I. Vocabulary: (60%)
A. Multiple Choice (10-20%) [5-10 items]
1. It was already taking a toll in Africa, where it was called slim disease. (A) paying fees  (B) receiving check  (C) getting attention  (D) having a bad effect
2. She met …. 
3. The problems …. 

B. Fill-in-Blanks (40%-50%) [20-25 items]
1. She says the number of l ____________ women joining breast milk-sharing communities online is growing worldwide.
2. After the election, there’s still an a ____________ of great hostility and tension in the city.
3. All the …. 

II. Cloze Test: (20%) [10 items]
A. international within characteristics came diverse
    confusion depended to focused differences

The United States has traditionally been known as a melting pot, but people tend to accept cultural diversity, pluralism and the image of a salad bowl rather than a melting pot. Due to the extent of American culture there are many integrated but unique subcultures ____________ the United States. The cultural affiliations an individual is in the United States may have commonly ____________ on social class, political orientation and a multitude of demographic ____________ such as ancestral traditions, sex and sexual orientation. The strongest influences on American culture ____________ from northern European cultures, most prominently from Germany, Ireland and Britain. There are great regional and subcultural ____________, making American culture mostly heterogeneous.

III. Listening Comprehension Test (10%) [5 items]
1. A) AIDS drugs and stigma.  2. A) Access to clean water.  3. A) 4.  5. 
   B) AIDS drugs and longer lifespan.  B) Expanded immunization programs. 
   C) AIDS drugs and gender imbalance.  C) Antiretroviral programs. 
   D) AIDS drugs and clean water.  D) Programs for pregnant women.

IV. Listening Cloze Test (10%) [5 blanks]
Sometimes it takes an engineer to help a village. In poor communities, that help may come from volunteers with a group called Engineers Without Borders. A civil engineering professor in the United States, Bernard Amadei, launched the group in 2000. He did it with the help of his students and friends at the University of Colorado at Boulder.

Professor Amadei took a group of students to Belize to help build a water project. Since then, Engineers Without Borders has grown into an international ____________ organization. Its budget last year was four million dollars. The group currently has about 300 projects in 45 countries.
Engineers Without Borders works on low-technology projects in mostly developing countries. In the Himalayan mountains of Nepal, for example, the group set up a sun-powered computer to communicate with a school in Kathmandu. In Guatemala, volunteers have built ten bridges for communities cut off from nearby populations by seasonal rains. The group has built windmills in Kenya to improve crop __2__. And in Rwanda, Engineers Without Borders is rebuilding areas destroyed during the 1994 genocide.

Cathy Leslie is the executive director of Engineers Without Borders. She tells us that many of the group’s 8000 members are students who volunteer as part of their college or university studies. Working professionals and retired __3__ also have formed local chapters throughout the United States.

In the next five years, organizers hope more than ten percent of the members will be non-engineers. Cathy Leslie says community development involves not only engineering but many __4__. She says it is equally important to help villages develop business plans and ways to finance and supervise projects.

Engineers Without Borders goes where it is invited. Communities can propose a project or seek assistance through one of its partners, such as Rotary International. Once a proposal is approved, student or professional chapters will compete for ownership of the project. Local chapters are urged to work with a community for five to ten years. Individual chapters __5__ their own money for their projects.