

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.

There is no easy way to define the experience of seeing, holding, or reading J. K. Rowling's *The Tales of Beedle the Bard*, so let's just start with one word: "Whoa." The very fact of its existence - an artifact pulled straight out of a novel - is magical, not to mention the facts that only seven copies exist in all the world and each of the never-before-told tales is handwritten and illustrated by J.K. Rowling herself and it's quite clear from the first few pages that she has some skill as an artist. Rowling's handwriting is like the familiar scrawl of a favorite aunt - allowing you to take it slow and savor the mystery of each next word.

So how do you review one of the most remarkable books you've ever had the pleasure of opening? You just turn each page and allow yourself to be swept away by each story. You soak up the simple tales that read like an Aesop's fable and echo the themes of the series; you follow every dip and curve of Rowling's handwriting and revel in every detail that makes the book unique - a slight darkening of a letter here, a place where the writing nearly runs off the page there. You take all that and you try and bring it to life, knowing that you will never be able to do it justice. With that, let's dig in and begin at the beginning, shall we?

The first tale begins merrily enough, with a "kindly old wizard" whom we meet only briefly, but who reminds us so much of our dear Dumbledore that we must pause and take a breath. This "well-beloved man" uses his magic primarily for the benefit of his neighbors, creating potions and antidotes for them in what he calls his "lucky cooking pot." Much too soon after we

meet this kind and generous man, he dies after living to a "goodly age" and leaves everything to his only son. Unfortunately, the son is nothing like his father and entirely too much like a Malfoy. Upon his father's death, he discovers the pot, and in it - quite mysteriously - a single slipper and a note from his father that reads, "In the fond hope, my son, that you will never need this." As in most fairy tales, this is the moment when things start to go wrong ...

Bitter about not having anything but a pot to his name and completely uninterested in anyone who cannot do magic, the son turns his back on the town, closing his door to his neighbors. First comes the old woman whose granddaughter is plagued with warts. When the son slams the door in her face, he immediately hears a loud clanging in the kitchen. His father's old cooking pot has sprouted a foot as well as a serious case of warts. Funny, and yet gross. Vintage Rowling. None of his spells work, and he cannot escape the hopping, warty pot that follows him - even to his bedside.

In true fairy tale fashion, the son is besieged with more visitors, and it takes a few tears, some vomit, and a whining dog before the wizard at last succumbs to his responsibility, and the true legacy of his father. Renouncing his selfish ways, he calls for all townspeople far and wide to come to him for help. One by one, he cures their ills and in doing so, empties the pot. At the very last, out pops the mysterious slipper - the one that perfectly fits the foot of the now-quiet pot - and together the two walk (and hop) off into the sunset.

1. **What makes J.K. Rowling's book so special?**
- A It is handmade in a limited edition.
 - B It is handwritten and hard to read.
 - C It is thought to have magical powers.
2. **The word "artifact" as used in the text, means**
- F a precious handmade object.
 - G an illustration of an object.
 - H an object made by magical tricks.
3. **According to the writer Rowling's handwriting is**
- K almost impossible to read.
 - L like that of a dear relative.
 - M very difficult to read.
4. **The reader is being advised to**
- P be critical about the stories.
 - R read between the lines.
 - S take the book in slowly.
5. **Rowling does various tricks in her handwriting to**
- V give the story an enchanting effect.
 - X help the reader follow the story line.
 - ✿ P show that another story is coming up.
6. **The story about the "lucky cooking pot" takes a turn when**
- A the old Wizard dies in old age.
 - B the old Wizard helps his son.
 - C the son begins to help everybody.
7. **The son becomes disappointed when he**
- F finds out that he was now on his own.
 - G realizes his magic talents were gone.
 - H sees that his father only left him a pot.
8. **What happened when the son slammed the door on the old woman?**
- K The pot grew small hard lumps.
 - L The pot turned into a man.
 - M The son escaped from the pot.
9. **According to the article the book is**
- P full of mythical symbols.
 - R like a never ending story.
 - S quite an experience to read.
10. **What is the main theme of the story?**
- V How good deeds can be done through magic.
 - X The relations between a father and a son.
 - ✿ P The struggle between good and evil.

Málfræði

11. **They are getting married ___ six months.**

- A at
- B by
- C in
- D on

12. **They don't need any help.**

They can do it ___ .

- F their own
- G theirsself
- H theirselves
- I themselves

13. **Earlier this month the country suffered devastating floods ___ widespread damage.**

- K cause
- L caused
- M causes
- N causing

The sign on the gym door says „Wrestling Tournament Today“. I enter the gym and take a deep breath. It smells like old socks and the stuff they use to wash wrestling mats.

I love that smell. Weird, huh? Not to me.

I was raised around wrestling. My older brothers wrestle for the high-school team. My dad wrestled in college. So it was natural for me to wrestle. Except for one thing.

I'm a girl. I even have a girly name – Daisy.

My dad always says, “Pound for pound no one's as tough as Daisy.”

I see my family in the stands. I wave to them and smile, but I'm nervous. Lots of boys are on the mats, loosening up. I'm the only girl at the sign-up desk. Some of the boys point at me and laugh. We'll see about that.

Back in Ohio, people got used to seeing me wrestle. I kept showing up. I kept winning. They stopped pointing and started cheering. Then we move to California. Now I'm weird again.

The man says, “Name?”

“Daisy McGill.”

“Have you wrestled before, honey?”

He didn't call any of the boys “honey”. “Yes, sir,” I answer through clenched teeth. I hand him my registration form.

First match. The kid looks strong. That's OK. Boys with muscles always underestimate me.

I snap the chin strap on my headgear. The ref calls us to the middle of the mat. We shake hands. The kid says, “I can't believe I have to wrestle a girl.”

The whistle blows, and I hit him fast with a fireman's carry. He's on his back in three seconds. The ref's hand slaps the mat. Pinned. One match down. The kid refuses to shake my hand. The ref raises my right arm. He tells me, “Beautiful takedown!”

There's a lot of whispering going on. I hear someone say, “Man, she pinned him fast. No girl is going to beat me.”

My family cheers wildly. I feel good. It always takes one match for the butterflies in my stomach to settle.

They call my number for the next match.

This kid is tall and thin. He looks serious about winning.

The whistle blows. I shoot for his leg. He kicks back and snaps my head down. He spins around behind me and takes me down. Good. I love a challenge.

Final period of this match, and I'm down three to nothing. Time to make my move.

I escape for one point, then shoot a quick takedown. All tied up. Thirty seconds to go. He raises one leg and I take a chance. I reach around his head and knee. My hands close tight. I roll him onto his back.

The whistle blows. The ref holds up two fingers. I win by two points. Two matches down.

At least this kid shakes my hand. Some of the people watching even clap for me.

I'm in the finals for my weight class. I head for the mat. The next kid I'm wrestling pinned both of his opponents. There's a huge crowd watching us. I can't tell if they want me to win or lose.

Doesn't matter to me.

We shake hands. “You're pretty good,” he says. “Good luck.”

“You too” I say.

The whistle blows. He shoots, and I'm on my knees before I can blink. Wow, he's fast. I feel my heart hammering in my chest. Easy, Daisy.

I spin away. Escape. He misses an arm-drag, and I catch him flat-footed. Takedown.

After two periods we're all tied up.

We're both gulping for breath as the last period starts. My brothers are screaming, but they sound far away. [...]

I can see the clock ticking down. With ten seconds left, his arms relax. Just what I was waiting for. I push down and spin behind him for the win. Yes!

I hear cheering and realize it's for me. The kid says, “Nice match. But next time, I'm going to win.” He just might.

14. "I love that smell. Weird, huh? Not to me."
What does this phrase tell us about Daisy?
- P She does not listen to what others say.
 - R She enjoys wrestling.
 - S She is a peculiar type of person.
15. The phrase "We'll see about that" tells us that Daisy
- V is going to prove that she is a good wrestler.
 - X knows that she is in good shape.
 - ✿ P knows that she will win the match.
16. What did the people in Ohio think about Daisy's wrestling?
- A They knew about her wrestling talent.
 - B They thought she was acting strangely.
 - C They thought that a girl could not be a good wrestler.
17. The first boy Daisy wrestled refused to shake her hand because he was
- F embarrassed.
 - G ignorant.
 - H shy.
18. According to the text, what is the meaning of the word "shoot"?
- K To hit someone or something.
 - L To move in a certain direction.
 - M To move very suddenly and quickly.
19. How did the second boy differ from the first one?
- P He looked stronger.
 - R He showed more respect.
 - S He underestimated her.
20. The sentence "Doesn't matter to me" underlines Daisy's
- V ambitions towards the match.
 - X arrogance towards the game.
 - ✿ P mixed feelings about the opponent.
21. How did Daisy's last opponent differ from the first one?
- A He showed good sportsmanship.
 - B He was a sore loser.
 - C He was disrespectful.
22. "My brothers are screaming, but they sound far away." This paragraph is mainly written to underline Daisy's
- F anticipation.
 - G capability.
 - H concentration.
23. What is the main problem Daisy faces in this story?
- K She has to perform in front of huge crowds.
 - L She has to prove her wrestling talent.
 - M She has to wrestle with strong boys.

A generation of ‘multitasking’ children are living their daily lives – including eating and falling asleep – to the accompaniment of television, according to a survey of youngsters’ media habits. The flickering of the screen accompanies most of them before they go to school, when they return home, as they consume their evening meal and then – for 63%, far more than read a book each day – in bed at night. The study of five to 16-year-olds shows that four out of five children now have a TV set in their bedroom.

So ubiquitous has television become that many children now combine it with other activities, including social networking online, flicking their eyes from laptop to TV screen and back again. Even if they are focusing on the television, young people are now reluctant to commit to one program, with boys in particular often flipping between channels to keep up with two simultaneous shows at once. The findings, from the market research agency Childwise, will fuel concerns that childhood is increasingly about private space and sedentary activities and less about play, social interaction or the child’s own imagination.

The government’s recent Children’s Plan, while attempting to calm panic over claims of ‘toxic’ childhood, focused on improving play facilities

as a means of ensuring a more balanced life for screen-bound youngsters. Today’s survey findings indicate a revival in television-watching among children after three years of decline, driven mainly by more girls watching soaps such as Hollyoaks and Eastenders.

Internet use – now that the social networking bug is biting younger than ever – is also continuing to grow at a far greater rate than the brief fall-off in TV viewing. That means British Children spend an average of five hours and 20 minutes in front of a screen a day, up from four hours and 40 minutes five years ago. The rise may have come at the expense of reading books for pleasure, which, in a development that will alarm many parents, continues to decline as a regular pastime. While four out of five children read books in their own time, only a quarter do so daily and 53% at least once a week.

Rosemary Duff, a researcher, said television was now “almost woven into children’s lives”, but added that the quality of viewing had changed. “A lot of television viewing has lost the ‘pay it attention’ feel it used to have. It used to be less ubiquitous but much higher in its importance whereas now it is widespread but just part of the background, not just at home but wherever you go.”

24. When children are multitasking, they

- P do several things at the same time.
- R have difficulties with concentration.
- S tend to skip their meals when watching TV.

25. The purpose of the study was to examine how

- V children’s daily habits are at home.
- X important book reading is for children.
- ❁ P much time children spend in front of the TV.

26. The word “ubiquitous” means

- A easy to understand.
- B present everywhere.
- C well funded.

27. Professionals are concerned with the fact that

- F children spend considerably more time on their own.
- G children’s participation in sports has declined.
- H some TV programs are not suitable for children.

28. The phrase “toxic” childhood means

- K difficult childhood.
- L uncontrollable childhood.
- M unhealthy childhood.

29. By improving play facilities the government hopes to

- P calm panic over claims of unhealthy children.
- R decrease children’s time in front of the TV.
- S help parents to focus on outdoor activities.

30. According to the text, internet use seems to

- V have a less dangerous effect on youngsters than expected.
- X have a positive effect on children’s relations with others.

✿ P increase more than TV watching in children’s lives.

31. Why has television-watching among children been increasing lately?

- A Children seem to have more spare time than before.
- B Girls have been more interested in soap operas.
- C More programs for children are being produced.

32. According to the text many parents

- F claim that their children read more books than before.
- G worry about the little time their children spend reading.
- H want to spend more time with their children every day.

33. The article is mainly about

- K children being unfocused because they do many things at the same time.
- L people’s worries that children spend too much time in front of the TV.
- M the fact that the internet is now an essential part of children’s lives.

Málfræði

34. One should try to avoid hurting another __.

- P person feelings
- R person’s feelings
- S persons feelings
- T persons’ feelings

35. John tried to hide his interest ___ the other person.

- V in
- X of
- P on

✿ Æ with

36. She swims every day ___ the summer.

- A during
- B for
- C since
- D while

37. When we went in, they ___ to the radio.

- F listened
- G listening
- H were listen
- I were listening

38. I lost my job ___ him.

- K because
- L because of
- M by
- N therefore

For almost 125 years, the secrecy surrounding the recipe for Coca-Cola has been one of the world's great marketing ploys. As the story goes, the fizzy drink's famous "Merchandise 7X" flavorings have remained unchanged since they were concocted in 1886. Today, the recipe is entrusted only to two Coke executives, neither of whom can travel on the same plane for fear that the secret will go down with them.

Now, one of America's most celebrated radio broadcasters claims to have discovered the Coke secret. Ira Glass, presenter of the public radio institution "This American Life", says he has tracked down a copy of the recipe, the original of which is still supposedly held in a burglar-proof vault in the Sun Trust Bank in Atlanta, Georgia.

The formula was created by John Pemberton, an Atlanta chemist and former Confederate army officer who crafted cough medicines and other concoctions in his spare time. In 1887, he sold the recipe to a businessman, Asa Griggs, who immediately placed it for safekeeping, in the then Georgia Trust Bank.

Glass came across the recipe that he believes is the secret formula in a back issue of Pemberton's local paper, the Atlanta Journal-Constitution, while he was researching an entirely different story. Tucked away on an inside page of the 8th February 1979 edition, he stumbled on an article that claimed to have uncovered the closely guarded 7X formula.

The column was based on information found in an old leather-bound notebook that belonged to Pemberton's best friend and fellow Atlanta chemist, RR Evans. Glass was intrigued and, after some digging, found that the notebook had been handed down the generations until it reached a chemist in Georgia called Everett Beal, whose widow still possesses it.

The rediscovered recipe includes extract of coca leaves, caffeine, plenty of sugar (it specifies 30 unidentified units thought to be pounds), lime juice, vanilla and caramel. Into that syrup, the all-important 7X flavorings are added: alcohol and six oils – orange, lemon, nutmeg, coriander, neroli and cinnamon. The formula is strikingly similar to the recipe deduced by Mark Pendergrast who wrote a history of the drink in 1993 called *For God, Country & Coca-Cola*.

Coke's secret recipe is, in fact, part mythology. Contrary to the mystique surrounding it, the soda has changed substantially over time. Cocaine, a legal stimulant in Pemberton's day, was removed from the drink in 1904 after mounting public unease about the drug. Extract of coca leaves is still used but only after the cocaine has been removed.

In 1980, the company replaced sugar, squeezed from beet and cane, with the cheaper high-fructose corn sweetener that has become ubiquitous in American food and drink. Coke purists were not impressed.

Despite such occasional controversies, one element has remained constant: Coke's commitment to keeping its own secret. Speculation about the recipe has been a popular talking point for more than a century, proving good for business. True to form, the company has treated the "This American Life" story with the disdain that has marked its commercial strategy since the 19th century.

"Many third parties have tried to crack our secret formula. Try as they might, they've been unsuccessful", Coca-Cola's Kerry Tressler said.

39. The “story” about Coca Cola’s recipe is that

- P only one copy of the recipe exists.
- R only two Coca-Cola employees know the secret recipe.
- S the flavorings were mixed as a part of a marketing trick.
- T the mixture has not changed considerably over the years.

40. The word “concoct” as used in the text is closest in meaning to

- V discover a new recipe by accident.
- X find out something special you did not know before.
- P mix a drink by giving it a stir.
- ✿ A produce something unusual by mixing things in a new way.

41. “... the secret will go down with them.”
The underlined word refers to

- A the executives.
- B the flavorings.
- C the recipe.
- D the secret.

42. Where is the first version of the recipe supposed to be kept?

- F In a heavily protected room.
- G In a place that very few know of.
- H In the manager’s office.
- I In the radio broadcaster’s care.

43. The formula was first made in order to

- K make a profit.
- L play a trick.
- M produce a drink.
- N treat an illness.

44. What phrase best describes how Ira Glass discovered the old recipe?

- P by accident
- R by mistake
- S on demand
- T on purpose

45. The word “intrigued” as used in the text means Glass was

- V absolutely horrified.
- X amused.
- P surprised.
- ✿ A very interested.

46. The recipe is also called 7X formula because of its

- A connection with chemistry.
- B delicate mixture.
- C number of flavorings.
- D total secrecy.

47. The recipe for Coca-Cola is still kept as a secret because

- F it used to be a cough medicine.
- G its ingredients have proved to be very unhealthy.
- H of the company’s policy in marketing.
- I of the use of corn sweetener as an ingredient.

48. What word best describes the main purpose of the text?

- K critical
- L entertaining
- M informative
- N insulting

There are two things that Wes Miner hopes not to see when he wakes early each morning and saddles up to survey the cattle left in his care. He does not wish to see a big black bird. Miner has nothing against crows per se. But to view them wheeling solemnly across the sky, or scattering from the brush at his approach, is to feel his stomach tighten as he reckons with the knowledge that one or more of the animals entrusted to him have been killed.

Some of them are freak deaths. Four years ago, Miner worked on a ranch in Idaho where a spectacular electrical storm had erupted and toppled a dozen head of cattle huddled under a tree. On the ranch he now tends in south-western Montana, wolves devour a calf in the dark of night and leave no trace of the carnage. A cow gets stuck in a bog, breaks her leg, and Miner is forced to shoot her on the spot. A yearling munches on the blossoms of poisonous larkspur and drops dead within four hours. Nature gives and snatches away on a whim, but Wes Miner can handle that.

“What gets to me,” says the 28-year-old sombereyed cowboy, “is if we lose a bunch of sick ones. Because that’s something I should control better.” Men in Wes Miner’s trade love the riding, the roping, and the stark romanticism of a cow camp. But there is a bottom line, and it comes at the end of October, when the 4,100 head he is paid to tend are herded into corrals, and the cattle owners roll up in their dusty pickups to count and inspect their property.

In high country like the Snowline Ranch where Miner works, temperatures can seesaw from 80°F to 8°F in a single day, and so pneumonia is a constant threat. It occupies Miner’s attention as he rides through the cattle. If some of them get caught in a downpour during cold weather,

he’s fatally behind the curve. He must seize upon the earliest symptom: that lone calf amid the lurching sea of fur and fat with a single drooping ear, at which point Miner’s horse separates the calf from the others and the cowboy swings his long rope. Catch the calf with the first loop, reach for the meds in the saddlebag, inject the Nuflor. Done right, the calf barely notices, returns to the herd, and by the end of October is 600 pounds and received by his owner with an approving half smile.

It’s a proud feeling, knowing he has staved off tragedy and been rewarded with the gratitude of owners who wave goodbye as they cart off their fattened commodities. The satisfaction lasts an evening. The next morning comes, and with it Wes Miner faces the second spectacle that he would rather not see. It’s the sight of a pasture with no cattle grazing on it. And this, too, feels like a sort of death. “We go so hard those last two or three weeks – every day, go, go, GO...and then you look on the hills, and there’s nothing but those saddle horses. It’s an empty feeling.”

American cowboys have not vanished in the mists of legend. Against the howling locomotion of modern and postmodern and transmodern eras, they reside right where they have been for three centuries and counting: in the cattle country of the West and Southwest, and at the core of a nation’s identity. This, despite the vagueness of the vocation itself. Are there ten thousand working cowboys today? Fifty thousand?

Whatever the actual number, the job itself has gotten no easier in recent times. As cattle ranching has increasingly become big business, the cowboy’s essential place is more subject to running a profitable business.

49. According to Miner, why is the sight of the black crows a bad sign?

- P An unpleasant day might be ahead.
- R Crows usually frighten the horses.
- S It indicates that something bad has happened.
- T Stormy weather is brewing on the horizon.

50. Which definition most closely matches the meaning of “brush” as it is used in the text?

- V fox’s tail
- X light touch
- P tool
- ✿ A trees

51. “... but Wes Miner can handle that.”

The underlined word refers to

- A attacks on the cattle herd.
- B cattle death by natural causes.
- C illness that affects the animals.
- D sudden changes in the weather.

52. According to Wes Miner, what is the hardest part of his job?

- F Loss of cattle caused by a disease.
- G Loss of cattle caused by poisoning.
- H When crows approach the herd.
- I When wolves attack the herd.

53. In cold weather Miner must keep an eye out for the

- K condition of the herd.
- L crow’s wheeling.
- M first symptoms of flu.
- N medical supplies.

54. The meaning of the phrase “stave off” as used in the text is to

- P be quick to react.
- R keep something under control.
- S make up one’s mind.
- T stop something from happening.

55. What is the second thing Miner hopes not to experience?

- V A sick calf.
- X An empty field.
- P The owners in their pickups.
- ✿ A Wolves in a large pack.

56. According to the text, American cowboys

- A are rather hard to find in America nowadays.
- B are still important and well-known in America.
- C have changed their lifestyle through time.
- D will soon be a legend of the past.

57. The writer points out that nowadays the cowboys’ work is more like

- F a process of production.
- G a romantic lifestyle.
- H a tourist promotion.
- I an old tradition.

58. The main purpose of the text is to describe

- K how the lifestyle of American cowboys has changed.
- L the romance of the American cowboys’ lifestyle.
- M what problems an American cowboy has to deal with.
- N why the typical “working cowboy” no longer exists.

Málfræði

Merktu við það sem passar í eyðuna.

59. He didn't understand why the farmer ___ that kind of seed.
- P choosed
 R chose
 S chosed
 T chosen
60. If I ___ in your position then, I would have told the truth.
- V had been
 X have been
 P was
✿ A were
61. Jane's knowledge ___ computers is excellent.
- A for
 B of
 C on
 D to
62. We saw some people ___ car had broken down.
- F that
 G which
 H who
 I whose
63. On hearing the news she burst ___ tears.
- K in
 L into
 M to
 N to the
64. That's ___ boring film I've ever seen.
- P more
 R much
 S the most
 T the much
65. If you had come earlier, you would ___ found a good seat.
- V be
 X for
 P had
✿ A have
66. We're looking for the girl ___ cell phone was stolen yesterday.
- A of whom
 B the which
 C which
 D whose
67. What's wrong with you? Have you got ___ headache?
- F a
 G an
 H any
 I some
68. Jennifer said she ___ make a cup of coffee.
- K wants
 L was
 M will
 N would
69. He kept nodding his head ___ .
- P agreeing
 R agreement
 S in agreement
 T to agree
70. I was ___ up by a loud noise.
- V waken
 X woke
 P woken
✿ A wokened