

TEST 2 (UNIT 6)

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

1. A. equal B. women C. eliminate D. example
2. A. female B. parent C. baby D. age
3. A. birth B. other C. youth D. think

II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

4. A. college B. woman C. mistake D. housework
5. A. hunger B. police C. parent D. courage

III. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

6. In Australia, men and women will be given an equal _____ to contribute both at home and in the workplace.
A. luck B. risk C. chance D. pay
7. In Nepal, child marriage and _____ to school have prevented girls from reaching their full potential.
A. lack B. access C. lack of access D. access lack
8. For girls in Nigeria, the only way to avoid child marriage and take control of their future is _____.
A. to go schooling B. to schooling C. to educate D. to get educated
9. Women in the United States are more likely to complete high school and college than men, but there are _____ in high government positions.
A. a few women B. a number of women
C. many women D. fewer women
10. Women and men must have equal _____ to shape society and their own lives.
A. directions B. ways C. behaviours D. rights
11. Women do the majority of domestic and _____ work, including cleaning, cooking, and child care as well as taking care of sick and elderly.
A. paid B. unpaid
C. low-paid D. well-paid
12. Vigdís Finnbogadóttir, the fourth President of Iceland, was the first woman in the world _____ the first female Head of State in 1980.
A. elect B. to elected
C. to be elected D. electing
13. Gender equality _____. without the support of the government, organizations, and individuals
A. mustn't be achieved B. needn't be achieved
C. should not be achieved D. cannot be achieved
14. Although progress _____, we are still a long way from achieving gender equality worldwide.
A. has been made B. have been made C. has been done D. have been done
15. In sub-Saharan African countries, investments _____ in education, skill training and health care to form a better future for adolescent girls and their families.
A. will be needed B. should need C. will not be needed D. must need

V. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

Saudi Women Register To Vote For The First Time

Women in Saudi Arabia began registering to vote this week for the first time in the nation's (26) _____. The late King Abdullah announced in November, 2015 that women would be allowed to run for office and vote in city elections, which (27) _____ every four years. At least 70 women intend to run for office, and

more than 80 registered as campaign managers, Arab News reported last month. (28)_____ the legal barrier to voting has been lifted, other Saudi laws and culture could complicate women's (29)_____ to cast their votes.

Saudi women still have to deal with limits on their freedom of movement, and since it's illegal for them to drive, many of them will have to (30)_____ male members of their family to take them to register and to vote. Male relatives who oppose female voting rights could also be a barrier. The government also (31)_____ voters to have personal ID cards, and many Saudi women do not.

To make serious (32)_____ on women's rights, Saudi authorities should (33)_____ the male guardianship system, under which caring policies and practices (34)_____ women from obtaining a passport, marrying, traveling, or accessing higher education without the approval of a male guardian. Only then will Saudi Arabia's women be able to (35)_____ to society on an equal situation with men.

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|--------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 26. A. life | B. history | C. campaign | D. period |
| 27. A. take place | B. take part | C. take care | D. take after |
| 28. A. When | B. Because | C. However | D. While |
| 29. A. work | B. careers | C. efforts | D. travels |
| 30. A. trust | B. remain | C. base on | D. rely on |
| 31. A. needs | B. keeps | C. requests | D. requires |
| 32. A. development | B. steps | C. progress | D. movement |
| 33. A. cut | B. stop | C. complete | D. finish |
| 34. A. prevent | B. take | C. end | D. remove |
| 35. A. help | B. contribute | C. cause | D. give |

VI. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.

Tawakkol Karman was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2011 in recognition of her work in non-violent struggle for the safety of women and for women's rights to full participation in Yemen.

Tawakkol was born in 1979 in Taiz, Yemen's third largest city. She studied a degree in Commerce from the University of Science and Technology in Sana'a before completing another degree in Political Science from the University of Sana'a.

Growing up in a country with political uncertainty, Tawakkol witnessed the unification of North and South Yemen in 1990, followed by a civil war in 1994 in which the North gained victory over the South.

As a journalist and human rights activist, Tawakkol responded to the political instability and human rights abuses in Yemen by organizing others and reporting injustices. In 2005, she founded the organization Women Journalists Without Chains (WJWC) which supports rights and freedoms and provides media skills to journalists. In addition, the organization releases regular reports on human rights abuses in Yemen, recording more than 50 cases of attacks and unfair sentences against newspapers and writers so far.

In 2007, Tawakkol began organizing weekly protests in Yemen's capital, Sana'a, aiming at calling for inquiries into social and legal injustice. Tawakkol's weekly protests continued until 2011 when she redirected protesters to support the Arab Spring. Tawakkol even brought Yemen's revolution to New York speaking directly with UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon and organizing public meetings at the UN headquarters.

Brave and outspoken, Tawakkol has been imprisoned on a number of occasions for her opposition movement for human rights. She is known as "Mother of the Revolution", and "The Iron Woman".

Since receiving the Nobel Peace Prize, she has continued to support female journalists and encouraged people in Yemen to ask for social justice and human rights. Fiercely committed to change, Tawakkol spends the majority of her time in a tent in Change Square, where she continues her peaceful protest for justice and freedom.

36. By establishing WJWC, Tawakkol would like _____.

- A. to oppose to the victory of the government from the North
- B. to support rights and freedom and provide media skill to journalists
- C. to start the non-violent struggle for the safety of women and for women's rights

- D.** to report the unification of North and South Yemen and the civil war
37. The organization WJWC produces regular reports on _____.
A. bad sentences in newspaper articles issued in Yemen
B. weekly protests in Yemen's capital and the government's repression
C. violent and unfair treatments against humans especially journalists
D. organizing public meetings at the United Nations headquarter
38. The purpose of weekly protests in Yemen's capital led by Tawakkol from 2007 to 2011 was _____.
A. to ask to make speeches at the United Nations headquarters
B. to bring Yemen's revolution to New York and speak to UN Secretary General
C. to get many women free from prisons on a number of occasions
D. to oppose to social and legal injustice and wrongdoings from the government
39. All of the following are true about Tawakkol EXCEPT that _____.
A. she has started supporting female journalists since 2011
B. she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2011
C. she started supporting the Arab Spring in 2011
D. she has been put in prison several times
40. The word "committed" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. done something illegal or something that is considered wrong
B. determined to give your loyalty, time to a particular principle
C. sent officially to prison or hospital
D. being brave and outspoken to live in very bad conditions