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Svarshäfte nr.

BLOCK 1

DELPROV 1

ELF e

Anvisningar

Provet innehåller 20 uppgifter

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**.

PROVTID: 35 minuter

BÖRJA INTE MED PROVET FÖRRÄN PROVLEDAREN SÄGER TILL!

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

Osler's Web

The patient, a normally vigorous 36-year-old, shows up in her doctor's office looking ashen and frail. Her throat hurts, her head and muscles ache and for several months she has often felt too weak to stand up in the shower. She can't sleep for more than a few fitful hours at night, and her mind is a blur. Realizing that she has chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS), the doctor offers both good news and bad. "The good news is, it won't kill you," he says. "And the bad news is, it won't kill you."

In her new book, *Osler's Web*, journalist Hillary Johnson brings that grim joke very much to life. Through nearly 700 pages of quick-cut vignettes, the author (herself a sufferer) chronicles the emergence of this mysterious, nonfatal affliction over the past decade, while recounting the health establishment's alleged failure to take it seriously.

The book is a prodigious piece of reporting, intended as a sort of sequel to *And the Band Played On*, Randy Shilts's history of AIDS in America. But CFS isn't AIDS. And while the analogy lends drama to Johnson's account, it mars the book's credibility.

As the story opens, in 1984, doctors around the country are encountering patients with chronic, inexplicable flulike ailments. In the resort town of Incline Village, Nev., Drs. Paul Cheney and Dan Peterson see such an onslaught of cases that they call on the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) to investigate. The agency sends out a pair of investigators who quickly conclude that nothing is seriously amiss. But people keep falling ill. When tests show that some have developed brain lesions and immunologic problems, the Nevada doctors suspect an infectious agent is at work. By 1988, Cheney has joined Dr. David Bell, a pediatrician in upstate New York, and Elaine de Freitas, a virologist at Philadelphia's Wistar Institute, in a search for a new virus.

With sporadic funding from patient activists, de Freitas spends five years pursuing the possibility that CFS involves a previously unknown retrovirus (the class of virus that includes HIV).

She turns up tantalizing signs that it may, but when the CDC publishes a paper saying it has been unable to replicate her findings, her support evaporates. By early 1995, the saga has cost Cheney and Bell their marriages, and a regretful de Freitas fears her career as a scientist is finished. The book closes with the image of an infectious disease spreading unchecked as an arrogant medical establishment looks the other way.

Johnson insists CFS must be contagious because people so often fall ill in clusters. But when a patients' organization recently asked a group of experts to weigh that assertion, 12 out of 13 agreed it was premature. "The current body of scientific evidence argues against the possibility that CFS is caused by an infectious agent, known or unknown," wrote Dr. William Reeves, the CDC's current point man. Contagious diseases can usually be traced from one locale to another through individual contacts. That hasn't been true of CFS.

Johnson doesn't dwell on treatment in *Osler's Web* (named after a 19th-century physician who stressed the importance of listening to the patient), but soon after she finished her book, researchers reached what may be a turning point. In studying neurally mediated hypotension (NMH)—a condition in which inadequate upper-body blood pressure causes fainting spells—scientists at Johns Hopkins noticed that sufferers often experienced periods of CFS-like exhaustion. When the researchers strapped 23 CFS patients to "tilt tables" to see how prolonged vertical suspension would affect them, all but one got lightheaded or fainted. And when 19 of them tried drugs and high sodium diets to raise their blood pressure, nine reported "complete or near-complete resolution of all symptoms." Dr. Peter Rowe, who helped direct the study, says the Hopkins group has been overwhelmed by desperate patients. "When they get better," he says, "they're ready to write us into their wills."

Geoffrey Cowley and Mary Hager, Newsweek, April 29, 1996

1 What may have made Hillary Johnson write a book about CFS, according to the text?

- A She learned a lot about CFS through her work
- B She had difficulty getting support for her scientific findings
- C She had personal experience of the disease
- D She discovered similarities between CFS and AIDS

2 What are we told about Elaine de Freitas and her research?

- A Her results were disputed
- B Her research was supported by the CDC
- C Her data were too limited to be of any interest
- D Her life was ruined through lack of money

3 What is Hillary Johnson's own opinion about CFS?

- A It is a mental condition rather than a physical one
- B It is a combination of related diseases
- C It must be fought by unconventional methods
- D It spreads from one individual to another

4 What are the latest scientific findings about CFS, according to the text?

CFS may be caused by...

- A drug abuse or dieting
- B mental and physical exhaustion
- C low blood pressure
- D an unknown infectious agent

5 What does Dr. Peter Rowe's comment imply?

- A Doctors have started to take CFS patients seriously
- B CFS patients are extremely grateful for whatever help they can get
- C Many CFS patients fear they might die from the disease
- D The CFS problem is still far from being solved

On Screen It's Iran's Shout

If present form is a guide, the next artistic breakthrough in world cinema may come from Iran. From film's first years, one country has generally led the field: Russia after the first world war, France in the thirties, Italian neo-realism in the late forties, Japanese costume dramas soon after, France again with the "new wave" in the 1960s and so on. For the past ten years, it has been China's shout. Now it looks as if the clapperboard is about to pass to new hands.

In a lacklustre Cannes Film Festival this year, one of the few pictures to please everybody was *The White Balloon*, a first feature from an Iranian director called Jafar Panahi. At last year's London Film Festival another first film made an equally strong impression—*Zinat*, by Ebrahim Mokhtari, the story of a nurse at a small seaside health centre who resists calls for her to give up this "frivolous" occupation and concentrate on washing and cooking for her husband.

Sarah by a veteran film maker, Dariush Mehrjui, who was making outspoken works even under the Shah, goes even further than *Zinat*. It is a brilliant adaptation of Ibsen's *A Doll's House*, in which the wronged wife has the courage to walk out on her spineless husband. In an Islamic context this is a feminist bombshell every bit as challenging as Ibsen's play was to 19th-century theatregoers.

Contrary perhaps to expectations, Iranian films do not overtly preach. Islam is rarely mentioned; its values are simply taken for granted in the way the characters behave. Explicit sex and violence, of course, are taboo, though in *Time of Love*, Mohsen Makhmalbaf essays the first post-revolution Iranian film about adultery. Physical contact is eschewed and the errant wife does not even remove her head scarf, but just tackling the subject was brave (it was shot in Turkey as a precaution).

Mr Makhmalbaf enjoys a degree of freedom in Iran because he is a fundamentalist. Only he could have made *Marriage of the Blessed*, which is the most harrowing film to have come out of the eight-year Iran-Iraq war. In contrast to most

of the jingoistic pictures that were made at the time, Mr Makhmalbaf shows the real cost of war. Set largely in a mental hospital, it features shell shocked casualties "firing" their crutches as if they were rifles and screaming whenever a typewriter recalls the chatter of machine guns. The aims of the war are not questioned, but its horror is starkly revealed.

Another implicitly anti-war film is *Bashu, the Little Stranger* by Bahram Beizai. Do not be misled by the Disney-like title. Uncle Walt would never have sanctioned a film in which the young hero sees his mother burnt alive in an air-raid. Bashu flees from the front line and heads inland, where his dark complexion arouses suspicion. Is he a boy or a beast? Mr Beizai's film is a study in tolerance ultimately winning out over prejudice.

Underpinning all Iranian movies is a sense of justice and morality. They seem avant-garde because they endorse the notion of absolute values that has lost favour in the secular West. They do not labour the point but it is implicit in all of them.

Iranian cinema is no paradise. It would be idle to pretend that it is liberal in any western sense. The most poetic film maker, Amir Naderi, has been driven into exile and had to make his most recent film in New York. Even now his film about the war with Iraq, *The Search II*, remains unseen. But something is stirring in Tehran. Like Francis Ford Coppola, Abbas Kiarostami is playing an avuncular role in Iranian cinema, assisting younger talents. Most recently he wrote the script for Jafar Panahi's *The White Balloon*. This is a cinema that should repay close watching in the next few years.

The Economist, July 1, 1995

6 What do Sarah and Zinat have in common, according to the author?

- A They were both inspired by one of Ibsen's plays
- B They both praise the present political system
- C They are both very feminist by Iranian standards
- D They both attack the Shah regime

7 What are we told about *Time of Love*?

- A It presents a woman who cannot leave a husband she hates
- B It shows some daring love scenes between husband and wife
- C It deals with a woman who is badly treated by her husband
- D It is about a woman who is unfaithful to her husband

8 What is typical of modern Iranian films, according to the author?

- A They show a society that is gradually accepting a Western way of life
- B They are based on beliefs which are never questioned
- C They are marked by the chaos that followed the war with Iraq
- D They preach peace and religious tolerance in a world of violence

9 What is the writer's main impression of today's Iranian film makers?

- A They are likely to be stopped by intolerant people
- B They are producing some very promising films
- C They are beginning to look to America for inspiration
- D They still have a lot of basic things to learn

And here are some shorter texts:

A Fact of Life?

In a 1991 television programme, *Judge for Yourself*, which questioned the absence of women from the Bar, Mrs Justice Bracewell dismissed the idea of taking positive steps to promote women, as it would reduce the quality of judges, and asserted that it was irremediably difficult to combine a family with a career at the Bar. This was “a fact of life”. The idea that it was the institution—the Bar— which should change, was not considered.

10 What did Mrs Justice Bracewell say on television?

She said that ...

- A all inequalities between men and women should be fought against
- B she herself had had difficulties as a lawyer
- C she had recently seen some changes for the better
- D it is hard for women to be both mothers and lawyers

11 What is implied by the author of this text?

- A She shares Mrs Justice Bracewell’s attitude
- B She prefers a wider perspective of the problem
- C She has a low opinion of Mrs Justice Bracewell’s professionalism
- D She thinks the subject discussed in the programme is of little interest

Stroke Mortality

Since the 1970s, public health programs designed to reduce hypertension through drugs, diet and exercise have been in place, and some countries, such as the U.S., have benefited from the declining consumption of cigarettes and alcohol.

Black Americans die from stroke at more than twice the rate of white Americans, primarily because of higher blood pressure levels, apparently resulting, at least in part, from greater sensitivity to dietary salt. Blacks may also be at risk because of poor fetal and infant nutrition, which may contribute to high blood pressure in later life. In the northern U.S., blacks have a lower stroke mortality rate, probably because they are more affluent and hence less apt to suffer infant nutritional deprivation.

12 Why do fewer blacks in the north of the U.S. die from stroke?

- A They eat better food as children
- B They eat food with less salt
- C They are younger on average
- D They get more exercise and take less drugs

Billie Holiday

Of the many books that have appeared with Billie Holiday as their subject in the nearly 40 years since her death, arguably the most misunderstood—and inaccurate—is her own “autobiography”, *Lady Sings the Blues*, which first appeared in 1956. Pieced together by journalist William Dufty from informal conversations with Holiday and interviews clipped from magazines and news journals of the day, the book is a public relations masterpiece that Holiday herself chuckled over and claimed never to have read. (It was first published three years prior to her death.)

13 What are we told about the book *Lady Sings the Blues*?

- A Billie Holiday herself did not take it seriously
- B It deserves greater credit than it has been given so far
- C Billie Holiday thought it was unfair to her
- D It portrays the artist Billie Holiday, not the person

The Afterlife

American attitudes about the afterlife have changed radically. The old funeral liturgy was preoccupied with sin, death, and punishment. Part of the funeral service was the *Dies Irae*—a medieval hymn about the wrath of God on Judgment Day. Today, even the last rites have become the anointing of the sick; there is emphasis on the resurrection. Funerals used to be all in black; now the pall of the coffin and priestly vestments are white, an aesthetic shift which marks a cultural shift.

Americans are no longer content to be spoonfed some scriptural exegesis of paradise. Hardline Judeo-Christian orthodoxy has been infiltrated by many extraneous influences, including testimony from people who have had neardeath experiences (NDEs)—many of whom describe a vision that bears striking similarities to the promises of celestial bliss advocated by the church.

14 How do Americans view life after death nowadays, according to the text?

- A With fear
- B With hope
- C With indifference
- D With skepticism

A Famous Novelist

With his unkempt hair and a wispy beard, and his cut-off jeans and his Reeboks, John Appleton looks just the man he describes himself as—an affable, ageing ex-hippy. He claims to commune with spirits, and says he pays scant attention to such mundane matters as sales and royalties. Yet he needs little prompting to recite the earthly dimensions of his glory: in seven years, 6m books sold to 45 countries, in 22 languages. Writing, he reckons, has earned him \$5m.

15 What is suggested about the novelist?

- A He looks rather terrifying
- B He is surprised by the success of his books
- C He used to be a drug addict
- D He seems to like worldly success

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

Baby Birds

Like all growing children, baby birds need plenty of calcium to develop strong bones. But unlike human parents, adult birds cannot nip down to the supermarket for a pint of milk. As far as most ornithologists can tell, birds eat a pretty calcium-poor diet. Nevertheless their bones are strong and they lay eggs with calcium-rich shells. So where do they get their calcium? Two Dutch ornithologists think they have the answer: birds take diet supplements.

The pair investigated the diet of great tits, one of the world's most studied birds. Nothing in the normal breeding-season diet—a mix of caterpillars, spiders, bees, and beetles—is a good **16** source.

Millepedes and woodlice have about 100 times more calcium in them than other creepy-crawlies. A few of these a day and, in theory, young tits could grow quickly. But tits won't touch millepedes, since they are poisonous. As for woodlice, the calcium is bound up in the external skeleton, which is **17** indigestible. Any woodlouse calcium ingested by a tit is likely to pass straight through and end up splattered on the windscreen of a newly-washed car.

The calcium is not the normal diet, then, nor is it stored up inside. Instead, calcium-hungry tits are forced to take booster doses of the mineral in raw form. That **18** snail shells and tiny calcinaceous pebbles. Even mortar pecked from walls will do. The Dutch birdwatchers have seen tits gobbling all three. A little gritty, perhaps, but it does the trick.

As well as swallowing it themselves, female tits, like all diligent **19** everywhere, are often to be seen urging their chicks to swallow unappetising things that are frightfully good for them. Next time you urge an unwilling child to drink his milk, remind him to be very thankful it is not ground-up **20**

- 16** A energy
B vitamin
C supplement
D calcium

- 17** A never
B wholly
C gradually
D somewhere

- 18** A means
B stops
C helps
D attracts

- 19** A males
B millepedes
C parents
D children

- 20** A beetles
B shells
C ornithologists
D mice

The Economist, July 8, 1995

That is the end of the test. If you have time left, go back and check your answers.