The dogs belonging to the monks of St. Bernard are famous for their success in search and rescue work in the Alps. (1) These dogs are very easy to train. It is highly recommended to start training the dogs early before they become quite large. When they are properly trained, they become ideal search and rescue workers. They often smell the traveler, who is covered with many feet of snow. (2) They scratch away the snow. They lie upon the traveler to give him warmth. They also give a peculiar bark to inform the monks of their discovery. As for their physical features, St. Bernard dogs are large dogs with thick coats. (3) They can have red, black, mahogany, and combinations of these colors in their fur. They come in a variety of colors. Their ears and faces are typically shaded in black. (4) They have large feet with strong, arched toes. They are effective life-savers on ice-covered and snowy surfaces. There are two different types of coats that these dogs have: the rough coat and the smooth coat. The rough coat has hair that is slightly longer than the smooth coat and has some feathering on the legs. (5) The rough coat has white markings in it. The feathering on the legs also has white markings in it.

1. _________________________________________________________________
2. _________________________________________________________________
3. _________________________________________________________________
4. _________________________________________________________________
5. _________________________________________________________________

B. There is one mistake in each of the five items below. Underline the mistakes and correct them.
1. Recently, one of these dogs have saved forty people. Among them was a little boy that the dog managed to restore from a frozen state.

2. St. Bernard dogs were used in the seventeenth century to rescue lost and misfortunate traveler from the snowy passes between Switzerland and Italy.

3. The keen sense of smell of these dogs are highly valuable to search and rescue teams.

4. A first written account of a St. Bernard was made in 1703 by Prior Balalu.

5. One out of every ten St. Bernard dogs suffer from epilepsy.
A. Below is an excerpt from an article on St. Bernard dogs. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. (1 pt. each; 13 pts.)

The Great St. Bernard Pass (1)___________________________(connect) Switzerland to Italy. The famous St. Bernard Monastery (2)___________________________(establish) around 1050 AD by Saint Bernard of Montjou in the Swiss Alps, with the Saint Bernard Pass in the valley below. At the time, the Pass was a popular but, at the same time, a dangerous route (3)___________________________(use) by travelers, pilgrims, and traders. The St. Bernard dogs (4)___________________________(bring) to the monastery in the 1100s by traders from Asia. The dogs are said (5)___________________________(come) from the Tibetan Mastiff. The first Saint Bernard dogs (6)___________________________(keep) at the monastery as guard dogs. The monks at the monastery soon (7)___________________________(begin) to use the St. Bernard dogs to rescue people (8)___________________________(trap) in the cold Alpine wilderness. When the dogs (9)___________________________(become) known for their success in rescue work in 1700s, they (10)___________________________(save/already) the lives of hundreds of people. They (11)___________________________(fight) in severe weather conditions to rescue people ever since they (12)___________________________(take) to the monastery. The dense fur of the animal protects it from the cold and allows it (13)___________________________(spend) large amounts of time in severe conditions. St. Bernard dogs are gentle and calm animals, so they also make great pets.

B. Below is an extract from an article on the Great St. Bernard Pass. Fill in the blanks using ONE WORD ONLY.

At 2,470 meters, the Great Saint Bernard Pass is (1)___________________________ highest mountain pass in Europe. In the cold season, very (2)___________________________ people attempt to cross the Pass (3)___________________________ the temperatures drop way below the freezing point, lower (4)___________________________ -30°C. The Great St. Bernard Pass was considered even (5)___________________________ dangerous in the past, before the tunnel was built and a (6)___________________________ many people had lost their lives while trying to cross the Pass, even in the warmer seasons. The tunnel, built in the 20th century, has made it a (7)___________________________ easier and (8)___________________________ dangerous for passengers to cross the Pass.
Dear Frank,

Sorry, I haven’t been able to write to you for a long time. If I’m not mistaken, (1) it’s two months since I last wrote to you. Now that it is summer, the Monastery is very busy. I am running around, trying to make the guests feel at home and enjoy their visit. (2) Thousands of people who cross the Pass are visiting the Monastery. Since the vicinity is very crowded, (3) I have to keep the dogs in their special enclosure. Yesterday, Poor Sammy, one of my favorites among the puppies, cried so much that I took him to the backyard. (4) It was impossible for him to be hungry as I had already fed him.

Anyway, that was too much on my daily troubles. How about you? How’s your wife? I read in the newspaper the other day that she had received an international award in the field of humanitarian aid. I was so proud to hear that (5) they had given her such an award. This really impressed me. (6) Reporters think that she has achieved a great success. Please, extend my congratulations to her.

Well, I’d better stop here; the guys are waiting for me to help them with the cleaning up. Take good care of yourself and the family. I’m looking forward to hearing from you.

Love,

Geoffrey

1. The last time ____________________________.

2. The Monastery ____________________________.

3. The dogs ________________________________.

4. He ________________________________.

5. …she ________________________________.

6. She ________________________________.
Three men were (1) ________________ of a very serious crime, and they were all sentenced to twenty years’ (2) ________________. Each of them was allowed to take one item into the cell with them. The first man asked for a thousand books. The second man asked for his wife, and the third man asked for two hundred cartons of cigarettes. At the end of the twenty years, the guards opened up the cell of the first (3) ________________. He came out and said, “I studied very hard on law. These twenty years have been very (4) ________________ to me. I’m so bright now that I could be a lawyer.” They opened up the second man’s door. He came out with his wife and five kids. He said, “It was the greatest thing of my life. I have a beautiful crowded family.” They opened up the third man’s door, and found him completely (5) ________________ by his painful prison term. He raised his head and asked, “Anybody got a match?”

One beautiful autumn day, a Park Ranger discovered a man sitting in the woods eating a bald eagle. “Hey mister, the bald eagle is an (6) ________________ species, and killing one is a serious (7) ________________,” said the Park Ranger. The man was immediately arrested and taken to court. In court, he claimed that if he hadn’t eaten the bald eagle, he would have died of hunger. In the end, the judge ruled in his favor and did not (8) ________________ a punishment. The judge asked the man, “I would like you to tell me something before I let you go. I have never eaten a bald eagle, or ever planned on it, but I’d like to know: What did it taste like?” The man answered, “Well, it tasted like a cross between a *whooping crane and a *spotted owl.”

After waking up, a woman told her husband, "I just dreamed that you had given me a pearl necklace for our wedding (9) ________________. What do you think it means?" "You'll know tonight." he said. That evening, the man came home with a small package and gave it to his wife. With great (10) ________________, she opened it to find a book entitled "The Meaning of Dreams."

(*Whooping Crane and the Spotted Owl are both protected species.)
Marry – for what?

1. It is in the nature of my job as an *agony aunt* that I am more concerned with failures than with triumphs. Over the past few years, something of the pattern that leads to success in married life has caught my attention. I have seen, for instance, that girls think less about marriage than they have traditionally done, and more about themselves. The very first and real trick to a happy marriage is, however, to become an independent and proud person who does not believe that a husband is necessary to magically make her complete.

2. Whenever I get a letter from a woman who says she cannot live without the man who is breaking her heart, I am compelled to tell her that successful partnerships are not between those who cannot live without each other, but between those who can live with each other. It is unwise even to dream that there is only one partner intended for a man or a woman. Surprisingly, this antique misconception is still alive and it has caused many marriages to fail. A woman who thinks her husband and she were made for each other is often unable to imagine otherwise. Therefore, she cannot see the first signs of trouble when they appear. However, this attitude is totally irrelevant to the success of the marriage. Marriage is something which requires a lot of patience and mutual understanding. There really is no such thing as a perfect match.

3. Passion is great outside marriage, but not so hot inside it. So why do we marry? For love? Oh yes. Friendship? Certainly. Children? Why not? Money? Dishonest. Fun? Never. For most young people – and a lot of older ones – marriage is the first adult commitment, and if couples want their marriage to succeed, they must treat it in an adult way. It isn't a bad idea for engaged couples to sit down and write a contract that any other working partnership would require, specifying how many children they want to have and when, where they will live, how they will divide household duties, how much money will be coming in, as well as precisely how it will go out.

4. It is not certain that any couple would follow the conditions of such a contract, but simply in drawing it up they would find out a great deal about each other's unromantic expectations, because these are the real marriage wreckers. It is alarming, for instance, how many women race into a lifelong contract with a man whose income and earning power they do not know. Of course, there is only one way to treat any problem inside marriage, and it is the way to treat all the other problems: talk to each other. Many women have written to me – to a complete stranger – saying that they failed to catch their husbands' attention? There must arrive an ugly moment between every husband and wife – maybe it's a quarrel or a disappointment or a hurt – and if that moment drops without discussion and sinks into irritation or offense, then it will be the seed out of which a bitter fruit will grow. Admittedly, it is largely women who write to me and I, as a woman, am better able to see marriage from the female point of view. For the stopping of communication, however, men have the greater responsibility most of the time. Men must talk about their feelings and respect women's feelings. If they don't, their marriages become just a way of getting their shirts ironed.

5. When agony aunts talk about 'working at a marriage', listening is what we mean. Listening is hard work, especially when it is something we would prefer not to hear. There is no such thing as a marriage of convenience. Marriage is a difficult, inconvenient alliance, but it is the only way we have of making families. Therefore, anyone who undertakes it has a responsibility to it. Part of the wife’s responsibility is never, never to expect more from 'others' than she expects from herself.

*agony aunt: a person, especially a woman, who replies to the letters of readers in a newspaper or magazine column giving advice, consolation, etc. Güzin Abla is an example of an agony aunt.*
A. What do the following refer to in the text?

1. this antique misconception (para. 2): the misconception that
   ____________________________________________________________________

2. it (para. 3): ____________________________________________________________________

3. these (para. 4): ____________________________________________________________________

B. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the first step to a happy marriage for women?
   ____________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________.

2. What is necessary for a successful marriage?
   ____________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________.

3. Why must people treat marriage in an adult way?
   ____________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________.

4. In paragraph 4, which sentence expresses the writer’s worry about women who marry men without knowing much about them?
   ____________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________.

C. Fill in the paraphrased version of the text according to the information given. Don’t forget to make the necessary changes.

(1) ____________________________________________________________________ is the only way of solving problems in a marriage. However, most of the time, it is impossible for women to
(2) ____________________________________________________________________ attention. If men do not (3a) ____________________________________________________________________ and
(3b) ____________________________________________________________________, their marriages become (4) ____________________________________________________________________.
Language and Sex

by Dimitrios Thanasoulas, B.A.

Why does women's speech differ from men's speech? What might be some of the factors that induce women to use standard language more often than men do, thus appearing more linguistically polite? In order to answer our question, we should first take a look at the way we view language. Language should be considered as a social, value-loaded practice. Of course, behavior cannot be kept separate from society and its values. The slightest difference in the language of the two sexes reveals that women are not on the same footing as men are.

Some linguists believe that women use more standard speech forms in their attempt to claim equality. In a sense, they are fighting against the male society. It would appear, then, that women have not universally accepted their position in the lower ranks. Women are more closely involved with child-rearing and the transmission of culture. Women in paid employment should have a tendency to use fewer standard forms than unemployed women, because working women have achieved some kind of social status. Nevertheless, this is hardly the case. In fact, it is the other way around. An American study revealed that women in paid employment used more standard forms than those working in the home. This is probably because the first group spent most of their time talking to people they were unfamiliar with, while the second group interacted with members of their own families. Obviously, this evidence throws some doubt on the belief that women are more formal with the aim of achieving high social status or appearing smart and polite.

A second plausible explanation for the fact that women use more standard forms than men relates to the ways in which society treats women. For example, people are tolerant of boys' behavior, while little girls' misconduct is very often frowned upon and punished on the spot. Women are given the role of modeling acceptable behavior in the community. In view of this, women are expected to speak more formally. However, this is not always true. We are well aware that interactions between a mother and her child or a husband and wife are usually informal.

A third explanation is that, by using standard or polite forms, a woman is addressing not only her own needs, but also those of the people she is interacting with. Healthy communication will enable her to respond efficiently to the wishes of others and fulfill them, thus avoiding disagreement and helping mutual understanding.

Women experience linguistic discrimination in two ways: in the way they are taught to use language, and in the general way language use treats them. In conclusion, we could say that examining language use may lead to significant "discoveries" as to the structure of society or of a specific community and the values and the accompanying expectations that determine the ways in which individuals are viewed and treated. Interestingly, language always implies more than what is literally meant.
A. What do the following refer to in the text?

1. the first group (para. 2) : __________________________________________

2. this (para. 3) : the fact that ______________________________

3. those (para. 4) : __________________________________________

B. Find words in the text which mean the following. DO NOT change the form of the words and write ONE WORD ONLY.

1. force (para. 1) (v) : ______________________________

2. position (para. 1) (n) : ______________________________

3. acceptable (para. 3) (n) : ______________________________

4. unacceptable behavior (para. 3) (n) : ______________________________

C. Answer the following questions.

1. How does the author think language should be regarded?

______________________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________________.

2. What does women’s fight against the male society show?

______________________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________________.

3. What two thin g s are thought to be achieved by women who speak more formally?

a) __________________________________________________________.

b) __________________________________________________________.

D. Mark the statements True or False.

T   F  1. Non-working mothers use more standard forms of language because they are role-models for their children.

T   F  2. By using more standard forms, women fulfill the wishes of others as well as their own.