

Task 2 (12 points)

You spent a week visiting your friend Sam in Scotland. Write a letter to him/her.

In your letter,

- thank him/her;
- tell him/her what you liked most about the trip;
- invite him/her to Estonia;
- write about some plans for the visit.

You should write about **120 words**.

Write your rough notes (MUSTAND) on a **separate sheet** given to you.

LETTER (PUHTAND) 13 June 2013

13 June 2013

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Org.

Voc.

Gr./Sp.

Task

Letter total

For the teacher

62

63

64

65

7

Punkte

Eksamihinne

Aastahinne

PÕHIKOOLI LÕPUEKSAM
INGLISE KEEL

13. JUUNI 2013

Kool: _____

Maakond/linn: _____

Õpilase ees- ja perekonnanimi: _____

Isikukood _____

Õppinud inglise keelt A B keelena

(õigele ring ümber)

Eksamitöö kirjuta sinise või musta tindi- või pastapliiatsiga.

Kirjalik eksam koosneb neljast osast ja kestab kokku 125 minutit.

Suuline eksam toimub eraldi, kas samal või järgmisel päeval.

			Max punkte	Õpilasel punkte																		
I osa	Kuulamine	20 minutit	15		<div>Hindamisskaala:</div> <table><tr><td>90–100%</td><td>67,5–75 p.</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>70–89%</td><td>52,5–67 p.</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>45–69%</td><td>33,5–52 p.</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>20–44%</td><td>15–33 p.</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>0–19%</td><td>0–14,5 p.</td><td>1</td></tr></table>			90–100%	67,5–75 p.	5	70–89%	52,5–67 p.	4	45–69%	33,5–52 p.	3	20–44%	15–33 p.	2	0–19%	0–14,5 p.	1
	90–100%	67,5–75 p.	5																			
	70–89%	52,5–67 p.	4																			
45–69%	33,5–52 p.	3																				
20–44%	15–33 p.	2																				
0–19%	0–14,5 p.	1																				
Ülesanne 1		7																				
Ülesanne 2		8																				
II osa	Lugemine	45 minutit	15																			
	Ülesanne 1		8																			
	Ülesanne 2		7																			
III osa	Keele struktuur	20 minutit	15																			
	Ülesanne 1		6																			
	Ülesanne 2		5																			
	Ülesanne 3		4																			
IV osa	Kirjutamine	40 minutit	15																			
	Ülesanne 1		3																			
	Ülesanne 2		12																			
V osa	Suuline	15 minutit	15																			
Kokku punkte:			75																			

Task 1 (7 points)

You are going to hear a talk about the London Olympics. You are going to hear the talk **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 statements.

0. *Winifred Bindley worked as a volunteer for the London Olympics*

A		in 1938.
B	✓	in 1948.
C		in 1988.

For the
teacher
+/-/9

- 1.** She decided to become a volunteer because

A	<input type="checkbox"/>	it had always been her dream.
B	<input type="checkbox"/>	her friend asked her to do it.
C	<input type="checkbox"/>	one of her friends volunteered.

- 2.** When she was young, the Olympic Games were

A ☐ less popular than they are now.
B ☐ as popular as they are now.
C ☐ more popular than they are now.

- 3.** Winifred met a nice young man who

A sang at the closing ceremony.

B was a British athlete.

C later became her husband.

- 4.** Winifred said the whole event was exciting because

A	<input type="checkbox"/>	there were many Canadians and Americans.
B	<input type="checkbox"/>	she could see and hear many foreign people.
C	<input type="checkbox"/>	she could practise her foreign language skills.

- 5.** Winifred remembers an athlete who was

A		from Western Europe.
B		much faster than others.
C		10 minutes slower than others.

1	
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2

3	
---	--

4

5

Task 1 (3 points)

You want to invite your friend Terry, who is an exchange student, to the cinema. Write a short e-mail to him/her. In your e-mail,

- ask him/her about his plans;
- tell him/her about the film;
- suggest a time and a place to meet.

You should write about **50 words**.

ROUGH NOTES (MUSTAND)

E-MAIL (PUHTAND)

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Word 'Write' window, which is used for composing emails. The title bar reads 'Write: (no subject)'. The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Insert, Format, Options, Tools, and Help. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for Send, Spelling, Attach, Security, and Save. The main area of the window is divided into three sections for email headers: 'From:' with the value 'm.mets@gmail.com', 'To:' with the value 'terry@gmail.com', and 'Subject:' with the value 'cinema'. Below these headers is a toolbar for text formatting, including options for 'Body Text', 'Variable Width', and various text styles (bold, italic, underline, color, background color, bullet points, etc.). The main body of the email is a large white area with horizontal lines, indicating it is ready for text input.

For the teacher

No of points:

Task 3 (4 points)

Read the text below. Put the words in brackets (53–60) into their correct form.
An example (0) has been done for you.

Ladybugs

Many people are fond of ladybugs because of their (0) colourful (colour), spotted (53) _____ (appear). Most people like them because they are (54) _____ (beauty) and harmless to humans.

Ladybugs are also called lady beetles or, in Europe, ladybird beetles. There are about 5,000 (55) _____ (differ) species of these insects, and not all of them have the same appetites. A few ladybugs prey not on plant-eaters but on plants. The Mexican bean beetle and the squash beetle are (56) _____ (danger) pests that prey upon the crops mentioned in their names.

Most ladybugs have oval, dome-shaped bodies, short legs and antennae. Their typical spots and (57) _____ (shine) colours are actually a (58) _____ (warn) to predators. Ladybugs can release an orange liquid which gives them a bad taste. Their colouring is a (59) _____ (remind) to any animals that have tried to eat their kind before: “I taste awful.” A threatened ladybug may both play dead and secrete the (60) _____ (disgust) substance to protect itself.

National Geographic

No of points:

For the teacher
+/-/9

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

6. The event was

- A ☐

B ☐

C ☐
- made into a film.

broadcast on the radio.

shown on TV.

6

7. Winifred saw

- A ☐

B ☐

C ☐
- the opening ceremony.

the closing ceremony.

neither of the ceremonies.

7

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

No of points:

Task 2 (8 points)

You are going to hear a talk about a summer school. You will hear the talk **twice**. Before you listen, read the text below. While you listen, fill in the gaps in the text. Write no more than **four words** in each gap.

An example (0) has been done for you.

You now have **45 seconds** to read the sentences.

London is home to (0) International House London .

The school is (8) _____ from shops, international hotels and restaurants. The school has air-conditioned classrooms, self-access centre, digital language lab, library, café, sky-lounge, (9) _____ and a student service team.

You can turn to the student services team with questions concerning your course or (10) _____. The school café is the (11) _____ for many students.

The social programme officers produce a monthly calendar of the (12) _____. Museums and exhibitions are some of the free places of interest in the (13) _____. Student parties offer a chance to (14) _____ and practise your English. The resource centre has a wide collection of publications, ranging from (15) _____ to magazines and journals.

For the teacher
+/-/9

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

No of points:

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

Task 1 (8 points)

Read the article and the statements (16–23) on the next page and decide which statement is true according to the text. Tick (✓) the correct answer (A, B or C).
An example (0) has been done for you.

The history of Frisbee

What do pigeons and pie pans have in common? Both played a vital role in the evolution of one of today’s most popular toys: the Frisbee. The toy manufacturer Wham-O prefers the broad term “flying discs” for non-branded toys to separate them from the company’s Frisbees, but most people have become so familiar with the discs that the catchy name now means any aerodynamic flying toy. Today, the discs are a part of everything from beach games to professional sports.

The first sport to use flying discs was recreational shooting. Hunters once polished their skills with live birds but clay targets flung into the air had many advantages. The clay discs flew well enough to mimic a bird in flight, so they were called “pigeons”. The first clay pigeons for shooting came into use in the late 1880s. These clay discs would not serve well as a hand-thrown toy. At about 300 grams apiece, they are meant for target practice, not tossing at a friend.

The Frisbee name originated not with a toy company but with a bakery. The Connecticut-based Frisbie Baking Company, founded in 1871, used pie tins with a wider, flatter lip than standard tins. This design produced a pie that was not too hot to eat. College students in the region ate plenty of the inexpensive pies, leaving them with piles of tins, and quickly found that sailing the tins back and forth was great entertainment. Throwing the Frisbie grew into a sport as well as a pastime on some campuses — trick shots and Frisbie matches became common. The fashion spread throughout the country, eventually reaching the California beaches where the discs would complete the next step in their development.

In 1948, Walter Frederick Morrison saw games of beach Frisbie and realised that a few changes to the tins would produce a disc with more air time. His plastic model, the Pluto Platter, had a tilted shape that helped it fly better than any pie tin. The Pluto Platter had modest success, but it was not until 1957 when Wham-O bought the rights to Morrison’s Pluto Platter and changed the toy’s name that the Frisbee really took off. The toy company wanted to call the product something that sounded like the bakery’s familiar name, yet looked unique. They decided on “Frisbee”.

Edward Headrick, Wham-O’s general manager and vice president in charge of marketing, soon redesigned the disc by reworking the rim thickness and top design, creating a more controllable disc that could be thrown accurately. Trick shots that were never possible with pie tins are within the reach of even beginner Frisbee players.

www.airweaver.co.uk

Task 2 (5 points)

Read the text below. Some words have been removed from the text. Put the correct words from the word bank into the gaps (43–52) in the text. You can use each word only **once**. Note that there are **3 extra words** that you do not need to use.
An example (0) has been done for you.

a	after	as	for	had	in	its
it’s	of	was	were	when	who	with

The invention of bubble gum

Like chewing gum, bubble gum has enjoyed (0) a great history. To start with, in the early 1900s, Frank Fler experimented (43) _____ different gum recipes to find bubble gum. Yet, the first bubble gum recipe was too sticky to enjoy and Fler’s experiment (44) _____ never marketed.

Walter Diemer, however, was the man (45) _____ introduced a successful bubble gum recipe in 1928. Diemer was trying different gum recipes (46) _____ a mixture started bubbling, so he accidentally discovered the bubble gum recipe. He took the gum to a grocery store and sold it all (47) _____ one day. Diemer brought his invention to the Fler Company where they marketed it (48) _____ Dubble Bubble, which was the only bubble gum in the market (49) _____ many years.

At the end of World War II, the Topps Company introduced Bazooka, named (50) _____ a musical instrument. Bazooka gum became famous for (51) _____ *Bazooka Joe* comics and baseball cards. Today, the tradition (52) _____ blowing bubbles continues.

www.candyusa.com

For the teacher
+/-/9

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

No of points:

Task 1 (6 points)

Read the text below and decide which word (A, B or C) best fits each gap (31–42).
Write the letter in the gap.
An example (0) has been done for you.

The Notting Hill Carnival

The Notting Hill Carnival is the largest street festival in Europe. It (0) **B** in 1964 as a way for Afro-Caribbean communities to celebrate (31)_____ own cultures and traditions. Taking (32)_____ every August Bank Holiday weekend in the streets of London, the Notting Hill Carnival is (33)_____ amazing mix of sounds, colourful sights and social unity. At the roots of the Notting Hill Carnival are the Caribbean carnivals (34)_____ the early 19th century (35)_____ were all about the ending of slavery and slave trade. The very first carnival was an attempt to show the steel band (36)_____ who played in local bars every weekend. When the bands paraded (37)_____ the streets of Notting Hill, they drew black residents out on to the streets, reminding them of the Caribbean homes they (38)_____ behind.

In the old days, the slaves (39)_____ to hold festivals of their own. So now they took full advantage of the relative new freedoms (40)_____ ending of slavery brought them. Dressing up in costumes similar (41)_____ the European fashions of their former masters, they established a tradition that (42)_____ in the costume-making of today's Notting Hill Carnival.

www.nottinghillcarnival.com

0.	A has started	B started	C will start
31.	A their	B its	C his
32.	A apart	B place	C part
33.	A a	B the	C an
34.	A on	B for	C of
35.	A which	B who	C what
36.	A music	B musicals	C musicians
37.	A through	B upon	C out
38.	A left	B had left	C leave
39.	A were forbidden	B are forbidden	C was forbidden
40.	A the	B a	C an
41.	A at	B to	C of
42.	A starts	B continues	C ends

No of points:

0. What played an important role in the history of Frisbee?

- A

☐

A toy and a pie.
- B

☒

A bird and a dish.
- C

☐

A bird and a toy.

For the teacher
+/-/9

16. Frisbee is the official name of

- A

☐

all aerodynamic flying toys.
- B

☐

flying discs produced by Wham-O.
- C

☐

all non-branded flying discs.

16

17. Flying discs were initially used

- A

☐

to scare pigeons away.
- B

☐

in clay modelling.
- C

☐

in pastime hunting.

17

18. The Frisbie Baking Company had differently shaped pie tins to

- A

☐

let the pies cool down more quickly.
- B

☐

offer a pie and a toy in one package.
- C

☐

offer a more student-friendly price.

18

19. Throwing the pie tins

- A

☐

became widespread in the USA.
- B

☐

soon spread all over the world.
- C

☐

was a pastime only on one campus.

19

20. Morrison developed the design further in order to make the discs

- A

☐

out of plastic.
- B

☐

lighter in weight.
- C

☐

float longer.

20

21. The Frisbee became a truly successful product in

- A

☐

1871.
- B

☐

1948.
- C

☐

1957.

21

22. The name “Pluto Platter” was changed into “Frisbee” because

- A

☐

the bakery insisted on it.
- B

☐

of the popularity of the name.
- C

☐

Pluto Platter was not successful at all.

22

23. Headrick's final improvements made the disc

- A

☐

more precise and easier to handle.
- B

☐

much thicker and heavier.
- C

☐

more similar to the original pie tins.

23

No of points:

Task 2 (7 points)

Read the text below. Seven sentences have been removed from the text. Decide which sentence (B–K) best fits into each gap (24–30). There are **two extra** sentences that you do not need to use.

An example (0) has been done for you.

Shark attack victim still making waves

Bethany Hamilton has become a source of inspiration to millions through her story of determination and hope. She was born into a family of surfers on February 8, 1990, on the island of Kauai, Hawaii. (0) **A** At the age of eight, Bethany entered her first surf competition where she won both the short and long board divisions. This sparked a love for surf competition within her spirit.

(24)_____ She was lying on her board, her left arm dangling in the water, when she saw “something large and grey” beneath her. (25)_____ After losing over 60% of her blood and making it through several surgeries without infection, Bethany was on her way to recovery with an unbelievably positive attitude.

Miraculously, just one month after the attack, Bethany returned to the water. (26)_____ She says: “For me, the idea of not being able to surf was definitely scarier than the idea of getting back in the water after I lost my arm.”

When she first started surfing again, it was really hard for her to get out into the surf. She says: “Normally you grab both sides of the surfboard and push, but I did not have that ability any more. (27)_____”

In January of 2004, Bethany made her return to surf competition, placing 5th in the Open Women’s division of that contest. With no intention of stopping, Bethany continued to enter and excel in competition. (28)_____ In 2007, Bethany turned professional. Bethany has since participated in numerous World Tour Events with her major highlight being a second place finish in the World Junior Championships.

Since losing her arm, Bethany’s story has been told in hundreds of media outlets and she has been recognised with numerous awards and public appearances. (29)_____ Seven years later, the book was made into a major motion picture bearing the same title, which was released in April 2011.

Through professional sport, Bethany has been able to touch a large number of people with her message, charitable efforts and overall spirit. She has just started her own charity foundation, Friends of Bethany. (30)_____ Bethany also serves to inspire others through her life story and is involved in numerous other charitable efforts.

www.bethanyhamilton.com

For the
teacher
+/-/9

24 ☐

25 ☐

26 ☐

27 ☐

28 ☐

29 ☐

30 ☐

No of points: ☐

SA INNOVE

PÕHIKOOLI LÕPUEKSAM INGLISE KEEL 2013

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | Her parents say Bethany began surfing at a very young age. |
| B | She was determined – despite losing her left arm – to surf again. |
| C | She now uses standard competitive performance short-boards. |
| D | The organisation supports shark attack survivors and traumatic amputees. |
| E | At the age of thirteen Bethany was attacked by a 14-foot tiger shark while surfing. |
| F | The attack left Bethany with a severed left arm. |
| G | So my dad put a handle on the board so I could have some grip. |
| H | Just over a year after the attack she won her first National Title. |
| I | In 2004, Bethany shared her life story in her autobiography entitled <i>Soul Surfer</i> . |
| K | She had gone back to the exact spot where she was attacked. |