



EKSAMITÖÖ KOOD

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# INGLISE KEELE RIIGIEKSAM

## II VIHIK

10. MAI 2003

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### II OSA. KUULAMINE

AEG: 35 MINUTIT/20 PUNKTI  
3 ÜLESANNET/28 üksikküsimust

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#### Task 1 (6 points). Questions 1-10

You are going to hear a radio programme. You are going to hear it twice. Read the sentences below. You will have 60 seconds to do this. Listen to the tape and circle the right answer. An example (0) has been done for you. Listen again and check your answers.

0. Black bears are in danger in Florida because
- A. they keep coming to towns
  - B. climate conditions have changed
  - C. traffic on motorways has increased
  - D. more people are moving to the bears' natural habitat**
1. Animals in Botswana's national park are threatened by
- A. increasing numbers of poachers
  - B. recent drought in the area
  - C. contagious human diseases
  - D. lack of food
2. To save the biggest eagle in the world, the authorities have
- A. banned deforestation in Panama
  - B. set up a special centre to protect eagles
  - C. moved the remaining eagles to zoos around the world
  - D. started to train eagles to survive in changed conditions
3. Climate changes in the world may cause
- A. the lowering of sea levels
  - B. the disappearance of several islands
  - C. temperatures to fall to 15 degrees Celsius on tropical islands
  - D. favourable changes for agriculture in the developing world
4. The world's oldest nuclear power station will be closed because of
- A. economic reasons
  - B. its danger to the region
  - C. increasing protests from environmental activists
  - D. old technology used in the station



5. Wildlife protectors in the U.S. are worried that
  - A. grey wolves are no longer regarded as an endangered species
  - B. the number of grey wolves has increased
  - C. grey wolves cause problems to people in the U.S.
  - D. the government is planning to allow the hunting of grey wolves
6. Recent research shows that elephants can be easily counted by
  - A. recording elephant calls
  - B. looking for them near rivers
  - C. looking for elephant dung in the jungle
  - D. using aeroplanes and helicopters
7. The U. S. Army is training sea-lions and dolphins to
  - A. carry bombs to enemy vessels
  - B. help wounded sailors in the sea
  - C. track down under-water mines
  - D. alert soldiers about approaching ships
8. Park managers are trying to control ill-behaving monkeys by
  - A. moving the monkeys to a far-away region
  - B. special training programmes for monkeys
  - C. killing the troublesome monkeys
  - D. putting up signs warning people against them
9. In order to avoid accidents with elephants on the roads, the elephants
  - A. are not allowed to move on the roads after dark
  - B. must always be accompanied by their caretaker
  - C. must move along special elephant roads
  - D. are marked by reflectors
10. The Ebola virus has caused the death of
  - A. 67 gorillas in Congo
  - B. 800 gorillas in Congo
  - C. 500 gorillas in Congo
  - D. 100 gorillas in Congo

**This is the end of Task 1.**  
**Turn to Task 2.**

**Task 2 (4 points). Questions 11-18**

You are going to hear a talk about a famous politician in the UK. You are going to hear it twice. Read the notes below. You will have 30 seconds to do this. Listen to the talk and fill in the missing data. An example (0) has been done for you. Be as brief as possible. Listen again and check your answers.

CURRICULUM VITAE	
Name:	(0) <i>Margaret Thatcher</i>
Date of birth:	(11) .....
Education:	<i>Oxford University</i>
Profession:	(12) ..... and (13) .....
Family:	(14) .....
Political career:	
	1959 (15) .....
	1970 (16) .....
	1979 (17) .....
	1990 (18) .....

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

**Task 3 (10 points). Questions 19-28**

You are going to hear a talk about the future of computing. You are going to hear it twice. Study the notes below. You will have 45 seconds to do this. Listen to the talk and fill in the gaps. An example (0) has been done for you. Do not write more than 3 words. Listen again and check your answers.

In 1949 Maurice Wilkes built the world's first (0) *stored-programme computer*.

Nowadays there are (19) ..... Internet users.

By the year 2009: - Books are (20) ..... as digital documents.

- Business transactions are conducted between humans and (21) .....
- For long distance travel (22) ..... are in use.
- Cancer and heart diseases are cured with the help of bioengineered treatments.

By the year 2019: - Computers have changed their size and are (23) .....

- Learning is conducted by (24) .....
- The major political issue is (25) .....
- Human's life expectancy is (26) .....

By the year 2099: - Humans and computers (27) .....

- In education the aim is to (28) .....

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

**Task 1** Read the following text and do the two tasks.**PIERRE WERNER**

In the end Pierre Werner was mildly surprised that Europeans had meekly (1) abandoned their proud currencies, the franc, mark, lira and so on, and accepted the euro. Perhaps, he suggested, they were weary(2) of arguing. He felt a bit weary himself. He had first suggested a common currency for Europe back in 1960, but had to wait for 42 years before it was launched as real notes and coins six months ago.

Mr. Werner is generally accepted as the father of the euro. A common currency for Europe is hinted(3) at in the Union's founding treaty signed in Rome in 1957. But Mr. Werner became its most public advocate (4). His European colleagues were content (5) that a scheme they adopted in 1971 (that eventually led to the euro) should be called the Werner Plan. He would get the credit (6) and, if things went wrong, he could also get the blame (7).

Neither credit nor blame appeared to matter to Mr. Werner. What mattered was ending Europe's terrible tribal wars. Economic problems in Germany had led to the Second World War, he said. Now economics would be the peacekeeper. Mr. Werner persisted (8), and in 1971 proposed that the economies of European states should come under the control of a central authority in perpetuity (9). A federal Europe? A logical development.

Pierre Werner was a good man, but with limited authority (10). Did you know he was Prime Minister of Luxembourg for 20 years? Yes, Luxembourg, an odd country in some ways. It was ruled at various times by many other European countries, among them France, Spain, Austria and even the Netherlands. Sometimes the country was sold or given away: its handy size, only 84 km by 52 km, made it easy to package as a gift to seal alliances. Luxembourg has become immensely rich, partly as a result of being a founder member of the Union.

But while Europeans no longer fought each other, many other tribes (11) around the world still did. Mr. Werner said there was a road to peace: gradual (12) economic union leading to a single currency for the world. Mondo, he said, would be a suitable name. There may be quite a long wait.

*The Economist, 06.07.2002*

# Task 1.1 (4 points). Questions 1-8

Read the text and decide whether the statements are TRUE (T), FALSE (F) or NO INFORMATION (NI). Tick the appropriate box. An example has been done for you.

0. *Mr. Werner was the father of the euro.*

1. Mr. Werner was quite surprised that Europeans had so easily given up their money systems.
2. Pierre Werner was not in favour of common currency for Europe.
3. It was important for Werner to establish peace in Europe.
4. Despite being a very small country Luxembourg has played an important role in Europe.
5. Werner used to work as a lawyer.
6. None of his colleagues considered him responsible for the idea of the euro.
7. During the course of history Luxembourg has passed from hand to hand between several European countries.
8. In 2001 Werner's dream of a European common currency came true.

T	F	NI
Y		

# Task 1.2 (4 points). Questions 9-16

Match the underlined words in the text with the dictionary definitions below. Write the appropriate number in the box. Note that there are three extra words underlined in the text. An example has been done for you.

0. *(v.) to be satisfied*

9. (n.) someone supporting a plan or action publicly
10. (adv.) timidly, doing sth that other people say
11. (v.) continue to do sth, esp in an obstinate and determined way and in spite of opposition
12. (adv.) tired
13. (n.) power to give orders and make others obey
14. (n.) criticism for doing sth wrong
15. (adv.) forever, permanently
16. (v.) suggest sth in a very indirect way

0.	5
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16.	

## Task 2 (4,5 points). Questions 17-25

You are going to read seven book reviews. Match the statements to the reviews and write the appropriate letter in the box. The reviews may be chosen more than once.

- (A) *WHAT I LOVED*, by Siri Hustvedt. A generous, engaged philosophical novel, set in the New York art world with its vanities and corruptions, and developing such ideas as the imposition of one personality on another, the instability of sexual identity, the passage of the world through people's thoughts and lives.
- (B) *THE KING IN THE TREE: Three Novellas*, by Steven Millhauser. Stories whose characters are endangered by imagination as it fosters creativity, bitterness, illicit love, romantic triangles and jealousy ranging from a modern marriage to the legendary court of Cornwall, where Tristan and Isolt destroy their lives and those of others.
- (C) *THE INQUISITORS' MANUAL*, by Antonio Lobo Antunes. Portugal's long fascist regime haunts this novel as it looks at a society permeated by meanness and arrogance; the regime's fall happens over and over from the viewpoints of many characters, each complementing or contradicting the rest.
- (D) *THE PIECES FROM BERLIN*, by Michael Pye. A tough, mature, difficult but brilliantly paced novel in which a woman in Nazi Berlin accepts Jews' valuable possessions to safeguard them, then appropriates them and runs off to Switzerland. Justice triumphs 60 years later when a woman spots a piece of family furniture.
- (E) *ANY HUMAN HEART*, by William Boyd. A novel whose hero, a minor British writer and art dealer (and secret agent), becomes a sort of stoic Everyman for the 20th century, meeting almost everyone (Ian Fleming, Picasso, Hemingway, the Duke of Windsor, Virginia Woolf) and traveling to almost everywhere; he has many successes in life, each one closely attended by yet another fall.
- (G) *THE HILLS AT HOME*, by Nancy Clark. Clark's funny, intelligent first novel reveals a special and particular kind of life, that of an extended old New England family in their 200-year-old clapboard homestead, where they survive miracles of inconvenience, eat tuna wiggle or fish sticks and express invincible opinions about everything.
- (H) *RED DUST: A Path Through China*, by Ma Jian. In 1983, the author, a dissident writer and artist, embarked on a spiritual pilgrimage from Beijing to Tibet, but his journey detoured into a three-year immersion in Chinese life, with its jumble of poverty, grit, moral debasement, opportunism and generosity. The result is an extraordinary account of China unknown and probably unknowable to outsiders. The author's powers of description make every page buzz with life.

*The New York Times, 15.03.2003*

Write the appropriate letter into the box.  
An example ( 0 ) has been done for you.

0.	<i>The book consists of several shorter stories.</i>	(0)	<b>B</b>
17.	The main character encounters several prominent figures of the last century	(17)	
18.	The ups and downs of the main character are described.	(18)	
19.	The book is based on the author's own experiences.	(19)	
20.	At the end the main character is punished for doing something wrong.	(20)	
21.	The wickedness in an urban creative society is described.	(21)	
22.	The main character did something else than he had planned first.	(22)	
23.	The everyday routine of a household is described.	(23)	
24.	Different characters describe the collapse of a cruel and violent system from their point of view.	(24)	
25.	Provides a vivid picture of a country seldom visited by westerners.	(25)	

**Task 3.1 (4 points). Questions 26-33**

**Read the interview with Peter Trudgill, a leading socio-linguist. Match Peter Trudgill's answers and the interviewer's questions. Write the appropriate letter into the box. An example (0) has been done for you.**

**PETER TRUDGILL:**

- (A) According to social levellers Received Pronunciation – RP - is the clipped, cut-glass way of talking often known as Oxford, or BBC, English. Once the confident accent of the ruling class, it is now, supposedly, a dying dialect, attracting suspicion and contempt rather than deference and respect.
- (B) It's not as simple as that. Certainly, Received Pronunciation as it once was, no longer rules. The BBC goes out of its way to use regional accents; in Hollywood, a posh British accent is a cliché for brutality, arrogance and stupidity. Consumers no longer see it as a sign of trustworthiness and authority. Although there is little solid research, linguists think that RP speakers may have fallen from 5% of the population to less than 3%. There may well be more RP speakers abroad than here.
- (C) Of course RP has evolved. Today's version is closer to accents that once would have been termed plebeian. The Queen Mother spoke differently from the way her daughter talks. Princess Diana's speech was different again – closer to the generalised southern accent sometimes called 'Estuary English'. It might surprise you, but there is a large and growing demand for 'better' speech nowadays.
- (D) More than 10,000 people take elocution lessons every year. In the last five or six years it's really taken off. Speech trainers have as much work as they want. In London Language and Drama School all speech-training courses are fully subscribed, and some 200 people are paying £45 an hour for one-on-one coaching.
- (E) Most people signing up for lessons are not trying to learn classic RP, but to make their verbal skills match their other business tools – such as the visuals on a slide presentation. A typical aim is to soften or dilute regional accents to the point that they will be readily understood by people from elsewhere. It can take as little as six one-hour lessons to help a motivated student to replace glottal stops with 't's in words like 'water', and to insert a missing 'l' into words such as 'old', 'cold' and 'gold'.
- (G) We do not necessarily try to eliminate regional accents, so long as the speaker learns to eliminate 'lazy' speech such as slurring, and annoying verbal tics, such as 'know what I mean', 'sort of', or 'like'. You can get away with even quite a marked accent if you are an interesting enough speaker, with pitch and pace and pause in your delivery.
- (H) One reason is globalisation. Foreigners typically learn RP or something like it, and are often mystified by Britain's stronger regional dialects. Dealing with them means speaking some sort of standard English. The second reason is the growing emphasis on better presentation skills in business, managers who are willing to lavish money on public relations, speech writers, coaches and so on are more likely to want their speaking skills fixed..
- (J) A survey of company directors says that 31 % reckon that a strong regional accent is a disadvantage in business.
- (K) We have noticed a big increase in clients with a computing background. Talking is not what they are really about. A lot of men in IT didn't start out wanting a job working with people, but when they become successful they often have to talk at board meetings, give presentations and sell their products.

*The Economist, 07.12.2002*

**Interviewer:**

<b>0. To start with, could you tell us what exactly Received Pronunciation is?</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>A</b>
26. Is there any proof that people with regional accents are not competitive in the job market?	26	
27. Now that Britain's public-school elite is in retreat, is the way it talks disappearing too?	27	
28. That's amazing. I wonder why people want to acquire Received Pronunciation?	28	
29. Which professions are most represented at your courses?	29	



30. We know how quickly languages develop nowadays. Does this concern RP as well or has it stayed more or less the same? 30
31. Can you tell me how popular the elocution lessons are at the moment? 31
32. Do you suggest that people should try to get rid of their local accents? In doing so, might they lose their identity? 32
33. How would you explain the growth in demand for elocution lessons? 33

### Task 3.2 (3,5 points). Questions 34-40

Which is the correct answer according to the text? Write the appropriate letter into the box. An example (0) has been done for you.

0. Today RP is 0.
- A) gaining popularity  
B) almost extinct  
C) decaying
34. A person using RP in his everyday speech 34
- A) arouses respect  
B) is considered to be a foreigner  
C) is usually despised
35. RP used to be the language of the 35
- A) working class  
B) aristocracy  
C) learned people
36. Peter Trudgill deals with 36
- A) developments in language  
B) social reforms  
C) teaching RP to the members of the Royal family
37. To obtain a place in a speech –training course is 37
- A) fairly easy  
B) rather difficult  
C) impossible
38. Princess Diana's version of RP was 38
- A) similar to the Queen's accent  
B) similar to the Queen's Mother's accent  
C) different from the accents of the other members of the Royal Family
39. 'Estuary English' is 39
- A) a popular regional accent  
B) an evolved variant of RP  
C) a plebeian accent
40. Socio-linguists are of the opinion that today RP is most popular among 40
- A) newscasters  
B) foreigners  
C) American film stars

**Task 1 (8 points). Questions 1-16**

Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions or articles where necessary.

An example (0) has been done for you.

Independence Day is the national holiday (0) ..of.. the United States of America. It takes place (1) ..... the 4<sup>th</sup> of July (2) ..... every year and is one of the most eagerly awaited days in the American calendar. On this day, the US commemorates its victory over the British (3) ..... the American Revolutionary War and the signing (4) ..... the now famous 'Declaration of Independence'.

(5) ..... 1774, the US consisted (6) ..... 13 colonies under the rule (7) ..... England's King George III. The Revolutionary War was sparked off as a result (8) ..... harsh trade restrictions and high taxes imposed (9) ..... the English Parliament (10) ..... the powerless colonies.

After more than a year of war, (11) ..... British were defeated and the new congress signed the Declaration of Independence announcing among other things, (12) ..... colonies' right to appoint their own governments and levy their own taxes.

The birth of the new nation is marked (13) ..... great festivity across the US. By (14) ..... early 1800s, the traditions (15) ..... parades and picnics were well established. Spectacular fireworks displays, watched by huge crowds, are (16) ..... most striking feature of the celebrations.

*(Macmillan Teacher's Diary 2002-2003)*

**Task 2 (6 points). Questions 17-28**

Circle the right answer from A, B, C or D. Only one answer is correct.

An example (0) has been done for you.

(0) Are you going      A) at      the cinema today?  
                                 B) in  
                                 C) –  
                                 **(D) to**

(17) Pamela      A) was used to read      a lot.  
                                 B) is used to read  
                                 C) uses to read  
                                 D) used to read

(18) Mother wanted to know why      A) Kate hadn't done      the dishes.  
   B) didn't Kate do  
   C) Kate doesn't do  
   D) hasn't Kate done

- (19) I couldn't buy this CD because I had so      A) a little      money left.  
B) little  
C) few  
D) much
- (20) Where did you meet these      A) young nice Finnish sportsmen?  
B) nice Finnish young sportsmen?  
C) Finnish young nice sportsmen?  
D) nice young Finnish sportsmen?
- (21) The teacher made      A) us to retake      the test.  
B) us retake  
C) us retaking  
D) us to retaking
- (22) The original painting looks      A) exactly alike      the reproduction.  
B) exact like  
C) like  
D) similarly to
- (23) He said he'd come as soon as he      A) will finish.  
B) finishes.  
C) would finish.  
D) finished.
- (24) She      A) don't      read it if she doesn't want to.  
B) ought not  
C) will  
D) needn't
- (25) Ann's vacation in Scotland led to      A) her marry      a Scotsman.  
B) her to marry  
C) her being married  
D) her marrying
- (26) Custard is an egg dessert      A) consists      primarily of eggs, sugar, and milk.  
B) consisting  
C) which consisted  
D) which is consisted
- (27) Ted needs a tutor because it's important      A) that he do well      in his exam.  
B) he does good  
C) for him do well  
D) that he will do well
- (28) Mary is such a nice person. I wish I      A) see      her more often.  
B) will see  
C) saw  
D) have seen

**Task 3 (6 points). Questions 29-40**

Use the words from the word bank in their suitable form to fill in the gaps. There are two more words than you'll need. An example (0) has been done for you.

associate, average, because, dance, develop, do, drop, engage,  
equal, include, instead, press, response, suffer, train

European sports ministers have pledged to improve the status and (0) training of PE teachers and investigate claims that the subject is being squeezed out in many countries, (29) ..... the UK.

Rising numbers of children (30) ..... from obesity, diabetes, high blood (31) ..... and other problems (32) ..... with a 'couch potato' lifestyle are being reported across the (33) ..... world.

A survey by the Council of Europe's Committee for the Development of Sport, which drew (34) ..... from 33 countries, shows that primary schools teach PE for an (35) ..... of 121 minutes a week and secondary schools for 117 minutes.

In-line skating, t'ai chi and break-dancing (36) ..... of football, hockey and netball should stop teenagers (37) ..... out of PE lessons. Experiments with 'fashionable sports' in some German schools have helped to keep teenagers (38) ..... in physical activities. Circus skills, self-defence classes and rock-and-roll (39) ..... have also proved popular with pupils in Saarland in western Germany.

Kids aged 13 to 14 usually stop (40) ..... exercise but it has been found that these kinds of activity do keep their interests alive.

('Couch potatoes grow in schools' [www.tes.co.uk](http://www.tes.co.uk) Sept 20, 2002)