

# SAMRÆMT KÖNNUNARPRÓF

## SPURNINGAHEFTI

Nafn: \_\_\_\_\_

Bekkur: \_\_\_\_\_

- Prófið er í þremur hlutum: Spurningahefti, svarblað og ritunarblað.
- Merktu svarblað og ritunarblað með nafni þínu, kennitölu og skóla.
- Settu nafn þitt líka á spurningaheftið.
- Lestu öll fyrirmæli vandlega.
- Svör við öllum spurningum í þessu hefti á að færa á svarblaðið.
- Enskuprófið skiptist í skilning á rituðu máli (60%) og málnotkun (málfræði og ritun) (40%).
- Notaðu svartan eða bláan penna. Notaðu ekki tússpenna.
- Settu kross í reitinn , ekki fylla alveg í reitinn .
- Vandaðu frágang. Gangi þér vel.

Laura Dekker, a 16-year-old sailor from the Netherlands who has become the youngest person ever to sail around the globe single-handed, has threatened never to return to the Netherlands because of the government's resistance to her adventures.

Laura arrived on the Caribbean island of St Maarten on Saturday aboard her 38ft boat, Guppy, and admitted she sometimes wondered what she was doing during her voyage. She also described her battles with the authorities, who wanted to prevent her setting sail, as a frightening and traumatic experience and said she was discussing with her parents the possibility of moving abroad, most likely to New Zealand.

When Laura sailed into harbor at the St Maarten yacht club late on Saturday night, aged 16 years and 123 days, she was met by crowds of well-wishers and stepped on to the dock accompanied by her parents, her sister and grandparents.

"There were moments where I was like, 'What the hell am I doing out here?' but I never wanted to stop," she told reporters after struggling against high seas and heavy winds on the final 41-day leg from Cape Town, South Africa. "It's a dream, and I wanted to do it."

The Dutch courts originally refused to allow Laura to embark on the voyage when she was 14, and she was put under the guardianship of Dutch protection agencies on the grounds that she was too young to look after herself at sea. She finally won the battle with the courts in July 2010 and set sail from St Maarten on 20 January last year.

Laura was born to parents living on a boat near the coast of New Zealand and first sailed solo when six years old, around which time her parents divorced and she went to live with her father. Friends describe her as intelligent, independent and disciplined. She has said her dream of crossing the globe began at the age of 10.

She celebrated her 16th birthday during the trip, eating doughnuts for breakfast after spending time at port with her father and friends in Darwin, Australia.

The journey back included stops in the Canary Islands, Panama, Galápagos, Tonga, Fiji, Bora Bora and Australia. She told how her boat was drenched by a whale off South Africa and a flying fish slapped into her head in the Caribbean.

"I became good friends with my boat," she said. "I learned a lot about myself."

Laura says that now, after sailing around the world, with difficult port approaches, storms, dangerous reefs, and the full responsibility of keeping herself and Guppy safe, she feels that the nightmares the government organizations put her through, were totally unfair. "I am seriously thinking about not going home. Of course I will discuss this with my parents."

In contrast with her discomfort at the interventions of the authorities, she said that at sea she felt at rest. "I especially enjoyed the long passages over the Indian and Atlantic," she said.

Her entry on Christmas Day explained her love of solitude: "This way I don't have to go visit the family and be so kind to everyone, I don't have to eat dinner, even a good one, if I don't feel like it just to be polite, and what about all that talking, talking ... Guppy is a very good listener and she never contradicts me."

"Laura has tremendous willpower and ambition," said lawyer Peter de Lange, who advised Laura and her father during the run-up to the trip, in an interview with the Volkskrant newspaper. "Her wish to do this was something that came from her heart and soul and no one was going to stop her."

1. **What makes Laura's trip so special?**
- A Her revolutionary ideas of environmental preservation.
  - B Her use of navigational tools in difficult situations.
  - C Nobody has ever sailed around the world at her age before.
2. **What best describes Laura's feelings on her voyage?**
- F She was very easily upset.
  - G Sometimes she felt insecure.
  - H Sometimes she felt very lonely.
3. **Why was Laura considering to move to another country?**
- K Her parents wanted to try their luck somewhere else.
  - L She had had enough of rules and regulations back home.
  - M She wanted to live in a foreign country for a while.
4. **When Laura came to St Maarten she told reporters that**
- P she had never been afraid during the trip.
  - R she had never considered to give up.
  - S the trip was the chance of a lifetime.
5. **Someone who is "disciplined" is**
- V well educated.
  - X well informed.
  - ✿  P well organized.
6. **What happened to Laura's boat in South Africa?**
- A It got thoroughly wet.
  - B It was attacked by a dolphin.
  - C It was surrounded by whales.
7. **An accident that happened on Laura's trip can be described as**
- F fatal.
  - G minor.
  - H serious.
8. **According to Laura the hardest part of the journey was**
- K being alone in all kinds of weather.
  - L her absence from family and friends.
  - M her battle with the authorities.
9. **The phrase "... her love of solitude" means the love of being**
- P alone.
  - R in control.
  - S special.
10. **The phrase "... and she never contradicts me" refers to**
- V the boat.
  - X the girl.
  - ✿  P the mother.

Climate change could lead to crops from the banana family becoming a critical food source for millions of people, a new report says. Researchers from the CGIAR agricultural partnership say the fruit might replace potatoes in some developing countries.

Cassava and the little-known cowpea plant could be much more important food crops as temperatures rise. People will have to adapt to new and varied menus as traditional crops struggle, say the authors.

“When the farmers see the problems they are having with production, they really are willing to shift.”

Responding to a request from the United Nations’ committee on world food security, a group of experts in the field looked at the projected effects of climate change on 22 of the world’s most important agricultural commodities.

They predict that the world’s three biggest crops in terms of calories provided - maize, rice and wheat - will decrease in many developing countries. They suggest that the potato, which grows best in cooler climates, could also suffer as temperatures increase and weather becomes more volatile.

The authors argue that these changes “could provide an opening for cultivating certain varieties of bananas” at higher altitudes, even in those places that currently grow potatoes. One of them, Dr Thornton, believes that while bananas and plantains also have limiting factors, they may be a good substitute for potatoes in certain locations.

“It’s not necessarily a magical solution, but there may be places where as temperatures increase, bananas might be one option that small-holders could start to look at.”

The report describes wheat as the world’s most important plant-derived protein and calorie source. But according to this research, wheat will face a difficult future in the developing world, where higher prices for cotton, maize and soybeans have pushed wheat to marginal land, making it more vulnerable to stresses induced by climate change.

One substitute, especially in South Asia, could be the cassava root - which is known to be tolerant to a range of climate stresses. But how easy will it be to get people to adjust to new crops and new diets?

One of the big concerns among researchers is how to tackle the need for protein in the diet. Soybeans are one of the most common sources but are very susceptible to temperature changes.

The scientists say that the cowpea, which is known in sub-Saharan Africa as the “poor man’s meat” is drought-tolerant and prefers warmer weather and could be a reasonable alternative to soya. The vines of the cowpea can also be used as a feed for livestock.

In some countries, including Nigeria and Niger, farmers have already moved away from cotton production to growing cowpeas.

There are also likely to be developments in animal protein sources says the report, including a shift to smaller livestock.

“This is an example of something that’s happening already,” said Dr Campbell. “There’s been quite a shift from cattle keeping to goat keeping in southern Africa in face of droughts - when the farmers see the problems they are having with production, they really are willing to shift.

“Change is really possible. It’s not just a crazy notion.”

11. **Why do scientists believe bananas might become a more important part of day-to-day food?**
- A Because of changes in the climate.
  - B Because of diseases found in potatoes.
  - C Growing potatoes is not profitable enough.
12. **The word “crop” as used in the text is closest in meaning to**
- F a tall plant with big roots.
  - G land used for growing food.
  - H plants grown for food.
13. **How do farmers like the idea of changing crops?**
- K They accept it because of difficulties in the present situation.
  - L They think the experts might be missing the basic point.
  - M They think undergoing this change will affect them financially.
14. **The word they in the phrase “They predict that the world’s three biggest crops ...” refers to**
- P farmers.
  - R inhabitants.
  - S scientists.
15. **What kind of opportunity for farming does global warming present?**
- V All kinds of plants will grow at higher altitudes.
  - X Greenhouses will become more important for farmers.
  - ✿  P It will be possible to grow bananas in new places.
16. **The phrase “a magical solution” as used in the text refers to**
- A bananas.
  - B coffee.
  - C potatoes.
17. **Why will production of wheat decrease in the next few years?**
- F Because of more demand for other plants.
  - G The change in climate is making it difficult.
  - H The production is more expensive than before.
18. **Cowpea is seen as a good alternative because it**
- K costs little to transport.
  - L grows in hot and dry climate.
  - M tastes good with meat.
19. **The main focus of the text is on how**
- P humans have to adapt their diet to changes in the climate.
  - R the food industry makes use of new opportunities.
  - S third world governments attempt to control the people.
20. **What was the conclusion of the research project?**
- V Farmers need to make changes in their production.
  - X Further research was needed to draw a definite conclusion.
  - ✿  P Too much was made of the farmers problems.

Making videos for YouTube – for three years a pastime for millions of Web surfers – is now a way to make a living.

One year after YouTube, the online video powerhouse invited members to become “partners” and added advertising to their videos, the most successful users are earning six-figure incomes from the Web site. For some, like Michael Buckley, the self-taught host of a celebrity chat show, filming videos is now a full-time job.

Buckley quit his day job in September after his online profits had greatly surpassed his salary as an administrative assistant for a music promotion company. His thrice-a-week online show “is silly”, he said, but it has helped him escape his credit-card debt.

Buckley, 33, was the part-time host of a weekly show on a Connecticut public access channel in the summer of 2006 when his cousin started posting snippets of the show on YouTube. The comical rants about celebrities attracted online viewers, and before long Buckley was tailoring his segments, called “What the Buck?” for the Web. Buckley knew that the show was “only going to go so far on public access.”

“But on YouTube,” he said, “I’ve had 100 million views. It’s crazy.”

All he needed was a \$2,000 Canon camera, a \$6 piece of fabric for a backdrop and a pair of work lights from Home Depot. Buckley is an example of the Internet’s democratizing effect on publishing. Sites like YouTube allow anyone with a high-speed connection to find a fan following, simply by posting material and promoting it online.

Granted, building an audience online takes time. “I was spending 40 hours a week on YouTube for over a year before I made a dime,” Buckley said – but, at least in some cases, it is paying off.

Buckley is one of the original members of YouTube’s partner program, which now includes thousands of participants, from basement video makers to big media companies. YouTube, a subsidiary of Google, places advertisements within and around the partner videos and splits the revenues with the creators.

As his traffic and revenues grew, Buckley had “so many opportunities online that I couldn’t work anymore.” He quit his job at Live Nation, the music promoter, to focus full-time on the Web show.

There is a symmetry to Buckley’s story. Some so-called Internet celebrities view YouTube as a stepping stone to television. But Buckley started on TV and found fame on YouTube. “I feel YouTube is my home”, he said. “I think the biggest mistake that any of us Internet personalities can make is establish ourselves on the Internet and then abandon it”.

Some of the partners are major media companies; the ones with the most video views include Universal Music Group, Sony, CBS and Warner Brothers. But individual users are now able to compete alongside them. Buckley, who did not even have high-speed Internet access two years ago, said his YouTube hobby had changed his financial life.

“I didn’t start it to make money,” he said, “but what a lovely surprise.”

**21. The phrase “ ... is now a way to make a living” refers to**

- A a new line of business.
- B being a YouTube fan.
- C making a successful advert.
- D surfing on the internet.

**22. Buckley quit his day job because**

- F he wanted to try his luck on YouTube.
- G he was making more money on YouTube.
- H his boss thought he should leave the firm.
- I his online clips were taking too much time.

**23. Buckley thinks this experience helped him**

- K financially.
- L mentally.
- M socially.
- N technically.

**24. How did Buckley start his career on YouTube?**

- P A relative put video clips of his weekly show online.
- R He found the job he was looking for on YouTube.
- S He sent video clips to a show in Connecticut.
- T He was offered a hosting job on a public access channel.

**25. The phrase “tailoring his segments” means Buckley was**

- V censoring his own work.
- X editing his program.
- P making his own clothes.
- ✿  Æ rewriting all his sketches.

**26. When Buckley started his online show he**

- A had no money to begin with.
- B had to buy expensive cameras.
- C needed very simple equipment.
- D thought he couldn't do it properly.

**27. A “piece of fabric” means a piece of**

- F cloth.
- G equipment.
- H film.
- I paper.

**28. What does the phrase “... the Internet’s democratizing effect on publishing” refer to?**

- K It has become more difficult to express your own ideas.
- L The audience you have to have before you can publish on YouTube.
- M The Internet is open for everyone who can produce their own material.
- N The rules about promoting material on YouTube.

**29. Making money online**

- P is a lot of hard work.
- R is almost impossible.
- S is very easy for anyone.
- T requires complicated equipment.

**30. The phrase “partner program” refers to**

- V a group of people who make videos for YouTube.
- X a special program made for YouTube.
- P those who make YouTube videos in their basement.
- ✿  Æ those who watch YouTube every day.

**31. The word “revenues” refers to**

- A income.
- B popularity.
- C technology.
- D traffic.

**32. Buckley plans to**

- F move forward.
- G stick to YouTube.
- H use YouTube as his hobby.
- I work with the media companies.

33. Buckley's YouTube carrier is unusual because
- K he plans to start a TV show.
  - L his show is funded by celebrities
  - M the music industry supports his show.
  - N YouTube made him famous.

34. According to the article
- P a talented person can make it on the Internet.
  - R it's very hard to compete with the big media companies.
  - S making a career on the Internet is only a matter of luck.
  - T most TV stars end up in Internet media.

35. The text is about
- V how the Internet can change people's lives.
  - X how you can create websites.
  - P someone living off famous people.
  - Æ what you can do if you lose your job.

### Málfræði

**D** Merktu við það sem passar í eyðuna.

36. She's ? doctor of biology.
- A a
  - B an
  - C one
  - D the

37. She ? very hard now.
- F has been working
  - G is working
  - H work
  - I worked

38. Arabic is the official language ? Lebanon.
- K by
  - L from
  - M of
  - N off

39. When it comes to attractions, St. Louis has ? share of the conventional.
- P its
  - R our
  - S their
  - T your

40. Plants are the basis of all life on Earth, ? air, water, food and fuel.
- V provide
  - X provided
  - P provides
  - Æ providing

41. Every breath we take involves interacting ? plants.
- A at
  - B for
  - C to
  - D with

42. He told us that after visiting Iceland he ? Denmark.
- F had visited
  - G visitating
  - H visits
  - I was visiting

43. This is Isabella ? works with my friend.
- K which
  - L who
  - M whom
  - N whose



44. In Iceland the banks   ? at 4:00 pm.

- P are closing  
 R close  
 S closed  
 T closes

45. They have   ? beautiful things.

- V all  
 X any  
 P lots  
 ✿  Æ some

46. I went to the movies with my 14   ? old sister.

- A year  
 B years  
 C year's  
 D years'

47. Some teenagers have   ? own motorbikes.

- F their  
 G there  
 H theyr  
 I they're

48. Exactly, how much money   ? there in the world?

- K are  
 L as  
 M is  
 N were

49. Either you apologize   ? I'll never speak to you again.

- P and  
 R as  
 S if  
 T or

50. The painters gave   ? a week to finish the work.

- V himself  
 X them  
 P themselves  
 ✿  Æ themselves

51. We didn't buy   ? flowers.

- A any  
 B few  
 C no  
 D some

52. It's   ? to land a job when you are still working.

- F easier  
 G more easy  
 H more easier  
 I most easy

53. John is going to a concert and he   ? even have to pay for it.

- K didn't  
 L do not  
 M doesn't  
 N don't

54. These days everybody   ? have a cellphone.

- P got to  
 R had to  
 S has got to  
 T have to

55. Computers are the main tools   ? used in schools today.

- V that are  
 X that's  
 P which is  
 ✿  Æ which were

For generations they have signified femininity and glamour - but a pair of high heels was once an essential accessory for men.

Beautiful, provocative, sexy - high heels may be all these things and more, but even their most ardent fans wouldn't claim they were practical.

They're no good for hiking or driving. They get stuck in things. Women in heels are advised to stay off the grass - and also ice, cobbled streets and posh floors.

And high heels don't tend to be very comfortable. It is almost as though they just weren't designed for walking in. Originally, they weren't.

"The high heel was worn for centuries throughout the near east as a form of riding footwear," says Elizabeth Semmel of the Bata Shoe Museum in Toronto.

Good horsemanship was essential to the fighting styles of the Persia - the historical name for modern-day Iran.

"When the soldier stood up in his stirrups, the heel helped him to secure his stance so that he could shoot his bow and arrow more effectively," says Semmel.

At the end of the 16th Century, Shah Abbas the 1st of Persia had the largest army in the world. He was keen to forge links with rulers in Western Europe to help him defeat his great enemy, the Turkish Empire. So in 1599, Shah Abbas sent the first Persian diplomatic mission to Europe - it called on the courts of Russia, Norway, Germany and Spain.

A wave of interest in all things Persian passed through Western Europe. Persian style shoes were enthusiastically adopted by aristocrats, who sought to give their appearance a virile, masculine edge that, it suddenly seemed, only heeled shoes could supply.

As the wearing of heels filtered into the lower ranks of society, the aristocracy responded by dramatically increasing the height of their shoes - and the high heel was born. In the muddy, rutted streets of 17th Century Europe, these new shoes had no utility value whatsoever - but that was the point.

"One of the best ways that status can be conveyed is through impracticality," says Semmel, adding that the upper classes have always used impractical, uncomfortable and luxurious clothing to announce their privileged status.

"They aren't in the fields working and they don't have to walk far."

Although Europeans were first attracted to heels because the Persian connection gave them a macho air, a craze in women's fashion for adopting elements of men's dress meant their use soon spread to women.

"In the 1630s you had women cutting their hair, adding decoration to their outfits," says Semmel. "They would smoke pipes, they would wear hats that were very masculine. And this is why women adopted the heel - it was in an effort to masculinise their outfits."

Fast forward a few more years and the intellectual movement - the Enlightenment - brought with it a new respect for the rational and useful and an emphasis on education rather than privilege. Men's fashion shifted towards more practical clothing. In England, aristocrats began to wear simplified clothes that were linked to their work managing country estates.

It was the beginning of what has been called the Great Male Renunciation, which would see men abandon the wearing of jewellery, bright colours in favour of a dark and more sober look. Men's clothing no longer operated so clearly as a signifier of social class, but while these

boundaries were being blurred, the differences between the sexes became more pronounced.

“Women, in contrast, were seen as emotional, sentimental and uneducable. Female desirability begins to be constructed in terms of irrational fashion and the high heel - once separated from its original function of horseback riding - becomes a primary example of impractical dress.”

High heels were seen as foolish and womanish. By 1740 men had stopped wearing them

altogether. But it was only 50 years before they disappeared from women’s feet too, falling out of favour after the French Revolution.

“There is no reason”, Semmel believes, “why the high heel cannot continue to be ascribed new meanings - although we may have to wait for true gender equality first. If it becomes a signifier of actual power, then men will be as willing to wear it as women.”

**56. The phrase “... their most ardent fans ...” refers to people who**

- A feel strongly in support of high heels.
- B think high heels are unsuitable for women.
- C want men to start wearing high heels again.
- D would never consider wearing high heels themselves.

**57. The author states that the origin of the high heel can be found in the**

- F art of war.
- G early pornography.
- H fashion industry.
- I working class.

**58. People in Western Europe got acquainted with high heels when**

- K Persian officials arrived in Europe.
- L Shah Abbas traveled to Europe.
- M the explorers came back from the east.
- N the Persian and Russian army met in battle.

**59. Why did European men become so interested in high heels?**

- P High heels added something to their outfit.
- R High heels expressed power and strength.
- S High heels were a good addition to their arms.
- T High heels were used by both men and women.

**60. How did the aristocrats react when the general public started wearing high heels?**

- V High heels went out of fashion.
- X The aristocrats had the heels made higher.
- P Upper class men stopped wearing high heels.
- ❁  Æ Wearing high heels was limited by law.

**61. The phrase “... but that was the point” refers to**

- A bumps in the roads.
- B decoration on the shoes.
- C reaction of men.
- D use of the heels.

62. The word “announce”, as used in the text, is closest in meaning to

- F hide.
- G make known.
- H refresh.
- I talk about.

63. According to Semmel, the upper classes have underlined their status by

- K considering themselves above others.
- L limiting the freedom to choose.
- M unpredictable behaviour.
- N wearing expensive clothes.

64. The phrase “... a craze in women’s fashion ...” refers to

- P fancy clothing.
- R high heels.
- S men.
- T women.

65. Why did women start using high heels?

- V It made women look higher.
- X It made women look more attractive.
- P Women felt it suited them better.
- ✿  A Women wanted to look more like men.

66. What does the phrase “... the Great Male Renunciation” refer to?

- A A change in roles of the sexes.
- B A change of men’s outfit.
- C Power struggle between the classes.
- D Understanding of women’s rights.

67. What is the best meaning of the word “abandon” as used in the text?

- F make obvious
- G stop doing something
- H think about
- I turn against

68. What word best describes the attitude towards high heels in the 18th century?

- K academic
- L glamorous
- M stylish
- N unintelligent

69. Elisabeth Semmel concludes that

- P high heels prevent equal rights for women.
- R high heels will be out of fashion within a few years.
- S men might start wearing high heels again.
- T women will probably stop wearing high heels in the future.

70. What word best describes this text?

- V emotional
- X historical
- P humorous
- ✿  A tragic