LANGUAGE SECTION
A. Below is an article about the volcanic eruption in Iceland. Join / rewrite the underlined sentences WITHOUT CHANGING THE MEANING, using the prompts where given. USE CORRECT PUNCTUATION.

Iceland is a European island country located in the North Atlantic Ocean, on the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. It is volcanically and geologically active on a large scale. (1) Iceland has about 130 volcanic mountains. 18 of them have erupted since the settlement of the island in 874 AD. The volcano near the Eyjafjallajokull glacier began to erupt on April 14th, sending fine rock particles up to 11 km into the atmosphere. Because of the smoke and ash, the Scandinavian countries closed their airspace for a week. (2) About 100,000 flights were cancelled, and airlines lost more than $2 billion. It is sad that the future survival of some airline companies in Europe is in danger. (3) They will go bankrupt unless they get some government help. Approximately 500 people were moved from the area because the officials were afraid that the glacier would melt and cause floods. (4) The eruption sent a lot of ash into the atmosphere. The amount of sunlight reaching our planet decreased by roughly 10%.

1. ____________________________________________________________
   (which)

2. If ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________

3. ____________________________________________________________
   (provided that)

4. ____________________________________________________________
   (such...that) by roughly 10%.

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in parentheses.

The term "alternative medicine" (1) __________________________ (generally / use) to describe practices which are followed independently or in place of conventional medicine. According to research, over the last two decades, the demand for alternative medicine in the UK (2) __________________________ (rise). Approximately 20% of the population (3) __________________________ (prefer) alternative treatments when they are ill. Consequently, more and more British doctors (4) __________________________ (feel) forced to offer their patients choices of treatment these days, and many of them usually combine alternative treatments with conventional medicine. However, some doctors aren’t sure whether or not these treatments are effective. They agree that alternative medicine isn’t new, but they claim that so far they (5) __________________________ (see) any convincing proof that alternative treatments are safe or effective. Today, the most popular alternative treatments are
acupuncture, aromatherapy and herbal medicine, but scientists expect that, in the future, other forms of alternative treatment (6) ______________________ (practise) widely.

C. Mark the best choice.
The RMS Titanic was an Olympic-class passenger liner ___(1)___ by the British shipping company White Star Line. The Titanic resembled her older sister Olympic; however, she was much ___(2)___ . At the time of her construction, she was the only passenger ship in the world ___(3)___ several watertight compartments with steel doors that could be shut ___(4)___ of a crash. She was the most technologically advanced ship that ___(5)___ built. This was the reason why many people considered her unsinkable.

On the morning of the day that the Titanic sank, both the steamers Amerika and the Mesaba sent the Titanic messages ___(6)___ them that large icebergs lay in the Titanic's path. However, the two wireless radio operators who were on duty that day did not take these messages seriously. These two operators were not ___(7)___ of the approaching danger as the crew on the Amerika and the Mesaba. Apparently, the Titanic was cruising very close to not just one iceberg but an iceberg field. She was also going too fast to stop or avoid hitting the iceberg. Shortly before midnight, four days after she set sail, the Titanic hit a huge iceberg and sank two hours and forty minutes later, early on 15 April 1912. It is one of the deadliest sea disasters of all time. The dramatic death toll was due to the fact that the ship did not carry enough lifeboats for everyone aboard. Moreover, the lifeboats, which ___(8)___ save women and children before all else, were not ready to be lowered into the water right away. This was far ___(9)___ the fact that there weren’t enough lifeboats. During the panic that climbed up while the lifeboats were being lowered, some of them turned over before they reached the water and then floated away from the ship upside down. When it became obvious that the Titanic was going to sink, the captain could ___(10)___ do anything to save the passengers or the ship.

1. a) owned  
   b) which owned  
   c) which it owned  
   d) was owned

2. a) more impressive than  
   b) impressive  
   c) more impressive  
   d) impressive than

3. a) which have  
   b) to have  
   c) that has  
   d) which was having

4. a) in case  
   b) in spite  
   c) because  
   d) instead

5. a) had never been  
   b) has never been  
   c) has ever been  
   d) had ever been

6. a) that they warned  
   b) warned  
   c) which warn  
   d) warning

7. a) nearly as aware  
   b) nearly aware  
   c) aware nearly  
   d) as nearly aware

8. a) must  
   b) were able to  
   c) were supposed to  
   d) could

9. a) worst  
   b) worse than  
   c) the worst  
   d) worse

10. a) hardly  
    b) hard  
    c) harder  
    d) less hard
Bare Branches Might Snap in Asia

1. If tens of millions of your society's young men were unable to find wives, would you be concerned? This is the troubling scenario that China and India now face.

2. The technology to identify the sex of a fetus became widespread in Asia in the mid-1980s, and more and more parents each year have used it to weed out less-valued daughters before they are born. Even though identification of the sex of a fetus, as well as sex-selective abortion (the removal of an embryo), is illegal throughout Asia, the balance of boys and girls in the younger generations continues to worsen in many of these countries. For example, in China, the sex ratio for children up through age four is over 120:100 (120 boys for every 100 girls), according to the 2000 census. However, a normal sex ratio for this age group is 105 or less.

3. In societies where the status of women is so low that they are routinely culled from the population even before birth, the prospects for peace and democracy are seriously diminished. The old saying goes, "When you pick up one end of a stick, you also pick up the other." When a society prefers sons to daughters, it will not only have fewer daughters but also create a subclass of young men who are likely to have difficulty finding wives and beginning their own families. Because son preference has been a significant phenomenon in Asia for centuries, the Chinese actually have a term for such young men: guang gun-er or "bare branches"—branches of the family tree that will never bear fruit.

4. Scarcity of women leads to a situation in which men with advantages—money, skills, education—will marry, but men without such advantages—poor, unskilled, illiterate—will not. A permanent subclass of bare branches from the lowest socioeconomic classes is created. In China and India, for example, by the year 2020 bare branches will make up 12 to 15 percent of the young adult male population.

5. Should the leaders of these nations be worried? The answer is yes. Throughout history, bare branches in the East and South Asia have played a role in aggravating societal instability, violent crime, and gang formation. For example, in the mid-1800s, a bare-branch rebel group in the north of China called the Nien openly attacked imperial troops and forts, and took control of territory inhabited by six million Chinese citizens before it was weakened by the government’s military campaign years later.

6. More recently, Indian scholars have noted a very strong relationship between sex ratios and violent crime rates in Indian states. More violent crime is committed by unmarried young adult men than by married young adult men. According to sociologists, young adult men with little chance of forming families of their own are much more prone to attempt to improve their situation through violent and criminal behavior.

7. Historically, governments facing a growing population of bare branches find themselves in a dilemma. They must decrease the threat to society posed by these young men, but at the same time may find the cost of doing so is heavy. Increased authoritarianism in an effort to crack down on crime can be one result. At some point, governments consider how they can export their problem, either by encouraging emigration of young adult men or harnessing their energies in military adventures abroad.

8. Conservative estimates of the number of young adult bare branches in China in 2020 will be about 30 million, in India about 28 million. Pakistan will also have a sizable number of bare branches, as will Taiwan. When policymakers ponder the future of conflicts such as Kashmir and Taiwan, the sex ratios of the nations involved should not be forgotten.

9. The first generation of bare branches since the introduction of sex identification technology is turning 19 this year, and with every successive year, the percentage of young adult men without wives will increase. We stand at the threshold of a time in which their presence will become a factor in policymaking. Since almost 40 percent of the world's population is in China and India, it is likely that prospects for democracy, stability, and peace will disappear because of the extremely low status of women in these societies. This will affect not only Asia but the world.
A. What do the following words from the text refer to?

1. it (para. 2, line 2) refers to __________________________________________.

2. it (para. 3, line 4) refers to __________________________________________.

3. it (para. 5, line 5) refers to __________________________________________.

4. their presence (para. 9, line 4) refers to the presence of ____________________________

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

1. lessened, reduced (para. 3) (v) : ____________________________

2. a difficult situation or problem (para. 7) (n) : ____________________________

3. following, coming next (para. 9) (adj) : ____________________________

C. Read the text and answer the questions.

1. Which group of men are more likely to be in the permanent subclass of bare branches?

   ________________________________________________________________

   ________________________________________________________________.

2. What made Indian scholars think that there is a very strong relationship between sex ratios and violent crime rates?

   ________________________________________________________________

   ________________________________________________________________.

D. Circle the best choice.

1. It can inferred from para. 2 that ____________.
   a) the balance of young boys and girls used to be worse in Asia
   b) the problem in China is that the sex ratio for age four is 105 or less
   c) sex-selective abortion is illegal throughout Asia, but it is being done anyway
   d) many governments in Asia are planning to make sex-selective abortion illegal

2. Which of the following can be inferred from to the sentence underlined in para. 7?
   a) The fewer young women there are in a society available to be wives, the higher the number of men who emigrate or leave the country for military obligations will be.
   b) When the number of women who are available to be wives decreases, the number men who emigrate or leave the country for military obligations decreases too.
   c) The number of women who are available to be wives has no influence on the number of men who emigrate or leave the country for military obligations.
   d) When the number of unmarried young men is high, governments try to solve this problem by helping young women go abroad.
Text II.

More Students Are Cheating, More Colleges Are Fighting Back

1 BOSTON—Many college students today struggle with cheating. The Internet offers many temptations—there are term papers for sale along with articles and news reports that can be copied for free with the click of a mouse. It is not surprising that cheating is sometimes difficult to resist. Furthermore, students often do not understand exactly what constitutes cheating. Polly Sanders, a student at a small liberal arts college, knows that handing in a paper from the Internet is plagiarism—stealing another's writing and calling it your own. If she gets caught, she’ll receive a failing grade or maybe be thrown out of school, but what about using a paragraph? She admits that she has often taken a paragraph and changed a few words to make it "her" own work. This is not plagiarizing, is it? Polly may not know it but, according to her college, it is.

2 Polly is not the only student who isn't sure what's cheating and what isn't. This uncertainty is partly due to the fact that standards are changing. A 2001 survey by the Center for Academic Integrity shows cheating is becoming acceptable. The survey found that 41 percent of students believe that plagiarism is common. Thirty percent say cheating during tests or exams happens quite often. Sixty percent of the students admit asking their friends for help even when a professor has told them to work alone. Perhaps most worrying was the 27 percent who said that falsifying laboratory data happens "often or very often" on campus. It's hard to believe that all of these young scientists change their habits after graduation — especially since 45 percent said that falsifying data did not count as serious cheating.

3 If students are becoming less concerned about the ramifications of cheating, colleges and universities are working harder to catch the cheaters. An increasing number of administrators use sophisticated computer search engines to find Internet plagiarists. However, many other colleges are using honor codes* to fight cheating. An effective honor code clearly describes the boundaries of legitimate and illegitimate work. In addition, it sets the penalties for breaking it. While honor codes have existed on many campuses for a long time, they are now acquiring "teeth" as the institutions strive (try hard) to enforce them. Educators say that the simple act of students signing the honor code makes a difference. "It's a psychological effect: if people expect you to be honorable, you are more likely to respond with honorable behavior," says Nannerl O. Keohane, the president of Duke University in North Carolina. "We have to build a culture where people are genuinely offended by cheating."

4 Honor codes are becoming more and more popular across the United States. The University of North Carolina and the University of Maryland give cheaters grades of XF to indicate failure because of cheating. Cornell University rewrote its honor code in 2000 and now requires teaching assistants and freshmen to take courses that teach them what cheating is and how to avoid it.

5 Honor codes can be both a carrot and a stick. They may offer students more freedom, but, if they do not obey, the punishment is severe. For example, the honor code at Wellesley College in Massachusetts allows students to take exams when and where they want. The students simply inform the teacher when they will be taking the exam. Then they can choose to go wherever they want. Some stay in the classroom while others prefer to do exams in their bedrooms, the library, or outside. The students are trusted but if they are caught cheating, the punishment can be severe.

6 Some people say that simply putting in an honor code won't solve the problem, but several studies since the 1960s have shown that schools without honor codes tend to have about twice as much cheating as those with honor codes in place. University officials think that there are different reasons for this phenomenon. "The feeling of being treated as an adult and responding in kind," Professor McCabe says, "it's clearly there for many students. They don't want to violate that trust." "The magic of an honor code," agrees Elizabeth Kiss, director of the Kenan Institute for Ethics at Duke University, "is that when it is really working, there's a sense of we're all in this together."

* honor code: a set of rules that defines what constitutes honorable behavior
A. What do the following words from the text refer to?

1. **it** (para. 1, line 6) refers to ____________________________.

2. **This** (para. 1, line 9) refers to the fact that ____________________________.

3. **them** (para. 4, line 4) refers to ____________________________.

4. **it** (para. 6, line 7) refers to ____________________________.

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

1. **consequences** (para. 3) (n): ____________________________

2. **apply, use** (para. 3) (v): ____________________________

3. **harm** (para. 6) (v): ____________________________

C. Read the text and answer the questions.

1. Why are students confused about cheating?

__________________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________________

2. What is the purpose of an honor code?

__________________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________________

D. Circle the best choice.

1. The author mentions the survey in **para. 2** to show that ____________.

   a) students are sure what’s cheating and what isn’t
   
   b) fewer and fewer students are concerned about cheating
   
   c) the majority of students believe that plagiarism is common
   
   d) more than half of the students ask a professor for help

2. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the text?

   a) Although some people claim the opposite, studies show that honor codes are not really very effective.
   
   b) Very few university administrators use technology to deal with plagiarism.
   
   c) Some universities in the U.S. give XF to students to make it clear that they have failed because of not studying at all.
   
   d) The writer thinks that some students might continue to behave dishonestly after they graduate.
LOGICAL SEQUENCE

Circle the choice that best completes the following sentences.

1. Cycling enables you to combine sightseeing with physical exercise. Besides, ___________.
   a) manufacturers can produce cheaper bicycles which will affect the market
   b) people should always take a good map of the area they will visit
   c) it can’t be practiced everywhere since the roads might not be good enough
   d) it is an environmentally friendly and cheap way of getting around

2. Space tourism seems to be the future for tourism companies. An American company is planning to build seven space stations by 2021. Similarly, ___________.
   a) a spacecraft is just like a flying bomb which can explode at any second
   b) when tourists start arriving in space, they will need somewhere to stay
   c) Japanese airlines are working on designing a sightseeing spaceship
   d) powering a spacecraft requires a great deal of engineering and technology

3. Young children and older adults are the most regular consumers of breakfast. Studies show that over 90% of them have breakfast every day. ___________.
   a) For example, popular breakfasts of younger generations include cereals and fruit juice nowadays
   b) On the contrary, the type of breakfast varies from country to country since it is a part of the culture of a society
   c) However, breakfast consumption decreases especially among young people before they reach adulthood
   d) As a result, young people don't eat much since they don’t have much time

VOCABULARY SECTION

PART A. Fill each gap with a suitable word from the box below. DO NOT CHANGE the form of the words. Use each word only ONCE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>doubled</th>
<th>eliminate</th>
<th>gathered</th>
<th>monitored</th>
<th>promote</th>
<th>triggered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is an illness mainly seen in children. Many scientists have tried to find out whether the foods which children consume increase the severity of the symptoms. In other words, the aim of these scientists is to test if symptoms like poor concentration and impulsive behavior are (1) ________________ by some substances in the foods which the children eat. If this is true, getting rid of these substances may (2) ________________ healthier behavior. Some researchers have focused on diets that (3) ________________ many of such substances and even ban some foods. Other researchers study "few-foods" diets—those that distribute a child's total calorie intake among only a few types of food. One study found that the number of children with behavioral problems (4) ________________ after they ate food which contains colorings or other additives. In another study, the research team (5) ________________ brain activity by looking at electroencephalograms (EEGs). First, they recorded the brain activities of children when they ate foods with no additives. Then, they took EEGs when the children ate only foods which contain colorings or other additives. After the researchers (6) ________________ and compared the EEGs, they noted large increases in some brain-wave activity during the second stage of the test.
PART B. Fill each gap with the correct form of the word given at the end of that line.

Guglielmo Marconi (1874-1937) was an Italian scientist and the 1)______________________ of the first practical system of radio telegraphy. In 1895, he 2)_______________________ in transmitting radio signals over a 3)_______________________ of over two kilometers.

In 1897, he founded Marconi’s Wireless Telegraph Company and two years later, he made the first telegraphic 4)_______________________ between England and France.

INVENT
SUCCESS
DISTANT
CONNECT