READING SECTION

VOCABULARY SECTION

PART A. Fill each gap with the correct form of the word given at the end of that line.

The last few years have been the worst period on record for environmental disasters, and many (1) __________________________ are predicting far worse to come. So why is nature beginning to act against us? One reason is overpopulation. The population of the world is growing at the rate of 10,000 people an hour, 240,000 a day, nearly 90 million a year, with most of the growth in the developing world. People in agricultural areas, most of whom are unemployed and (2)__________________________, move to cities with the hope of finding jobs and having better living conditions. Another reason is global warming, which has mainly been caused by the mismanagement of the world’s resources, the activities of the big (3)__________________________ companies, which operate in many different countries, and the destruction of the world’s forests. Unless governments and local authorities feel the (4)__________________________ for taking the necessary measures, we will have to pay a higher price in the near future.

PART B. Fill each gap with a suitable word from the box below. DO NOT CHANGE the form of the words. Use each word only ONCE. Be careful! There are more words than you need.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adequate</th>
<th>disposed</th>
<th>emissions</th>
<th>efficient</th>
<th>obtain</th>
<th>contaminated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

* It seems strange that while 75% of the world’s surface is covered with water, getting a(n) (1)__________________________ supply of it which is fresh, clean and safe to use for drinking is one of the most pressing problems the world faces today. As water sources have been (2)__________________________ for various reasons, it is extremely difficult to (3)__________________________ fresh, drinkable water.

Necessity is the mother of invention, and out of necessity, a coconut farmer in a village in Thailand has invented an alternative fuel: kerosene mixed with coconut oil. The fuel is highly (4)__________________________; therefore, it can be used not only in vehicles, but also in industrial machinery. Besides, it does not pollute the environment because it has no toxic (5)__________________________. As a result, Thai scientists have been doing many tests on this new oil in order to prove that coconut oil with kerosene makes a safe fuel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>satisfying</th>
<th>participate</th>
<th>precautions</th>
<th>achievement</th>
<th>intensifying</th>
<th>awareness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

* In today’s world, governments in most parts of the world are (6)__________________________ their efforts to protect the nature and they are taking (7)__________________________ against environmental destruction. Similarly, many non-profit groups are trying to make their voice heard so as to create public (8)__________________________.

* Experts claim that children who take part in any kind of sports activities exhibit remarkable (9)__________________________ all through their education. For this reason, they advise parents to encourage their children to (10)__________________________ in sports as a free time activity.
1. *The Ecoseekers*, an environmentalist group, believe that children’s enthusiasm for the environment has the potential to change the world for the better. Therefore, ___________.
   a) they share the information about what they are doing for the environment
   b) the children should not be exposed to a wide range of environmental issues
   c) they organize education programs at schools on environmental problems
   d) countries should have effective policies on climate change

2. According to recent research regarding gender differences in the classroom, it is claimed that girls prefer cooperation and organized activities while ___________.
   a) teachers should be careful about teaching material and avoid gender differences in class
   b) boys prefer working in groups when they are asked to do a task in class
   c) they may have different learning needs which have to be considered
   d) boys would rather perform activities which involve competition and individualism

3. Genetic scientists state that genetically modified plants have several benefits. For instance, they are cheaper because they need fewer pesticides and they do not require special conditions to grow. On the other hand, ___________.
   a) they may harm wild animals and insects in the environment
   b) farmers use fewer pesticides to grow the plant and thus there is less pollution
   c) they can stay fresh longer after they are harvested
   d) further research is needed on genetically modified plants

4. Although traditional and on-line education seem to be different, they have certain features in common. For example, there is interaction in both of them. In traditional education, students discuss problems with each other in a classroom environment. Likewise, ___________.
   a) on-line education provides a cheaper way of learning
   b) both have similar course material, programs, and exams
   c) in on-line education, learners do not have to know each other
   d) learners can communicate through video systems in on-line education
TEXT I: National Parks

1. For centuries, Native Americans living in what is now the United States and Canada lived close to nature, using only what they needed from the natural environment in order to survive. However, to many of the new settlers, who were Europeans, it must have seemed that there was an endless supply of forests, animals, and land. They saw an abundance of materials that they could use and sell, so they cut down the forests, killed animals for sport, and used farming methods that allowed the wind and rain to erode the soil.

2. By the 1870s, settlers were moving west in astonishing numbers. It was at this time that a small group of people became concerned about protecting the magnificent scenery and abundant wildlife in an area that is now part of the states of Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho. This part of the country had geysers, hot springs, and waterfalls; there were also snow-covered mountains, clear lakes, and huge trees. The group of concerned settlers worried that unless these natural wonders were protected by the government, their descendants would never have a chance to see them. In 1872, they persuaded the U.S. government to make the area into a national park. Called Yellowstone National Park, it was the country’s first national park.

3. When Yellowstone National Park was created, no one gave much thought to how the park would be managed and where the money to take care of it would come from. In fact, during the park’s first few years, no money at all was provided to take care of it. And with no one assigned to protect the area, vandalism by curious visitors and the killing of wildlife within the park’s boundary became serious problems. Finally, in 1883, the government asked the U.S. Army to protect the park, and for the next 30 years, it remained under the army’s control. In the final years of the 19th century, more national parks which had a few roads were established, and hunting was banned in the parks. In 1912, realizing that national parks needed to be managed more effectively, the U.S. government created the National Park System.

4. Today, the U.S. National Park System is made up of 375 parks, covering more than 300,000 square kilometres of land. Scientists, naturalists, and historians provide information, give talks, and lead guided walks in these parks. In addition to this chance to explore many significant cultural and natural resources, these sites offer a variety of recreation opportunities such as camping, fishing and sailing. However, in recent years, as the popularity of national parks has continued to rise and the number of visitors has continued to climb, government funding available for necessities such as road repairs and other services has not been able to meet the needs, putting these parks in trouble. Another danger to the national parks, however, comes from the areas which surround them. The parks are threatened by pollution from power plants, diversion of water for development, and urban development. Today, all of the 375 national parks are being destroyed because of overuse and damage to their ecosystems.
PART A. Answer the following questions.

1. How did the Native Americans make use of the land for their survival?
   ____________________________________________________________.

2. When did natural destruction start in America?
   ____________________________________________________________.

3. What was the purpose of creating the National Park System?
   ____________________________________________________________.

PART B. Fill in each gap below using the information in paragraph 3. Be careful! Make changes where necessary.

When the Yellowstone National Park was built, financial issues and the (1)_________________________ of the park were not given enough importance. Since the area (2)_________________________ by anybody, curious visitors harmed both the park and its wildlife. For this reason, in 1883, (3)_________________________ was given the task of protecting the park and they went on taking care of the park for another thirty years. More national parks with (4)_________________________ were created towards the end of the nineteenth century, and people were not allowed to (5)_________________________ in these sites.

PART C. Circle the best choice.

1. Which of the following is true according to the text?
   a) Wyoming was not rich in terms of wildlife.
   b) Yellowstone National Park was created by the first settlers.
   c) National parks have not received enough financial support recently.
   d) Urban development does not pose a risk for national parks.
TEXT II

Where Are All the Boys?

1 These days, college lecture halls in the United States are being filled more and more by female rather than male students. Women now make up 55 percent of the college population — and that number continues to rise. Within ten years, three million more women than men may be attending U.S. colleges.

2 Almost forty years ago, male students were the majority on college campuses in the Unites States. Traditionally men acted as the breadwinner of the family and college was seen as the path to career advancement and higher salaries. However, during the feminist movements of the 1970s, there was an increase in the number of women aspired to having careers. Therefore, by the mid-1980s, more women than men were attending college.

3 At the same time, there was an abrupt decline in the number of males applying to college. Educators are still uncertain of the cause of this decline, but it continues to affect enrollment numbers for men in higher education. Researchers have suggested a number of theories to account for males’ seeming decline in interest in trying to get college degrees. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, males leave or are dismissed from high school in higher numbers than females. Furthermore, male students are three times more likely to be placed in special education programs, which emphasize very basic knowledge or technical skills. Author Christina Hoff Sommers thinks that the fast decrease in male enrollment can be explained by the fact that they usually don't receive enough guidance and academic support and therefore lose interest in higher education.

4 Others believe the drop in male enrollment can be attributed to the growing number of men trying to find jobs in repair and construction. What makes these professions attractive is that they often don't require a four-year degree from a university but still promise good salaries.

5 The effect of there being more women than men at colleges has created some noticeable changes. The higher number of female students has already led to more diverse classes and programs offered at universities, especially in the field of Women's Studies, and at a graduation time, one may notice a difference in university degrees given to men and women. While women earn a higher percentage of master's degrees, men earn a higher percentage of doctorate degrees. But, fewer men on campus have not changed the male/female ratios in some majors. There are still fewer females in departments such as math, engineering, science and computers. Women's active support groups like the American Association of University Women are urging colleges to make these issues a priority, but the focus for many schools still centers on enrolling more men.

6 To increase male enrollment, some schools have formed partnerships with male guidance groups to encourage younger students to aim for college. Other schools have modified their enrollment policies, sending out extra mailings to boys. However, public universities may face legal challenges from women about these enrollment practices that favor males.
PART A. Answer the following questions.

1. When did women first outnumber men on college campuses?
   ____________________________________________________________.

2. According to Christina H. Sommers, why is there a fast decline in the number of males applying to colleges?
   ____________________________________________________________.

3. According to the text, why is there an increase in the number of men who are trying to get jobs in repair and construction?
   ____________________________________________________________.

4. Has the decreasing number of males on campus had an effect on the percentage of females in physical sciences? Explain in 1 or 2 sentences.
   ____________________________________________________________.

5. Write one solution that colleges have started to apply so as to increase the number of their male students?
   ____________________________________________________________.

PART B. Circle the best choice.

1. ‘abrupt’ in para. 3 probably means ____________.
   a) attainable
   b) unrestricted
   c) inadequate
   d) unexpected

2. ‘urging’ in para. 5 probably means ____________.
   a) regulating
   b) forbidding
   c) forcing
   d) preventing