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Table 1.1.1: <i>Language</i>	
	English is a Germanic language that developed from Old English, which was a mix of Old Norse and Old English. It is the most widely spoken language in the world, with over 350 million speakers.
	Spanish is a Romance language that developed from Latin. It is the second most widely spoken language in the world, with over 400 million speakers.
French	French is a Romance language that developed from Latin. It is the third most widely spoken language in the world, with over 250 million speakers.
German	German is a Germanic language that developed from Old German. It is the fourth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Italian	Italian is a Romance language that developed from Latin. It is the fifth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 60 million speakers.
Portuguese	Portuguese is a Romance language that developed from Latin. It is the sixth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 200 million speakers.
Russian	Russian is a Slavic language that developed from Old Russian. It is the seventh most widely spoken language in the world, with over 150 million speakers.
Chinese	Chinese is a Sino-Tibetan language that developed from Old Chinese. It is the eighth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 1.3 billion speakers.
Hindi	Hindi is an Indo-European language that developed from Sanskrit. It is the ninth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 600 million speakers.
Arabic	Arabic is a Semitic language that developed from Proto-Arabic. It is the tenth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 300 million speakers.
Japanese	Japanese is an Altaic language that developed from Old Japanese. It is the eleventh most widely spoken language in the world, with over 120 million speakers.
Korean	Korean is an Altaic language that developed from Old Korean. It is the twelfth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 70 million speakers.
Vietnamese	Vietnamese is an Austroasiatic language that developed from Old Vietnamese. It is the thirteenth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 80 million speakers.
Indonesian	Indonesian is an Austronesian language that developed from Old Indonesian. It is the fourteenth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 200 million speakers.
Malay	Malay is an Austronesian language that developed from Old Malay. It is the fifteenth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 200 million speakers.
Tagalog	Tagalog is an Austronesian language that developed from Old Tagalog. It is the sixteenth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Bengali	Bengali is an Indo-European language that developed from Old Bengali. It is the seventeenth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 200 million speakers.
Punjabi	Punjabi is an Indo-European language that developed from Old Punjabi. It is the eighteenth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Urdu	Urdu is an Indo-European language that developed from Old Urdu. It is the nineteenth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 200 million speakers.
Swahili	Swahili is a Bantu language that developed from Old Swahili. It is the twentieth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Yoruba	Yoruba is a Niger-Congo language that developed from Old Yoruba. It is the twenty-first most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Igbo	Igbo is a Niger-Congo language that developed from Old Igbo. It is the twenty-second most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Hausa	Hausa is a Niger-Congo language that developed from Old Hausa. It is the twenty-third most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Amharic	Amharic is a Semitic language that developed from Old Amharic. It is the twenty-fourth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Georgian	Georgian is a Kartvelian language that developed from Old Georgian. It is the twenty-fifth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Abkhaz	Abkhaz is a Kartvelian language that developed from Old Abkhaz. It is the twenty-sixth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Ossetian	Ossetian is a Kartvelian language that developed from Old Ossetian. It is the twenty-seventh most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Ingush	Ingush is a Kartvelian language that developed from Old Ingush. It is the twenty-eighth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Dagestanian	Dagestanian is a Kartvelian language that developed from Old Dagestanian. It is the twenty-ninth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Chechen	Chechen is a Kartvelian language that developed from Old Chechen. It is the thirtieth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Ingrian	Ingrian is a Kartvelian language that developed from Old Ingrian. It is the thirty-first most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Lakian	Lakian is a Kartvelian language that developed from Old Lakian. It is the thirty-second most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Abazian	Abazian is a Kartvelian language that developed from Old Abazian. It is the thirty-third most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Abzazian	Abzazian is a Kartvelian language that developed from Old Abzazian. It is the thirty-fourth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Abzazian	Abzazian is a Kartvelian language that developed from Old Abzazian. It is the thirty-fifth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Abzazian	Abzazian is a Kartvelian language that developed from Old Abzazian. It is the thirty-sixth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Abzazian	Abzazian is a Kartvelian language that developed from Old Abzazian. It is the thirty-seventh most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Abzazian	Abzazian is a Kartvelian language that developed from Old Abzazian. It is the thirty-eighth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Abzazian	Abzazian is a Kartvelian language that developed from Old Abzazian. It is the thirty-ninth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Abzazian	Abzazian is a Kartvelian language that developed from Old Abzazian. It is the fortieth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Abzazian	Abzazian is a Kartvelian language that developed from Old Abzazian. It is the forty-first most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Abzazian	Abzazian is a Kartvelian language that developed from Old Abzazian. It is the forty-second most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Abzazian	Abzazian is a Kartvelian language that developed from Old Abzazian. It is the forty-third most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
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Abzazian	Abzazian is a Kartvelian language that developed from Old Abzazian. It is the forty-seventh most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Abzazian	Abzazian is a Kartvelian language that developed from Old Abzazian. It is the forty-eighth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Abzazian	Abzazian is a Kartvelian language that developed from Old Abzazian. It is the forty-ninth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.
Abzazian	Abzazian is a Kartvelian language that developed from Old Abzazian. It is the fiftieth most widely spoken language in the world, with over 100 million speakers.

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	JYVÄSKYLÄN YLIOPISTO JYVASKYLÄN AMMATTIKORKEAKOULU
Näyttökappaleiden luettelo perhelempojen elämä, on lähtökohta laulun esitykselle ja musiikille. Päähenkilön roolitusta. Päähenkilön haastat- teluja on alustavasti kartoitettu, heidän henkilöidensä kappaleita, sekä alustavasti kuunneltuja osia on esitetty. Musiikki on ollut mukana enimmäispäässä, muutamissa kappaleissa, mutta, kukaan ei ole ollut ollenkaan ammattilaisena kukaan esiintynyt. Ennen ei ollut. Se oli vain yksi.	Näyttökappaleiden luettelo - 2

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Exam page number - 4 -	1  1  1  1. The following text is a paragraph from a book. It is written in a formal, academic style. The text discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records in a laboratory setting. It emphasizes the need for precision and consistency in data collection and reporting. The author argues that without proper record-keeping, the results of an experiment cannot be reliably reproduced or compared with other studies. This is particularly true in fields where safety is a concern, as accurate records can help identify potential hazards and prevent accidents. The text concludes by stating that while maintaining records may seem like a tedious task, it is a crucial part of the scientific process and should be given the highest priority.	2  2  2  2. The following text is a paragraph from a book. It is written in a formal, academic style. The text discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records in a laboratory setting. It emphasizes the need for precision and consistency in data collection and reporting. The author argues that without proper record-keeping, the results of an experiment cannot be reliably reproduced or compared with other studies. This is particularly true in fields where safety is a concern, as accurate records can help identify potential hazards and prevent accidents. The text concludes by stating that while maintaining records may seem like a tedious task, it is a crucial part of the scientific process and should be given the highest priority.
Exam page number - 4 -	3  3  3  3. The following text is a paragraph from a book. It is written in a formal, academic style. The text discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records in a laboratory setting. It emphasizes the need for precision and consistency in data collection and reporting. The author argues that without proper record-keeping, the results of an experiment cannot be reliably reproduced or compared with other studies. This is particularly true in fields where safety is a concern, as accurate records can help identify potential hazards and prevent accidents. The text concludes by stating that while maintaining records may seem like a tedious task, it is a crucial part of the scientific process and should be given the highest priority.	4  4  4  4. The following text is a paragraph from a book. It is written in a formal, academic style. The text discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records in a laboratory setting. It emphasizes the need for precision and consistency in data collection and reporting. The author argues that without proper record-keeping, the results of an experiment cannot be reliably reproduced or compared with other studies. This is particularly true in fields where safety is a concern, as accurate records can help identify potential hazards and prevent accidents. The text concludes by stating that while maintaining records may seem like a tedious task, it is a crucial part of the scientific process and should be given the highest priority.

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