

ENGLISH

WRITTEN PART

PITKÄ OPPIMÄÄRÄ
LÅNG LÄROKURS

Tee kohdat 1-25 sekä
avokysymykset a-e.

1 READING COMPREHENSION

1.1 Read texts 1.1a–1.1g and then answer questions 1–25. Choose the best alternative for each item and mark your answers **on the optical answer sheet in pencil**.

1.1a *Financial Times*

Sir,

When you look up Paul Westhead’s entry in Wikipedia, the reader is advised that Westhead is “not to be confused with Paul Westphal”. That’s what happened to Jurek Martin in his column “Short shrift for
5 basketball long shooters” (June 15). He calls Westhead “a fine player and coach”. With the “fine player” reference, Mr Martin has surely confused the two. Westphal was a five-time NBA All-Star and three-time league first-team selection. Westhead – while a true coaching
10 pioneer in the way Mr Martin describes – has no such playing pedigree. – A. Orrock, Dallas, TX, US

Financial Times, 19 June 2015

1.1b **Big Question: What’s The Most Important School Subject?**

Deciding on the most important school subject all depends on what floats your boat. However, if you want to understand why your boat floats – or, for that matter, anything does – you need physics, and, to be precise, its mathematical side. Yet, the way physics is taught
15 now leans towards the latest discoveries in particle physics or the most dramatic images from the *Hubble* space telescope. Compared with swinging pendula and ticker-tape trolleys for, say, measuring acceleration, this sexed-up approach undoubtedly gets more teenagers interested. But it has meant largely abandoning the mathematical side
20 of physics, and, most unfortunately, teenagers who aspire to become physicists (or engineers, or numerate specialists of any kind) are not properly prepared for university at all. Physics without maths is like English without grammar. For me, the most important school subject is not just physics, but meaty physics, full of Greek symbols and
25 differential equations.

Am I being a spoilsport? After all, the general public seems to love physics more than ever before. There was a massive interest in *Philae* landing on a comet and then awakening from its snooze. The discovery of the Higgs boson has entered popular culture. But
30 do people who love comets, satellites, robots and so on really love physics? Or do they love great pictures and narratives of adventure?

The point I'm trying to make is best illustrated in a comic strip, "Cyanide and Happiness", by Kris Wilson. One character says he loves science because of some nerdy fact he's just learned. Another
35 character replies: "I'm not sure you really understand love or science. When you love something, you don't just love the...fun parts...you love the boring parts just as much. People who truly love science spend their lives studying tedious little bits as well as the big flashy facts." His conclusion is this: "You don't love science; you're just
40 looking at its butt when it walks by." I fully agree. – Simon Singh

The Economist, Intelligent Life, Sept/Oct 2015

1.1c On Bison

They'd been raised in zoos and breeding centers. Still, when the European bison were put in a fenced tract in Romania's Transylvanian Alps in May 2014, most took well to their surroundings. This June, 14 of them were set free – the latest step in an ongoing effort to
45 reintroduce *Bison bonasus* in Europe. Once the 14 bison were freed to roam, more were to be moved to the fenced tract. Rewilding Europe, a conservation foundation, and WWF are coordinating the effort with locals, with an eye to tourism. Future releases should bring the population in Romania to at least 300 by 2025.

Bison first roamed the continent about 10,000 years ago. By the eighth century hunting and habitat destruction had reduced their range and pushed them eastward. Later, kings shot them on royal hunting grounds, and then wartime losses thinned the remaining herds, until
50 the last wild bison succumbed in 1927. From just 12 bison surviving in the zoos, the next generation was bred. Reintroductions began into Eastern Europe in the 1950s.

Unlike its American cousin, *Bison bison*, *Bison bonasus* is not a cultural icon. "The biggest problem in European bison conservation is that hardly anyone is aware of the animal," says Joep van de

60 Vlasakker, an adviser to the project. “Because this is the case, it is unloved. And because it is unloved, there is not enough support for its conservation.” – Alison Fromme

National Geographic, August 2015

1.1d On a Novel

In the following, debut author Petina Gappah, whose first novel, *The Book of Memory*, is out now, talks about one of her favourite novels, John Irving’s *The World According to Garp*.

65 “The story of T.S. Garp, a writer, his unwilling feminist-icon mother, Jenny Fields, and the many characters in their lives, is impossible to summarise as it has so many stories within stories. To use the words of one of its characters, it’s a book about ‘lunacy and
70 sorrow’. But it’s also bursting with joy, humour and a madcap sense of fun. Part of it is set in Vienna, and that is where I first read it, as a student in Austria. I couldn’t put it down, so I ‘walk read’ it everywhere. There was a moment when I looked up to find that I was on Grillparzer Street when I was reading the story Garp called ‘The
75 Pension Grillparzer’. It was an enchanted moment.”

Psychologies Magazine, October 2015

1.1e Framework: Ready for Their Close-Up

Google “Asian Americans,” “Latin Americans,” or just plain “Americans,” and you’ll see images of people you might meet on any given day: a barista, a neighbor, a coworker. But Google “Native Americans,” and you’ll see men in headdresses on horseback, typically
80 from previous centuries. Such bias – plus frequent web references to alarmingly high substance abuse, suicide, and school dropout rates among Native American youth – led Matika Wilbur in 2012, then a high school teacher, to sell most of her possessions and hit the road. The goal: to photograph members of all 566 federally recognized
85 tribes. “I aim to humanize Native Americans,” says Wilbur, 31, who is of the Tulalip and Swinomish tribes in Washington. “We’re not a vanishing race that you can see only in outdated images. There are so many vibrant communities, and I want to depict them in a real way.”

90 So far, Wilbur has visited roughly 300 Native Americans, snapping
black-and-white photos that elegantly blend the ancestral and the
modern. She's captured subjects of all ages and backgrounds, from a
Turtle Mountain Chippewa professor to a Sicangu Lakota recording
95 artist to a group of Navajo "walkers" in New Mexico who protest
fracking, hydraulic fracturing of mountains and rocks, on foot. Wilbur
hopes to complete her mission by 2017, after which her portraits will
be published as a multivolume art book, introduced on an online
site dedicated to this subject, and featured in a touring exhibition.
100 "Everywhere I've gone across the country, people have put me up
in their homes and shared their stories. Will my efforts change the
image of Native America overnight? No. But in the meantime, we're
breaking down stereotypes and renewing a legacy." To see more of
Wilbur's work, go to project562.com. – Laura Hilgers

The Oprah Magazine, August 2015

1.1f Places: Cartophilia, Love of Maps

Maritime chart making is usually about showing what's there. Ships
need to know about rocks and shoals and reefs. They need to know
105 where coasts are for shelter and also – because land and not the
water is the mariner's greatest threat – to stop banging into them.
Cartographers, map makers, rarely, if ever, have to deal with what's
not there.

But in 1875, the great ocean surveyor Captain Sir Fredrick Evans
110 faced just such a task. For four and a half centuries, the Pacific Ocean
had been filling up with phantom islands – false sightings, hopeful
imaginings, icebergs, navigational errors. Evans applied a rigour
gleaned from half a lifetime at sea, surveying the waters around
Australia, and from a fine scientific mind: his treatise on magnetic
115 deviation in iron ships was the standard text for years. As the new
chief hydrographer to the Royal Navy, he set to work on the latest
chart of the Pacific Ocean. He filled his pen with red ink and – like
Moses destroying the golden calf – consigned 123 islands to the
topographical fire. So zealous was his eradication that three of them
120 turned out later to exist after all.

Evans's vanished islands represent one of our most persistent
responses to the physical world. The words "fantasy" and "island"

have always been natural partners. An isolated piece of land in
a watery vastness is an image that resides deep in the collective
125 unconsciousness. Frailty and isolation, possibility and lotus-eating
combine to suggest something fundamental about our place on
this earth. John Donne was wrong when he wrote “No man is an
island”. We’re all islands. From Bacon’s Atlantis to More’s Utopia
and Barrie’s Neverland, non-existent islands have been places where
130 mortal constraints can be shaken off, the greatest pleasures indulged.
Top-end tourist islands still offer something similar.

Evans’s 1875 amendments to Pacific Ocean Chart 2683 were a
triumph of empiricism over wishful thinking, of strict cartography over
the old tendency to embellish the real world with wild imaginings. But
135 as the years passed it turned out that his red pen had left intact many
false islands.

To the north-west of Hawaii on the chart is Morrell Island (its
“PD” caption signals its position as doubtful, rather than its existence).
It was named after Captain Morrell, whose accounts of his early-19th-
140 century voyages were immensely popular. They were also somewhat
playful with the truth. Morrell Island was still there in *The Times
Survey Atlas* of 1922; even in the 1980s, it could be seen in prominent
letters on globes in the offices of Lufthansa.

Two of the most enigmatic Pacific Islands were among the first
145 recorded by Europeans. Los Buenos Jardines were written up for the
only time in 1529 and although there was always a question mark over
them, they were deleted by the International Hydrographic Bureau
only in 1973. Appealing details from the original account helped to
sustain the hope that they existed. In his book *Lost Islands*, Henry
150 Stommel wrote of them: “One cannot help suspecting that there was
something else restraining the eraser: perhaps a touch of romantic
conviction that such an idyllic pair of tropical islands should not die.”

One island was un-discovered as recently as 2012. Sandy Island,
off New Caledonia, was the size of Manhattan. But then a survey ship
155 steamed – slowly, for fear of running aground – through its position
and found the depth of water to be 1,300 metres. It is reassuring
somehow that Sandy Island, first reported just months after Evans’s
purge, appeared on charts throughout the 20th century, and even on
Google Earth. Perhaps Utopia, too, is still out there. – Philip Marsden

The Economist, Intelligent Life, Sept/Oct 2015

1.1g *Harvard Business Review*

160 Subscriptions to *Harvard Business Review* are now available in a special cassette format at a new, record-low price of \$49 per year for individuals who are print handicapped.

To benefit from this tailored opportunity and obtain further information on HBR for the Blind and other custom recorded services, please contact MAB Recording Studio, 313 Pleasant Street,
165 Watertown, MA, 617-972-9117, rpierson@mabcommunity.org.

Harvard Business Review OnPoint, Fall 2015

1.2 *Suomenkieliset koulut:*

Lue seuraavat tekstit ja vastaa niiden pohjalta lyhyesti suomeksi kysymyksiin a–e. Kirjoita vastauksesi selvällä käsialalla kielikokeen vastauslomakkeen A-puolelle.

Svenska skolor:

Läs följande texter och svara sedan kort på svenska på frågorna a–e. Skriv svaren med tydlig handstil på sida A av svarsblanketten för språkproven.

T.S. Eliot

If it is true that the child is father to the man, then no poet disavowed his paternity as successfully as T.S. Eliot. Looking at the severe, bespectacled face of the elderly poet on the cover of his *Complete Poems and Plays*, it is hard to imagine that he was ever young. By the time he died in 1965, Eliot had achieved a position of almost papal authority in the world of literature, confirmed by the award of the Nobel Prize in 1948. His first great poem, “The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock,” was written mostly in 1911, when he was 22 years old, yet it is preoccupied with debility: “I grow old...I grow old.../ I shall wear the bottoms of my trousers rolled.” And it was with an air of final resignation that he began “Ash-Wednesday,” asking, “Why should the aged eagle stretch its wings?” He was still 41, but it is clear that old age was not a chronological matter for Eliot. It was the condition of his imagination, a name for the attenuation of passion which he simultaneously dreaded and desired.

<http://harvardmagazine.com>

a) Mitä ristiriitaa kirjoittaja ihmettelee T. S. Eliotissa, ja miten hän selittää ristiriidan?

Vilken motsägelsefullhet hos T.S. Eliot förundrar sig skribenten över, och hur förklarar skribenten motsägelsen?

How to Make Maps and Influence People

“Maps have inherent credibility. We are trained since childhood to rely on maps,” says Paul “P.J.” Mode, a collector and amateur map historian. But that trust can be taken advantage of, he says, by people who use maps to promote their own point of view.

Mode, who uses infographics extensively in his law practice, has spent the past three decades collecting examples of what he calls “persuasive cartography,” which range from satirical cartoons with geographical elements and politically loaded schoolroom maps to vintage data visualizations that would not be out of place on the Internet today.

This genre of cartography is often called “propaganda maps,” says Mode, but he prefers the less pejorative label “persuasive cartography.” Just because they’re persuasive, he argues, doesn’t mean they’re inaccurate. “I collect both – there are some pieces that are persuasive because they are completely accurate and that marshal facts in a way that is very powerful.” He adds, “There are others that use maps that are not at all accurate, but what is powerful is the imagery. And then there are maps that are incredibly deceptive.”

<http://news.nationalgeographic.com>

b) Mitä Paul Mode osoittaa kokoelmansa kahdenlaisilla kartta-esimerkeillä?

Vad visar Paul Mode med de två typerna av exempel på kartor han har i sin samling?

A Brief Encounter with Carnforth

Brief Encounter may often be described as the most romantic film ever made, but actually making it didn’t strike Celia Johnson as particularly romantic. She was playing Laura, tremulous heroine of the classic wartime weepie, whose 70th anniversary is being celebrated across Britain from November 6 with special screenings and – here’s a novelty – tea dances. Johnson’s scenes featuring the trains that play

(continued on page 12)

1.1a *Financial Times*

1. On the basis of the text's contents, what mainly motivated its writing?
 - A The urge to generate discussion
 - B The necessity to bring up criticism
 - C The need to set some facts right
2. What can be said of the resource material the text's writer refers to?
 - A It draws upon solid academic argumentation
 - B It relies on public domain information
 - C It is based on scientific studies on the subject

1.1b **Big Question: What's The Most Important School Subject?**

3. According to the first paragraph, why does the writer emphasize the role of mathematics in physics?
 - A Because it accounts for all the most recent findings
 - B Because it requires an understanding of all school subjects
 - C Because it's fundamental to comprehending how reality works
4. What is the writer's primary concern as regards teenagers' abilities?
 - A Lack of knowledge that poses problems in later studies
 - B Lack of interest in developing their overall skills
 - C Lack of engineering support when studying science
5. According to the second paragraph, what's the writer's take on popularized physics?
 - A Physics involves more than telling stories
 - B Physics nearly equals great story telling
 - C Physics surpasses only a few good stories
6. Which one of the following best describes the writer's line of argumentation?
 - A The object of earnest research requires partly internalizing facts
 - B The object of true devotion defies exhaustive explaining
 - C The object of thorough exploration asks for full concentration

1.1c On Bison

7. What is said about the reintroduction of bison in Europe?
 - A It has now been completed
 - B It seems to face difficulties
 - C It is still in progress

8. What is known about the history of the European bison?
 - A The wild species eventually became extinct
 - B Only a few individuals of the species survived in nature
 - C The species' history mirrors that of its American cousin

9. What primarily makes the project's efforts difficult?
 - A Lack of adequate funding available
 - B Insufficient knowledge and awareness
 - C Irreplaceable losses affecting the population

1.1d On a Novel

10. According to Ms Petina Gappah, what characterizes this particular novel?
 - A Its straightforward storyline
 - B Its multi-layered structure
 - C Its serious and heavy tone

11. Why is the particular place in Vienna brought up?
 - A That is where fiction and reality became intertwined
 - B The capital was a reminder of her own debut novel
 - C This place made her realize what the novel was all about

12. Choose an alternative heading for this text:
 - A The Book That Made a Difference
 - B The Book That Unmade Me
 - C The Book That Someone Significant Made

1.1e Framework: Ready for Their Close-Up

13. What motivated Ms Matika Wilbur to begin this project?
 - A Unfair stories of mainstream Americans available online
 - B Prejudiced descriptions online of a certain gender
 - C Underrepresentation of a particular ethnicity online

14. How does Ms Matika Wilbur fund the project?
 - A By using her own assets
 - B By working part time
 - C By accepting financial help

15. What plans does Ms Matika Wilbur have concerning the end products?
 - A Creating a permanent photo display
 - B Cashing in on the visualizations collected
 - C Distributing the material in a number of ways

16. What characterizes Ms Matika Wilbur's approach to this project?
 - A She seems rather pessimistic
 - B She comes across as being realistic
 - C She demonstrates selfish tendencies

1.1f Places: Cartophilia, Love of Maps

17. What did Captain Sir Fredrick Evans's duties involve back in 1875?
 - A Wiping over a hundred islands off the map
 - B Determining which islands to add on the map
 - C Carrying out a study on magnetism and maps at sea

18. How does the writer draw a parallel between non-existent and tourist islands?
 - A By pointing out that both have been sources of trouble
 - B By emphasizing that both remain somehow unreachable
 - C By saying that both draw upon the notion of enjoyment

19. What does the case of Morrell Island illustrate?
- A By the 1980s all the maps had been updated
 - B Fabrications sometimes stand the test of time
 - C Global entities always provide correct information
20. How did Henry Stommel explain the survival of the two Pacific islands?
- A Rationality yields to wishful thinking
 - B Wishful thinking hardly looms large
 - C Empiricism equals wishful thinking
21. On the basis of the last paragraph, what is said concerning Google Earth?
- A That its contents are a replica of what there is
 - B That its contents reflect recent changes
 - C That its contents may be misleading
22. What's the overall message of this text?
- A Most maps tend to abound in inaccuracies
 - B Even maps may turn out to be unrealistic
 - C Analyzing novel maps can be demotivating
23. Opt for an alternative heading for this text:
- A Deleted Islands
 - B Well-known Islands
 - C Remote Islands

1.1g *Harvard Business Review*

24. What can be said of this text's tone on the basis of its word choices?
- A It is completely tentative
 - B It is mainly persuasive
 - C It is quite misleading
25. Who are the intended audience of this text?
- A The hearing impaired
 - B The broadly educated
 - C The visually challenged