do hours of tasks that mean nothing to them. The last PISA education report to look at the amounts of homework set to pupils put Spain in fifth place behind Russia, Italy, Ireland and Poland, with 6.5 hours a week per child compared to an overall average of 4.9. This heavy workload has not resulted in strong results for Spanish students, who are consistently placed in the bottom half of the PISA rankings in reading, mathematics and science. Millions of Spanish children have been called out on strike, with families and teachers asked by a national parents’ association to say no to homework. The parents’ association has drawn up a list of suggested activities of its own for the homework-free weekends, including writing a letter to granny or grandpa, cooking a meal together and even having a family discussion about tolerance or problems such as domestic violence.

*www.telegraph.co.uk*
- B Children at the 193-pupil Inverloch Primary School in Fort William, Scotland, have been urged instead to use the time they would have spent on homework to read books, magazines and comics. Nearly 80 per cent of pupils and 62 per cent of parents supported the move at the Highland school, while the 10 teachers were split down the middle. The school carried out a six-week trial last year during which pupils were given no homework so that they had more time to play. Parents who wanted to give their children homework could find material online. A spokesman for the teachers’ union said, “It is important that all pupils develop their abilities to study independently and homework is one, but not the only, method of supporting this type of independent learning.”

*www.telegraph.co.uk*
- C It is the stuff children’s dreams are made of. Sunshine outside and schools banned from giving homework. One school in Britain is adopting such a plan so that families can spend more quality time together. And the National Parents’ Council agrees. For working parents, it would help solve a problem and allow them to spend quality time with their children. The 1,100 pupils at the Jane Austen College in Norwich, England, are expected to do all their work during normal timetabled hours—with nothing to take home in the evenings or weekends. The school day is being extended to 5 p.m. to create more teaching time as part of a plan aimed at benefiting working families and providing students with extra support. Principal Claire Heald said the scheme had been adopted successfully at some other independent schools and proved viable on the continent.

*www.herald.ie*
- D When a Québec (Canada) elementary school decided to do away with homework already in 2014, the goal was to ease pressure on parents and improve student performance. “The teachers were happy with the results,” Édith Aubut, the school’s principal, told Montreal Families the following year. “They saw students coming to class in the morning happier and more eager to learn because they weren’t overburdened with the stress of unfinished homework from the previous night.” Homework often eliminated any free time the students had to decompress. When it was removed from the equation, those with learning difficulties and behavioural problems seemed to benefit most and showed more classroom decorum. “The research is very clear that there’s no benefit at the elementary school level. At the middle school and high school level, it’s more complicated. Homework at the high school level makes a difference because it gets students ready for the harder curriculum in post-secondary. It can also teach students important lessons about discipline and time management,” Aubut added.

*www.globalnews.ca*

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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.*

Teenagers today

Teens today are not so different (0) B the ones profiled by TIME in a 1965 cover story on the state of American teenagers. They are still looking for ways to express their individual identities, but it might happen on Snapchat instead of the class yearbook. They are still anxious (41) \_\_\_\_\_ college, but they may be (42) \_\_\_\_\_ to five schools instead of one.

It is harder to be a teen now than it was in 1965—at least according (43) \_\_\_\_\_ teenagers. That is not in spite of the Internet and the iPhone. It is because of all the technology that surrounds us.

“We have more responsibilities because of all the technology that we have,” says Sharon Bayantemur, a student at East Side Community High School in New York City. “People (44) \_\_\_\_\_ more from you because they know you have a cell phone and they can contact you and you have to pick up. Back then, you (45) \_\_\_\_\_ really have that obligation.”

There is also the anxiety (46) \_\_\_\_\_ the most experimental years of their lives documented online for all to see. They know that mistakes can live forever (47) \_\_\_\_\_ Internet. That mentality (48) \_\_\_\_\_ to explain why they are leading the adoption of a new wave of anonymous and private communications platforms, such as Snapchat, YikYak and GroupMe. None of them makes phone calls anymore, unless it is an urgent matter.

But the digital lifestyle can take its toll when it comes to real-life interactions. “We have different portals that allow us to be more selfish,” says Kelsey Erstein, “and we are more (49) \_\_\_\_\_ of it.”

*www.time.com*

0.	A as	B from	C comparing	D in comparison
41.	A over	B about	C at	D for
42.	A assigning	B accepting	C applying	D appealing
43.	A by	B for	C from	D to
44.	A wait	B await	C except	D expect
45.	A wouldn't	B didn't	C never	D don't
46.	A of having	B having	C that	D to have
47.	A in the	B on the	C in	D on
48.	A helps	B has	C hopes	D is
49.	A unacceptable	B unaccepted	C accepting	D accepted

Task 2. Questions 50–57

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.

Can the largest clean-up in history save the ocean?

It began in the summer of 2011, off the coast of Greece. Boyan Slat, 16 at the time, was on a family vacation, scuba diving. The teen’s mind had always worked like a series of gears snapping into place. He first built treehouses, then zip lines, then rockets. As the teen swam, he noticed plastic. The bags and floating bits seemed to even outnumber the fish. This problem struck him as one that should be solved. He thought, “Why don’t we just clean this up?” When the high school student started researching the issue, he discovered the severity of the problem.

We currently inhabit what some scientists call the Age of Plastic. Every year, humans discharge roughly 8 million metric tons into the oceans, where fish, mammals and birds mistake it for food. So by the year 2050, Slat’s anecdotal observation that there were more plastic bags than fish in the ocean will actually be true. The plastic is carried by currents and congregates in five revolving water systems, called gyres, in the major oceans, the most infamous being the huge Pacific Garbage Patch, half way between Hawaii and California.

Slat realized that cleaning up the trash using a vessel and a boat would not be very practical because the plastic moves around. Yet, he did not see it as an obstacle. “It’s a solution. Why move through the oceans if the oceans can move through you? Let the rotating currents do their work,” he said. Slat spent hundreds of hours researching the problem and thought he could resell the collected plastic, making the enterprise sustainable. He was, however, still just a teenager who could not do it alone. But then organizers of a local Ted Talk event approached him, and he did a Ted Talk about his project. The video had more than 2.5 million views.

Most scientists drop everything to talk to the press. They at once provide whatever bit of information a journalist may request. Not so for Boyan Slat. People on his team are not immediately available for interviews. And while Slat now has a PR team, a nice website and a media campaign, he does not enjoy giving interviews. He appears bored when, on the phone with a reporter, he retells the Ocean Cleanup’s origins story. It is a tale he has repeated ever since his YouTube video went viral, netting him a degree of celebrity that does not seem to interest him. If he had a choice, he would be busy engineering.

For Slat, whose youthful appearance has been both beneficial and harmful, such dedication has been crucial. The media, long drawn to the boy-genius-saves-planet narrative, has praised his work. But in the early days of the project, environmentalists mentioned his age, implying a degree of naïveté. They said the project underestimated both the power of the ocean and its own potential to harm the environment. One activist called it a “fool’s errand.” In 2013, Slat disappeared. He gave up college and ignored social obligations. He declined more than 400 interview requests. Instead, he launched a crowdfunding campaign, securing \$90,000 that he said he would use to answer his critics and prove, once and for all, whether his idea could be done.

Following years of study, and seven expeditions into the gyres, the project has started to solidify. The study found that a barrier that is 100 kilometres long would clean up 42 percent of all the plastic in the North Pacific gyre in 10 years. By 2020, Slat hopes they will have collected enough information to move much deeper into the ocean, beginning the clean-up in earnest with a 100-kilometer barrier between Hawaii and California, in the heart of the North Pacific gyre.

www.washingtonpost.com

0. As a child, Boyan Slat was interested in

- A ☐ Greek culture.
- B ☒ constructing things.
- C ☐ marine life.

50. Seeing plastic in the sea, Slat thought the problem

- A ☐ was impossible to solve.
- B ☐ needed to be dealt with.
- C ☐ was difficult to research.

51. Slat’s thought that plastic bags outnumber fish

- A ☐ was true at the time.
- B ☐ is true now.
- C ☐ will be true in the future.

52. A gyre is a

- A ☐ system of circulating ocean currents.
- B ☐ garbage patch between Hawaii and California.
- C ☐ garbage-free area in one of the oceans.

53. Slat understood that

- A ☐ he should use a vessel and a boat for the clean-up.
- B ☐ the fact that the plastic moves around could be helpful.
- C ☐ it is a big problem that the plastic moves around.

54. For Slat, talking to the press is

- A ☐ very important.
- B ☐ not helpful.
- C ☐ rather unpleasant.

55. Journalists have

- A ☐ given Slat a lot of attention.
- B ☐ criticised Slat’s project.
- C ☐ called Slat a fool.

56. In 2013, Slat

- A ☐ gave 400 interviews.
- B ☐ started college.
- C ☐ focused on his project.

57. By 2020, Slat hopes to

- A ☐ have cleaned up 42% of the plastic in the North Pacific gyre.
- B ☐ have organised 7 expeditions to the North Pacific gyre.
- C ☐ start cleaning up the North Pacific gyre.

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