

Block 4

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Svarshäfte nr.

Högskoleprovet

DELPROV 7

ELF o

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.

Making It

A review of *The Craftsman* by Richard Sennett

In the late 1920s, the philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein designed and built a house in Vienna for his sister. Wittgenstein's family was extremely wealthy and the building proceeded without the usual financial constraint. In one famous instance, to better satisfy his sense of proportion, Wittgenstein had the drawing room ceiling torn out and rebuilt three centimeters higher.

As a novice architect, Wittgenstein obviously had large ambitions. "I am not interested in erecting a building," he once wrote, "but in ... presenting to myself the foundations of all possible buildings." Whether or not his sister's house approached this high ideal, Wittgenstein himself judged the finished building to be austere and sterile. It has "good manners," he later wrote, but not "primordial life," no "health."

There is a strong link, Richard Sennett argues, between what Wittgenstein learned by building a house and the turn that his philosophy subsequently took, away from rigorous logic and toward a playful engagement with common speech, paradox and parable.

This is a large claim in regard to a career in philosophy, but it becomes plausible in context, for Sennett's book gathers case after case in which we see how the work of the hand can inform the work of the mind. Moreover, it is through his insistence that thought arises in relation to craft that Sennett comes to one of his more intriguing interventions, a reimagining of the Enlightenment in terms not of ideas but of how craftsmen learned to work.

Using craftsmen as symbols of the Enlightenment turns out to be part of an argument that Sennett is conducting with one of his teachers, Hannah Arendt. In her own portrait of the human condition, Arendt distinguished between the world of animal needs and a "higher" world of art, politics and philosophy. This division is, for Sennett, a serious philosophical mistake with ethical and political consequences. It isn't only that it demeans those who labor with their hands, but that it fails to recognize one of the foundations of good citizenship and cannot then imagine the kind of democracy in which governance is widely diffused, not given over to expert elites.

For it is Sennett's contention that "nearly anyone can become a good craftsman" and that "learning to work well enables people to govern themselves and so become good citizens." This line of thought depends, among other things, upon the Enlightenment assumption that craft abilities are innate and widely distributed, and that, when rightly stimulated and trained, they allow craftsmen to become knowledgeable and public persons.

The assumption that craft abilities are widely diffused leads Sennett into a meditation on our love of those intelligence tests by which we supposedly single out the very smart and the very stupid so that some will go to college and others go to bagging groceries. Sennett points out that such sorting ignores the "densely populated middle ground" where most of the population is actually found. Rather than celebrating a "common ground of talents," we tend to inflate "small differences in degree into large differences in kind" and so legitimate existing systems of privilege. Thinking of the median as the mediocre creates an excuse for neglect. This is one reason, Sennett argues, that "it proves so hard to find charitable contributions to vocational schools" while currently the wealth of the Ivy League schools is compounding at an astounding rate.

Sennett builds his argument slowly and allows himself many seeming digressions, a method that sometimes makes for frustrating reading. It wasn't until the final pages of *The Craftsman* that its organizing ideas crystallized for me, and at 300 pages that's a long time to wait. It may be that Sennett knows the foundations of his own approach so well that he forgets that others do not.

All this said, rather than demanding a spine of overt ideas, it may be better to read a book like this for the companionship of its inquiring intelligence.

LEWIS HYDE, THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW

Questions

1. What, according to Sennett, were the consequences of Wittgenstein's experiences as a builder?

- A Wittgenstein realized that he should concentrate on philosophical issues
- B Wittgenstein's philosophical approach became more relaxed
- C Wittgenstein's philosophy became increasingly theoretical
- D Wittgenstein's philosophical career paralleled that of a builder

2. Why is Hannah Arendt mentioned in the text?

- A Sennett questions her views on people's overall potential
- B Her views on manual skills have influenced Sennett
- C She and Wittgenstein share the same views on democracy
- D She emphasizes the cultural value of the work of the hand

3. What is implied about the Enlightenment?

- A Manual skills were looked upon as inferior to scientific achievements
- B Its values have come into focus lately and are being seriously questioned
- C Manual skills were valued as a good basis for developing intellectual maturity
- D Its values have never been disputed and are still valid

4. How does Sennett look upon intelligence tests?

- A They tend to focus on the wrong things
- B They are useful as evaluation tools
- C They are invaluable for most people
- D They categorize people in sophisticated ways

5. Which of the following statements best describes the reviewer's opinion of Sennett's book?

- A It is provocative but reader-friendly
- B It is deeply disturbing
- C It is a very heavy read
- D It is learned and amusing

Thor Heyerdahl

Thor Heyerdahl was one of the great individualistic standard-bearers of mid-20th-century adventure. In 1947 he and his five-person crew climbed aboard *Kon-Tiki*, an experimental balsa raft, and swept atop the Pacific's Humboldt current from Peru to the Tuamotu Islands – and into history. His achievement, Heyerdahl announced to the world, proved that New World mariners from the east might have sailed into Polynesia, contradicting the general assumption that it had been populated from the west.

Today there is no question that *Kon-Tiki* demonstrated, in the words of archaeologist Glyn Daniel, the possibility – but not the actuality – of entering the Pacific from east to west on a balsa raft. The project lay at the heart of Heyerdahl's life's work – trying to prove his conviction that the cultures of the ancient world were sometimes linked by sailors who could cross oceans.

To establish the dry-land archaeological support for this hypothesis, in 1952–53 Heyerdahl travelled to the Galapagos Islands, lying on the equator 800 km to the west of Ecuador. Shards of what were suggested to be pre-Incan pots challenged the view that there had been no pre-European visitors there.

This was just the prelude to his expeditions to Easter Island (Rapa Nui), set remotely apart to the south-east of the Tuamotu Archipelago. Following that venture, he became interested in the feasibility of crossing the Atlantic in reed boats, and then in the possibility of ancient feats of seafaring in the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean.

Streaming through all the extensive body of published work that Heyerdahl produced is the complex, contradictory persona of a man who thought like an outsider, but not an outcast. Demanding, opinionated, but sensitive and kind, throughout his career he stubbornly cast himself in steady counterpoint to academia. He refused to play by the most basic rules of academic interchange, yet bristled when faced with criticism, and promptly took his case to the welcoming court of public opinion.

From 1939 to 1940 Heyerdahl pursued his theory of native-American movements into the Pacific by looking for a “missing link” in British Columbia. He believed that an early Stone Age people from southeast Asia had crossed the Pacific to North America and had set off again for Polynesia at some point before 1000AD. Certain artefact and language characteristics suggested to him that there might be a connection between peoples in Malaysia, Polynesia and – at the apex of this distended and still unproven theoretical triangle – some of the native-American tribes of British Columbia.

In 1958 Heyerdahl published *Aku Aku: The Secret of Easter Island*, an imaginative, even fanciful, but engrossing yarn of “secret caves” and “ghostly” ceremonies, woven around the island's imposing sculptures. It became immensely popular mainstream reading and encouraged a welcome upsurge in modern tourism to the island. Those interested in more solid information turned to the expedition's formidable formal report, a landmark in Pacific studies. The presence of the sweet potato, an indigenous South American plant, in Polynesia by 1000AD, remains the most convincing evidence of human contact between the two regions.

Heyerdahl published extensively, lectured widely, made documentary films – the 1951 Oscar-winning *Kon-Tiki* made an indelible impression – received numerous awards and was granted several honorary degrees. He encouraged conservation and environmental awareness, and enjoyed the undisputed celebrity status of world figure and Norwegian national treasure.

In the field of Polynesian studies he made three enduring contributions: the notion of the sea as connector, not a barrier; the now indisputable fact of contact between South America and Polynesia; and his generous support of modern archaeology. His thirst for knowledge provided the driving force for new archaeological discoveries.

JO ANNE VAN TILBURG, THE GUARDIAN WEEKLY

Questions

6. What is said about the Kon-Tiki expedition?

- A It established as a fact that ancient sailors had crossed the Pacific
- B It was irrelevant to Heyerdahl's original ideas about Polynesia
- C It confirmed that the New World had been colonized from the east
- D It provided no definitive proof concerning Polynesia's early history

7. What are we told about Heyerdahl's research on the Galapagos Islands?

- A His findings disputed earlier accounts of the islands' history
- B He found traces of European settlements on the islands
- C His findings disproved Incan presence on the islands
- D He concluded that the islands had been colonized from Easter Island

8. What is implied about Heyerdahl as a person?

- A He was an adventurer and not engaged in serious research
- B He was uninterested in a conventional university career
- C He was too full of himself to care about other people
- D He was unsure about his own academic potential

9. Which of the following statements is most in agreement with Heyerdahl's view of early Polynesian history?

- A North America was the original Stone Age home of the people who settled Polynesia
- B People from Polynesia and Malaysia could understand each other's languages
- C Some native-American tribes in British Columbia once came from Polynesia
- D Polynesians and some native-American peoples had a common Stone Age origin

10. What is implied about Heyerdahl's expedition to Easter Island?

- A Its results were greeted with scepticism by experts on Polynesia
- B Its discovery of a previously unknown plant was a biological sensation
- C It established a connection between Polynesia and South America
- D It gave rise to a great book but produced little of scientific value

AND HERE ARE SOME SHORTER TEXTS:

Prairie Voles

They have been the pin-up boys of the moral right for decades: prairie vole males look after babies, build nests, stick to one partner – and make ideal models for humans. It was even thought that studies of their brain chemistry, which indicated that their monogamy appeared to be controlled by hormones, suggested ways in which drugs could help to cure errant humans. But this convenient notion has been demolished by scientists who discovered that ‘monogamous’ prairie voles are really just a bunch of randy rodents. A study has displayed considerable sexual promiscuity. Almost a quarter of litters were found not to have been fathered by the live-in partner of the mother prairie vole.

The Suffragettes

The Suffragette mythology – that it was a mass movement, that militancy won the vote, that there was no threat to life, that forcible feeding outraged public opinion, and that they enjoyed popular support – originated because the Pankhurst family (Emmeline, Christabel and Sylvia) were brilliant propagandists, but no more truthful than any other group of politicians or pressure group leaders.

Mozart and Schubert

Mozart’s first unshakeable repertory pieces – the ‘Little G minor’ Symphony and the cantata ‘Exultate, jubilate’ – date from his 17th year; at the same age Schubert composed both his wonderfully vital Symphony No 2 and ‘Gretchen at the Spinning-wheel’, one of the defining masterpieces of the romantic Lieder tradition. How could a 17-year-old boy from a cosy middle-class Viennese background have achieved such empathy with a passionate young woman, painfully aware that she is about to be betrayed? In the words of the influential Austrian critic Richard Heuberger, with Gretchen Schubert created ‘something new, of unprecedented power, the first composition in a hitherto unknown form, the first modern German song’. Something new, of unprecedented power – you could hardly say that of ‘Exultate, jubilate’, deliciously charming though it is.

Question

11. What are we told?

- A Prairie vole living is the perfect model of how to form core families
- B Drugs have been produced from male prairie vole brain tissue
- C Studies have shown that prairie voles are unable to take care of their young
- D The picture of the male prairie vole as the perfect family man has been challenged

Question

12. What is the main point in this text?

- A The Suffragettes are well-known mythological figures
- B The Suffragettes were well regarded by most people
- C The Suffragettes behaved in the same way as most agitators
- D The Suffragettes were a historical military movement

Question

13. What is implied in this text?

- A Mozart and Schubert followed similar paths in their musical development
- B Mozart outperformed Schubert already as a 17-year-old as a composer of symphony music
- C Schubert had a serious affair with Gretchen for whom he composed a special song
- D Schubert, in contrast to Mozart, composed music of great depth at an early age

Market Lunacy

The belief that lunar cycles affect how we think and act is widespread and old as the hills, yet, understandably, scholars have struggled to find evidence to support it. That's not necessarily because the belief isn't valid, the problem could be that many studies examine extreme behaviour and thus work with small samples. So in a study, stock markets are being investigated, where hundreds of millions of people make countless decisions daily. After all, researchers point out, if a full moon brings on depression and pessimism, as legend has it, mightn't it trigger a gloomy outlook about future cash flows, leading to risk-averse investing and causing stock prices – and returns on investments – to tank?

Mussels

Mussels are the traditional food of many of the indigenous peoples of the Pacific coast of North America – including the Quileutes. Certain coastal peoples have long avoided harvesting shellfish during warm seasons or when bioluminescence was observed in ocean waters – strategies that predate modern protection against algal toxins that can be ingested with fish and shellfish. Today the Quileutes are collaborating with scientists on new monitoring tools.

Schooling

Kids who attend schools that teach self-discipline and motivation, often achieved through mentoring and career guidance, are less likely to engage in crime, more likely to finish high school and earn higher wages, according to a recent study. This suggests that policy makers should push schools to teach life skills, especially to disadvantaged kids who receive poor discipline or little encouragement at home.

Question

14. What is suggested in this text?

- A Stock brokers seem to be very much affected by lunar cycles
- B The results of the current lunar cycle effect study remain to be published
- C There is now clear evidence that the lunar cycle plays a role in times of depression
- D It has been shown that the lunar cycle has no visible effect on humans

Question

15. What are we told about the Quileutes?

- A They work closely with researchers to increase the mussel harvest
- B In their culture, seafood is regarded with scepticism as a source of nutrition
- C They are Native Americans belonging to an old farming community
- D In their culture, it has long been known when to catch and eat shellfish

Question

16. What is the main point here?

- A Schools usually fail to do much about students' low motivation
- B A school's principal job is to develop each student's unique intellectual abilities
- C Raising students' awareness of good habits should be a main concern for schools
- D Schools should be blamed for some students' poor grades

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.

Surveying the Solar System

Mars Bay at Ascension Island was the place where a young astronomer made the best 19th-century estimate of the solar system. The man who did it was Scottish astronomer David Gill, who was only 34 when he **17**_____ this remarkable result in 1877.

The expedition was based on an idea hundreds of years old. Johannes Kepler's laws of planetary motion, the first of which was announced in 1605, made it possible to **18**_____ a map of the solar system that showed the orbits of all the planets relative to one another. Only the scale was missing.

However, astronomers could calculate the absolute distances between any of the planets if ever they determined how far apart in miles or kilometers any two planets were at a given time. In theory, it's simple to find the distance between Earth and another nearby planet: Separate two observers on Earth by a known distance and have them simultaneously record the position of the planet against the invariant backdrop of stars or the face of the Sun. Each observer will see the planet at a **19**_____ different position on the backdrop; they can then calculate the distance of the planet from Earth by simple triangulation.

Gill realized there was a better way. His method only needed one observer, at one site, using one piece of equipment. **20**_____, by making the necessary observations over many nights, the data would be sufficient even if a few evenings were cloudy. His idea was to view Mars when that planet was closest to Earth.

AMERICAN SCIENTIST

Alternatives

17.

- A achieved
- B recovered
- C collected
- D attached

18.

- A paint
- B exploit
- C find
- D construct

19.

- A barely
- B largely
- C slightly
- D brightly

20.

- A At the least
- B On the contrary
- C Furthermore
- D Accidentally