

**AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT**

**UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY PROGRAM**

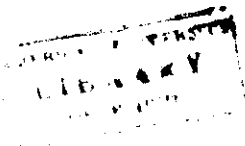
SPRING 2002-2003

*WRITING + Reading Skills.*

**FINAL EXAMINATION**

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

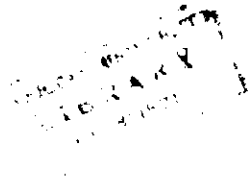
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**Directions:** Choose ONE of the following topics and write a well developed essay (a minimum of five paragraphs). Your essay should demonstrate your ability to use a variety of sentence structures. (N.B. You need to hand in the prewriting technique you used in the process of writing your essay, for example: webbing, listing...).

1. People attend a college or university for many different reasons (for example: new experiences, career preparation, increased knowledge). Why do you think people attend college or university? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
2. Some people spend their entire lives in one place. Others move a number of times throughout their lives looking for a better job, house, community, or even climate. Which do you prefer: staying in one place or moving in search of another place? Use reasons and specific examples to support your opinion.

(taken from TOEFL Writing Topics)



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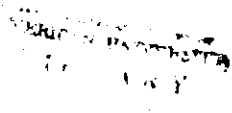
SPRING 2002-2003

*READING SKILLS*

**FINAL EXAMINATION**

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_



- I. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

**Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)**

**by**

**Dr. Trisha Macnair**

1. News of an unidentified and potentially fatal respiratory infection spreading from South East Asia has sent shivers down the spine of many health professionals. For some it rang warning bells of the long heralded arrival of a new form of flu that might have the potential to repeat the epidemic that killed millions around the world in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. For others it brought back memories of the early days of HIV and AIDS, when unusual and severe lung infections were one of the major features of a mysterious new illness that couldn't be explained by the medical knowledge of the day.
2. The syndrome first appeared in the Guangdong province of China in November 2002 but was not reported to the World Health Organization (WHO) at that time. Then one of the doctors who had been treating people with the syndrome, a Chinese professor of respiratory medicine, became ill. Travelling to Hong Kong, he carried the highly contagious virus that causes SARS with him, leading to an explosion of cases in the province towards the end of February 2003.
3. Since then, in just a few weeks, international air travel has spread it around the world. By the end of March 2003 a total of 1,622 cases and 58 deaths had been reported.
4. Cases have been reported in China, Canada, Italy, Thailand, the UK, the USA and many other countries. In four of these countries, including the UK, there have only been 'imported cases' in travelers from abroad, with no known local transmission. This means that the disease is not spreading in these countries and residents of the country are not at risk.
5. But despite early reports that the outbreak had peaked and the number of those infected was falling, new reports (including an outbreak in a Hong Kong apartment block) are causing renewed concern. In the USA, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has said that the new developments may point to what could become a much larger epidemic.
6. Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) doesn't seem to be related to influenza, and it certainly has nothing to do with HIV, but scientists have yet to pin down exactly what infectious organism is to blame.
7. The prime suspect at the moment is a type of virus called a coronavirus which is known to cause respiratory infections. But scientists who have sequenced the

DNA of the virus say that it is not identical to known coronaviruses seen before, and it may be a new strain. Alternatively there may be a combination of different infectious organisms, especially in severe cases.

8. Researchers in Hong Kong have developed a test to rapidly identify cases of SARS based on a coronavirus test, and have recommended that the syndrome is renamed 'coronavirus pneumonia' or CVP.
9. For SARS to spread there must be close contact with an infected person. Most of those who have developed SARS in South East Asia have been either hospital workers caring for SARS patients, or close family members based in those countries. However, because of the speed of international travel, cases have rapidly spread around the world. SARS appears to be less infectious than influenza, and the incubation period is short, from 2 -7 days.
10. Responding to urgent worries about the syndrome, the World Health Organization set up a 'virtual grand round' which allowed doctors around the world to discuss their patients with the condition and share information.
11. There was general agreement among the doctors that there is no particular treatment that appears to be especially effective against SARS. Many antibiotics have been tried with little effect. Antiviral drugs such as ribavirin (used with or without steroids) have been used in an increasing number of cases but the value of this therapy has not been proven. However, with supportive care the majority of patients start to show improvement by day 6 or 7 of the infection. But the doctors on the global ward round agreed that about 10% of patients with SARS get rapidly worse and need mechanical help (i.e. a ventilator) to breathe. In this group of people there are more likely to be other illnesses which complicate the syndrome, and it is more likely to prove fatal (about 4% of those who develop SARS die).
12. Although there is no specific treatment and SARS is causing considerable concern, scientists are confident that by keeping a close watch on cases around the world and rapidly isolating new cases, they have already managed to prevent some further outbreaks.

**A. Indicate whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) by placing a T or an F in the blanks.**

1. People traveling from country to country have made the SARS virus an international concern. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Worries about the virus rose again due to an outbreak in Hong Kong. \_\_\_\_\_
3. "Coronavirus pneumonia" is another well-known name for SARS. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The WHO used the Internet to facilitate communication between doctors around the globe. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Ribavirin is the best therapy for SARS. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Circle the letter of the correct answer.**

1. "Sent shivers down the spine" in paragraph 1 most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. took action against
  - b. spread news quickly
  - c. needed spine treatment
  - d. caused great fears
2. According to paragraph 6, "pin down" means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. relate syndrome to influenza
  - b. relate syndrome to HIV
  - c. identify precise causes of syndrome
  - d. identify precise effects of syndrome
3. Among those listed below, who is/are most likely to develop SARS?
  - a. anybody in close contact with the infected person
  - b. any hospital worker
  - c. all family members
  - d. international travel agency workers
4. What is the author's tone in this article?
  - a. sarcastic
  - b. skeptical
  - c. serious
  - d. melancholy
5. The author's purpose is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. identify cases of SARS
  - b. compare SARS to HIV and influenza
  - c. share the latest information on SARS
  - d. prove that SARS is not always fatal

**C. Match the following words with their corresponding meanings**

- |                                |                                    |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. heralded (parag. 1) _____   | a. respiratory                     |
| 2. epidemic (parag. 1) _____   | b. first-rate                      |
| 3. peaked (parag. 5) _____     | c. making a virus ineffective      |
| 4. concern (parag. 5) _____    | d. infectious                      |
| 5. prime (parag. 7) _____      | e. severe                          |
| 6. incubation (parag. 9) _____ | f. publicized                      |
|                                | g. widespread plague               |
|                                | h. attention, worry                |
|                                | i. keep under favorable conditions |
|                                | j. reached a maximum               |

**D. Answer the following questions in your own words.**

1. How did people receive the news of the new infection?

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2. How was the virus first discovered?

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3. In one sentence, what is the main idea of the article?

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4. How does the article end?

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**II. Each paragraph below is followed by five statements. Choose the statement that best restates the idea of the original paragraph.**

1. Like any theory of importance, that of social or cultural anthropology was the work of many minds and took on many forms. Some, the best known of its proponents, worked on broad areas and attempted to describe and account for the development of human civilization in its totality. Others restricted their efforts to specific aspects of the culture, taking up the evolution of art, or the state, or religion.

\_\_\_\_\_ a. Social anthropology concerns itself with broad areas while cultural anthropology concerns itself with specific aspects of culture.

\_\_\_\_\_ b. Cultural anthropologists, also known as social anthropologists, may work in either broad or restricted areas.

\_\_\_\_\_ c. Cultural anthropology is a new field of study.

\_\_\_\_\_ d. Any important area of study requires the work of many minds and is therefore likely to have different approaches.

\_\_\_\_\_ e. The best-known people in cultural anthropology attempted to describe the development of human civilization.

2. There was a time when scholars held that early humans lived in a kind of beneficent anarchy, in which people were granted their rights by their fellows and there was no governing or being governed. Various early writers looked back to this Golden Age but the point of view that humans were originally *children of nature* is best known to us in the writings of Rousseau, Locke, and Hobbes. These men described the concept of *social contract*, which they said had put an end to the *state of nature* in which the earliest humans were supposed to have lived.

\_\_\_\_\_ a. For Rousseau, Locke, and Hobbes, the concept of *social contract* put an end to the time of beneficent anarchy in which early humans lived.

\_\_\_\_\_ b. According to the author, scholars today do not hold that early humans lived in a state of anarchy.



\_\_\_\_\_ c. Only Rousseau, Locke, and Hobbes wrote about early humans as *children of nature*.

\_\_\_\_\_ d. The early writers referred to in this passage lived through the Golden Age of early humans.

\_\_\_\_\_ e. We can infer that the author of this passage feels that concepts of government have always been present in human history.