

			Max punkte	Õpilasel punkte			
I osa	Kuulamine	30 minutit	25		Hindamisskaala: 90–100% 90–100 p. 5 75–89% 75–89 p. 4 50–74% 50–74 p. 3 20–49% 20–49 p. 2 0–19% 0–19 p. 1		
	Ülesanne 1		6				
	Ülesanne 2		6				
	Ülesanne 3		6				
	Ülesanne 4		7				
II osa	Lugemine	60 minutit	30				
	Ülesanne 1		7				
	Ülesanne 2		7				
	Ülesanne 3		8				
	Ülesanne 4		8				
III osa	Kirjutamine	45 minutit	25				
	Ülesanne 1		9				
	Ülesanne 2		16				
IV osa	Suuline	15 minutit	20				
Kokku punkte:			100				

Task 1 (6 points)

You are going to hear a talk about Wilma Rudolph. You will hear the recording **twice**. 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.

Wilma Rudolph		For the teacher +/-/9 1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3 <input type="text"/> 4 <input type="text"/> 5 <input type="text"/> 6 <input type="text"/>
Date of birth:	(0) 23 June 1940	
Number of children in the family:	(1) _____	
Age at her first Olympics:	(2) _____	
Number of medals in Rome 1960:	(3) _____	
Year of retirement from sport:	(4) _____	
Subject studied at university:	(5) _____	
Title of autobiography and movie:	(6) _____	

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

No of points:

Task 2 (6 points)

You are going to hear people expressing their opinion about their personalities. You will hear the recording **twice**. Before you listen, read the statements below. While you listen, match the statements (**B–I**) to the speakers and write the letters (**B–I**) in the table given. There are **two extra statements** you do not need to use.

An example (0) has been done for you. You now have **30 seconds** to read the statements.

This speaker...		For the teacher +/-/9 7 <input type="text"/> 8 <input type="text"/> 9 <input type="text"/> 10 <input type="text"/> 11 <input type="text"/> 12 <input type="text"/>	
A	thinks he/she is funny.		
B	thinks that he/she can be trusted.		
C	does not complete his/her projects.		
D	is naturally kind to others.		
E	does not take himself/herself too seriously.		
F	makes promises that he/she cannot keep.		
G	is curious about the world.		
H	puts projects off until the last minute.		
I	does not enjoy meeting new people.		
0.	Speaker 0		A
7.	Speaker 1		
8.	Speaker 2		
9.	Speaker 3		
10.	Speaker 4		
11.	Speaker 5		
12.	Speaker 6		

No of points:

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

Task 1 (9 points)

Write a short description for the school newspaper of the best school trip you have ever had.

In your description, write about

- where you went
- what you did there
- what you liked about the trip

You should write **75 words**.

ROUGH NOTES (MUSTAND)

DESCRIPTION (PUHTAND)

Task	Voc.	Gr.	Description total
<div>For the teacher</div> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Task 4 (8 points)

Read the text. Use the **correct form** of the words in **brackets** to complete the text (48–55).
An example (0) has been done for you.

World's only captive brown and white panda

With only about 1,800 pandas left in the wild, all giant pandas (0) are (be) valuable. However, Qizai, a seven-year-old panda that lives at the Foping Panda Valley in China, is even more so. That is because he is among a small group of giant pandas (48) _____ (know) to have brown and white fur and the only such panda in captivity.

Left by his mother when he was just two months old, Qizai spent his early years at a wildlife rescue centre. Once he had been nursed back to health, the giant panda (49) _____ (take) to his current home so that he could be in the company of other giant pandas. However, the other bears appeared to realise that Qizai was “different” and often bullied him by (50) _____ (steal) his bamboo.

Rescue centre workers decided to move him to his own living area in the centre and gave him a full-time keeper. He Xin, who spends 18 hours a day looking after Qizai, says the adorable giant panda is slower than black and white pandas. He takes longer to react when (51) _____ (call) by his name and he also (52) _____ (eat) more slowly.

Qizai (53) _____ (belong) to a type of giant pandas commonly referred to as Qinling pandas. While many of the area’s giant pandas have small brown patches on their bellies, only seven, (54) _____ (include) Qizai, have fur that is entirely brown.

Researchers (55) _____ (not be) sure of the cause. Some speculate that the brown fur is a result of a particular gene. Others believe it is due to the climate in the Qinling area.

www.dogonews.com

For the teacher
+/-/9

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

No of points:

Task 3 (6 points)

You are going to hear a talk about the history of drinking water. 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. According to the speaker, water

- A ☐ was controlled by the wrong people.
B ☒ can sometimes be dirty.
C ☐ always helps you a lot.

For the teacher
+/-/9

13. In the old times, rivers functioned as

- A ☐ roads.
B ☐ pools.
C ☐ frontiers.

13

14. Most cities have been built

- A ☐ away from rivers.
B ☐ close to rivers.
C ☐ in old river beds.

14

15. New water sources were needed when

- A ☐ rivers became too dirty.
B ☐ populations grew too big.
C ☐ surface water was discovered.

15

16. The first tunnels were dug around

- A ☐ 70 BCE.
B ☐ 700 BCE.
C ☐ 7000 BCE.

16

17. Tunnels started from

- A ☐ oceans.
B ☐ villages.
C ☐ mountains.

17

18. Canals were used for

- A ☐ sending water to fields.
B ☐ getting drinking water.
C ☐ drying the fields.

18

No of points:

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

Task 4 (7 points)

You are going to hear an interview about New Zealand. 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.

Some places to visit in New Zealand

The South Island

- The prettiest place is the (0) West Coast
- Ways to see the glaciers:
 - on foot
 - ride (19) _____
 - walk with (20) _____

Rural New Zealand

- Best visited by car
- Animals to see:
 - (21) _____
 - cattle
- Begin your trip in Auckland
- Make use of the farm-stay opportunities

Rotorua

- Tourists can stay at a Maori (22) _____
- Things to see and do there:
 - experience Maori (23) _____
 - visit (24) _____ and thermal mud pools

Wellington

- A good place to enjoy the (25) _____

For the
teacher
+/-/9

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

No of points:

A connecting New York with Long Island

B a tragic accident on the site

C that it could be done

D try to learn after him

E had never been done before

F not being able to talk or walk

G great excitement and inspiration

H not to give up

I inspire and pass on his enthusiasm

K what many others had to face

L a code of communication with his wife

SA INNOVE
PÕHIKOOLI LÕPUKSAAM INGLISE KEEL 2017

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

Task 3 (8 points)

Read the text below. Eight phrases have been removed from the text. Decide which phrase (B–L) best fits into each gap (40–47) . There are **two extra** phrases that you do not need to use.
An example (0) has been done for you.

Brooklyn Bridge

In 1883, an engineer named John Roebling was inspired by an idea to build a huge bridge (0) A . However, bridge building experts throughout the world thought that this was impossible and told Roebling to forget the idea. It was not practical. It (40) ____.

Roebling could not ignore the vision he had in his mind of this bridge. He thought about it all the time and he knew deep in his heart (41) _____. He just had to share the dream with someone else. After much discussion and persuasion, he managed to convince his son Washington that the bridge, in fact, could be built.

Working together, the father and son developed ideas of how it could be completed and how the difficulties could be overcome. With (42) _____, and the headiness of a wild challenge before them, they hired their crew and began to build their dream bridge.

The project started well, but when it was only a few months underway, (43) _____ took the life of John Roebling. Washington was also injured and left with a certain amount of brain damage, which resulted in him (44) _____. Everyone had a negative comment to make and felt that the project should be abandoned since the Roeblings were the only ones who knew how the bridge could be built.

In spite of his handicap, Washington was never discouraged and still had a burning desire to complete the bridge. He tried to (45) _____ to some of his friends, but they were too overwhelmed by the task. Suddenly an idea hit him. All he could do was move one finger and he decided to make the best use of it. By moving this, he slowly developed (46) _____. The project was under way again. For 13 years, Washington tapped out his instructions until the bridge was finally completed.

Today, the spectacular Brooklyn Bridge stands in all its glory as a tribute to the triumph of one man’s determination (47) _____. It is also a tribute to the engineers and their team work, and to their faith in a man who was considered mad by half the world.

www.academictips.org

No of points:

For the teacher
+/-/9

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

SA INNOVE

PÕHIKOOLI LÕPUEKSAM INGLISE KEEL 2017

Task 1 (7 points)

Read the text below and decide which word (A, B or C) best fits each gap (26–32).
Write the letter in the gap.
An example (0) has been done for you.

Scotland’s Loch Ness monster disappears

The notorious Loch Ness monster, Nessie, seems to have disappeared as no confirmed sightings have been made (0) B over a year.

According to Gary Campbell, in the last 18 months no one (26) _____ the Loch Ness monster. Mr Campbell lives in Inverness and has been keeping a record of Loch Ness monster sightings for the past 17 years. He has records that date back (27) _____ some 1,500 years. Campbell said, “It’s very upsetting news and we don’t know where she’s gone. The number of sightings has been falling since the turn of the century but this is the first time in almost 90 years that Nessie (28) _____ at all.”

It was in 1933 that the world’s attention was caught by a story in a local newspaper about a monstrous head. A few years later, the monster was photographed but this turned out (29) _____ a trick. The earliest records about the monster are from 565 A.D. and legend says that Saint Columba scared the monster away.

There are several myths (30) _____ the Loch Ness monster. Last year, people noticed a strange curved neck popping up and down off the coast of Magnetic Island, Australia, and related it to Scotland’s Nessie. But others said it was just (31) _____ half-sunken boat mistaken as the mythical monster.

Campbell told BBC News, “So far 1,036 reported sightings have been recorded and there were some in 2015. I’m convinced that Nessie has just (32) _____ some time out and will be back with a vengeance this year.”

www.scienceworldreport.com

0.	A since	B for	C almost
26.	A has spotted	B was spotted	C spotted
27.	A for	B to	C over
28.	A won’t be seen	B isn’t seen	C hasn’t been seen
29.	A to be	B being	C –
30.	A surround	B surrounded	C surrounding
31.	A –	B a	C the
32.	A took	B taken	C taking

No of points:

For the teacher
+/-/9

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

Task 2 (7 points)

Read the article and the statements (33–39) on the next page and decide which statement (A, B or C) is true according to the text. Tick (✓) the correct answer (A, B or C).

An example (0) has been done for you.

Trainspotting

Trainspotting is not just the name of the 1993 novel of the same name, nor the movie made thereafter in 1996. It is actually a very popular hobby, particularly in the UK where it was started, though the idea has even made its way across the seas to America. Trainspotters are much like bird-watchers, out there looking to spot as many trains as they can. Each engine is marked with a number or name, and so trainspotters take notes of which ones they have seen and where. As their knowledge of the line grows, they start to make a specific effort to spot particular trains to make their “collections” complete.

Trainspotters are often called railfans, but there is a difference between the terms. A railfan is anyone who enjoys trains and the railway, whereas a trainspotter is someone who specifically watches the lines in search of trains. Some trainspotters focus on particular types of cars or engines, while others prefer to stick to one particular rail company. Railfans, on the other hand, often collect other memorabilia associated with their particular brand of trains. Tickets, schedules or even pieces of equipment are popular collectibles.

Ian Allan invented both the original phenomenon and the word in 1942 when he was a 19-year-old trainee in the public-relations office of the Southern Railway at Waterloo. Tired of replying to letters from railway enthusiasts demanding details of locomotives, he suggested that the office should produce a simple booklet listing their vital statistics. His boss was not interested, so Mr Allan decided to do it himself.

Trainspotters hang out at local stations or railway stops. A few even bring out a lawn chair to sit near a set of tracks, just waiting for that next train to pass them by. Trainspotters carry a notebook, a pen and a cell phone. Cameras are mainly used by railfans rather than spotters.

The idea of trainspotting has spread beyond the rails, and has also evolved into the hobby of planespotting. Same idea, different location. Unlike trainspotters who can do their observing from anywhere along a track, most planespotters have to hang out near airports in order to get a good enough view of the planes coming and going. Though the hobby is a very harmless one, people who hang around railway lines and airports are now being looked at with suspicion as possible terrorists who are checking out a target. Actually, true spotters are an addition to security because they become very familiar with the routine activities of an area, and can be quick to notice when something really is out of place.

<http://terripaajanen.hubpages.com>

0. Trainspotting is a

- A ☒ popular hobby.
- B ☐ movie made in 1993.
- C ☐ book based on a movie.

33. Trainspotting originates from

- A ☐ the UK.
- B ☐ America.
- C ☐ a movie.

34. Railfans

- A ☐ write down train numbers.
- B ☐ like trains and the railway.
- C ☐ watch the lines in search of trains.

35. All trainspotters

- A ☐ stick to one particular rail company.
- B ☐ focus on particular types of engines.
- C ☐ take notes of the trains they see.

36. Ian Allan wrote a booklet about trains because

- A ☐ people were interested in them.
- B ☐ his boss fired him from his job.
- C ☐ he was interested in trains.

37. All trainspotters have a

- A ☐ lawn chair.
- B ☐ notebook and a pen.
- C ☐ camera.

38. Planespotters

- A ☐ observe planes.
- B ☐ travel by planes.
- C ☐ work in airports.

39. Trainspotters and planespotters are

- A ☐ a serious threat to security.
- B ☐ not paid enough attention to.
- C ☐ sometimes mistaken for terrorists.

For the teacher
+/-/9

33 ☐

34 ☐

35 ☐

36 ☐

37 ☐

38 ☐

39 ☐

No of points: ☐