

## Block 4

2008-04-05

Svarshäfte nr.

# DELPROV 7

# ELFc

**Delprovet innehåller 20 uppgifter.**

### Anvisningar

Detta prov innehåller ett antal engelskspråkiga texter av olika längd. Till varje text hör en eller flera uppgifter, var och en med fyra svarsförslag. Endast ett är rätt, nämligen det som passar bäst i det givna sammanhanget.

**Observera att du ska lösa uppgifterna med ledning av den information som ges i respektive text.**

Alla svar ska föras in i svarshäftet. Det ska ske **inom** provtiden.

**Markera tydligt.**

Om du inte kan lösa en uppgift, försök då att bedöma vilket svarsförslag som verkar mest rimligt.  
Du får inget poängavdrag om du svarar fel.

På nästa sida börjar provet som innehåller **20 uppgifter**.

**Provtiden är 35 minuter.**

**BÖRJA INTE MED PROVET FÖRRÄN PROVLEDAREN SÄGER TILL.**

# Aspirin

Hardly a week goes by without reports of aspirin expanding its repertoire. You could easily think it was the latest wonder drug, but it is available from garages, newsagents and supermarkets. Research already shows it can reduce the likelihood of strokes, heart attacks and the risk of cancers. *Nature* magazine recently reported that it could treat turban tumours, a rare, inherited form of skin cancer.

So should we all take a pill a day? That's what Professor Nick Wald from the University of London has suggested in the *British Medical Journal (BMJ)*. He argues that if the over-55s took aspirin as part of a "polypill" with other drugs (such as those to lower blood pressure), it would have a major health impact on the West.

However, aspirin is a powerful drug. And, like any medicine, it has risks as well as benefits. Soon after the *Nature* report, the *BMJ* published research showing that aspirin increased the risk of miscarriage when taken by pregnant women. The risk was highest when aspirin was taken at the time of conception. In the study, 1,055 women in San Francisco who had positive pregnancy tests were asked about their use of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, types of painkillers that include aspirin. Women who had taken these drugs had almost double the risk of miscarriage compared with those who had not taken them.

The study shows only that aspirin is associated with miscarriage, not that it definitely causes it. But Dr Li De-Kun, an epidemiologist at the Kaiser Foundation Research Institute and one of the authors of the study, believes that women should discuss the results with their doctors.

Professor John Cleland, cardiologist at the University of Hull, believes that we may have embraced aspirin as a wonder drug too uncritically. "The idea that aspirin is cheap and harmless is beginning to evaporate," he says. "If you take aspirin, there is a risk of kidney failure and it is one of the commonest causes of major bleeding from the gut."

Aspirin is recommended for people who have already had a stroke or heart attack to prevent them having further attacks and is also used to treat heart failure. "Doctors should be really conservative about what they recommend in clinical practice," says Cleland. In people with heart failure, he is concerned that aspirin may counteract the proven and beneficial effects of drugs called ace inhibitors that major clinical trials show reduce the risk of death and hospitalisation.

Joe Collier, professor of medicines policy at St George's Hospital, London, believes that whatever doubts there are about aspirin, it has been an enormous life-saver. "I am sure that low-dose aspirin has saved millions of lives by stopping second heart attacks and strokes," he says.

What interests him most about the aspirin story is how it has taken the medical profession 100 years to begin to use aspirin to its full potential. "It is quite contrary to drug companies pushing through a drug and then replacing it, because the patent runs out – you never get to know the product fully. We are gradually learning about drugs such as aspirin, and morphine and water tablets."

At Cancer Research UK, they are feeling increasingly friendly towards aspirin. "My personal theory is that aspirin will be most useful in preventing cancers coming back, and aspirin is less toxic than many long-term chemotherapy drugs," says Dr Richard Sullivan. But he warns against people thinking that by taking aspirin they will ward off cancer. "For the average person to prevent cancer, if you smoke or if you are obese, then these are the risk factors to worry about," he says.

Sullivan doesn't take aspirin himself. "Anything you swallow has side effects and you should swallow as few things as possible to give yourself a healthy life," he says. "I don't think you should throw aspirin out to the general public at large. You should direct it to people who really need it, where the evidence shows it reduces risk."

LUISA DILLNER, THE GUARDIAN WEEKLY

## Questions

**1. What is implied about aspirin in the first two paragraphs?**

- A Although it is still a new drug, its results have been sensational
- B Optimism about its different effects seems to be almost without limits
- C Because it is so widely available, it may easily be misused
- D There is a risk that it will fail to meet the public's expectations

**2. What is Prof. Cleland's view of aspirin?**

- A He is sceptical about the general use of aspirin by heart-failure patients
- B He has no doubt that aspirin will ultimately prove its overall usefulness
- C He is worried that people may be afraid of taking aspirin as a normal painkiller
- D He believes that aspirin may strengthen the effectiveness of other heart medicines

**3. Why, chiefly, does Prof. Collier find aspirin such a fascinating drug?**

- A Because it presents a balanced mixture of risks and benefits
- B Because its supposed effects were long doubted by medical authorities
- C Because its extended use was long resisted by drug companies
- D Because it has step by step proved effective beyond its original purposes

**4. What is implied about the relationship between aspirin and cancer?**

- A Researchers believe in a more significant role for aspirin in cancer treatment
- B Aspirin as a risk factor for the emergence of cancer needs to be carefully looked into
- C Cancer researchers appear to have exaggerated the beneficial effects of aspirin
- D Aspirin may soon be proved effective in blocking the first signs of cancer in patients

**5. Which of the following statements reflects the majority view of the medical experts referred to in the article?**

- A Extensive research on aspirin shows it is time to use it to improve the future health status of the general public
- B There is no evidence that aspirin should be used in other ways than as a painkiller
- C Before the side effects of aspirin are better known, it would be unwise to put it to new large-scale medical uses
- D The idea that an old drug like aspirin could cure modern diseases is far-fetched

# Anne Lindbergh

The simple facts of Anne Lindbergh's life are that she married Charles Lindbergh, the first person to fly solo across the Atlantic, a feat that made him the world's most famous man; and that she endured what was called the "crime of the century" when their first child was kidnapped and found murdered. But Anne, far from being a simple soul, was interestingly complicated. Her husband was the simple one, a man happy mainly with machines.

In 1927, Charles Lindbergh, aged 25, until then an airmail pilot, flew a single-engined aircraft, "The Spirit of St Louis", from New York to Paris. Wildly enthusiastic crowds greeted him in France, and even wilder ones on his return to the United States. The Atlantic had often been flown before, but a lone challenger against the elements makes a special appeal to the public's imagination.

Lindbergh, the tall, shy hero of this seemingly crazy adventure, matched America's mood of the time. This was the "jazz age", driven by a madly speculative economy. Anne Morrow, as she then was, aged 21 and still at university, can be forgiven for writing in her diary about the impact on her of the unassuming "boy" who had pitted himself against nature, solely and bravely. She charmed the mythmaker at a reception in Mexico City, given by her father, the American ambassador. Two years later, in 1929, they were married. Charles, she wrote, was "a knight in shining armour, with myself as his devoted page." Later she was to observe that this was hardly a good basis for marriage.

The late 1920s and 1930s were a time of aviation feats. Anne and Charles flew here and there, setting new records, charting new air-routes and being feted by royals and dictators. She learnt to fly and became his co-pilot and navigator. Newspapers happily called them "the first couple of the skies, the eagle and his mate".

In 1932, their son was taken from their home in New Jersey. After ten weeks, the child was found dead, apparently killed on the night of the kidnapping. A carpenter was tried and executed for the crime in 1936. The Lind-

berghs had five other children, which suggested that their marriage was a close one. A. Scott Berg, who was given access to the family papers after Charles's death in 1974, wrote in a biography that the marriage was a "case history of control and repression". Some thought that Charles, at heart a mechanic, applied to personal matters the same control he sought with his machines.

Anne Lindbergh wrote 13 books. The best known is *Gift from the Sea*, published in 1955. It was an instant success and remained a bestseller for years. The book contains much homely philosophy. Contentment, she wrote, could be found through solitude and introspection. But perhaps more interestingly, her book foreshadowed the growth of the feminist movement in the United States. At 49, she no longer saw herself as the devoted page. Although Anne was hardly an everyday housewife herself, she echoed the experiences of millions of women when she wrote that the routine of the home "destroys the soul".

For many Americans *Gift from the Sea* was an antidote to *The Wave of the Future*, an isolationist manifesto she published in 1940 when Europe was in the grip of the Second World War. Isolationism was a widespread, and indeed respectable, political force until the United States was attacked by Japan in 1941. But her remarks that fascism and communism were inevitable effects of the times were not well received.

In a private letter she called Hitler "a very great man" but "not greedy for power". During a visit by the Lindberghs to Germany in 1938, Charles had received a medal from Hermann Goering, Hitler's air minister. Anne said later that she and Charles had at the time both been "very blind" to the evils of the system.

These days Charles Lindbergh still has his admirers. As for Anne Lindbergh, although she became aware of the flaws in her knight, Charles never quite lost his shine. He opened the door to "real life", she said.

THE ECONOMIST

## Questions

**6. What is suggested about Charles Lindbergh early on in the text?**

- A He was the first to cross the Atlantic in a plane
- B His celebrity status did not last very long
- C He was hardly a man of great intellectual depth
- D His reputation for bravery made him lonely

**7. What is implied about the early relationship between Anne and Charles?**

- A Charles obviously adored his wife
- B Anne's involvement was romantic but immature
- C They had few shared interests apart from flying
- D It was clearly a one-sided love affair

**8. What can be concluded about the Lindberghs' marriage?**

- A It was strengthened by the death of their kidnapped child
- B Both of them seemed to lack consideration and sensitivity
- C It was above all based on mutual respect and admiration
- D There was a vast gap between their public image and reality

**9. What, according to the text, made *Gift from the Sea* such a special book?**

- A It was the first official feminist manifesto published in the US
- B It provided personal glimpses of Anne Lindbergh's life as a homemaker
- C It gave expression to views widely held by American women fifty years ago
- D It was full of tips on how to handle the problems of a housewife's life

**10. What is implied about Anne Lindbergh's political views?**

- A She finally understood how naive she had been in the late 1930s
- B Her defence of isolationism in *The Wave of the Future* was clearly extremist
- C She remained a supporter of Hitler's fascist ideology all her life
- D Her ideas about world politics in the early 1940s won her a lot of respect

## AND HERE ARE SOME SHORTER TEXTS:

### Life in the U.S.

Legislators have often gone overboard in trying to curb citizens' behavior, but reality eventually sets in. Now, as some U.S. state legislatures repeal their centuries-old bans on Sunday liquor sales, others are trying novel ways of cracking down on what they see as leisurely lewdness and lollygagging.

#### Question

##### 11. What are we told here?

- A Selling alcohol on a Sunday is still forbidden in most of the U.S.
- B Some American lawmakers are keen on making people conform to their own moral standards
- C The U.S. government has rejected many laws as unrealistic and useless
- D Trying to tell people how they should live their lives is a strange idea to American politicians

### Gray Matter

Scientists have been looking for sex differences in the brain for ages. Many bold decrees have been issued. In the 19th century, the corpus callosum, a bundle of nerve fibers that connects the two hemispheres of the brain, was considered key to intellectual development. Accordingly, it was said to have a greater surface area in men. Then, in the 1980s, we were told that no, it is larger in women – which explains why the emotional right side of women's brains is more in touch with the analytical left side. Aha. That theory has since been discredited, and scientists remain at odds over who has the biggest and what it might mean. Stay tuned for more breaking news.

#### Questions

##### 12. What is the main point here?

- A There is no agreement about brain size differences between the sexes
- B The late 20th century meant a definite breakthrough in brain research
- C It is a scientific fact that women's brains function differently from men's
- D Brain size has lost much of its earlier interest as a hot field of research

##### 13. What else is suggested in the text?

- A There seems to be a clear connection between brain size and human intelligence
- B Research into differences between men's and women's brains is ethically questionable
- C 19th-century scientists seemed to have a prejudiced view of women's intellectual capacity
- D The importance of the left side of the brain for intellectual capacity has been exaggerated

## Education and Elections

Traditionally, higher education has played little part in British elections. University leaders have avoided megaphone, or even microphone, diplomacy, preferring behind-the-scenes lobbying and a discreet word in the ear of a minister or a No 10 adviser. It has been left to students to make a noise, though not, on the evidence of past elections, to much effect.

### Question

**14. What is implied here about the political aspects of British higher education?**

- A Lobbying in educational matters has proved an inefficient method
- B Higher-education authorities are about to change their low-key tactics
- C University students have shown little interest in changing things
- D Questions relating to universities have had limited political impact

## British Call Centres

The British call-centre industry can withstand competition from India with no net loss of jobs in the UK, according to a recent report. There is “no need to panic” over employment prospects in the UK, the report says. There has been a steady flow of announcements by companies, especially those in financial services, outsourcing jobs to India, where labour is much cheaper. This has provoked a strong reaction from trade unions, which are about to demand government action to protect call-centre jobs in the UK.

### Question

**15. What can be concluded in relation to call centres in Britain?**

- A Trade unions have forced the government to restrict further loss of jobs
- B Low-paid jobs in India will lead to long-term unemployment in the UK
- C Competition from India is a threat to the economy of British companies
- D Employees in the UK worry that jobs will be lost due to outsourcing

## Life Expectancy

A dramatic rise in life expectancy can hardly be described as the worst challenge that a society can face. Ask many parts of Africa, where dramatic falls in life expectancy are now common. Yet the rises recently reported in the journal *Science* pose jaw-dropping questions. Even existing projections were placing unprecedented demands on health, social service and social security plans. Reports that these projections were far too modest will redefine everything.

### Question

**16. What is the main point here?**

- A A substantial rise in life expectancy should not be seen as a problem
- B Previous forecasts appear to have underestimated future life expectancy
- C The possibility of a rise in life expectancy has come as a total surprise
- D The life expectancy figures reported in *Science* may not be accurate

In the following text there are gaps which indicate that something has been left out. Look at the four alternatives that correspond to each gap and decide which one best fits the gap. Then mark your choice on your answer sheet.

## Norwegian Salmon Crisis

Salmon stocks in Norway are under threat from a deadly parasite being spread by record numbers of a trout-salmon hybrid. The discovery has prompted Janne Sollie, the director of the Norwegian Directorate for Nature Management, to 17\_\_\_\_\_ increased efforts to sterilise the nation's 23 parasite-infested rivers with rotenone—a poison that kills the parasite, *Gyrodactylus salaris*, along with most other living creatures. The idea is to restock with hatchery-reared wild fish.

Acid rain, habitat destruction and escapees from fish farms also threaten Norwegian salmon stocks, but it is *Gyrodactylus* biologists fear the most. Poisoning a river with rotenone is a drastic but 18\_\_\_\_\_ fix. Norway has treated 27 rivers since 1981, only eight of which have become re-infested.

The burgeoning population of hybrids was discovered in the Vefsna river, which was thick with wild salmon until infested by the parasite in 1978. Biologists monitoring the waterway were surprised to notice a sudden increase in the number of young salmon in 1999—virtually unheard of in a river with such a long history of infestation. What is more, the young fish carried relatively few of the millimetre-long helminth parasites, suggesting the salmon had developed a natural immunity to the pest.

But the results of genetic studies show that the fish were not salmon at all, but a brown trout-salmon hybrid 19\_\_\_\_\_ to survive *Gyrodactylus* infestation. At least a third of the fish in the river were hybrids—an astounding number compared to the average hybridisation rate of about 0.3 per cent.

Ian Fleming, a salmon expert at Oregon State University who worked for ten years with Norwegian salmon stocks, says that if the hybrid fish inherit the brown trout's wanderlust and go from stream to stream, they could prove a potent carrier for 20\_\_\_\_\_ the parasite.

NANCY BAZILCHUK, NEW SCIENTIST

### Alternatives

17.

- A adjust to
- B call for
- C refer to
- D account for

18.

- A unlikely
- B cautious
- C untried
- D effective

19.

- A unfit
- B careful
- C able
- D helpless

20.

- A stopping
- B transmitting
- C fighting
- D converting