

Time—2 hours

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE AND CLOZE TEST

I. Vocabulary: Choose the best answer (15%)

1. A meticulous perfectionist, the master sushi chef \_\_\_\_ wiped off every smidgen of stray ingredient from the rim of the plate.  
(A) gingerly (B) exquisitely (C) ostensibly (D) wistfully
2. Before you use that camera, it would be a good idea to \_\_\_\_ the manual and learn what you can do about its operation.  
(A) peruse (B) appease (C) enumerate (D) vilify
3. As cell phones have \_\_\_\_ in recent years, drivers are increasingly using them to perform a variety of tasks while driving, such as checking email, sending text messages and talking on the phone.  
(A) bantered (B) mollified (C) proliferated (D) capitulated
4. The current educational \_\_\_\_ has students engaged in discovery-based learning, whereas the older model had teachers lecturing and students merely taking notes.  
(A) referendum (B) paradigm (C) tantrum (D) genesis
5. A favorite bedtime \_\_\_\_ of small children is to keep asking for a glass of milk to delay having to go to sleep.  
(A) tenet (B) ruse (C) cherub (D) mien
6. One of the most expensive coffees in the world, Jamaican Blue Mountain is highly desired by coffee \_\_\_\_ for its delicate flavor and unique taste.  
(A) chaperone (B) sommelier (C) connoisseur (D) protégé
7. Rather than \_\_\_\_ their religious faiths, many Catholics, Protestants, and Jews left Europe to settle in the New World.  
(A) disclaiming (B) impeding (C) deploying (D) quelling
8. The film was full of \_\_\_\_ sex and violence that was not essential to the story.  
(A) imperious (B) obscure (C) sedentary (D) gratuitous
9. The 700-page book on the anatomy of the flea was so \_\_\_\_ that I could not read more than one paragraph.  
(A) gaunt (B) heinous (C) inclement (D) prosaic
10. Teachers should refrain from using such \_\_\_\_ terms as numbskull when dealing with students who need encouragement.  
(A) indolent (B) pejorative (C) ostentatious (D) despotic
11. Memory loss, bewilderment and disorientation are some \_\_\_\_ symptoms of Alzheimer's Disease, which is progressive and irreversible. Therefore, early diagnoses may help delay the progress of this incurable dementia.  
(A) garish (B) incipient (C) opaque (D) garrulous
12. Having received assistance in their plight, many 921 earthquake victims wanted to \_\_\_\_ Japan's friendship after the strike of tsunami and the ensuing nuclear disaster.  
(A) adjourn (B) reciprocate (C) dilate (D) mitigate
13. Overproduction \_\_\_\_ the market with goods, which in turn caused prices to fall, lowered profit margins, and had several other severe \_\_\_\_ on the industry.  
(A) sustained...residues (B) pulverized...sequels  
(C) glutted...repercussions (D) congested...perspectives
14. On the night before the fateful battle, the general's normally placid mind was deeply \_\_\_\_ by ominous \_\_\_\_ of disaster, which unfortunately proved to be accurate.  
(A) perturbed...premonitions (B) anguished...myriads  
(C) obsessed...vigils (D) tethered...apparitions
15. While France lurched to the left and chose Hollande, who beat the \_\_\_\_ Nicolas Sarkozy, it sent a wave of \_\_\_\_ among the rest of Europe, for the strong accord between France and Germany, on which the solidarity of EU is based, may now be broken.  
(A) prodigal, hallucination (B) overbearing, discrepancy  
(C) facetious, stalemate (D) incumbent, trepidation

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II. Passage Completion: Choose the best answer from the table (20%)

Questions 16--25

In the crazy days of January, when Arabs surprised the world by rebelling against their aging dictators, my 2-year-old son and I read a Russian children’s classic called *The Giant Cockroach*. In the poem, the happy, pastry-munching life of the animal kingdom is broken by the appearance of “a terrible giant: the red-haired, big-whiskered cockroach.” The roach proceeds to bully far bigger animals, demanding they surrender their cubs so that he can eat them for dinner. He 16 the animals to a sobbing, quivering bunch.

The cockroach rules 17—until a laughing kangaroo points out that it’s no giant, but merely a cockroach. The hippos tell the insolent 18 to shut up—“You’ll make things worse for us”—but then a sparrow comes along and swallows the bug. The animals rejoice. It is hard not to read the poem as an allegory for the rise and fall of a dictatorship. Despots tend to appear invincible while they rule, and then laughably weak when they fall. Once their subjects call them out on their 19, dictators look ridiculous. Often, they react by killing and jailing people, which buys them more time in power. But just as often, when faced with a truly popular challenge, dictators shrink to the size of their inner cockroaches.

*The Giant Cockroach* was written in the early 1920s by Kornei Chukovsky, author of such other 20 children’s classics as *Doctor Ouch* and *The Crocodile*. Did he have Stalin in mind when he wrote it? For some readers, the roach’s whiskers evoke Stalin’s 21 mustache with painful clarity.

But the author’s intention is less clear. In 1921, when Chukovsky set out to write *The Cockroach*, Stalin was still a relatively obscure 22 from Georgia about to start elbowing his way to the top of the Communist Party. He was years away from attaining the bloody 23 that would merit a satire.

In the 1990s, as Russia began to 24 the relics of Stalinism, *The Giant Cockroach* drew so much reinterpretation that the author’s granddaughter felt compelled to respond. In a newspaper column, she cited Chukovsky’s lament about people “seeking out a secret political meaning” in his tales, and reminded readers that *The Cockroach* came along too early to be Stalin. But then Elena Chukovskaya continued, rather 25: “The future casts its shadow on the present. And art can discern that shadow before the appearance of the one who casts it.” So was it Stalin or not? “*The Cockroach* is as much Stalin as any other dictator in the world,” she wrote.

A	alleviate	B	applies	C	cryptically	D	excavate	E	farce
AB	impenitently	AC	marsupial	AD	mirthful	AE	reduces	BC	renown
BD	signature	BE	sycophant	CD	tampered	CE	thug	DE	unchallenged

Questions 26--35

Chinese is ideal for micro-blogs, such as Twitter, which typically restrict messages to 140 symbols. Chinese is so 26 that most messages never reach that limit. Japanese is concise too: fans of haiku, poems in 17 syllables, can tweet them readily. Though Korean and Arabic require a little more space, tweeters routinely omit syllables in Korean words; written Arabic routinely omits vowels anyway. Romance tongues, among others, generally tend to be more 27. So Spanish and Portuguese, the two most frequent European languages in the Twitterverse after English, have tricks to reduce the number of characters. Brazilians use “abs” for *abraços* (hugs) and “bjs” for *beijos* (kisses); Spanish speakers need never use personal pronouns (“I go” is 28 by the verb alone: *voy*). But informal English is even handier. It allows personal pronouns to be dropped, has no fiddly accents and enjoys a well developed culture of abbreviation. “English is unmatched in its 29, such as DoD for department of defense,” says Mohammed al-Basha, a spokesman for the Yemeni government, who tweets in English and Arabic.

Twitter’s growth around the world has reduced the proportion of total global tweets in English to 39% from two-thirds in 2009, but 30 tweeters still often favor the language because of its 31. Many Arabic-speaking revolutionaries used it to get their messages to a larger audience during the Arab spring, sometimes using automatic translation services. Until a recent upgrade, users of Arabic, Farsi and Urdu had trouble using hashtags (words prefixed with the # sign to mark a tweet’s subject). Some people use English to avoid censorship. Micro-bloggers on Sina Weibo (where messages containing some characters are automatically blocked) wrote “Bo” in English in order to comment freely about Bo Xilai, a 32 party chief.

Though omnipresence and flexibility may give English 33, Twitter is also helping smaller and struggling languages. Basque- and Gaelic-speakers tweet to connect with other 34 speakers. Kevin Scannell, a professor at St Louis University, Missouri, has found 500 languages in use on Twitter and has set up a website to track them. Gamilaraay, an 35 Australian language, is thought to have only three living speakers. One of them is tweeting—handy for revivalists.

A	ancillary	B	ubiquity	C	querulous	D	stymied	E	acronyms
AB	indigenous	AC	hegemony	AD	succinct	AE	succored	BC	oxymorons
BD	purged	BE	polyglot	CD	verbose	CE	denoted	DE	far-flung

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III. Cloze: Fill in the blank, one word each blank (25%)

Questions 36--45

Zambia's copper belt is in a jubilant mood. Mining output and prices reached an all-time high last year, as \_\_36\_\_ local sales of bar drinks and luxury cars. Foreign companies are ramping up production. Meanwhile the government has increased mining levies.

Zambia is one of many places where an African government has decided to take a bigger \_\_37\_\_ of the profits from foreign-operated mines. In countries as distant as Ghana and South Africa populist politicians have declared open season \_\_38\_\_ foreign miners' profits. In some cases the companies have more or less graciously accepted higher taxes. Elsewhere they are infuriated by the threat of expropriation.

There is nothing new about resource nationalism. In the past it was mostly focused on oil companies and driven by anti-market ideologies. The new resource nationalists, however, have embraced capitalism and shifted industry. Few governments think they can do a better job of extracting the minerals themselves; they just want a bigger pay-off from those \_\_39\_\_ they allow to do the mining.

And rightly so. Mineral wealth belongs to local people and their leaders are only doing their job when they extract the maximum rent over the long term. But they must do so sensibly. Zambia's government notified companies in advance of levy increases, consulted them on the details and did not go \_\_40\_\_ what is sustainable.

But other African countries have \_\_41\_\_ their hand badly. The crudest example, inevitably, is Zimbabwe, where Robert Mugabe's cronies have proceeded from grabbing white-owned farmland to seizing foreign mining firms. Others have been \_\_42\_\_ blatant, but they still subject miners \_\_43\_\_ arbitrary rule changes.

The impact on investment is catastrophic. Building a modern mine can take billions of dollars and several decades. Few firms will commit their money to a country where the business climate is highly unpredictable. Those who are prepared to take the risk \_\_44\_\_ tend to come in for only a few years and pillage what they can as quickly as they can.

One lesson for governments is tactical: offering a fair deal to miners is actually the best way to stuff your treasury with royalties. Mining needs long-term partners, so excessive rent-seeking means less rent in the \_\_45\_\_ run. But there is also a philosophical lesson: minerals are a country's long-term inheritance. The money from the bonanza should go on infrastructure and other

long-term investment.

Questions 46--60

In 2008, Iceland was the first casualty of the financial crisis that has \_\_46\_\_ primed the euro zone for another economic disaster: Greece is edging toward a cataclysmic exit from the euro, Spain is racked by a teetering banking system, and German politicians are squabbling over \_\_47\_\_ to hold it all together. But Iceland is growing. Unemployment has eased. Emigration has slowed.

Iceland has a significant advantage \_\_48\_\_ stressed euro-zone countries—a currency that could be devalued. That has turned its trade d \_\_49\_\_ into a surplus and smoothed its recovery. Iceland—\_\_50\_\_ its own currency, its own central bank, its own monetary policy, its own decision-making and its own rules—had policy options that euro-zone nations can only fantasize about. Its successes provide a vivid lesson in \_\_51\_\_ euro countries gave up when they joined the monetary union. And, perhaps, a taste of what might be possible \_\_52\_\_ they leave. Iceland fell hard in 2008. Its engorged banking system sunk and unemployment soared. The government was jeered out of office by dispirited voters in angry street protests. Young people packed their bags. As in the euro zone, the International Monetary Fund parachuted in with a bailout. Its currency devalued \_\_53\_\_ half. That boosted \_\_54\_\_, such as fish, and trimmed costly imports, like cars. The weakened krona was hard \_\_55\_\_ homeowners who borrowed in foreign currency, but Iceland's judges and policy makers orchestrated mortgage relief. Expensive foreign goods also ignited inflation. Consumer prices have \_\_56\_\_ 26% since 2008.

That rescue, in turn, weighed on the financial system. But unlike Ireland, for example, Iceland let its banks fail and made foreign creditors, \_\_57\_\_ Icelandic taxpayers, largely responsible for covering losses. Iceland also imposed draconian capital controls—anathema \_\_58\_\_ the European Union doctrine of open financial borders—that have warded \_\_59\_\_ the terrifying capital and credit flights that hit Greece, Ireland and Portugal, and now test Spain and Italy. And instead of rushing into the sort of spending cuts that \_\_60\_\_ ravaged Greece and Spain, Iceland delayed austerity. Initially, the country even increased social-welfare payments to its poorest citizens, whose continued spending helped cushion the economy.

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## SECTION II: OPEN RESPONSE

I. Create a vocabulary test with the list of words below. Follow the example. (12%)

*Example: frequent (adj.)*

*Her f\_\_t visits to the restaurant prove that she loves the food there.*

1. dispose (v)
2. withstand (v)
3. reminiscent (adj.)
4. initiative (n)
5. accordingly (adv)
6. courtesy (n)

II. Create a reading comprehension test based on the following selection. There should be four multiple-choice questions with four options—A, B, C, and D. (8%)

Japan is dealing with a problem that's just starting to sweep the world—an aging population combined with a shrinking work force. Therefore, aged Japanese are now being encouraged to work longer in life. By so doing, it is hoped that Japan's government will save its increasingly burdened pension (i.e., payment received after retirement) system from going bankrupt. In 2000, the Japanese could get a full pension from the government at 60. But by 2025, they won't get any until they are 65. What's more, premiums paid by workers every month are set to rise while payouts they get after retirement fall.

To help workers to cope with this, Japan passed a law last year that requires companies by 2013 to raise their retirement age from 60 to 65 or rehire their retired workers. The new policy could be a strain for employers. In a country where forced layoffs are a last resort, large companies traditionally have relied on retirement to reduce payrolls. They were just about to enjoy a big cut in personnel costs because of the mass retirement of Japan's baby boomers. These people born between 1947 and 1949 make up 5.2 million members of the work force. Consequently, there was much opposition from corporations to the new retirement law. Early signs suggest that large corporations will hesitate in raising their retirement ages. And, unlike the U.S., Japan has no law against discrimination based on age. Violators of the new law would face only "administrative guidance," not penalties. Such resistance is hurting the effectiveness of the policies, which may thus prolong the aging problem.

III. Many high schools in Taiwan require students to devote a certain number of hours outside of the classroom to community service in order to graduate. Supporters believe that the school should help students to be responsible citizens while opponents argue that volunteering is a personal choice. Write an essay explaining your opinion about mandatory volunteering. (20%)

總分： /65

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE AND CLOZE TEST

- I. Vocabulary (15%): Indicate your answers on the separate answer sheet.  
II. Passage Completion (20%): Indicate your answers on the separate answer sheet.

克漏字： /25

III. Cloze (25%)

36.		37.		38.		39.		40.	
41.		42.		43.		44.		45.	
46.		47.		48.		49.		50.	
51.		52.		53.		54.		55.	
56.		57.		58.		59.		60.	

SECTION II: OPEN RESPONSE

字彙： /12

I. Create a vocabulary test with the list of words below. (12%)

1. dispose (v)

2. withstand (v)

3. reminiscent (adj.)

4. initiative (n)

5. accordingly (adv)

6. courtesy (n)

II. Create a reading comprehension test based on the following selection. (8%)

Question 1: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(A) \_\_\_\_\_

(B) \_\_\_\_\_

(C) \_\_\_\_\_

(D) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: (     )

Question 2: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(A) \_\_\_\_\_

(B) \_\_\_\_\_

(C) \_\_\_\_\_

(D) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: (     )

Question 3: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(A) \_\_\_\_\_

(B) \_\_\_\_\_

(C) \_\_\_\_\_

(D) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: (     )

Question 4: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(A) \_\_\_\_\_

(B) \_\_\_\_\_

(C) \_\_\_\_\_

(D) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: (     )

作文：

/20

### III. English Composition (20%)

[illegible][illegible]