In almost every culture, marriage (1)__________________________ (consider) as a moment of celebration. However, the practice of early marriage in some parts of the world, such as Africa or Asia, gives no such cause for celebration. The term early marriage is used (2)__________________________ (refer) to marriages before the age of 18. Early marriages (3)__________________________ (be) an important issue in developing countries for quite a long time. Overall, 20-50 percent of women in developing countries are married by the age of 18, with the highest percentages in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Despite national laws and international agreements, young girls in these countries are expected (4)__________________________ (take) on roles for which they are not physically or psychologically prepared. Many of them (5)__________________________ (have) the chance to decide when and whom they will marry. They are usually children that are too young (6)__________________________ (make) the right decision about their lives, so they have to agree to their parents’ decisions. So, what are the reasons behind these early marriages? The most important reason is poverty. Parents see early marriages as a way to rescue them economically. They believe that if their daughters (7a)__________________________ (get) married to a rich person, they (7b)__________________________ (suffer) from poverty for the rest of their lives. The following case of a Zimbabwean girl is a dramatic example of how poverty forces people into early marriages. In August 2001, in a local Zimbabwean newspaper, there was the news of a ten-year-old girl, Nhamo, who (8)__________________________ (sell) to a rich man who was much older than her. The forty-year-old man wanted to marry Nhamo as his wife (9)__________________________ (die) of AIDS. For the little girl, the man paid $2000, with which the family would probably buy many bags of potatoes and wheat. It was most probably for this reason that they didn’t mind (10)__________________________ (sell) their ten-year-daughter to a man of forty, with a risk of a fatal disease. Another reason for early marriages (11)__________________________ (be) the strong social and religious pressure on families. For many families in poor countries, local traditions and religious norms are more important than the future of their daughters. Parents see marriage as a status symbol in society. For this reason, they encourage the marriage of their daughters at an early age.

PART B. Read the underlined sentences in the paragraph above and write questions for the given answers.

1. _______________________________?
A forty-year-old man did.

Because they see marriage as a status symbol in society.

PART C. Rewrite the following sentences using the clues given. Try to keep to the original meaning as much as possible

1. Despite national laws, young girls still get married before they reach eighteen.

   National laws still don’t prevent ____________________________ before they reach eighteen.

2. In many parts of the world, poverty is a reason for girls to marry at an early age.

   In many parts of the world, girls ____________________________

   (due to)

3. In some countries, girls aged under eighteen cannot get married unless their parents permit them.

   In some countries, girls aged under eighteen cannot get married ____________________________

   (without)

4. That young girls should be educated about birth control is important.

   It ____________________________ about birth control.

5. In developing countries, there aren’t a lot of educational opportunities, so many young girls get married at an early age.

   In developing countries, ____________________________

   (if)

6. In poor areas, fathers refuse to send their daughters to school. Instead, they would prefer them to get married.

   In poor areas, ____________________________. Instead, they want them to get married.

   (object to)
Cultural diversity is the variety of cultures in a country, or in the world as a whole. It makes a country richer by making it a more interesting place to live. People from different cultures bring their own customs and language to the country they live in. As well as these cultural differences that exist between people, there are also significant variations in their (1)____________________ towards life and work, their (2)____________________ of time and their ways of interaction. All these differences are a source of opportunities and enrichment for a country. Therefore, the (3)____________________ and development of these groups should be encouraged. However, especially with rising globalization, cultural differences seem to be disappearing. A good example of this is the decreasing number of languages spoken worldwide. Thirty years ago, a group of scientists made (4)____________________ about the future drop in the diversity of languages, and they were correct. New scientific research (5)____________________ that the world is going through a period of sharp decline in the number of languages spoken. David Crystal, a Professor of Linguistics at the University of Wales, (6)____________________ a project in the early 2000s, and according to the results, on average, one language was falling into disuse every two weeks. If languages continue to die at this rate, more than 90% of world languages will disappear in the next eighty years. Overpopulation and immigration are two main reasons that have been suggested to explain why these languages have become (7)____________________.

Logical Sequence.

Mark the choice that follows most logically.

1. Global need for water is increasing as many countries are experiencing large population growth. Even in countries where there is enough water, people and authorities are aware of the importance of this issue. As a result, ____________.
   a) many rich countries continue to consume the water of the developing world
   b) many countries are looking for ways to increase their supplies of fresh water
   c) being unaware of the current population explosion may bring about severe consequences
   d) mismanagement of resources leads to water shortages, even in the most developed countries

2. There are two kinds of sportsmen, amates and professionals. Amateurs do not receive money for competing in sports events. For example, Olympic athletes are amateurs, so they usually do not earn anything. On the other hand, ____________.
   a) amateur athletes are keen on doing sports even if they earn nothing
   b) only a few top professional athletes earn millions of dollars a year
   c) professional athletes play sports as a career and are paid to compete
   d) some amateur athletes exhibit an unusual skill in their performances
Text I.

Read the text below and answer the questions that follow.

PARADISE LOST

1 On the sun-soaked Mediterranean island of Majorca, the locals are angry though it is a bit late. In the last quarter of the twentieth century, they cashed in on foreign nationals, mainly Germans, who wanted to buy up property on their wonderful island. Suddenly it occurred to Majorcans that the island no longer belonged to them. They don't reject tourism's great contribution to the local economy. The industry has transformed Majorca from one of Spain's poorest islands to the richest one. However, the island's 630,000 residents are increasingly convinced that the 14 million foreign visitors a year are far too much of a good thing as there is an increasing water shortage, worsening pollution and there is no affordable housing left for the local people to buy.

2 On the other side of the world, 250 Filipinos were recently forced to leave their houses. Their lake-shore village of Ambulong was cleared by hundreds of police, who destroyed 24 houses in only 8 hours. The intention of the authorities was to make way for a major business company – not oil, logging, or mining, but an “environmentally-friendly” holiday resort.

3 Tourism is the world's largest and fastest growing industry. In 1950, 25 million people travelled abroad; last year it was 750 million. The World Tourism Organization estimates that by 2020, 1.6 billion people will travel each year, spending over two trillion US dollars. To millions of tourists, remote destinations that have recently been discovered are absolutely pristine and full of natural beauties. However, many holiday destinations are trying to cope with continuous waves of tourists, whose demands for more swimming pools and golf courses are making them dry.

4 “The issue is massive and global. Therefore, immediate action should be taken by tourism agencies and governments to raise public awareness,” says Tricia Barnett, director of Tourism Concern, a charity which campaigns for more responsible approaches to travel. She says, “While a group of tourists in Africa can have a shower in their hotels, they can also see a local woman with a pot of water on her head, and still they cannot make the connection between their irresponsible acts and global problems. Sometimes you'll see a village with a single tap, when each hotel has taps and showers in every room.”

5 The host country does not always get many benefits from tourism. In Thailand, for example, 60% of the $4 billion of annual tourism revenue leaves the country since low-end package tourists tend to stay at big foreign-owned hotels, buying few local products, and having no contact with the local community. Mass tourism usually leaves little money inside the country as most of the money ends up with the tour operators and the foreign hotel owners.

6 These days the industry's most urgent question may be how to hold the tourists at bay. A prime example of this is Italy, where great cultural centres like Florence and Venice can't deal with all the tourists they get every summer. In Florence, where the city's half-million residents have to live with the pollution, traffic jam and crime generated by 11 million visitors a year, there's talk not only of boosting hotel taxes, but even of charging admission to some public squares. The idea is to discourage at least some visitors, as well as to pay for cleaning up the mess.

7 “For many poorer countries, however, tourism may still offer the best hope for development. For example, the Vietnamese are doing their best to open up their country,” says Patrick Duffey of the World Tourism Organization. Iran is working on a master plan for its tourism. Libya has paid $1 million for a study. What such countries want to attract is more and more tourists each year. As long as people all around the world want to discover new parts of the world, mass tourism is likely to grow. Yet, if something isn't done, tourism will certainly become the victim of its own success. Its impact on the environment is a major concern. When they look back, tourist organizations might have second thoughts about what exactly they were trying to sell.
A. What do the words given in bold mean in the text? Circle the best choice.

1. Paragraph 3: To millions of tourists, remote destinations that have recently been discovered are exotic paradises as they are absolutely **pristine** and full of natural beauties.
   a) traditional  
   b) familiar  
   c) untouched  
   d) overpopulated

2. Paragraph 6: These days the industry's most urgent question may be how to **hold the tourists at bay**. A prime example of this is Italy, where great cultural centres like Florence and Venice can't deal with all the tourists they get every summer.
   a) give them out  
   b) keep them away  
   c) throw them away  
   d) give them back

3. Paragraph 7: Yet, if something isn't done, tourism will certainly become the victim of its own success. Its **impact** on the environment is a major concern.
   a) solution  
   b) victim  
   c) priority  
   d) effect

B. Answer the following questions according to the information in the text.

1. How has Majorca benefitted from tourism?

2. Write two negative effects of the touristic activities in Majorca.
   a)  
   b)  

3. In the fourth paragraph, what does Tricia Barnett criticize by giving the example of the tourists in Africa?

4. Who gets the greatest financial benefit from mass tourism?
Read the text below and answer the questions that follow.

World's Happiest Countries Ranked: Developing Countries Take Top and Bottom

by Denika Mitchel

If they are asked to associate happiness with a place, many people would picture the warm beaches of the Caribbean Islands, where people enjoy the sun and turquoise waters. However, according to a new survey by New Scientist magazine, this scene should be displaced a few thousand miles east, to the shores of Africa's most crowded country, Nigeria. In a study of over sixty-five countries conducted from 1999 to 2001, Nigeria was reported to have the highest percentage of happy people, right ahead of Mexico, Venezuela, El Salvador, and Puerto Rico.

Eastern European countries, including Russia, Armenia, and Romania, were reported to have the lowest percentage of happy people. Economic and industrial giants, namely the United States and Great Britain, were placed at sixteen and twenty-four on the list of the percentage of happy people, which obviously once again proves the old saying “money cannot buy happiness.”

Nigerian students at Howard University seem to agree. Freshman medical student Eron Qronsaye said, "Nigerian people are some of the happiest people I know simply because we have a strong cultural foundation. In Nigeria, life is more relaxed and family-oriented — people hold deeper values than in the U.S." Senior marketing student Ugi Ugwuomo added, “Nigerians are deeply rooted in tradition and family. You can see our values and culture all over the world, as we are the highest percentage of Africans both outside of Africa and on the continent. We tend to celebrate a lot of things; even in spite of problems, we have cause for some kind of celebration.” In other words, Nigerians have always tried to find reasons to be happy. At the time this survey was conducted, Nigeria had just made the transition from a military-based government to civilian rule. It had also adopted a new system of laws, following sixteen years of government corruption, which led the country to poverty.

Lately, though, Nigeria has been plagued by economic and cultural problems, with ethnic and religious clashes making international news lately. Yet, unlike many Americans, many Nigerians seem to view happiness as something that can be separated from the issues of the world around them. Freshman biology student Olu Okeanawi explained, “Nigerians have been through so much that they no longer want to bear any pain. If everything is fine within your family, then it means you have no major problems. I think that it is our intense faith and spirituality that save us from material things and issues.”

Freshman English student Kathryn Hurley feels that it is Americans’ materialism that controls their level of happiness. “So many people are so concerned with what kind of car they can drive and what designer clothes they can wear,” she said, “that they cannot notice the simple things in life that bring you happiness — family, friends, and love.”

According to the survey, the factors that determine happiness change from country to country. Whereas self-expression and success are the most important to Americans, satisfying one’s duty to society is ranked highly by the Japanese.

Freshman Shemeia Whigham questioned the validity — correctness and meaningfulness — of the survey asking, “Did the survey include the whole country? Unfortunately, the answer to this question is no, which means the results do not represent the entire population.”

While no one can be sure how factual this survey proves to be, feel free to test this theory out firsthand. Spring break is coming, tourism is encouraged, and a round-trip ticket to Nigeria starts at $1,054.
A. Find words in the text which mean the following. DO NOT change the form of the words and write ONE WORD ONLY.

1. dishonest behaviour (n) (para. 3): __________________

2. worried (v) (para. 4): __________________

B. Fill in each gap below using the information in paragraphs 5 & 6.

Paragraph 5
According to Kathryn Hurley, Americans’ (1)__________________________ depends very much on how much they earn. For most Americans, things such as (2a)________________________ and (2b) __________________________ are of the utmost importance, and this causes them to miss the (3)________________________ such as family and friends, which are the true sources of happiness.

Paragraph 6
The survey shows that sources of happiness may change (4)_________________________. For example, unlike Americans, who think (5a)________________________ and (5b) __________________________ are the number one reasons to be happy, the Japanese believe that (6)________________________ is essential for happiness.

C. Answer the following questions according to the information in the text. (2 pts. each; 8 pts.)

1. Which fact has the writer used to support the view that money cannot buy happiness?

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________.

2. According to paragraph 4, is Americans’ level of happiness affected by global issues? Explain in 1 or 2 sentences.

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________.

3. According to Olu Okeanawi, what would make Nigerians unhappy?

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________.

4. Why does Shemeia Whigham question the validity of the survey?

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________.