

Block 2

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Högskoleprovet

Svarshäfte nr.

DELPROV 3

ELFa

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.

Tillstånd har inhämtats att publicera det upphovsrättsligt skyddade material som ingår i detta prov.

Greenland Revisited

A review of *The Explorer's Daughter* by Kari Herbert

When she was ten months old, Kari Herbert's father took her and her mother to live in northwest Greenland with an indigenous tribe of hunters then known as Polar Eskimos. The family spent several happy years on Herbert Island (the name is a coincidence), a remote sliver of land that was home to what was then the second most northerly continuously inhabited settlement in the world. There was no running water in the 1970s, and the old women still grinned gummy smiles, their teeth worn to stumps from years of softening sealskins.

Kari's father, Wally Herbert, was and is a pioneering polar traveller. In 1969, with three other men and forty dogs, he made the first surface crossing of the Arctic Ocean by its longest axis. It took sixteen months, and the expedition is widely regarded as the first to have reached the North Pole on foot. Herbert is one of Britain's greatest explorers, but because he does not elbow himself onto telly to shout about his achievements, almost no one has heard of him. He had to wait until the Millennium to be knighted.

Sir Wally admired the Eskimo hunters, and celebrated them in books and films (his wife published an account of them, too). In this thoughtful volume, Kari wanted, she says, to continue a family tradition and 'document the lives and dreams of this extraordinary community on the precipice of change'. So, after thirty years, she went back to see what had happened to the place.

Dark forces had been unleashed: in the family which had taken the Herberts under their wing when they first arrived, the mother had murdered the father. Kari was embraced by those who were left, and stayed in their home between camping trips – though it was not on Herbert Island itself, as that had been deserted. It was in the adjacent mainland village of Qaanaaq.

These days 'Polar Eskimos' refer to themselves as Inughuit (meaning 'the Real People'), and Kari Herbert sets

out their attitudes to everything from sex to nappy-usage, as well as explaining land ownership legislation, the justice system and the struggle for identity – the Inughuit, she says, 'are desperate to be linked more with the Canadian Inuit instead of Denmark'.

The ghosts of some of the old traditions linger in a modern guise. Overall what Kari Herbert found, however, inevitably betrayed her warm memories. Alcohol loomed large. Qaanaaq has one of the highest per capita serious crime figures in the world, and Kari was deeply shaken at the extent of child sex abuse. 'I found myself encountering a desperate need', she writes plaintively, 'to hold onto the safe and perfect ideal of our first time here.'

Wanting to give the Inughuit a voice for once, wherever possible Kari Herbert lets them speak for themselves, and she lards the prose with direct speech. The emotional heart of the book is the profound empathy she feels for the people.

Despite this affection, Kari Herbert tries not to romanticise. Not everyone is friendly to her, she witnesses scenes of appalling debauchery, and sometimes she is depressed at the 'lifeless' nature of the modern community. At the end of the book she achieves some kind of closure when she visits an even remoter village that is still reminiscent of her childhood home.

Full of tenderness, Kari Herbert is a most likeable narrator and companion. As a writer she has some way to go. Her prose is as flat as the tundra, the clichés clunking along like floes in the ocean. The book could have been shorter and it would have benefited from a few jokes. But a visceral emotion sets it apart from the standard anthropological tract. Part memoir, part travel book, part social history, *The Explorer's Daughter* is also and above all a threnody for a place and a time that have gone for ever.

SARA WHEELER, LITERARY REVIEW

Questions

1. What is implied about Herbert Island during Kari Herbert's early childhood?

- A It had got its name after a previous visit by Kari's famous father
- B Hunting seals was still the inhabitants' main occupation
- C The islanders suffered from an ever-increasing shortage of freshwater
- D It had only recently been colonized by Greenland Eskimos

2. What had happened to the "Polar Eskimos" among whom Kari Herbert lived as a small child?

- A By now, the people she had once known so well were all gone
- B Only a few of them had chosen to stay in the same homes as thirty years ago
- C Despite necessary modernisation, their social values had remained intact
- D Most of the things she remembered about them had changed beyond recognition

3. How does Kari Herbert feel about the modern Inughuit community she describes?

- A She manages to see things through the eyes of the Inughuit of today, although she is nostalgic at times
- B Her warm feelings for her former friends are ruined by her contempt for their new lifestyle
- C Above all, she is furious at the unfair way people in Qaanaaq have been treated by the authorities in Denmark
- D Her dominant feelings are horror and disgust at the Inughuit people's present way of life

4. What is implied about Kari Herbert's way of writing?

- A Her focus on her own feelings makes her book too much of an ego trip
- B Some readers may find her constant seriousness a bit overwhelming
- C The intellectual qualities of her book are strengthened by her sentimental style
- D Her use of language has a distinctly original and personal ring to it

5. What is the reviewer's main impression of Kari Herbert's book?

- A It provides a lot of new information about Inughuit life in the 21st century
- B Its strongest point is its cool-headed views on the necessity of social change
- C It can be viewed as a sad memorial to a way of life that has now ceased to exist
- D Its chief message is that it is not too late to improve conditions for the Inughuit

Marie Curie

A review of a book by Barbara Goldsmith

Hindsight is the bane of biography. Feminism is one of the most distorting of lenses. To see Marie Curie forced to sit among the audience in Stockholm while her husband, Pierre, gave the lecture following their joint receipt of the 1903 Nobel Prize in physics is infuriating. What a way to treat a woman! One of the strengths of *Obsessive Genius*, Barbara Goldsmith's excellent short biography of Marie Curie, is its suppression of anger.

Goldsmith tells the remarkable story of the first woman to win a Nobel Prize without anachronistic editorializing. The facts of a working woman's life in the late 19th century speak for themselves.

Marie Curie, born Marya Skłodowska in Warsaw in 1867, of scholarly parents of modest means, married in Paris in 1895. She and Pierre Curie fell in love over his invention, the quadrant electrometer, in the Parisian industrial college where he worked. He was not looking for a wife any more than she was husband-hunting. But he recognized a soul mate. Providing her space in his lab, he suggested she work on Becquerel rays – energetic rays given off by uranium and several other elements. With his equipment and instructions, she found she could discover new elements by measuring their radioactivity.

That Marya Skłodowska became Marie Curie was owed to Warsaw University's ban on women. She and her older sister, Bronya, encouraged by their intellectual father, were superb students. When Bronya moved to Paris in order to take a medical degree, Marya worked as a governess to help with costs and continued her self-education, helped by the mathematics problems her father sent her to solve. Her prospects changed when Bronya, now married and living in Paris, persuaded her to revive her dreams of studying at the Sorbonne. She began at last, becoming one of only 23 women of the 2,000 science students at the Sorbonne, and only one of two to work for a degree in science.

The race was on to discover new elements that produced more radioactivity than uranium. The year after her first child was born, she discovered radium. Neither she

nor Pierre Curie suspected that radioactivity was harmful. Their hands, their clothes and their equipment were contaminated. When Pierre was given, at last, a chair at the Sorbonne and Marie made head of research, he was already limping from bone deterioration.

Both Curies, like many scientists of the time, were interested in the spirit world. If electromagnetic waves could carry telegraph messages across space, why not across time? When, in 1906, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon, Marie often addressed him directly in her diary. Two years later the Sorbonne gave her his chair, making her its first woman professor.

In 1911 Marie Curie was awarded her second Nobel Prize, this time in chemistry, for the isolation of the elements of polonium and radium. By the time she made her first trip to the United States, radium was the glamour substance of high society and was added to products like face cream and lipstick. The Curie myth had its own rewards. She succeeded in raising money to continue the research of the Curie Institute, largely from those thinking she was seeking a cure for cancer.

Covered in lesions, Marie Curie died in 1934. To the end, she denied that her beloved radium had killed her. However, in 1956, the death of her daughter, Irène Joliot-Curie (the second woman to win a Nobel science prize), was attributed to leukemia from exposure to radioactive substances. Irène's husband, Frédéric, approached the same fate two years later, he called it "our occupational disease."

Marie Curie would not have cared. As seen in Goldsmith's poignant – and scientifically lucid – portrait, she was a depressed, obsessive genius. Life itself was less important than work. Could Marie Curie have achieved so much without the depression? Probably. Without the obsession? Probably not.

BRENDA MADDOX, THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW

Questions

6. What is implied by the reviewer in the first two paragraphs?

- A Goldsmith shows a lack of concern for Marie Curie as a woman
- B Today's feminists can find little of obvious interest in the case of Marie Curie
- C Goldsmith refuses to moralize about Marie Curie's situation
- D It was thanks to her husband that Marie Curie was also given a Nobel Prize

7. What are we told in connection with Marie Curie's family?

- A Her Polish parents could not afford to let her study at Warsaw University
- B Her sister got her medical degree at the expense of Marie's career
- C Her parents and sister provided financial support during her years in Paris
- D Her father took a keen interest in her progress as a science student

8. What was the situation like for female scientists in Marie Curie's days, according to the text?

- A Women aiming at a science career were banned from most universities
- B The share of female as opposed to male scientists was extremely small
- C Women's research was usually judged by other standards than men's
- D Many gifted female students lost interest in science once they were married

9. What is implied about the Curies' professional careers in relation to their personal lives?

- A Their competitive instincts sometimes threatened to ruin their married life
- B Marie took advantage of her husband's status as a professor at the Sorbonne
- C Their joint fame as brilliant scientists came at a heavy personal price
- D Pierre's success was due basically to his wife's path-breaking findings

10. Which of the following statements about radium is true, according to the text?

- A Radium rays were long believed to provide a bridge to the non-physical world
- B It was only gradually that its deadly effects were fully understood
- C The use of radium for cosmetic purposes was still fashionable in the 1950's
- D The Curies' research proved that it posed serious health risks

AND HERE ARE SOME SHORTER TEXTS:

Indian Cuisine

There has been only one story in the realm of Indian cuisine of late, and that's contemporization. Across the world, Indian restaurants are being revamped, with interiors that look like they've been inspired by a fashionable Ayurvedic resort. Foodwise, heavy curries are being replaced with more subtly flavored dishes. As a result, interest in the cuisine has been revived and a rush of cookbooks has come on the market to cater for it.

Therapy

The brains of depressed people respond differently to cognitive therapy than to drug therapy, according to a University of Toronto study. Neither treatment appears to work better than the other, researchers found, but the difference should help doctors understand why one treatment works for some but not for others.

Question

11. What is said here?

- A Both Indian restaurants and Indian cooking are in a process of change
- B Extensive modernization is threatening the soul of Indian cooking
- C Indian restaurants still mostly serve hot traditional Indian food
- D Indian cooking is now in less demand than it used to be

Question

12. What can be concluded from this text?

- A The result of the study is unlikely to have any practical relevance for depressed individuals
- B It is hardly possible to adjust treatment to individual patients' needs
- C The two types of therapy studied turned out to be equally effective for most individuals
- D Future care may be determined on a more individual basis than earlier

Rock Posters

The vibrating colors and illegible typographic lettering of psychedelic concert posters in the late 60's gave us a universal graphic language for the hippie sex, drugs and rock'n'roll era. Posters were designed to advertise bands, appeal to aficionados and offend everyone else. Hip-capitalist entrepreneurs, however, quickly reduced real psychedelia to a youth-culture style that sold everything from tie-dyed neckties to Volkswagen vans.

What came next, in the 70's, was punk music – and an anarchic graphic sensibility typified by D.I.Y. (Do It Yourself), a deliberately clumsy hodgepodge of images that were cut and pasted and frequently stolen and photocopied. Punk was known for its ransom-note aesthetic; it broke the tenets of legibility but telegraphed clear-coded messages to its audience.

Business Worldwide

French retail group Carrefour has announced the sale of its Japanese and Mexican operations. The world's second largest retailer needs to focus on its flagging domestic hypermarket business. Net profits slid 15% last year to €1.39 billion.

Questions

13. What is said here about posters in the late 60's?

- A They were intended to please the eyes of as many people as possible
- B Their most controversial expressions were modified for marketing purposes
- C They were mainly used to create an interest in little-known rock bands
- D Their long-term effect was a more liberal attitude to the use of drugs

14. Which of the following statements is true of both psychedelic and punk posters, according to the text?

- A They hardly demonstrated any clear artistic awareness
- B They appealed to both the younger and the older generation
- C They can not be said to have been particularly easy to read
- D They were intended to be commercial rather than artistic

Question

15. What is the main point in this text?

- A Carrefour should pay more attention to its foreign investments
- B There is little reason for Carrefour to abandon its interests overseas
- C Carrefour's new strategy will hardly change its long-term situation
- D It is necessary for Carrefour to do something to improve its results

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.

Vitamin E

Vitamin E was once thought by some to be the cure for nearly everything. Observational studies suggested that moderately high doses (400 International Units, or IUs) could prevent heart disease, cancer and dementia – and make your skin glow, too. But lately scientists, using more rigorous tests, have had trouble substantiating some of those **16**_____.

Now comes what may be the crowning blow – at least with respect to staving off heart disease. A double-blind, placebo-controlled trial found that taking 400 IUs of vitamin E each day did nothing to prevent heart attacks or strokes in a group of nearly 10,000 mostly elderly patients with cardiovascular disease or diabetes. This **17**_____ news comes on the heels of a recent finding that vitamin E confers no cardiac advantage on healthy women aged 45 or older.

What immediately grabbed everyone's attention was the discovery that vitamin E slightly **18**_____ the risk of heart failure. However, there is no need to panic. If you take a multivitamin, you're getting only 30 IUs of vitamin E, and this has long been shown to be a safe amount. And 400 IUs may yet prove to be fine.

For complicated statistical reasons, the heart-failure finding could easily be a fluke, the study's coordinating investigator readily **19**_____. What it all boils down to is this: vitamin E probably doesn't prevent heart disease. But that doesn't mean it's useless.

There is strong evidence from other studies that moderately high doses of vitamin E may delay the onset of macular degeneration and boost the immune system in the elderly. **20**_____, one thing is certain: vitamin E is not the miracle cure it once seemed to be.

CHRISTINE GORMAN, TIME

Alternatives

16.

- A problems
- B factors
- C benefits
- D experiments

17.

- A disappointing
- B dubious
- C expected
- D trivial

18.

- A downplayed
- B increased
- C stabilized
- D lowered

19.

- A believes
- B denies
- C implies
- D admits

20.

- A Consequently
- B Thus
- C Nonetheless
- D Truly