

Task 6. Questions 93–100

Read the text below. Use the **appropriate forms** of the words in **bold** to complete the text. Write your answers after the numbers (93–100) in the margin.
An example (0) has been done for you.

EKSAMITÖÖ KOOD					

Zoom chats can be surprisingly therapeutic

Dating and catching up with family are (0) **good** in person. When those interactions are not possible, loneliness and even depression can creep in. However, we can still remain (93) **social** fit by hopping on a video chat.

The modern means of communication can boost emotional and (94) **psychology** well-being in similar ways to in-person mingling. A 2013 *Cyberpsychology* study found that video chatters expressed a (95) **high** rate of emotional bonding than those who talked on the phone or texted. It seems the more immersive our experiences with others are, the more (96) **like** we are to bond. Alan Teo, an associate professor of psychiatry at Oregon Health and Science University, says that there is a strong (97) **possible** that about 80% of human communication is nonverbal. Video chat, unlike audio or text, still lets us convey feelings via (98) **face** expressions.

When we make eye contact, we notice movements like a slight smile, raised cheeks and squinted eyes, which our brain senses, decodes and translates into readable emotional messages. Suddenly, the word “hello” becomes a spirited and genuine (99) **greet**. A little bit of face time may be all you need to keep your friends close and your mind (100) **health**.

www.popsci.com

(0) <u> better </u>	Täidab hindaja +/-/9
(93) <u> </u>	<div>93</div>
(94) <u> </u>	<div>94</div>
(95) <u> </u>	<div>95</div>
(96) <u> </u>	<div>96</div>
(97) <u> </u>	<div>97</div>
(98) <u> </u>	<div>98</div>
(99) <u> </u>	<div>99</div>
(100) <u> </u>	<div>100</div>

HARIDUS- JA NOORTEAMET

INGLISE KEELE RIIGIEKSAM
II VIHIK

2021

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 1–8

You will hear a radio programme about being an astronaut. 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.

- Cady Coleman is often asked what it is like (0) _____ in space .
- Right after she turned 50, she boarded a spacecraft (1) _____ .
- After the engines stopped, the crew were (2) _____ .
- The crew were inside a capsule the size of a (3) _____ .
- The crew was the second to use the Canadian (4) _____ .
- Her favourite way of sleeping was curled up in a (5) _____ .
- During the mission, she read books to (6) _____ .
- Flying above her hometown, she knew her family were (7) _____ .
- She thinks the Earth is (8) _____ .

Täidab
hindaja
+/-/9

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

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

Task 2. Questions 9–15

You will hear different news items. You will hear the recording **twice**. Before you listen, read the headlines (A–L) below. While you listen, match the headlines to the news items and write the letters (B–L) 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 | Disastrous test flight |
| B | Planned innovation to speed up medical help |
| C | Drone with impressive navigation features |
| D | Robots to replace medical staff |
| E | Innovative storage space to be developed |
| F | Vehicle to help research in space |
| H | Smart solution with navigation issues |
| I | Flying taxi to be launched with huge funding |
| K | Innovative way of paying for goods |
| L | Drones using fingerprints to deliver medicines |

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

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

Task 5.1. Questions 77–84

Eight phrases (B–M) 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	has driven a surge of interest in
B	the previous on-campus degree
C	a sense of engagement, of belonging
D	more focused on the brand
E	an iMBA or an eMasters
F	the engineering department has pioneered
H	register for the first time
I	absolutely a fair amount of disappointment
K	come to be universally respected
L	as some models of higher education
M	were meant to be in person

Task 5.2. Questions 85–92

Some of the words in the text are written in bold and marked with a letter (a–o). Match the words to their definitions. Write the letter of the word (b–o) in the gap in front of its definition (85–92). 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 – adv. to a growing extent; more and more
85. _____ – adj. not wanting to accept something, especially changes or new ideas
86. _____ – v. to increase in size or amount
87. _____ – adj. very noticeable or certain
88. _____ – adv. at the present time
89. _____ – v. to make the difference between two things less clear
90. _____ – n. the teaching of a particular skill or subject
91. _____ – adv. quickly or immediately
92. _____ – n. a difference between two similar things

Task 5.

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

Will online degrees become more ‘legitimate’?

Fully online degrees have become *increasingly* (a) popular in recent years. However, they have often suffered from an image problem that they are not quite as ‘legitimate’ as in-person degrees. But the pandemic (0) A, and need for, virtual learning, with even traditional universities moving their **instruction** (b) online. Could this year be a turning point for acceptance of virtual degrees?

If the number of people enrolling in online learning is any indication, it is possible. “Since mid-March, we’ve had 24 million individuals (77) _____. That’s about 320% up from the same period a year ago,” says Jeff Maggioncalda, CEO of the online-learning platform Coursera. The site **currently** (d) offers 20 degrees as well as thousands of short courses. In autumn 2020, the number of students enrolled in its degree programmes increased by 76% over the same period in 2019.

Still, just because the industry’s growth has been huge – and is predicted to **swell** (e) even further – does not mean online degrees have yet (78) _____. Abigail Gomes Leitaο says that although no one has ever directly questioned her choice to study online, “it is clear from some comments I’ve received that there is a slight stigma”. She explains, “It’s almost as though they are seen as an easier route than traditional on-campus degrees, and I do worry that future employers will view my degree in the same way, and this will affect my chances.” She adds that her current online degree is actually just as challenging, if not more, than (79) _____ she completed. It requires students to work more independently.

Adam Medros, CEO of edX, an online course and degree platform, says that universities have, to an extent, reinforced this **distinction** (g) between “real” and online degrees. “Three or four years ago you saw a lot of things like an ‘i’ or an ‘e’ before the degree – (80) _____.” It was an example of universities dipping their toe into online learning, while trying to protect their own brands. But as people get more accustomed to online learning, and demand for higher education soars, that distinction could become increasingly less **pronounced** (h).

“I think maybe post-pandemic some of that stigma will be removed given the necessity that we have for online learning,” says Rachel Hewitt of the UK’s Higher Education Policy Institute. Part of this may be that now nearly everyone is learning online. The pandemic has blurred the distinction between learning that started as virtual and courses that (81) _____ but have shifted to be **remote** (j).

“What is definitely happening now is that people who were not willing to get into the online game are being required to do so, so everybody has to think about it,” says Fiona Hollands, associate director at Columbia University. As a result, some universities are innovating in ways that may increase the **legitimisation** (k) of online education. However, she adds that despite the innovation, online degrees cannot compete with the social experience of going away to university. The bricks-and-mortar university offers students something more than a degree. It offers them (82) _____ and an experience.

It is perhaps still too early to say just how much the pandemic will transform online learning. The answers may lie in how accommodating a country’s educational culture is to the online-learning shift; (83) _____, such as those in the UK, are more **resistant** (m) to online degrees. But as evidenced this year, change can come **swiftly** (n).

Maggioncalda says once the pandemic ends, he expects even traditional universities to continue their new use of blended learning – a mixture of online learning and hands-on training. As for Gomes Leitaο’s fears about her degree being taken seriously, experts say she may well have nothing to worry about. Hollands says, “I think what the pandemic will do is really going to **blur** (o) the lines between online and brick-and-mortar degrees. People will be much less focused on ‘was it online’ or ‘was it brick-and-mortar’, and (84) _____.”

Task 3. Questions 16–23

You will hear an interview with Ashley Whillans, a behavioural scientist, discussing how to change people’s behaviour. 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. People often

- A

☐

discuss recycling habits at work.
- B

☐

lie about their recycling habits.
- C

☒

fail to be environmentally friendly.

16. Whillans suggests that

- A

☐

time pressure influences people’s behaviour.
- B

☐

changing people’s behaviour takes time.
- C

☐

altering people’s habits is impossible.

17. The intention-action gap means that we

- A

☐

change our behaviour when something is important.
- B

☐

always intend to find out the consequences of our actions.
- C

☐

know the importance of something but do not change our actions.

18. Whillans wants to assist people in

- A

☐

wording their goals and intentions.
- B

☐

making better choices overall.
- C

☐

communicating more efficiently.

19. The scientists studied

- A

☐

transportation costs.
- B

☐

staff and their habits.
- C

☐

managers’ expectations.

20. Whillans discovered that

- A

☐

giving people free things changes their behaviour.
- B

☐

people change their habits to protect the environment.
- C

☐

she was unable to get the outcome she wanted.

21. As far as travelling to work is concerned,

- A

☐

monetary compensation is the best solution.
- B

☐

people are ready to give up personal comfort.
- C

☐

habits can be changed by taking old options away.

22. To get more people to share car rides,

- A

☐

marketing needs to be different.
- B

☐

the social focus of car-pooling should be stressed.
- C

☐

new apps should promote communication.

23. Change in behaviour can be achieved by

- A

☐

talking about climate change.
- B

☐

different experts cooperating.
- C

☐

neighbours working together.

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

Task 4. Questions 24–30

You will hear Richard Branson answer a list of questions about his private and professional life. You will hear the recording **twice**. Before you listen, read the questions (A–L) below. While you listen, match the questions to the items and write the letters (B–L) 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	How would you describe yourself briefly?
B	Why is it important for you to break records?
C	Have you ever put your life at risk?
D	What was the key moment of your career?
E	What projects are you currently working on?
F	Do you have any hobbies?
H	Would you like to live in the Caribbean or LA?
I	What is it like to be a billionaire?
K	Were you ambitious as a young boy?
L	Who has influenced you most?

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 an interesting type of schooling. 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.

Unschooling

- The speaker decided her children would not (0) go to school.
- Unschooling is a radical type of (31) _____.
- When you decide to do this, people might think you (32) _____.
- Maddie’s final decision was to (33) _____.
- Maddie discovered a book that started a Shakespeare (34) _____.
- Maddie wanted to see all his plays and their (35) _____.
- Patrick’s parents were worried, but he found the (36) _____.
- Patrick spent a day riding along in an (37) _____.
- Patrick eventually became a (38) _____.
- Sudbury Valley has been using similar ideas for more than (39) _____.
- Children should discover their own special (40) _____.

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

Which animals...

- were afraid of someone in their study? (0) A
- had to study their reflection? (58) _____
- had to work with a specially-built machine? (59) _____
- can recognise danger from specific sounds? (60) _____
- passed a test most animals fail? (61) _____
- had to complete a physical task to get some food? (62) _____
- noticed a change in their appearance? (63) _____
- used a high-tech device in their test? (64) _____
- have been researched a lot regarding their intellect? (65) _____
- still knew the solution to their task a long time later? (66) _____
- use a special way of remembering things when young? (67) _____

Task 4. Questions 68–76

Read the text below and fill in the gaps. Write your answers after the numbers (68–76) in the margin. Write no more than **one word** for each gap. An example (0) has been done for you.

Frisbee

Back (0) the 1870s, a baker named William Russel Frisbie came (68) with a clever marketing idea. He put the family name on the bottom of the light tin pans in which his company’s homemade pies (69) sold. The pans were reusable, but every time a housewife started to bake a pie in one, she would see the name “Frisbie” and hopefully think, how (70) easier it would be to buy a pie instead of baking one. Eventually, Mr Frisbie’s pies were sold throughout much of Connecticut.

Sometime in the 1940s, Yale students began sailing the pie tins through the air and catching (71). A decade later, out in California, a flying-saucer enthusiast named Walter Frederick Morrison designed (72) saucer-like disk for playing catch. It was produced by the Wham-O company. On a promotional tour of college campuses, the president of Wham-O encountered the pie-plate-tossing craze at Yale. And so, (73) flying saucer from California (74) renamed after the pie plate from Connecticut. Of course, the name was changed (75) Frisbie to Frisbee to avoid any legal problems.

Today, at least 60 manufacturers produce the flying discs—generally made (76) plastic and measuring roughly 20–25 centimetres in diameter with a curved lip.

- (0) in
- (68) _____
- (69) _____
- (70) _____
- (71) _____
- (72) _____
- (73) _____
- (74) _____
- (75) _____
- (76) _____

Täidab
hindaja

+/-/9

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69
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71
72
73
74
75
76

Task 3. Questions 58–67

Read the four texts (A–D) about intelligent animals and the questions (58–67) on the next page. Then decide which question is about which animal 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.*

Intelligent animals

- A Elephants** – Researchers have performed numerous studies on the subject of elephant intelligence. One found that elephants can understand the difference between languages and whether a man, woman or child is speaking. In Africa, only certain tribes hunt down elephants. Scientists played recordings of a group that does hunt them down and one that does not. When the elephants heard the recordings of the elephant-hunting group, they became fearful and moved away from where the sound was coming from. When they heard the language of the group that does not hunt them down, they did not move or otherwise react. Then, researchers played recordings of the language that scared them, but included women, children and men. The elephants only became fearful when the voice came from men since they do the hunting.
- B Goats** – Scientists have thought for a long time that goats are far smarter than their humble presence leads many of us to believe. Finally, a group of researchers in Australia decided to put these barn animals to the test. To do so, they set up a simple device that held fruit at the end. To access the tasty treat, the goats had to use their teeth to drag a rope down, which activated a lever they had to lift up with their mouths. If they could figure all that out, the fruit was theirs. Nine out of 12 goats mastered the task after around four tries. When the researchers had all the goats try again 10 months later, the majority still remembered how to work the system.
- C Chimpanzees** – Chimpanzees are our closest living relatives. We share almost 99% of our DNA with them. It turns out that they share some of our brain power as well. In a study published in 2007, researchers gave adult chimps, adolescent chimps and college students the same cognitive test. The exam involved remembering where a list of numbers – from one to nine – were located on a touch screen monitor. Chimps and humans alike saw the numbers in their locations for less than a second. Then they were asked to remember where those numbers had been and show the researchers. The adult primates and humans performed about the same. But the adolescent chimps remembered each number’s location with far better accuracy. Researchers think that these youngsters were using a type of photographic memory, which allows these animals to recall images with extremely high accuracy even if they only glanced at them for a split second.
- D Dolphins** – One way that scientists measure intelligence is something called the mirror-self recognition test to determine whether an animal can recognise themselves in front of a mirror. To figure that out, scientists place a coloured marking on the animal’s body and then place them in front of a mirror. Most often, if the animals recognise themselves, they will show signs of trying to remove the marking like scratching or rubbing it off. Most animals, when they see themselves in the mirror, think it is another animal of their kind, and either run away or try to fight and scare the stranger. When researchers placed markings on dolphins, however, the aquatic creatures investigated the smudges in the mirror. In other words, they knew the marking belonged to them, and not some other animal.

Task 1. Questions 41–50

Read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap (41–50). Write the letter in the gap. *An example (0) has been done for you.*

Why being kind to others is good for your health

Newspapers started writing about Betty Lowe (0) A she was 96 years old. Despite being long past retirement age, she was still volunteering at a cafe at Salford Royal Hospital in Greater Manchester, UK, serving coffee, washing dishes and chatting (41) _____ patients. Then Lowe turned 100. “Still volunteers at hospital”, the headlines ran. Then she (42) _____ 102 and the headlines declared: “Still volunteering”. The same again when she turned 104. Even at 106, Lowe would work at the cafe once a week, (43) _____ her failing eyesight.

Lowe told the reporters who interviewed her that the (44) _____ she kept working at the cafe long after most people would have chosen to put their feet up was because she (45) _____ volunteering kept her healthy. And she was probably right. Science reveals that altruistic behaviours, (46) _____ formal volunteering and monetary donations to random acts of everyday kindness, (47) _____ wellbeing and longevity.

Studies show, for example, that volunteering correlates with a 24% lower risk of early death – about the same as eating six or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day. What is more, volunteers have a (48) _____ risk of high blood glucose. They also spend 38% fewer nights in hospitals (49) _____ people who shy away from involvement (50) _____ charities.

www.bbc.com

0.	A when	B as	C and	D yet
41.	A over	B of	C at	D to
42.	A achieved	B reached	C attained	D succeeded
43.	A though	B despite	C although	D nevertheless
44.	A reason	B cause	C meaning	D fact
45.	A questioned	B wondered	C convinced	D believed
46.	A due to	B since	C from	D such as
47.	A promote	B process	C propose	D protest
48.	A less	B higher	C fewer	D lower
49.	A like	B than	C such as	D due to
50.	A about	B for	C in	D at

Task 2. Questions 51–57

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.

How Rodin ensured the future of his museum

Museums around the world are struggling because of the coronavirus: New York’s Metropolitan Museum of Art made \$100 million in losses last year, and even France’s publicly funded Louvre lost 40 million euros following a four-month closure. The Rodin museum in the southwest corner of Paris has a unique economic model to keep it running. It involves selling some of the artwork.

The 19th-century sculptor’s most famous bronze statue, The Thinker, sits amid pink and white roses in a spacious hedge-lined garden, with the Eiffel Tower in the distance. If you recall seeing The Thinker elsewhere, you are right. Thanks to Rodin’s economic ingenuity, this statue as well as many of his others can be found in galleries around the world. When he died in 1917, Rodin left his estate to the Rodin museum, including the original plaster moulds* of more than 100 sculptures. “Rodin gave the economic system so that the museum could live,” museum communications director Clémence Goldberger explains. The museum still uses these moulds to recast new bronze sculptures and sell them — and with a projected loss of 3 million euros this year, the moulds have never proved more valuable.

“Legally they are originals,” says Didier Rykner, an art historian. “But you know, they are originals from Rodin and they were made one year ago — so what is original and what is not?” Rykner acknowledges the existential questions that arise from this practice, but says you cannot blame the museum for making use of a system the artist himself put in place. “It’s good because it brings money for the museum,” Rykner says.

There is a limit on editions — 12 per mould forever — so they maintain their rare value. With prices starting at around 30,000 euros and extending to tens of millions, the moulds have become a crucial safety net. Even though the Rodin museum is considered public, it does not take any financing from the state. But that is exactly what the artist wanted, says the museum’s director Catherine Chevillot. “I think he wanted to be sure that his museum could survive and could be independent,” Chevillot explains.

After a four-month closure due to the coronavirus, the museum reopened to the public in early July 2020. But the experience has changed: there is a face mask requirement, a hand sanitizer machine at the entrance and a one-way path through the galleries. The most noticeable change, however, is the drop in visitors. The majority of ticket sales usually come from international tourists, many of whom are still not allowed to enter the European Union. At the top of that list are Americans, who made up a quarter of all visitors in 2019. “At the very beginning, Rodin was considered a bit too sensual for some conservative spirits,” Goldberger says of the American appetite for Rodin, but that is no longer the case.

Even if the Rodin museum in Paris will not be seeing many visitors from abroad any time soon, fans may still be able to find “original” editions of the artist’s work in museums closer to home.

www.npr.org

* a container that you pour a liquid or soft substance into, which then becomes solid in the same shape as the container (Oxford Learner’s Dictionary)

0. Because of the coronavirus pandemic,

A

B

C

☐

☒

☐

the Louvre museum is now closed to the public.
museums everywhere are making less money.
New York’s museums have lost \$100 million.
51. Rodin’s famous statue, The Thinker, is placed

A

B

C

☐

☐

☐

between different plants.
in a museum gallery hall.
next to the Eiffel Tower.
52. When he died, Rodin left

A

B

C

☐

☐

☐

one hundred statues to the Rodin museum in Paris.
some moulds he had to museums around the world.
everything he had owned to his Paris museum.
53. The Rodin Museum

A

B

C

☐

☐

☐

makes additional Rodin statues for money.
has made 3 million euros by selling art.
has decreased the value of Rodin’s works.
54. The museum

A

B

C

☐

☐

☐

can make the statues again countless times.
thinks the statues lose a lot of their original value.
needs the money it makes from the statues to stay open.
55. The Rodin Museum gets

A

B

C

☐

☐

☐

most of its money from the government.
some money from the government.
no money from the government.
56. In spring and early summer 2020, the Rodin museum

A

B

C

☐

☐

☐

could be visited wearing a face mask.
was closed to people.
dropped its entrance fees.
57. Rodin’s works

A

B

C

☐

☐

☐

can be viewed in different museums around the world.
were well accepted by the public from the start.
are no longer popular with Americans.

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INGLISE KEELE RIIGIEKSAM 2021