

Reading Exercise for the Final Exam

(With Answer Key at the end)

From Spain and North Africa through the central lands of Egypt, Syria and Iraq, to Iran and India in the East, and over a period of roughly twelve centuries, Islamic medicine has shown great variation and diversity. As cosmopolitan Islamic culture developed, shared traditions spanned vast areas and crossed many centuries. Yet local conditions and innumerable other factors produced considerable diversity. Communications over such a vast area during the course of several centuries were, as would be expected, neither uniform nor very swift, and the dispersion of ideas and texts from one region to another was uneven. The general health of the Islamic community was influenced by many factors: the climatic conditions of the desert, marsh, mountain and littoral communities; the different living conditions of nomadic, rural, and urban populations; local economic factors and agricultural successes or failures; population migration as well as travel undertaken for commerce, for attendance at courts, or as a pilgrimage; the injuries and diseases attendant upon army camps and battles; and the incidence of plague and other epidemics as well as the occurrence of endemic conditions such as trachoma and other eye diseases.

President Clinton was born William Jefferson Blythe IV on August 19, 1946, in Hope, Arkansas, three months after his father died in a traffic accident. When he was four years old, his mother wed Roger Clinton. He excelled as a student and as a saxophone player. As a delegate to Boys Nation while in high school, he met President Kennedy in the White House Rose Garden. The encounter inspired him to enter a life of public service. Clinton attended Georgetown University and in 1968 received a bachelor's degree in foreign service. He received a law degree from Yale University in 1973, then returned to Arkansas to teach law at the University of Arkansas and to prepare to enter politics. He was defeated in his campaign for Congress in Arkansas' Third District in 1974. The next year he married Hillary Rodham, a Wellesley College graduate. Clinton was elected Arkansas attorney general in 1976, then went on to win the governorship in 1978. He lost in his try for a second term, but he regained the office four years later and served as governor until 1992. That year Clinton defeated George Bush and third-party candidate Ross Perot for the Presidency.

1- From the passage it's clear that Islamic medicine

- A) started to be practised first in Spain and North Africa in the 8th century
- B) was not respected by European physicians due to its out-of-date nature
- C) spread over quite a wide region in a few centuries' time
- D) gained its popularity partly because of the European methods it adopted
- E) was not so common a practice in European countries as it was in the East

2- If asked the reason of the diversity of Islamic medicine, having read this passage, one would answer that

- A) people had been looking forward to such modern medicinal techniques for ages
- B) there was a shortage of physicians who were skilled at curing once deadly diseases
- C) new methods were communicated fast with a short time thanks to new technology
- D) healing traditions shared by many people spread over a vast area over centuries
- E) same healing techniques which proved to be efficient and effective were practised

3- Among the factors by which the general health of the Islamic community was influenced, one not mentioned in the passage is that

- A) lifestyles of diverse groups were also different
- B) financial conditions of local people were bad
- C) physicians used to travel a lot to help the ill
- D) armies were affected by injuries and diseases
- E) epidemics and endemic conditions were common

4- According to the passage, Bill Clinton

- A) was originally trained as a musician
- B) was in politics when he was at school
- C) is an admirer of President Kennedy
- D) had been encouraged to politics by his father
- E) was a successful student at school

5- It can be understood from the passage that

- A) Bill Clinton's life has always been successful from the point of politics
- B) Bill Clinton was a professor at university before entering politics
- C) Roger Clinton, Bill Clinton's father, didn't want him to be a lawyer
- D) being a lawyer was Bill Clinton's first ambition, which he never fulfilled
- E) Hillary Clinton was Bill Clinton's childhood love, with whom he married at 28

6- It is pointed out in the passage that

- A) Bill Clinton's first attempt in politics was not a successful one
- B) before being elected for the Presidency, Bill Clinton was appearing as a lawyer at courts
- C) Hillary Rodham inspired Bill Clinton to be a successful politician
- D) Bill Clinton has taken deceased President Kennedy as an example in politics
- E) one must have a few degrees in order to run for the presidency

Finding a solution for Central Europe is no easy task. All over the region there are many "ethnic pockets". Also, Europe is very much characterised by nationalism, wars, and ethnic tensions, which make it more difficult for true peace. There have been suggested solutions to the ethnic conflict problem, though. One author mentions that "... the key to reduction of ethnic conflict requires structural change...". Although it's not possible to completely change the structure, some attention must be brought to it. The structure should be made into a new, democratic one. Conflicting groups should sincerely try to find compromise between their conflicts and resolve them peacefully. It is also important to bring honest, peace seeking governmental leaders to the countries; because no matter how one tries to change the structure, the ones leading the country must be sincere and try to convince others to do so. Only through peace is there a true possible solution.

Some experts think that labour by children is not productive. According to Jean Maurie Derrien, an expert at ILO (International Labour Organisation), children work power is a vicious circle and does not make nations rich, but only causes poverty. The reason is because if children work, the level of education, qualified work power or profession, and the rate of earning will get lower. The lack of healthy food, poor housing and lack of immunisation from diseases brings low working capabilities and, thus, have many impacts on children for the rest of their lives. In order to solve these problems, ILO started a program called IPEC in such developing countries as Turkey, Brazil, India, which includes serial conferences, seminars, and other activities. The program is still continuing, therefore the results are yet to come.

7- It is stated in the passage that Europe

- A) has a structure which has been shaped by ethnic tensions, nationalism, and wars
- B) is disadvantageous in solving its problems only due to its location and physical features
- C) has leaders whose primary concerns are to resolve the long-lasting ethnic problems
- D) should change its current governmental leaders as they get benefits from the conflicts
- E) must learn how to live with diverse ethnic groups in harmony

8- The problem with the current leaders in Europe is that

- A) they don't know what future will bring unless the conflicts are solved
- B) can't change the structure of their countries despite their efforts
- C) they lack sincerity and honesty which they must have to be able to solve the conflicts
- D) are hard to be convinced about how important resolving the problems is
- E) are worried about losing their positions if they are not successful

9- From the passage, it's clear that structural change in Europe

- A) will be achieved sooner or later by just leaders
- B) will aggravate the current problems and conflicts
- C) seems the only means to resolve the conflicts
- D) is, currently, something unfeasible to carry out
- E) will, according to the author, never be achieved

10- The author of the passage seems to suggest that

- A) unless immediate measures are taken, most parts of the world will turn poor
- B) in a country where children work, poverty of the general public is inevitable
- C) children labour generally happens in rich countries
- D) children shouldn't work as it doesn't provide any benefit
- E) when the education level of the working children improves, most countries will be richer

11- According to the passage, one of the direct results of making children work is

- A) an increase in the number of the wealthy
- B) less food and accommodation for them
- C) a huge deficit in the budget of the country
- D) a general decline in the level of learning
- E) a recession in the sectors where they work

12- From the passage, it's understood that IPEC will not be implemented in most European countries because

- A) the program is especially designed for developing countries
- B) they've already solved their problems using different programs
- C) they are members of European Union, where children labour is strictly restricted
- D) the program is not suitable for their current problems
- E) with regard to poverty, they are not as lucky as developed countries

Once the leaders of the rebellion were executed or dispersed, the British Government admitted its previous errors — tacitly, of course — and sought to rectify old wrongs. King George III, who had complained that he would go mad if his American colonies were lost, regained his spirits and proved surprisingly forgiving. No more than a third of the colonists had supported the insurrection, in any event, and six years of bloodshed and hardship that followed were quickly forgotten in the era of good feeling after the war. The colonies were placed under a unified government for the first time, and a new capital was established across the East River from Manhattan, in the fertile fields of the Brooklyn.

Joseph Rudyard Kipling was born in Bombay India, on December 30, 1865. There he passed an idyllic early childhood in the company of Hindustani-speaking nurses who imbued him with their language and lore. This ended abruptly when, at the age of six, he was billeted in the home of Captain and Mrs Halloway in Southsea England. Five miserable years of Mrs Halloway's browbeating and humiliating punishments drove Kipling to a nervous breakdown at age eleven. From the ages of twelve through sixteen, Kipling attended United Services College, Wetward Ho!, Devon, the setting for *Stalky and Co* (1899). At seventeen, he returned to India where he worked as an assistant editor on *The Lahore Civil and Military Gazette* and later as an editor for *The Pioneer* in Allahbad. Kipling's seven years as a journalist in India would provide him with a wealth of experience which he transformed into stories of enduring value.

13- The passage states that the British government

- A) was punished by the leaders of the rebellion
- B) in a way, apologised for its former mistakes after the rebellion was over
- C) agreed to release the rebels from the prison
- D) was supported by the majority of the colonies
- E) threatened the people in the colonies and this led to the rebellion

14- It's clear from the passage that

- A) King George was put in a mental hospital when the American colonies rebelled
- B) one third of the colonists were killed in the attempted rebellion
- C) after the revolt, the king was not as angry as people had expected
- D) the rebels were successful in their attempt to gain power
- E) the colonist rebels became more popular with their supporters

15- After the war,

- A) a single government was formed to unite the colonies
- B) the clan fighting and rations continued for yet another six years
- C) most colonists were still not happy about their position
- D) the colonies were full of hatred because of the previous years of death and misery
- E) many colonists moved to Brooklyn and became farmers

16- The reason Rudyard Kipling experienced a nervous breakdown was that

- A) he lived in miserable conditions
- B) Mrs Halloway made him work hard regardless of his age.
- C) Mrs Halloway behaved cruelly for more than a few years
- D) he was deprived from learning a language
- E) he was forced to move to England reluctantly

17- As a result of working for seven years as a journalist in India, J.R.Kipling

- A) made plenty of money that would be sufficient during his lifetime
- B) returned England to set up his own newspaper using his experience
- C) wrote lots of stories reflecting his hard years in India
- D) became the editor of *The Pioneer* in Allahbad
- E) collected a great deal of experience to make his works long-lived ones

18- According to the passage, Rudyard Kipling

- A) spent his childhood in India where he was born in the second half of 18th century
- B) was assimilated by his Hindustani speaking babysitters to get him to accept their culture
- C) was a member of a poor family with whom he spent only his childhood
- D) worked for a company teaching nurses and medical people how to speak his language
- E) was under the duress of Hindustani speaking nurses for a dozen of years

Eliminating poverty is largely a matter of helping children born into poverty to rise out of it. Once families escape from poverty, they do not fall back into it. Middle-class children rarely end up poor. The primary reason poor children do not escape from poverty is that they do not acquire basic mental skills. They cannot read, write, calculate or articulate. Lacking these skills, they cannot get or keep a well-paid job. The best mechanism for breaking these vicious circle is to provide the poor with better educational opportunities. Since children born into poor homes do not acquire the skills they need from their parents, they must be taught these skills in school.

It is an obvious fact that people of different nations tend to use different languages. Along with physical appearance and cultural characteristics, language differences are part of what distinguishes one nation from another. Of course it is not only across national boundaries that people speak different languages. In Canada, inhabitants of the same cities and rural areas have spoken different languages for centuries. In Quebec province, ethnic French-Canadians maintain a strong allegiance to the French language, while ethnic Anglos maintain a loyalty to English. In India, literally dozens of languages are spoken, some confined to small areas, others spoken regionally or nationally. In some parts of India, two or more languages are spoken by different ethnic groups.

19- The writer makes the point that, once people have overcome poverty,

- A) the skills of reading and writing cease to be important for them
- B) they cease to mix socially with the poor
- C) they soon learn to adopt middle-class manners and ways
- D) it is most unlikely that they will ever become poor again
- E) they become eligible for well-paid employment in industry

20- According to writer, if poverty is to be overcome,

- A) the only effective means for this would be to provide better education
- B) more well-paid jobs should be offered to the poor.
- C) all children, regardless of their class should receive the same formal education
- D) middle-class children should be given better educational opportunities
- E) the education of children should be based on mental skills

21- The main argument of the passage is that

- A) the children of the poor must learn basic mental skills at school so that they can escape from poverty.
- B) middle class children do not need to learn basic mental skills at school ,since they learn them at home
- C) the elimination of poverty can only be achieved if he poor and the rich attend the same school
- D) since basic mental skills are not being taught efficiently at schools, educational reform is essential
- E) a child born into a poor family will inevitably stay poor all through his life

22- We learn from the passage that

- A) in a country where different races live, it is quite normal for people to speak different languages
- B) nations can be differentiated from each other only by their physical characteristics
- C) no matter where you are, you can hear a different language spoken by minorities
- D) one can use not only visible and cultural but also communication features to differentiate countries from one another
- E) there might be more than two ethnic groups speaking the same tongue

23- From the passage , we can understand that

- A) no two ethnic groups use the same tongue
- B) urban and suburban people have been expressing themselves using different languages for hundreds of years
- C) dozens of languages are spoken by millions of people in Canada
- D) geographically and phonetically speaking, Canada lies between America and England
- E) having accepted French the formal language of Quebec, the government of Canada has opened the country to the effects of French

24- It is implied in the passage that, one of the functions of a language is to

- A) help us decide where our listener comes from
- B) help us find a suitable friend who may help us when we are abroad
- C) separate countries from each other
- D) allow us to make friends wherever we are
- E) provide easier methods to make financial contacts with foreigners

It was said that the bottom of the lake was so cold that the bodies of drowned people never decomposed. An aged man who had suffered a heart attack while swimming and Indian virgins who had been thrown into the lake after having been killed in sacrificial rites many years ago were all floating around the bottom with their last look of terror on their faces. On still days, when the surface of the water was like glass, one could occasionally see them. Thus the dim outline of a face which one glimpsed over the side of a boat was not necessarily one's own .

There really is no such thing as "Art". There are only artists. Once these were men who took coloured earth and roughed out the forms of animals on the walls of caves. Today they are men who buy their paints and design advertisements or paint pictures which they hope to sell. There is no harm in calling all these activities art as long as we keep in mind that such a word may mean very different things in different times and places.

25- The passage tells us that the lake

- A) had special water which helped people stay young
- B) was very popular with swimmers
- C) was a dangerous place where many people lost their lives
- D) contained preserved dead bodies
- E) was so cold that people often drowned in it

28- The writer points out that we cannot

- A) give a simple single definition of the term "Art"
- B) imitate the works of primitive artists
- C) regard advertisements as works of art
- D) see any relation between art and trade
- E) separate art from the routine activities of life

26- The writer states that the Indian maidens

- A) found the lake too frightening to swim in it
- B) used to be killed before they were tossed into the lake
- C) were forced to put an end to their lives when they became too old
- D) had drowned alongside the old men
- E) were terrified of being killed in the lake as a sacrifice

29- One of the main points the writer makes in the passage is that

- A) cave paintings are more meaningful than a lot of modern pictures
- B) the designing of advertisements has become a major art activity today
- C) the meaning of art changes according to time and place
- D) the practice of art in our times has become increasingly costly
- E) animals have, in all ages, been a popular subject for artists

27- According to the passage, at times, the lake

- A) distorted the reflection of a person's face
- B) was perfectly clear during the cold winter months
- C) revealed the bodies in its depths
- D) was quite calm and still enabling you to see your reflection in water
- E) was so dirty that it was impossible to see the bottom

30- The writer wants us to accept the idea that primitive cave pictures

- A) always represent animals in a single colour
- B) are of a poor colour owing to the use of coloured earth
- C) have little artistic value for us, but we still feel we ought to preserve them
- D) are no less works of art than modern paintings and advertisement designs
- E) were made in a style very similar to that of modern painting

ANSWER KEY

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|----|---|
| 1 | C |
| 2 | D |
| 3 | C |
| 4 | E |
| 5 | B |
| 6 | A |
| 7 | A |
| 8 | B |
| 9 | D |
| 10 | B |
| 11 | D |
| 12 | A |
| 13 | B |
| 14 | C |
| 15 | A |
| 16 | C |
| 17 | E |
| 18 | B |
| 19 | D |
| 20 | A |
| 21 | A |
| 22 | D |
| 23 | B |
| 24 | C |
| 25 | D |
| 26 | B |
| 27 | C |
| 28 | A |
| 29 | C |
| 30 | D |