EKSAMITÖÖ KOOD

INGLISE KEELE RIIGIEKSAM

II VIHIK

4. MAI 2018

Eksamitöö täida sinise või musta tindi- või pastapliiatsiga.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Task 1. *Questions 1–9*

You will hear a radio programme about teenagers and exercise. You will hear the recording **once only**. 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.

Täidab hindaja
+/–/9

New research has discovered that teens do not get enough (0) *exercise* . 1

Every day, teens should exercise for a minimum of (**1**) _____ . 2

Physical activity helps both physical and psychological (**2**) _____ . 3

A big reason why teens do not do physical activity is (**3**) _____ . 4

When boys play football, most of the time is spent (**4**) _____ . 5

Obese children could be overweight for a (**5**) _____ . 6

Many teens do activities such as sport, dance and (**6**) _____ .

Families can do things at home like:

- go for walks after dinner with the dog
- play (**7**) _____ 7
- dance

If a PE class is not active, parents should inform (**8**) _____ . 8

Parents need to help their kids get out and (**9**) _____ . 9

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

Task 2. *Questions 10–16*

You will hear a young man talking about successful students. You will hear the recording **twice**. Before you listen, read the statements (**A–L**) below. While you listen, match the statements to the items and write letters (**B–L**) in the table. There are **two extra** statements that you do not need to use.
An example (0) has been done for you. You now have **30 seconds** to read the statements.

Successful students…

A	*take time for planning.*
B	lead a healthy lifestyle.
C	take responsibility for solving problems.
D	avoid conflicting situations.
E	prepare for maturity.
F	gather information about possible options.
H	focus on one subject.
I	get knowledge from different sources.
K	establish contacts with many people.
L	are willing to take chances.

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

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

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

Task 3. *Questions 17–24*

You will hear a woman talking about life in the USA and in the UK. 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. As a child, the speaker lived in

- **A** ☐ *London.*
- **B** ☑ *New York.*
- **C** ☐ *Virginia.*

17. She has lived in London for

- **A** ☐ almost 2 years.
- **B** ☐ almost 3 years.
- **C** ☐ more than 3 years.

18. When she meets people from Northern England, she

- **A** ☐ can understand them well.
- **B** ☐ cannot always understand them.
- **C** ☐ cannot understand anything they say.

19. When the English are not happy about the service at a restaurant, they

- **A** ☐ complain.
- **B** ☐ get angry.
- **C** ☐ say nothing.

20. Compared to New York, the level of service in London is

- **A** ☐ worse.
- **B** ☐ the same.
- **C** ☐ better.

21. In the UK, people have

- **A** ☐ problems with work-life balance.
- **B** ☐ shorter holidays than in the US.
- **C** ☐ longer holidays than in the US.

22. In the US, people do **not**

- **A** ☐ get paid for their vacation days.
- **B** ☐ have 10 vacation days a year.
- **C** ☐ take the required break from their work.

23. When visiting the US, the speaker

- **A** ☐ walks more than in the UK.
- **B** ☐ enjoys the big portions of food there.
- **C** ☐ finds it difficult to eat healthy.

24. The speaker

- **A** ☐ likes the lifestyle in the UK.
- **B** ☐ misses the US lifestyle.
- **C** ☐ would like to have bigger and better things.

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

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Task 4. *Questions 25–30*

You will hear some news items. You will hear the recording **twice**. Before you listen, read the headlines (**A–K**) below. While you listen, match the headlines to the news items and write letters (**B–K**) 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	*New laws for unmanned flying vehicles*
B	New way of manufacturing
C	Technology used to catch potentially harmful insects
D	Computers doing research on mosquitos
E	Robot used in medical studies
F	Computers to replace journalists?
H	Robot to treat illnesses
I	Computers able to foresee human behaviour
K	Fun with serious consequences

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

That is the end of task 4.
Now move on to task 5.

Task 5. *Questions 31–40*

You will hear a radio programme about orangutans. 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.

Täidab hindaja
+/–/9

How smart are orangutans?

Fu Manchu managed to escape (0) *his enclosure*.

He opened the lock with a (**31**) _____. | 31

Orangutans are the only great apes from (**32**) _____. | 32

Orangutans can mimic emotions similar to human (**33**) _____. | 33

Building a nest also requires an eye (**34**) _____. | 34

When they are hurt, they use (**35**) _____. | 35

The orangutan chose the straw because he expected to get another (**36**) _____. | 36

Orangutans are threatened by (**37**) _____. | 37

Baby orangutans are sold as (**38**) _____. | 38

At forest schools, orangutans recover from (**39**) _____. | 39

In Malay, the word *orangutan* means "the person (**40**) _____". | 40

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

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.*

Welcome to the home office

When Google opened *(0)* __A__ first offices back in the late 1990s, their interiors were like playgrounds. The facilities (**41**) _____ climbing walls, ping-pong tables and hammocks.

But visit Google's recently remodelled office in the King's Cross neighbourhood of London, or the buildings it is redeveloping in Berlin and India, and you will find that the company (**42**) _____. It feels like a (**43**) _____ of an elegant library, a classy private members' club and a cool contemporary living (**44**) _____.

A new generation of offices is being designed to adapt to the occupants. For example, Google has a Jack—a pop-up meeting room made from plywood that can be assembled or disassembled, enlarged or shrunk, (**45**) _____ quickly. Jack's chairs, tables and sofas can be taken (**46**) _____ and reassembled, and their felt surfaces absorb sound to quieten a busy office.

By becoming more flexible, offices also become less distinct from homes and hotels. The trend is driven by both health and technology. New communication tools mean that (**47**) _____ can be just as effective away from a desk as at one, which (**48**) _____ companies to think more freely about how they configure their buildings. But as much as businesses are changing to accommodate new ways of working, they are also focusing more (**49**) _____ wellbeing. So, the question is, how can work be more nurturing?

1834 (magazine)

0.	**A** *its*	**B** *it's*	**C** *its'*	**D** *it has*
41.	**A** included	**B** include	**C** includes	**D** including
42.	**A** grew up	**B** grows up	**C** has grown up	**D** had grown up
43.	**A** complex	**B** combination	**C** composition	**D** compartment
44.	**A** room	**B** quarters	**C** standard	**D** salon
45.	**A** enough	**B** slightly	**C** rather	**D** almost
46.	**A** in	**B** up	**C** apart	**D** back
47.	**A** employees	**B** employers	**C** employs	**D** employment
48.	**A** lets	**B** gives	**C** makes	**D** allows
49.	**A** in	**B** at	**C** for	**D** on

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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.*

Hiking in Norway

We reached Trolltunga after seven hours, 13.5km and 1,000m of elevation gain. The fog rolled in as a line of 35 people waited to take their pictures on the iconic cliff. Translating to 'Troll's Tongue', Trolltunga juts out of a steep mountainside in south-western Norway. Formed 10,000 years ago, it has in recent years become one of Norway's most famous, yet controversial, geological sites.

Deciding we would wait until the next morning to have our picture taken on the rock, my hiking partner Jacqueline and I were shown to our tent by our day guide. We tossed our rucksacks in the already-pitched tent about 500m from the cliff edge and took a nap. A few hours later, our overnight guide Erlend Indrearne arrived with a young couple from China who would camp with us. It was raining, so we all took shelter in the small emergency cabin next to our tents.

"How many hikers usually have to turn back?" I asked. I thought back to the beginning of the hike when two people out of our group of 20 turned back after 45 minutes of steep hiking.

"At least one or two in every group," Indrearne replied. "Many of them come unprepared and don't understand the intensity of nature here. Or they come with no respect and leave their garbage scattered everywhere."

"Is it just tourists who leave rubbish behind?" I asked. "Or Norwegians too?"

"It's really the tourists who take advantage of *allemansratten*," he said. "Norwegians know better. We were raised on *fjellvettreglene*."

Although a traditional right from ancient times, *allemansratten* or 'every man's right to roam' has been part of the *Outdoor Recreation Act* since 1957. The rules are simple: you can walk and sleep anywhere as long as you stay at least 150m away from the nearest residency, and if you sleep more than two nights in the same place, you must ask the landowner's permission. Norway is not the only country to practise this 'right to roam' law. What separates Norway from the rest, however, is *fjellvettreglene*, known as Norway's 'mountain code.' It encourages people to have a healthy and respectful relationship with nature. It includes points such as planning your trip and reporting wherever you go, bringing necessary equipment, always knowing where you are, seeking shelter if necessary and feeling no shame in turning back.

From just 1,000 tourists in the whole of 2010, Trolltunga saw 1,800 visitors in one 2017 day alone. Indrearne explained this surge of tourists coming to Trolltunga. "People want the same picture they see on Instagram and Facebook. A lot don't care about the experience of the hike. They just want proof that they did it, and they're ruining the environment up here with their garbage."

"We're proud of *allemansratten* here, but the truth is that it's creating dangerous situations," said Indrearne, shaking his head. "Norway has never had to regulate hikes before, but we believe Trolltunga may have to be one of the first. It's become a big controversy."

"The number of people up here is an issue," Indrearne continued. "On a busy day, you may have to wait in line for 90 minutes to get a picture. To control this, we would like to regulate how many people can hike in a day. As for camping, we believe passes should be a requirement. We also encourage people to do a guided hike. As guides, we're trying to set examples for others to be respectful to nature."

The next morning, Jacqueline and I began the 13.5km descent. We walked past the long line of exhausted people waiting to take their pictures on the cliff. We stood in the back of the line, waiting to get our picture taken by Indrearne; the only way to get the iconic picture of the rock jutting upwards is by going on a guided hike where your guide suspends upside down 10 to 12m to take your photograph.

"Do we really want to wait for this picture?" I asked Jacqueline.

"No," she replied. "Not really. It's the scenery along the hike down I'd rather see."

I nodded in agreement. We turned around and began our descent through Norway's dramatic landscape, taking our time and remembering the rules of *fjellvettreglene*.

BBC

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0. Trolltunga

A ☐ *is situated in north-western Norway.*
B ☑ *means 'Troll's Tongue' in English.*
C ☐ *is not a popular tourist destination.*

50. The author

A ☐ works as a guide on Trolltunga.
B ☐ is a tourist from China.
C ☐ spent a night near Trolltunga.

51. Indrearne says that

A ☐ Norwegian hikers leave behind rubbish.
B ☐ not all hikers reach Trolltunga.
C ☐ tourists respect *allemansratten*.

52. *Allemansratten*

A ☐ was created in 1957 in Norway.
B ☐ means all hikers need the landowner's consent.
C ☐ is practised in several countries.

53. Norway's 'mountain code' stresses the importance of

A ☐ people's relationship with nature.
B ☐ never turning back when hiking.
C ☐ offering shelter to hikers.

54. Trolltunga has become popular because tourists want to

A ☐ have an interesting hiking experience.
B ☐ take a photo of themselves on the cliff.
C ☐ take part in Instagram and Facebook contests.

55. Indrearne says that *allemansratten*

A ☐ is causing problems.
B ☐ helps to avoid dangerous situations.
C ☐ regulates the number of hikes.

56. Indrearne believes that it may become necessary to

A ☐ ban camping near Trolltunga.
B ☐ limit the number of hikers.
C ☐ encourage people to hike on their own.

57. The author and Jacqueline

A ☐ change their minds about taking a photo.
B ☐ agree to get a picture taken by Indrearne.
C ☐ forget the rules of *fjellvettreglene*.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Task 3. *Questions 58–67*

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

The Guardian's series of city guides

A – BARCELONA

A real treasure of the Gothic Quarter is the original Papabubble store where jewel-like sweets are made by hand. Take the funicular railway to the top of Tibidabo mountain. The reward at the journey's end is the Tibidabo amusement park (free under 90cm) with rollercoasters and rides for young children.

Visitors can explore hands-on exhibits at the science museum and 3D planetarium. The star attraction is 1,000 square metres of living Amazonian rainforest teeming with live snakes, birds, insects, fish and capybaras. Those who dream of being like the world-famous footballer Lionel Messi, can walk in his stud marks at FC Barcelona's Camp Nou Experience. After visiting the dressing rooms and stepping onto the hallowed turf, they can explore the club's history in the museum. It is not just a trophy collection; there are plenty of touch-screen displays to keep everyone entertained.

Although Barcelona lacks green space, Ciutadella park attracts picnickers with its lawns, boating lake and a giant plastic mammoth on which generations of children have posed for photos.

B – BERLIN

The Naturkundemuseum is known not only for its original skeleton of a Tyrannosaurus rex and the preserved remains of Knut the polar bear; those who understand German can take a torchlight tour between October and February. The Anne Frank Museum is a place for visitors to learn about the holocaust, and the interactive DDR museum has a Trabant that you can sit in and drive virtually.

The Puppet Theatre Museum has exhibitions that include glove puppets, marionettes and cartoon characters from far-flung corners of the globe, performances, workshops and lectures. MACHmit! is a creative and educational space inside a converted church that has regular exhibitions, play areas and creative activities and workshops.

Peacock Island gives you a chance to see peacocks roaming freely around its 17th-century castle and art installations. The urban farmyards for children there are smaller, cheaper and more hands-on. Children can stroke and feed the animals and join in workshops and activities. The Markthalle 9 runs occasional sweet markets that are free for small children.

C – BRIGHTON

Brighton's Palace Pier is most excitingly viewed from below, on a boat tour. It is possible to hire a kayak or stand-up paddleboard and have fun in the sea between the Palace Pier and the West Pier.

During all school holidays, there is a free Punch and Judy show run by Professor Glyn Edwards, who has been performing the act for 50 years.

The Booth Museum of Natural History, which was originally a Victorian collector's private museum, offers free entrance. You can see stuffed animals like the now extinct Tasmanian tiger, rare owls and the bones of a dodo.

The Hidden Pantry has good brunch and lunch options for kids and there are lots of veggie restaurants, like Planet India.

D – AMSTERDAM

The National Maritime Museum investigates how the sea has shaped Dutch culture and history. The moored replica of the 18th-century Dutch East India Company ship, the *Amsterdam*, is a guaranteed hit—children love climbing aboard and exploring its multi-levelled quarters.

For savings on museums, attractions and canal cruises, visitors should consider the I Amsterdam City Card. For adventure seekers, the adventure parks offer hours of outdoor entertainment and are free, but it is best to bring a change of clothes, as things can get muddy.

The Pancake Boat (Sat-Sun only) is a picturesque 2½-hour boat ride along Amsterdam's IJ river, combining all-you-can-eat pancakes, a ball pit and a quiet upper-deck area.

The Guardian

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Which city has a(n)…

… *shop that sells hand-made sweets?*	*(0)* *A*
… attraction that can be best observed from the sea?	**(58)** _____
… museum which offers a tour in the local language?	**(59)** _____
… museum that was once owned by an enthusiast?	**(60)** _____
… museum where you can see animal life from a tropical forest?	**(61)** _____
… play that has been on for decades?	**(62)** _____
… place where children can play with animals?	**(63)** _____
… special system for people to be economical?	**(64)** _____
… special boat trip at the weekend?	**(65)** _____
… museum where visitors can have a virtual driving experience?	**(66)** _____
… museum that attracts sports fans?	**(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.*

The man in the iron mask

In the 1680s, whispers _(0)_ a mysterious prisoner began to spread through France. Details were hazy, but _(68)_ tale was interesting: an anonymous man had been locked up on the orders of the French king Louis XIV. His identity was unknown, and his face could _(69)_ be seen because he was forced to wear an iron mask.

A newspaper from 1687 mentions the prisoner's transfer to the citadel of Sainte-Marguerite, _(70)_ tiny Mediterranean island off the coast of Cannes _(71)_ southern France, in the custody of a former musketeer, Bénigne de Saint-Mars. Previously, both the guard and his prisoner _(72)_ lived at the fortresses of Pignerol and Exilles in the Alps.

The pair moved again, after Saint-Mars _(73)_ appointed governor of the Bastille prison in Paris in 1698. The mysterious prisoner's arrangements had not changed. A Bastille official wrote in his memoirs of his surprise at the arrival of his new superior who was accompanied by a man "who is always masked and _(74)_ name is never mentioned."

When he died in the Bastille in 1703, it was recorded that a man in _(75)_ 50s was buried at the Saint-Paul Cemetery in Paris, and his belongings and clothes were burned at dawn. _(76)_ was said that the walls of his cell were even scraped and whitewashed.

National Geographic

	Täidab hindaja +/–/9
(0) *about*	
(68) _____	68
(69) _____	69
(70) _____	70
(71) _____	71
(72) _____	72
(73) _____	73
(74) _____	74
(75) _____	75
(76) _____	76

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Task 5.

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

The clock that changed the meaning of time

Deep inside a ***medieval (a)*** watchtower, Markus Marti presides over the passage of time. Several times a week in the heart of Bern, Switzerland, the retired engineer leads a small group of visitors up a narrow twisting staircase. Then, *(0)* __A__, he explains how a **maze (b)** of iron parts powered by a swinging pendulum has, second by second, counted down the last half millennium. Marti has maintained the machine for nearly 40 years.

The clock, known as the Zytglogge, does not just count the seconds. It also powers an hourly performance incorporating a dancing jester, parading bears and (**77**) ___ who flips an hourglass and opens his mouth with each chime of the bell.

An oversized cuckoo clock? Maybe. But do not **underestimate (c)** its influence. The tower inspired a young patent clerk named Albert Einstein, and changed (**78**) ___. Today, the landmark anchors a capital city recognised by UNESCO for its **intact (d)** medieval core. On sunny afternoons, crowds fill the square below to watch the show, tourists gathering as the minute hand approaches the XII at the top of the clock's massive face. On rainy winter nights, the scene may unfold for just a few stray cats. But even when no one watches, (**79**) ___.

Marti has a delightful job title, which **roughly (e)** translates as the Governor of Time, although his responsibilities are quite serious. Every day, he or one of his two assistants must wind the clock, a full-body effort that pulls a set of stone weights to the top of the 54.5m tower. As the load **gradually (f)** descends, (**80**) ___, which rings every 15 minutes. Bern residents **pace (h)** their lives to the sound.

Einstein heard the toll one evening in May 1905. He had been confounded by a scientific paradox for a decade, and when he gazed up at the tower, he suddenly imagined an unimaginable scene. What, he wondered, would happen if a streetcar raced away from the tower (**81**) ___? If he was sitting in the streetcar, he realised, his watch would still be ticking. But looking back at the tower, the clock – and time – would seem to have stopped. It was a break-through moment. Six weeks later, he finished a paper outlining a "special theory of relativity". Later he would show how space-time, as he called it, affected mass, energy and gravity, foreshadowing the nuclear age, space travel, and our understanding of how stars and celestial bodies interact.

Time, indeed, is relative. Spend an hour with a lover (**82**) ___, and it will flash by in seconds. Sit in traffic and it may drag on for days. But whether you are hiking the Alps, contemplating physics or answering emails, the gears inside Bern's tower slowly turn. Even Marti, a man of logic and science, says he can (**83**) ___. "Sometimes when I'm alone I think about time," he says. "Why does it move sometimes slowly, sometimes fast?"

As our visit finishes up, he inserts a cog and jams a gear, showing how he can pause the movement for repairs or adjustments. The clockwork halts and tension rises in the suddenly silent room. From this **perch (i)** and perspective, one could believe (**84**) ___. Marti restarts the machine, pushing the pendulum to recapture the lost seconds. The ticking resumes, and everyone begins to relax. A few minutes later, I return to Bern's cobbled streets, blinking in the sun as if awakening from a dream.

Looking up at the clock, I search for its gilded rooster, which ends each hourly performance by (**85**) ___, bellows-powered crow. For more than 500 years, Bern residents have been told to listen for it and **heed (k)** its message: time is always marching on, so enjoy the next hour of your life.

BBC

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Task 5.1. *Questions 77–85*

Nine phrases (**B–N**) have been removed from the text. Match them into the gaps (**77–85**). There are **two extra phrases** that you do not need to use.
An example (0) has been done for you.

A	*using a wooden baton as a pointer*
B	at the speed of light
C	fall under the spell of his machine
D	time marches on inside the tower
E	raising its wings and emitting a three-note
F	the way we think about the universe
H	or laughing with friends
I	decoded the elaborate clockwork
K	a gilded figure named Chronos
L	it powers the timepiece
M	that time has stopped
N	waiting for something

Task 5.2. *Questions 86–91*

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 of the word** (**b–k**) in the gap in front of its definition (**86–91**). 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. connected with the Middle Ages*

86. _____ – *adv.* approximately but not exactly

87. _____ – *adj.* complete and not damaged

88. _____ – *v.* to guess that the amount, cost or size of something is smaller than it really is

89. _____ – *n.* a large number of complicated details that are difficult to understand

90. _____ – *v.* to pay careful attention to somebody's advice or warning

91. _____ – *adv.* slowly, over a long period of time

Oxford Dictionaries

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Task 6. *Questions 92–100*

Read the text below. Use the **appropriate forms** of the words in **bold** to complete the text. Write your answers after the numbers (**92–100**) in the margin.
An example (0) has been done for you.

Plastic planet

There is *(0) literal* a ton of plastic garbage for every person on Earth. More than 9 billion tons of plastic has been produced since 1950, and the vast (**92**) **major** of it is still around.

A new study that has tracked the (**93**) **globe** manufacture and distribution of plastics since they became widespread after World War II found that only 2 billion tons of that plastic is still in use. Seven billion tons is stuck on Earth as garbage in landfills, recycled trash or pollution in the environment, (**94**) **include** deep oceans, where it has been discovered in the mouths of whales and the (**95**) **belly** of dead seabirds that mistook it for food. Half of the plastic that people mostly use once and toss away has been created in the past 30 years, the study says. Its most lucrative market is the packaging (**96**) **common** seen in grocery stores. It could be in front of you right now, in the form of a water bottle, a carryout lunch (**97**) **contain**, or an iced-coffee cup with its disposable straw. The pipes that move water in your building are often plastic. Plastic is pretty much everywhere humans are, anywhere in the world.

Recycling only delays plastic's inevitable trip to a trash bin. Incineration is the only way to assure that plastic is (**98**) **eliminate**. But burning plastic is (**99**) **risk** because if the emissions are not carefully filtered, (**100**) **harm** chemicals might become air pollution. Like other countries, the United States has been slow to enforce regulations on industry emissions.

The Washington Post

(0) *literally*

(92) _____

(93) _____

(94) _____

(95) _____

(96) _____

(97) _____

(98) _____

(99) _____

(100) _____

Täidab hindaja
+/–/9

92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

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