

**READING****Text 1****The Life and Work of Henning Mankell**

Henning Mankell (1948-2015) was born in Sweden in 1948. His mother Ingrid left when Henning was just a toddler, and he was brought up by his father Ivan, who was a lawyer. They lived in the small town of Sveg, and then moved to Boras, near the city Gothenburg, when he was 13. He said that Sweden at that time was one of the best places in the world to grow up.

He was a very keen reader, but he had problems at school and left when he was 16. He travelled to Paris, and soon after he got a job on a cargo ship and travelled round the world. He returned to Paris and then went back to Sweden, where he got a job in a theatre. He began writing books and plays when he was 20.

After some early success with novels, plays and other projects, Mankell began to travel again, spending a lot of his time in Africa. He visited West Africa, Zambia and in 1987, he became the artistic director of the Mutumbela Gogo Theatre Company in Mozambique. He spent long periods of time in Mozambique and divided his time between Africa and Sweden.

His most famous books are a series of novels he began in 1991 about a police inspector, Kurt Wallander. The stories are often set in the cold, empty Swedish countryside. Wallander himself is a middle-aged man with a lot of personal problems. He is divorced, has very few friends and is often depressed. Through his job, Wallander comes across a lot of murders, and the novels explore the dark side of modern Swedish life.

The Wallander books became very successful, selling more than 40 million copies. The books have been translated into 45 different languages, and have also been adapted for film and TV. Henning Mankell's other work includes plays for theatre, children's stories and a TV documentary about his father-in-law Ingrid Bergman.

All through his life Mankell was interested in politics and wanted to help poor people in other countries. In 2007, he gave 1.5 million euros to SOS Children's Villages, an organization that helps children who need a home. He believed that rich people should use their money to help others and he once said: 'There are too many people in the world who just sit and watch their money pile up; that is very hard for me to understand.'

**1. Read the text. In what order (1-6) did Mankell do the following? There is one item you do not need.**

- A go to sea \_\_\_\_\_
- B move from Sveg \_\_\_\_\_
- C start writing \_\_\_\_\_
- D take a job in Mozambique \_\_\_\_\_
- E get a house in Gothenburg \_\_\_\_\_
- F support a charity generously \_\_\_\_\_
- G begin writing a detective novel \_\_\_\_\_

**Score \_\_\_\_/6**

**2. Read the text again. Choose the best answer.**

- 1 When Henning was a child...
  - A he lived in a big city.
  - B he had a happy family life.
  - C his mother looked after him.
  - D he had to move house many times.
- 2 After he left school at the age of 16...
  - A he got a job in Paris.
  - B he became an actor.

- C he began to enjoy reading.  
D he started working on a boat.
3. In 1987, Mankell took up a new role in...  
A Sweden.  
B West Africa.  
C Zambia.  
D Mozambique.
4. The text suggests that Kurt Wallander is ...  
A easy-going.  
B friendly.  
C irresponsible.  
D unhappy.
5. Mankell is also known for...  
A the films he has done for children.  
B the documentaries he has made about language.  
C the dramas he has written for the theatre.  
D the novels that has translated.
6. Mankell once said that people should...  
A be more interested in politics.  
B look after children more carefully.  
C be more generous with their money.  
D understand the importance of education.

Score\_\_\_\_/6

**3. Answer the following questions. Give reasons for your answers.**

- 1 Why do you think people enjoy crime and detective stories?
- 2 Do you think crime and detective stories are realistic?
- 3 What do you think of Mankell's idea that we should all do more to help each other?

**Text2**

**The Medicine Makers**

**A**

In the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, thousands of children died from disease called polio, and many were left unable to walk again. In the early 1950s, Dr Jonas Salk, an American researcher, succeeded in developing a medicine for the disease. He needed to show that it was safe, so he gave it to himself, his wife and his three young sons. He announced the successful result of the experiment in 1953, and the following year, millions of children across the world began to get the medicine, too. Dr Salk never tried to make any money from his discovery. In 1963, he opened the Salk Institute for Biological Studies, a place where scientists could come to do research and discover cures 'for the benefit of all'.

**B**

Youyou Tu, who was born in China in 1930, was interested in traditional Chinese medicine and modern Western medicine-and the connections between the two. In 1969, she was made the head of project looking at ways of treating malaria, a serious disease caused by

mosquitoes, because modern drugs were working less and less. After reading, an ancient Chinese book, she and her team began to do experiments on a plant called wormwood, and eventually came up with a new drug. She took it herself to see if it was safe. A few days passed, and she was fine. After that, she gave it to 21 patients who were suffering from malaria, and they all improved. In 2015, she won the Nobel Prize for her work, and she is happy that her discovery has saved millions of lives. As she says, 'every scientist dreams of doing something that can help the world.'

### C

Edward Jenner was a country doctor at a time when smallpox was common. This was a serious disease that killed many people or left them with terrible marks on their face. There was also a similar disease cowpox, which people often got from working with cows. This was much less serious, and there was a traditional belief that catching cowpox protected you from catching smallpox. In 1796, Jenner decided to test this idea on James Phipps, the eight-year-old son of his gardener. First he gave the boy cowpox; for a few days, the boy had a high temperature, but then he got better. Then Jenner tried to give the boy smallpox, but he didn't catch him. Jenner's discovery of how to prevent disease saved thousands of people from smallpox- and since then has saved millions more lives from other diseases as well.

**4. Read the article and answer the questions. Write TWO answers (A, B or C) for each question.**

1 Who used children to check the safety of a medicine? \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

2 Who tested the safety of a medicine on themselves? \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

3 Who developed new medicine by testing old ideas? \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ **Score \_\_\_\_\_/6**

**5. Read the article again. Complete the sentences. Use one or two words in each gap.**

1 Polio was often fatal or could leave people with \_\_\_\_\_.

2 Dr Salk tested his medicine on himself and all \_\_\_\_\_.

3 Youyou Tu was interested in two \_\_\_\_\_ of medicine.

4 Youyou Tu was pleased to achieve her dream of \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Jenner believed cowpox might offer some \_\_\_\_\_ smallpox.

6. After a \_\_\_\_\_ illness. James Phipps recovered.

**Score \_\_\_\_\_/6**

**6. Is it right or wrong to test new medicines on animal? Give three reasons for your opinion.**

### USE of ENGLISH

**7. Read the text below and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.**

Family life is often different in different countries, and (a) \_\_\_\_\_ age when children leave home can vary a great deal. In England, for example, teenagers usually (b) \_\_\_\_\_ to school near where they live, but when they leave school, they often choose a university (c) \_\_\_\_\_ is a long way from home. When they graduate and get their first job, they often share a flat or a house with friends that they made back when they (d) \_\_\_\_\_ studying at university.

However, this is not true for everyone, and in recent years, things (e) \_\_\_\_\_ started to change.

More and more 18-34 year-olds are returning to live with their parents because houses are (f) \_\_\_\_\_ expensive for most young people to buy, and getting (g) \_\_\_\_\_ good job is harder than a (h) \_\_\_\_\_ to be.

Score \_\_\_\_\_/8

**7. Read the text below and think of the word that the best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.**

**The School Nurse**

I work in the clinic at school, and I'm here to look after students who don't feel well or who (a) \_\_\_\_\_ had accidents or other minor (b) \_\_\_\_\_ like cuts and bruises. It's always busy in the winter term because that's when the students play football and they're always twisting their (c) \_\_\_\_\_ and falling over or spraining their knees. We've already had five students in this week, and it's only Wednesday! Luckily, there haven't (d) \_\_\_\_\_ any broken bones yet, but I'm sure there will be sooner or later. It's also busy because students come in with things like headaches and (e) \_\_\_\_\_ throats, but those are quite easy to deal with. But we have to be extremely careful if someone comes in with a very (f) \_\_\_\_\_ temperature- over 39.5 degrees, for example. As you know, that can be a sign of a virus, which can spread very fast in a school and hundreds of students can (g) \_\_\_\_\_ it. This term, I haven't sent anyone home yet apart from one girl (h) \_\_\_\_\_ had a stomach ache, but that was probably from something she ate.

Score \_\_\_\_\_/8

**WRITING**

**8. You are on a tour of Europe with your family, and you have received this text from a friend. Using the notes in bold, write a reply to your friend. Note! Use contractions, some abbreviations, some expressions (e.g. opening sentences ..., NOTE, please, you are in the 7<sup>th</sup> form, and I can distinguish) needed in an informal email, appropriate tense forms of the verb.**

Hi,

I don't know I you've heard, but I had an accident a few days ago. I'm back home now from hospital, but I've broken my ankle and my knee, so I can't really do anything. **[say you're sorry and ask about the accident]** It's really boring.

Anyway, even if I can't go anywhere, I 'd love to hear all about your European trip, e.g. the countries you've been so far, the famous places you've seen, etc. Where's next?

**[give details of your trip so far]**

Write back soon,

Sam

PS The other bad thing about being at home in the holidays is that nobody is around- everyone's off doing fun things like you. But when are you back? I'd love to see you and maybe we can do something-though I'm not sure what, because I can't walk.

**[say when you're back and suggest something you can do]**

**Write a text 110-125 words**

