

Block 4

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Svarshäfte nr.

Högskoleprovet

DELPROV 7

ELFg

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.

The Zürau Aphorisms

A review of a book with texts by Franz Kafka

Some writers are not only great in their writing but also generate an industry about their very name. Byron did, Wordsworth (the better poet) didn't. Dickens did and George Eliot didn't. Thomas Mann, Musil and Rilke did not, while Kafka not only did but went on to become one of the pillars of modern consciousness, the equal of Freud, Einstein and Picasso.

It must have something to do with hitting a nerve in humanity at large. As for Kafka, he was unknown in his own time. He is the patron saint of every geek who rules the world by being locked and unrecognised inside his bedroom after school or work. His core writing – the three novels – was not published until after his death. Dying from tuberculosis in 1924 at the age of 40, he viewed his work as demonic and asked his friend Max Brod to burn it. Brod, who was small, dedicated and humpbacked, disobeyed, and the rest was literary history.

Or was eventually. The Brod papers, after many vicissitudes, didn't find their safe haven in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, until 1961. And it's hard to believe now, but Kafka's reputation is entirely post-1945. A Europe ravaged by two ideologies looked into this slim body of work – a few weird thrillers from the fringe of German-speaking culture – and found everything foreshadowed in prose of arresting clarity. But the genius of Kafka is that he is not a political writer confined to time and place. He created the template of modernist alienation, relativity, social mechanisation, existentialism, the loosening of cause and effect, the innocent as criminal. But lacking theories or answers, his stories become parables – increasingly so – for the human predicament, the whole point being that the solution to the mystery is unreachable.

Zürau is a village in northern Bohemia, and Kafka went there in September 1917 to stay with his sister.

Roberto Calasso, a publisher from Milan, was researching his own book on Kafka in the Bodleian Library when, turning to the Zürau folder, he contemplated some

scraps of onion-skin paper inscribed and numbered, and “although these fragments have been published and translated many times”, they had never been published as a group unto themselves. So he decided to do it.

Calasso says that in *The Zürau Aphorisms* Kafka is addressing theological or philosophical questions for the only time on paper. This is slightly misleading. They seem to be another example of the way Kafka embodied the mystery, rather than attempted to account for it. The short phrases create a conceptual labyrinth as ingenious and unsettling as any found in the author's major work, one in which you can become lost and terrified. It is better to treat them as puzzles, haikus, stimuli, little rockets sent up into a big dark sky; anything but conclusions. Which is not to say they aren't profound. They are very varied, too, with the marvellous trick of being both razor-sharp and perplexing, and like all Kafka's work, they are “open”, taking one towards speculation.

But although Calasso was in the presence of Kafka in the Bodleian Library, are we honestly in his presence here? Despite plenty of room, with only one aphorism per page, the German originals are not supplied, only translations by Michael Hofmann. And the book form is not Kafka's, but Calasso's. Nobody knows how Kafka would have chosen to present this material. Maybe not at all.

Am I being mean to Calasso? Heaven knows, the book trade needs all the intellectuals it can get. But I think he would agree that what we have here is of the Kafka industry rather than of Kafka himself. There are just too many layers of wrapping.

So how finally to characterise this book? As a beautifully designed stocking-filler for Diane Keaton to give to Woody Allen, though not, I think, vice versa.

DUNCAN FALLOWELL, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

Questions

1. What are we told in the first paragraph?

- A Many writers are forced to use their names as a brand
- B The book industry uses famous writers in their marketing
- C Some writers become more than their actual works
- D Freud and Kafka are considered the most conscious writers

2. What are we told about Kafka's work?

- A It was published by the early 1940's
- B Most of it was written in Zürau
- C It was very limited in quantity
- D Most of it was written in his bedroom

3. What is said about Max Brod?

- A He was Kafka's most disloyal friend
- B He saved Kafka's writings
- C He published much of Kafka's material
- D He was one of Kafka's colleagues

4. What, according to the text, is so special about Kafka's writing?

- A It seems to be significant in any kind of situation
- B It is a political manifesto for his time
- C It provides answers to many of humanity's problems
- D It describes war-torn Europe in a fascinating manner

5. What does the book *The Zürau Aphorisms* consist of?

- A Previously unknown material written by Kafka
- B Original German material written by Kafka
- C Translated texts written by Kafka and previously published
- D Translated texts written by Kafka together with his sister

Africa's Wildlife Parks

The airport at Arba Minch, down in the rift valley of southern Ethiopia, is brand new and fully staffed. A bit overstaffed, you might say, since there are only two scheduled flights a week. But they are expecting more flights now that there are new managers at the nearby Nechisar National Park. Tourists will soon be flocking here to see elephants and giant Nile crocodiles.

Nechisar is close to the border with Kenya. Ethiopia wants a Kenyan-style network of wildlife parks to service a Kenyan-style tourist industry. And, again, following the model of Kenya, the country's leaders have been throwing the locals out of the park to achieve the ultimate safari experience for western visitors: wildlife without people. It stinks.

Last year, some 5,000 people from the Kore tribe were escorted from their thatched huts in Nechisar and dumped onto distant land owned by other rural communities. No compensation, no nothing. The Guji-Oromo tribe and their 20,000 cattle are also being targeted: there have been reports of huts being burnt. To make matters worse, the park will be surrounded by an electric fence that will prevent many of the displaced from walking through the park to the nearest town, already a day's walk away.

If this were at the behest of the Ethiopian government alone, it would be bad enough. But the expulsions reached a peak in the weeks before the handover of the park to the African Parks Foundation. This is a Dutch-owned private foundation, funded by the US and the EU, which claims the backing of Nelson Mandela as well as numerous environmental groups around the world for its mission to bring a new professionalism to parks management in Africa.

The foundation offers to take over moribund parks from African governments, find international funding to spruce them up, and then get the tourists rolling in. It is building up a portfolio of parks across Africa and stresses its openness and commitment to working with local communities. In the case of Nechisar, it says the relocation was a government action "undertaken with the consent

of the people involved". But African conservation veteran Anthony Hall-Martin says that clearing the park of people was a prerequisite for the foundation's involvement in managing the park.

This kind of thing really ought to be history. Tourists should not be offered safaris from which all local people have been surgically removed. Of course, many national parks around the world, and particularly in Africa, have been created at the expense of the locals. But more far-sighted environment groups, such as WWF, have undergone a cultural revolution since the 1990s and now argue that conservation can be successful only if carried out with the consent and involvement of the traditional inhabitants of the land. Now it seems the privatisation of Africa's parks is heralding a return to the bad old days.

Ironically, Kenya – Ethiopia's model – is trying to back-track from this kind of heavy-handed environmentalism. A fifth of the country is given over to big game parks and tourism. Even so, the animals spend most of their time outside the parks, and the landowners – big and small, white and black – say they are constantly being attacked by lions and having their crops trampled by elephants. They see themselves as victims of a rapacious tourist industry underpinned by environmental rhetoric. The Kenyan Parliament recently passed a law giving rural communities a bigger say in wildlife management. That could lead to the resumption of hunting, which is currently banned.

Inevitably this led to an outcry from animal rights activists and some conservationists. The row has become a classic tug of war between a tourist industry run by urban entrepreneurs and backed by conservationists, and the rural people.

The lessons from recent history are clear. Conservation will never win if it insists on setting the inhabitants of rural Africa against the continent's wildlife; if it sacrifices basic rights to pursue a narrow green agenda; or if it sides with the moneyed against the poor.

FRED PEARCE, NEW SCIENTIST

Questions

6. What are we told about the African Parks Foundation?

- A Its main purpose was to deport people in order to take care of wildlife
- B Its stated ideas seem to have received widespread international support
- C It is based on old local ideas about environmental protection
- D Its intentions have been seriously questioned by conservationists worldwide

7. What is implied about the Ethiopian government in relation to Nechisar?

- A Its removal of people was carried out despite an agreement with the park authorities
- B It tried in vain to protect its citizens from the demands of the tourist industry
- C Its policy of forcing people to move was part of a deal with the African Parks Foundation
- D Its democratic approach was fully backed by the international community

8. What is suggested about Nechisar National Park in a wider perspective?

- A Its forced relocation of people stands out as more or less unique
- B It represents a new and promising trend among African national parks
- C Its visitors are likely to react against the absence of local people
- D It has come to be regarded as an outdated notion of a wildlife reserve

9. What is said about the present situation in Kenya with regard to national parks?

- A There is indication of a clash between conflicting interests
- B Kenya is now lagging behind Ethiopia in terms of innovative thinking
- C Kenyans have no chance to influence the running of national parks
- D There are some signs of an environmental breakthrough

10. Which of the following statements best represents the writer's general conclusion?

- A National parks seem to have no future role to play in Africa
- B Conservationists should take a long hard look at themselves
- C Wild animals are a constant threat to local people in national parks
- D Environmental concerns have been largely ignored in Africa

AND HERE ARE SOME SHORTER TEXTS:

Diets

Unless you are naturally thin, the battle to remain so inevitably takes its toll on your face and gives it a brittleness that belies its years. As you heroically starve off extra cushioning on your body with this diet or that, the padding disappears bit by bit from your face, which loses the exquisite softness that makes it look young.

Educational Achievement

It would not be unreasonable to question a focus on gifted and talented provision in an educational context where the attainment gap is big and where social class is still a critical determinant of educational achievement. Shouldn't we be focusing exclusively on closing the gap? It could be the case, however, that better provision for the gifted and talented leads to better education for all.

Question

11. What is implied in this text?

- A The less you diet, the younger your face will look
- B If you diet in a determined way, you will look younger in the end
- C The thinner you are, the more careful you have to be about your food
- D If you are thin, your face will look increasingly frail as you grow older

Question

12. What is the main point here about teaching and educational achievement?

- A There is little evidence for a connection between social status and school results
- B Gifted and talented pupils do well enough without special resources
- C Improved conditions for high achievers may provide better results in general
- D Education should strive to maintain different attainment standards

Evolution at Work

Most types of animals – monkeys, whales, cats, apes – come in multiple varieties. As recently as 30,000 or 40,000 years ago, when *Homo sapiens* was sufficiently evolved to make jewelry and paint hauntingly evocative drawings on cave walls, we shared the planet with a second hominid species, the Neanderthals. And although it seems natural to us that only one species of hominid lives today, it is in fact an exception to nature's way of doing things.

Further, if multiple hominid species have been the rule earlier, there is no reason to think this wasn't the case right from the beginning. Evolution provides plenty of examples in which new types of animals emerge not just as single species but as collections of similar species that share many but not all physical attributes. The rich diversity of finches that Charles Darwin discovered in the Galapagos Islands is perhaps the most famous example.

Absolute Pitch

Adult musicians with absolute pitch typically begin music lessons around age 5. After age 9 it becomes virtually impossible to develop truly perfect pitch. The rare instances of late acquisition usually occur among the developmentally challenged whose cognitive maturation is delayed. Specific languages facilitate absolute pitch. Conservatory students who are native speakers of tonal languages display perfect pitch more frequently than do their English-speaking counterparts.

Questions

13. What is the main point in this text?

- A Competition between hominid species proved fatal to the Neanderthals
- B Human beings have always shown less variation than other species
- C Human beings are likely to remain the only hominid species on earth
- D The present situation of the human species is biologically unusual

14. How could the main purpose of the text best be characterized?

- A To warn about the possibility that modern humans may go the way of the Neanderthals
- B To argue for a different view of the evolutionary origins of human beings
- C To present new facts about evolutionary processes in general
- D To suggest that hominids and birds may be less different than they seem to be

Question

15. What is implied about perfect pitch in the text?

- A It usually disappears in children at around 10 years of age
- B Certain mental factors may make it appear at a later age than 9
- C Speakers of tonal languages develop it at a very young age
- D English speakers have to learn music at about age 5 to develop it

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.

The Healthier Sex

Women live longer than men. In developed countries, the average difference is five or six years. In the poor world the gap is smaller, **16**_____ the risks of childbirth. But nowhere is it absent. Why?

An evolutionary biologist would tell you that it is because women get evolutionary bonus points from living long enough to help bring up the grandchildren. Men, by contrast, wear themselves out competing for the right to procreate in the first place. That is probably true, but not much help to the medical profession. However, a group of researchers at John Moores University, in Liverpool, England, has come up with a medically useful answer: **17**_____ 70-year-old men have the hearts of 70-year-olds, those of their female peers resemble the hearts of 20-year-olds.

Professor David Goldspink and his colleagues looked at 250 volunteers aged between 18 and 80 over the course of two years. The team's principal **18**_____ was that the power of the male heart falls by 20-25% between the ages of 18 and 70, whereas that of the female heart remains undiminished.

A previous theory of why women outlive men suggested that the female sex hormone, oestrogen, could have a protective effect on the heart. But Dr Goldspink dismisses the idea, saying that there is no discernible drop-off in female heart function after menopause, when oestrogen levels **19**_____ dramatically. However, oestrogen does have a beneficial effect on blood vessels.

It's not all bad news for men, though. In a related study, the team found that the hearts of veteran male athletes were as powerful as those of inactive 20-year-old male undergraduates. But can men really recover lost heart function after a lifetime of inactivity and poor diet? Is it ever too late to start exercising? "I think the answer is no," says Dr Goldspink. "The health benefits to be gained from sensible exercise are to be **20**_____, regardless of age." So if you are male and getting on, get on with it.

THE ECONOMIST

Alternatives

- 16.**
 A according to
 B compensating for
 C accounting for
 D owing to
- 17.**
 A while
 B some
 C since
 D no
- 18.**
 A objection
 B matter
 C experiment
 D finding
- 19.**
 A catch up
 B decrease
 C stand out
 D increase
- 20.**
 A investigated
 B questioned
 C recommended
 D exaggerated