

**FRAMHALDSSKÓLINN Í
VESTMANNAEYJUM**

Ens 303

kl 9:00 - 10:30

Próftími 90 mínútur

Nafn : _____ Kennit: _____

Kennari:

Hjálpargögn: Engin

Til athugunar: Prófið skiptist í.

Reading comprehension 50%

Grammar and exercises 50%

Munið að merkja öll ykkar úrlausnablöð.

Gangi ykkur vel og gleðilegt sumar

Read the stories and mark one of the letters ABCD with an x. Only one is correct

Whenever people ask how many children I've got, I say three: Adam, 10, and Paul, 8, from my first marriage – and 29-year-old Brian, the biggest kid of all! He's been like that since we met, though I only picked up on it later. I'd been single for two years and when I first met him, I thought he was an idiot. I mean, he wore even weirder clothes then, and played practical jokes on people – mind you, he still does, though I don't find it offensive myself.

As I got to know Brian better, I discovered just how juvenile he is. Generally, I don't mind what he does, unless it affects Adam or Paul. One day he got told off in a toy shop for playing with the goods – and I've never forgotten how he sulked when I refused to buy him a water pistol! Everything in the house has been taken to bits by him at some time or other, including the boys' computer, which is really unacceptable. He's driven me mad at times playing his guitar and he won't get his hair cut because he fancies himself as a rock star, but I know how much it means to him so I leave well alone.

He hasn't got a steady job and although he started a computer course, he dropped out recently, so I've been keeping us afloat with my teaching. I used to give him £20 a week pocket money, but I've stopped that. It's not the money in itself, but while he had it, he didn't need to worry about earning for himself. It's strange living with such a big kid – my first husband, Steve, had always taken responsibility for things, but marriage to Brian has meant the complete opposite.

My friends wonder what I'm doing with him, but our relationship really does work. Before we met, I went out with someone who had a regular job and did his share of the housework, but he bored me to tears! That's what's different about Brian, the fun. If there was ever a crisis, I'm sure he would be there for me, too. I work with children who have emotional and behavioural problems, so I'm surrounded by kids all the time. Brian is just another one to look after. And although I don't enjoy being a mother figure, I came to terms with it a long time ago.

Brian replies:

"I've always fooled around, but then there's nothing wrong with having a good time, is there? I think everyone should keep the child alive in them. Don't all men like playing with toys? Secretly, I think Helen likes looking after me, even though she would deny this."

Counsellor Sarah Wilson comments:

Relationship imbalance like this is common. A lot of couples have one partner who's the carer, and that's fine if they're happy in the role. But problems start if the carer gets fed up and decides it's time for an adult-to-adult relationship. Sometimes they become embarrassed by their partner, or grow tired of taking all the responsibility. But once behaviour patterns are set, no one can change overnight. The only way forward is for both sides to compromise.

- 1 Helen wasn't impressed by Brian when they first met because she
 - A found his behaviour childish.
 - B thought he was badly-dressed.
 - C reacted against his tactlessness.
 - D felt he was too light-hearted.
- 2 What does Helen most dislike about Brian?
 - A his long hair
 - B his childish behaviour in public places
 - C his moodiness
 - D his interference with her boys' things
- 3 Why has Helen stopped giving Brian pocket money?
 - A He has completed his computer course.
 - B She can't afford to continue paying it.
 - C He doesn't need the money now.
 - D She wants him to look for a job.
- 4 Why does Helen think their relationship is successful?
 - A She enjoys her dominant role.
 - B She is entertained by Brian.
 - C She finds Brian supportive.
 - D She can look after everyone.
- 5 What does Brian say about himself?
 - A He should be allowed to enjoy life.
 - B He has no desire to have children.
 - C He knows what is best for Helen.
 - D He is no different from other men.
- 6 Why can relationship imbalance cause problems?
 - A It is impossible to change roles quickly.
 - B It is embarrassing for the less dominant one.
 - C It is too demanding on the carer.
 - D It is difficult to reach a compromise.

Peak Performance



The Alpine Club in London has all the ambience and bonhomie of a country pub, where the regulars have been coming for years to chew the fat over great climbs. Many mountaineers have spoken here before; this particular evening, the floor is given over to Alan Hinkes, who is introduced by the club's president, Sir Chris Bonington. Hinkes is speaking before he sets off on his attempt to become the first Briton to climb all 14 of the world's highest peaks over 8000 metres. While five men have already achieved this feat, he will be the first to climb six within a year.

Even his good friends only give him 100:1 odds of achieving this goal, says Bonington, "his less good friends 1000:1". But Hinkes refuses to even listen to such doubting talk. It is not a case of "if" he manages to achieve his final ascent (Nepal's Anapurna I) but, he says, "when".

It was during his first attempt at an "8000er" in the Himalayas in 1987 that he first thought about attempting "the 14", as the world's 14 highest peaks are known in mountaineering circles.

Over the next 10 years, Hinkes gradually climbed another seven of the 8000ers. Then followed three years during which he made three attempts on the world's hardest

mountain, Pakistan's 8611-metre-high K2.

"K2 is not much lower than Everest", explains Hinkes, "so you have all the same altitude problems". It is also much more difficult to climb, he adds. "In 93 I had to retreat to help a guy down who was in a really bad way, then the next year I got very near the top but wasn't happy with the snow conditions - I thought it might avalanche".

Hinkes' maxim, which he repeats seemingly as much to remind himself as anyone else, is "No mountain is worth a life, the summit is a bonus". It did not stop him attempting to summit in 1995 though. "It's always difficult to enjoy it on top of the mountain because you know you have to get back down".

Descending is always harder, Hinkes says. "You're exhausted - particularly if you burn up loads of calories going 'yahoo!' on the summit like some people do. You have to keep yourself under control for the descent.

Death is an inescapable fact of high-altitude mountaineering.

"You find lots of bodies on the north side of Everest," he told the Alpine Club audience, matter-of-factly. After all, who is going to bring them down?


"The deaths of other mountaineers do cross your mind," he says, "but I'm not going

to stop climbing just because somebody dies. And when somebody does die, I'm not going to be shocked out of my box thinking 'Oh I didn't know that could happen', because I know it can, just as I know it can on a car journey."

Getting enough food is a crucial aspect of Hinkes' back-to-back climbs expedition. "Doing an 8000er is like running three marathons. You can lose stones in weight because you are burning off calories every day and can't carry enough food to get them back. You'd have trouble eating that much food anyway because it doesn't assimilate properly at altitude. The key is to have a good cook at base camp and plenty of food." This means egg and chips, bacon sandwiches and other "real" food. The mere mention of dehydrated food makes Hinkes splutter: "I wouldn't eat it if it was given to me free. It's revolting for a start and won't reconstitute properly on a big mountain because you need water that is boiling at 100° Celsius."

Hinkes celebrates his 43rd birthday on 23 April 1997, the day he intends to summit Lhotse. "You're at your peak in the Himalayas in your late 30s and early 40s," he maintains. "I was as fit as a butcher's dog 20 years ago but it would have been difficult to force myself to go slow and the way to get fit on big mountains is to keep pushing slowly."

For all his pragmatism, flippancy and northern brusqueness, Hinkes is very obviously relishing the task ahead. If he makes it - and he refuses to be drawn into rating his own chances of success - he is well aware that it will be largely down to his ability to keep mind, body and soul together in situations where the mountains have the final say. He is angry at any reference to the fact that he is "conquering" anything. "Mountaineers have never spoken about 'conquering' mountains. It is the media and non-climbers who talk in this way. You never conquer a mountain; a mountain lets you sneak to the top and sneak back down. It lets you have a good time or a bad time on it, but it never allows you to conquer it."

 805 words

- 1 What record is Alan Hinkes hoping to beat?
 - A to be the first Briton to reach the summit of Anapurna
 - B to be the first Briton to climb the 14 highest mountains
 - C to climb six of the world's highest mountains in a year
 - D to climb the 14 highest mountains in a year
- 2 What does Hinkes find hardest about climbing?
 - A coming down the mountain
 - B failing to reach the summit
 - C deciding not to take a risk
 - D judging the weather conditions
- 3 What does he feel when he sees the bodies of dead climbers?
 - A He finds it shocking.
 - B He thinks they are just unlucky.
 - C He accepts it as inevitable.
 - D He gets very upset.
- 4 Why is food a problem for Hinkes when climbing?
 - A He doesn't usually feel hungry.
 - B He doesn't like dehydrated food.
 - C He doesn't enjoy cooking it.
 - D He doesn't like carrying it.

- 5 Why does he think he is the best age to climb mountains?
- A He is fitter than when he was younger.
 - B He knows when to give up.
 - C He can acclimatise more quickly.
 - D He knows how to build up his strength.

- 6 Why does it annoy him when non-climbers talk about 'conquering mountains'?
- A Only climbers know what it really means.
 - B It could bring him bad luck.
 - C Mountains cannot be conquered.
 - D Not many people succeed in doing it.

1 Read the following article about an unsuccessful musical, ignoring the spaces for the moment. What explanation is given for its failure?



Broadway's biggest musical flop

The legendary American singer-songwriter Paul Simon has (0)_____ another record to his collection, but unlike his many previous (1)_____, this time the 'achievement' is for (2)_____ the most expensive flop musical ever on Broadway. 'The Capeman' features the true story of a cape-wearing Puerto Rican immigrant who (3)_____ two teenagers to death in 1959. It opened in New York just five weeks ago, but is already on the (4)_____ of closing, with an estimated loss of \$11 million, much of it Simon's own money. One of the most (5)_____ songwriters of his generation, Simon was abroad when the decision to pull

the (6)_____ on his first musical was (7)_____ to a tearful cast yesterday. He is reported by friends to be (8)_____ upset and says he will never do another Broadway show.

Simon and his backers had hoped that the show's big advance sales would (9)_____ its chances of success, but many of these sales were only options, which were not (10)_____ up after the show was panned by the critics. Yet at the outset, 'The Capeman' seemed to have a winning (11)_____, for in addition to Simon's pivotal role, it had words by Nobel laureate Derek Walcott and choreography by Mark Morris. However, the show was

unconvincing and didn't hang together. Part of the (12)_____ for this may be the fact that it went through three directors. The latest, Jerry Zaks, (13)_____ the opening night by three weeks in the hope that things would gel, but even after this, he couldn't pull it (14)_____. Despite their admiration for Simon's music, critics (15)_____ that 'The Capeman' never came alive dramatically and was much too long. As one reviewer said, "It was like watching a mortally wounded animal."

 300 words

2 Now underline the best alternative from A, B, C or D to fit spaces 1–15. An example (0) is given.

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 0 | A <u>added</u> | B included | C joined | D increased |
| 1 | A rewards | B verdicts | C awards | D gifts |
| 2 | A forging | B crafting | C founding | D creating |
| 3 | A killed | B murdered | C injured | D stabbed |
| 4 | A margin | B limit | C verge | D brim |
| 5 | A cheered | B acclaimed | C welcomed | D approved |
| 6 | A cork | B lid | C plug | D top |
| 7 | A asserted | B argued | C advised | D announced |
| 8 | A extremely | B absolutely | C widely | D completely |
| 9 | A develop | B grow | C inspire | D boost |
| 10 | A taken | B made | C brought | D put |
| 11 | A procedure | B formula | C method | D way |
| 12 | A answer | B indication | C reason | D intention |
| 13 | A suppressed | B delayed | C interrupted | D transferred |
| 14 | A down | B on | C up | D off |
| 15 | A demanded | B accused | C insisted | D urged |

Grammar and exercises

50%

Read the text below and put the verbs in brackets in a suitable tense

I _____ (never, believe) in ghosts until I _____ (spend) a weekend in my friend's remote cottage in Scotland. It _____ (be abandoned) by an old sheep farmer many years before this friend of mine _____ (buy) it for next to nothing in 1991. He _____ (promise) to invite me up there for ages, so when he finally _____ (get) round to asking me, I _____ (accept) his offer willingly. We _____ (set) off on that fateful Friday in a downpour and the rain _____ (continue) throughout our six – hour drive. By the time we _____ (reach) the cottage it _____ (get) dark and we only just _____ (manage) to make it out in the gloom. Relieved that we _____ (finally, get) there, we _____ (start) to make a fire and generally make ourselves comfortable. There _____ (be) no electricity of course,

Word formation

For questions 1–10, use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Sales manager

As part of its major new programme of (0) *expansion* RAL Cosmetics is seeking to appoint a dynamic sales professional to run a team of sales (1) _____ in the UK. You will be highly motivated, with the drive and (2) _____ to be the best in your field. You will also have strong (3) _____ qualities and be an effective communicator. The position will involve frequent travel to Europe for (4) _____ at international sales conferences, as well as training courses at our head office in Lyon. Priority will be given to those (5) _____ who can demonstrate a good working knowledge of French. Previous experience in the cosmetics industry is (6) _____ though not essential. We guarantee a comprehensive and (7) _____ remuneration package, including a company car, private health (8) _____ and a contributory pension scheme. If you feel you have the necessary qualities and background, and enjoy working in a (9) _____, high-paced environment, send your CV to Alain Sylvestre, 22 rue Marivaux, 69142 Lyon, France. Closing date for (10) _____ of applications: September 25th.

EXPAND
REPRESENT
DETERMINE
LEAD
ATTEND
APPLY
PREFER
COMPETE
INSURE
CHALLENGE
RECEIVE

Key word transformations: gerunds and infinitives

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **three** and **six** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

- 0 She will often panic if there is a problem.

TENDENCY

She has a tendency to panic in the face of a problem.

- 1 I was surprised when he said he wouldn't work overtime.

REFUSAL

His _____ as a surprise to me.

- 2 Don't bother to read that book.

WORTH

It _____ that book.

- 3 Shall I carry your bag for you?

LIKE

Would _____ your bag for you?

- 4 He tried very hard to stop smoking.

EFFORT

He _____ up smoking.

- 5 I found it impossible not to laugh when he said that.

HELP

I _____ when he said that.

- 6 If you don't leave now, you'll miss the bus.

BETTER

You _____ else you'll miss the bus.

- 7 I find it difficult to remember names.

DIFFICULTY

I _____ names.

- 8 They made us clean up the mess.

MADE

We _____ up the mess.

- 9 She didn't like the fact that he had been treated so badly.

BEING

She objected _____ so badly.



Complete the following sentences with an appropriate form of *have (something done)* and the words in brackets. The first one has been done for you as an example.

- 0 Your garden is a mess. You really should

have it cleared (clear).

- 1 My car broke down yesterday. I went to the garage _____ (fix).

- 2 My hair looks dreadful today! I _____ (only/cut last week).

- 3 While we are away I _____ (house/paint).

- 4 Could you arrange _____ (dog/vaccinate)?

- 5 Before the meeting starts make sure that _____ (coffee/order).

- 6 The man was interviewed by the police and then _____ (fingerprints/takè).

Put in the gaps the following verbs: *must, can't, mustn't or needn't*, in their correct form.

John They're not at the reception desk so they _____ (wait) outside the main entrance.

Elaine They _____ (wait) outside the main entrance because it is locked!

John We'll ask the information desk to put out an announcement for them. We _____ (find) them. We'll be in trouble if we arrive without them.

Elaine They _____ (go) far because they were asked to wait, even if there was nobody to meet them right away

John Well.... we'll sit tight for a while. The flight's only just landed so we _____ (panic) just yet.

Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verb in the brackets

1. If it _____ (**stop**) raining, we'll go out for the afternoon.
2. I _____ (**not tell**) you if I'd known you were going to get so upset.
3. If I won the lottery, I _____ (**give**) most of the money away.
4. If you hadn't broken my arm, I _____ (**be able**) to play tennis with you tomorrow.
5. Her eyes get tired if she _____ (**wear**) her glasses for too long.