

Unread text (20%)

You are going to read a newspaper article about Lucy Gribble's experience of working at a summer camp in the United States.

For questions 1-8, choose the answer (a, b, c, or d) which you think fits best according to the text.

Every year, thousands of students fly to the United States to spend their holidays working at summer camps. In return, they get a free return flight, full board, pocket money and the chance to travel. Lucy Gribble joined Camp America and spent eight weeks working at a summer camp for six to sixteen-year-olds.

I applied at the last minute and was so thrilled at the prospect of spending the holidays doing something more exciting than working in the local supermarket, that I hastily accepted the only job left - in the camp laundry.

I started to have my doubts while squashed between the windsurfing instructor and the aerobics teacher during the bumpy three-hour ride to the camp, about 90 miles from New York City.

On arrival I was told by the camp director that I would be doing the washing for 200 children - on my own. For the first week, the party sent out by the jobs agency - seven English students and one Welsh, one Pole and one Australian - became a full-time cleaning squad, getting the place ready for its grand opening.

We swept out dead birds from the bunkrooms; scrubbed the lavatories, gymnasium and kitchen; polished the cooking equipment; mowed the lawns; put up the sports nets, and lugged any luggage sent on ahead to the bedrooms.

After the children's arrival I had to work from 8.45 in the morning to 10.30 at night to get all my work done. "Don't worry," said the director. The kids always throw all their clothes in the wash after five minutes in the first week." I smiled through gritted teeth.

Considering there was no hot water in the laundry and the rickety old machine, the washing came out remarkably well. But with so many clothes to wash and dry, some washing did get mixed up. I had six-year-olds marching up and telling me their parents would be very angry if I did not find their favourite sweater.

The kitchen workers and myself found ourselves at the bottom of the camp's class system. We were never invited to join in the evening activities and at the talent show we were the only six out of the entire camp to be excluded. When we did manage to get out the camp, our evenings tended to consist of eating ice-cream in the local gas station or driving 20 miles to a restaurant to drink cheap lemonade. Despite the unexciting venues, we made the best of the situation and enjoyed a lot of laughs throughout the summer.

The camp itself had a large lake and excellent sporting activities. But because organised activities for the children carried on into the evening we usually only got the chance to use the tennis courts or the swimming pool.

I share a room with three 18-year-old girls from New York. They had never been away from home before and spent most of the night screaming with excitement. They each had three trunks full of clothes and thought it was hilarious that I had only a rucksack. On some nights the only way to get any rest was to "go sick" and sleep in the medical centre.

The camp food was poor with child-sized portions; fresh fruit and vegetables were rare. One catering worker even stood over the pineapple rings checking that you took only one each.

The plus points of the camp were the beautiful parkland setting, meeting a great bunch of travelling companions and managing to work my way through far more of my course books for my English degree than I would have done back home.

And without Camp America's free flight to the US - and a rail ticket from my parents - I would never have seen Niagara Falls, climbed the Empire State building, visited Washington DC or had my picture taken with Mickey Mouse at Disney World, all of which I did after the camp closed down.

1. Why did Lucy take a job in the camp laundry?
 - a) She thought the work sounded exciting.
 - b) There was no other work available.
 - c) She wasn't qualified for any other work.
 - d) It seemed to be the easiest work.

2. Lucy was surprised to find that
 - a) the camp was so far from New York City.
 - b) there would be so many children at the camp.
 - c) she would be working without any help.
 - d) there was to be a party during the first week.

3. The director suggested that the first week was the worst because
 - a) the children used the laundry more.
 - b) the children's clothes were dirtier.
 - c) the laundry equipment wasn't working well.
 - d) Lucy was still learning how to do the job.

4. One problem she had in her work was that
- a) the colours in the clothes ran together.
 - b) some clothes got damaged in the wash.
 - c) she couldn't get the clothes completely clean.
 - d) some clothes got temporarily lost.
5. Lucy and the kitchen workers
- a) were the slowest at learning their jobs.
 - b) had to organise their own social life.
 - c) didn't get on together very well.
 - d) used to avoid the evening activities.
6. She sometimes didn't sleep in her room because
- a) she didn't feel very well.
 - b) she had argued with her room mates.
 - c) the room was very crowded.
 - d) the room was too noisy.
7. One thing Lucy didn't like about the meals was that
- a) the helpings were very small.
 - b) the food was usually overcooked.
 - c) there was never any fruit.
 - d) people watched you while you ate.
8. One advantage of her time at the camp was that Lucy
- a) was able to enjoy several sporting activities.
 - b) managed to save up some money.
 - c) had time to spend studying.
 - d) joined the children on visits to places of interest.

II. Vocabulary (20%)

- A. (10%) Complete the sentences with an appropriate word made from the root word in brackets.

Example: Computers can perform a variety of tasks. (performance)

1. The _____ of Western European countries is ageing. (populate)
2. It is _____ to play golf during a thunderstorm. (danger)
3. Western _____ should listen to new ideas about how to predict earthquakes. (scientific)
4. Before I answer your question, could you _____ your terms a little more. (definition)
5. The early nineteenth century was a period of mass _____ from Ireland. (migrate)

B. (5%) Match the English words with the Icelandic words. N.B. there are more English words than you need.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| _____ 1. roam | a. borgar / þéttbýlis- |
| _____ 2. ecology | b. jarðvegur; jörð |
| _____ 3. drought | c. reika, ráfa, flakka |
| _____ 4. soil | d. flytja á brott / tæma |
| _____ 5. anchor | e. niðurgreiðsla; (fjár)styrkur |
| _____ 6. subsidy | f. toppur / (há)tindur |
| _____ 7. molten | g. vistfræði |
| _____ 8. core | h. bráðinn |
| _____ 9. urban | i. lífsnauðsynlegur |
| _____ 10. potential | j. Kjarni |
| _____ 11. evacuate | |
| _____ 12. vital | |
| _____ 13. summit | |

C. (5%) Complete the sentences with words from the box. There are more words than you need.

appointment - date - gathering - observe - environment - suggest -
fluctuate - react

1. We are not going to do any work, it is just a social _____
2. The office is quite bright and airy - it's a pleasant working _____

3. The guards failed to _____ who delivered the package.
4. I'd like to make an _____ with Doctor Evans, please.
5. His wages _____ between £150 and £200 a week.

Grammar (30%)

A. (10%) Conditional sentences. (Skilyrðissetningar)

Write the correct form of the verbs in the gap. Add "will" or "would" and other helper verbs where necessary.

Example: If we didn't work, we wouldn't have any money. (not/work - no/have)

1. Tom can't telephone Sue because he doesn't know her number. But if he _____ her number, _____ her.

(know - telephone)

2. Ken didn't study much during this term so if he _____ the examination now, he _____.

(take - fail)

3. We live in Vestmannaeyjar but if we _____ the choice, we _____ in Reykjavík.

(have - live)

4. I wasn't tired last night. If _____ tired, I _____ home earlier.

(be - go)

5. I didn't see you when you passed me in the street. If I _____ you, of course I _____ hello.

(see - say)

B. (10%) Relative clauses. (Tilvísunarsetningar).

Fill in the blanks with the correct relative pronouns: WHO / WHOM / WHOSE / THAT / WHICH.

1. The golden eagle, _____ eggs are stolen by unscrupulous collectors, is now an endangered species.
2. I don't like stories _____ have unhappy endings.
3. The girl over there _____ is talking to John used to go to my school.
4. One of the worst things is volcanic ash, _____ can be carried on the wind for thousands of kilometres.
5. I don't know the name of the woman to _____ I spoke on the phone.

C. (10%) Reported speech. (Óbein ræða).

Put the following sentences into reported speech using the words in brackets.

Example: "If I were you, I'd go to bed earlier," said Fran. (advise)
Fran advised me to go to bed earlier.

1. "I've lost my wallet and I can't find it anywhere", Tom said. (complain)

2. "I don't know Fifi Dubois and I did not visit her on 14th February", the accused said. (deny)

3. "Don't shout", I said to Jim. (tell)

4. "Please don't tell anybody what happened", Ann said to me. (ask)

5. "I may come", Peter said. (say)

A. SRA (10%)

Circle the letter that best completes each sentence.

1. Dingo

(2%) The man tried to scare the dingo off so that it wouldn't

- a. wake him at night
- b. kill his sheep
- c. hurt his son
- d. attack his family.

2. Honest Scales

(2%) This story explains why

- a. dreams are important
- b. scales were placed in a synagogue
- c. Jews turned to their rabbi for help
- d. it is important to be able to read.

3. The Tooth Trade

(2%) The writer told about Jim to show that

- a. modern dentures are better than those of the past
- b. modern dentures are not better than those of the past
- c. teeth can be lost in different ways
- d. poor people in the past received no dental care.

4. The Laugher

(2%) The writer says he is upset by questions about his work because

- a. he doesn't make much money at work
- b. he feels embarrassed
- c. he is afraid he'll be asked to laugh
- d. his work takes a long time to explain.

5. Retriever's Triumph

(2%) Mutt's most famous retrieving was done

- a. close to Lake District
- b. during a hunting-dog contest
- c. on the main street of a city
- d. on a hunting expedition.

B. Questions on Jamaica Inn. (10%)

Answer the questions in English in full sentences.

1. (1%) What was Francis Davey's job?

2. (3%) How was Joss killed; what does it tell you about the murderer?

3. (1%) How did Francis Davey die?

4. (2%) Who was Jem and what did he do for a living.

5. (3%) Who gave Mr Bassat the information which proved that Joss was a criminal? And why did he do that?
