

I. Vocabulary (30%; 2% each)

Choose the best word from the four choices

1. Let us try to settle our differences in an ____ manner.
(A) enamored (B) amicable (C) absolute (D) outlandish
2. By invading the neutral nation, the dictator ____ his earlier pledge to guarantee its independence.
(A) contravened (B) contrived (C) countermanded (D) contorted
3. In the years before the Civil War, those who opposed slavery, the ____, were a small, impotent minority.
(A) astronomers (B) advocates (C) abolitionists (D) autocrats
4. The many moods of the ____ Colorado have great aesthetic appeal.
(A) indisputable (B) capricious (C) indispensable (D) copious
5. Bears and groundhogs ____.
(A) hibernate (B) harass (C) hubbub (D) hypnotize
6. John always ____ his friends' work.
(A) disparages (B) dissipates (C) disseminates (D) dispatches
7. He is ____ in eating and drinking.
(A) abstruse (B) acidulous (C) abstemious (D) abominable
8. Because of his ____ interference, the disputes could not be settled quickly.
(A) grandiose (B) grievous (C) gregarious (D) gratuitous
9. In order to ____ the swindle, the jaunty man adopted an amorous approach toward the wealthy widow.
(A) perpetuate (B) perpetrate (C) persecute (D) peregrinate
10. As the traveler followed the path up the mountain, he was sickened by the ____ which he saw.
(A) desiccant (B) destitution (C) discordance (D) discretion
11. Those starving African children look ill and ____.
(A) emanated (B) emancipated (C) emaciated (D) embellished
12. Her career is still in its ____ stage.
(A) embryonic (B) enamored (C) eminent (D) enthralling
13. Irritability is one of the salient features of a ____ personality.
(A) laconic (B) eccentric (C) neurotic (D) egocentric
14. We are all susceptible to a ____ feeling after a heavy meal.
(A) lethal (B) leprous (C) lavish (D) lethargic
15. Doctors agree that it is imperative that ____ smokers give up the imprudent habit.
(A) inveterate (B) impudent (C) incendiary (D) incipient

II. Language Teaching Theories and Practices (2 points each; choose the most appropriate one. 10%)

16. ____ was aimed at the goal of basic personal communication skills. Learners presumably moved through three stages: the preproduction, the early production stage, and extending production.
- (A) Total Physical Response (B) The Natural Approach
(C) Silent Way Approach (D) Suggestopedia
17. In second language learning, children exercise a good deal of cognitive and affective effort in order to internalize native and second languages. To successfully teach children a second language requires specific skills and intuitions.
- Which of the following statements is **Not** true?
- (A) Rules that are stated in abstract terms should be avoided.
(B) A lesson needs to have a variety of activities.
(C) Context reduced language is tolerated by children's mind.
(D) Be patient and supportive to help build self-esteem.
18. The following are principles for designing listening techniques. Techniques should include intrinsically motivating, authentic language, encouraging the use of listening strategies and ____.
- (A) Intensive and responsive processing (B) Bottom-up and top-down processing
(C) Reactive and selective processing (D) Bottom-up processing
19. Which of the following are the most important characteristic of English pronunciation?
- (A) Clustering (B) Reduced forms
(C) Rate of delivery (D) Stress, rhythm, and intonation
20. For a pre-service teacher, observing some effective sequence of activities in a language classroom is helpful. Which of the following statements is **Not** the most necessary one in instruction at the beginning level class?
- (A) A focus on the forms of language and analyze language forms.
(B) The teacher asks students questions about their lives and has a small talk.
(C) The teacher corrects students' errors.
(D) Students are directed to work in pairs and respond appropriately.

III. Cloze Test (24%; 2% each)

21-27

By nightfall the man was fatigued, footsore, famishing. The thought of his wife and children urged him ____ 21 _____. At last he found a road which led him in _____ 22 _____ the right direction. It was _____ 23 _____ a city street, yet it seemed untraveled. No fields bordered it, no dwelling anywhere. _____ 24 _____ the barking of a dog suggested human habitation. The black bodies of the trees formed a straight wall on both sides, _____ 25 _____ on the horizon in a point, like a diagram in a lesson in perspective. Overhead, as he looked up through this rift in the wood, _____ 26 _____ great golden stars looking unfamiliar and grouped in strange constellations. He was sure they were arranged in some order which had a secret and malign significance. The wood _____ 27 _____ either side was _____ 27 _____ singular noises, among which—once, twice, and again—he distinctly heard whispers in an unknown tongue.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| 21. (A) to | (B) for | (C) on | (D) in |
| 22. (A) what he knew | | (B) he knew not to what | |
| | (C) what he knew to be | (D) he knew what to be | |
| 23. (A) as wide and straight | | (B) much wide and straight as | |
| | (C) as wide and straight in | (D) as wide and straight as | |
| 24. (A) So much not as | | (B) Not much so as | |
| | (C) Not so much as | (D) As not so much | |
| 25. (A) terminated | | (B) terminate | |
| | (C) terminating | (D) termination | |
| 26. (A) shone | | (B) shining | |
| | (C) shown | (D) shine | |
| 27. (A) at; filled in | | (B) on; full of | |
| | (C) at; filled of | (D) on; full with | |

28-32

Alzheimer's disease is a neurological disorder in which the death of brain cells causes memory loss and cognitive decline. A neurodegenerative type of _____ 28 _____, the disease starts mild and gets progressively worse.

Alzheimer's is caused by brain cell death. It is a neurodegenerative disease, which means there is progressive brain cell death that happens over a course of time. The total brain size shrinks with Alzheimer's - the tissue has progressively fewer nerve cells and connections. Nerve cells (neurons) in the brain. In Alzheimer's, there are microscopic 'plaques' and 'tangles' between and within brain cells.

While they cannot be seen or tested in the living brain _____ 29 _____ Alzheimer's disease, postmortem/ _____ 30 _____ will always show tiny inclusions in the nerve tissue, called plaques and tangles.

Some things are more commonly associated with Alzheimer's disease - not seen so often in people without the disorder. These factors may therefore have some direct connection. Some are _____ 31 _____ or modifiable factors (for example, reducing the risk of diabetes or heart disease may in turn cut the risk of disease).

If researchers gain more understanding of the risk factors, or scientifically prove any "cause" relationships for Alzheimer's, this could help to find ways to _____ 32 _____ it or develop treatments.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 28. (A) remedial | (B) dementia | (C) cement | (D) regalia |
| 29. (A) affecting | (B) effects with | (C) affecting by | (D) affected by |
| 30. (A) autopsy | (B) evidence | (C) corpse | (D) side effect |
| 31. (A) malleable | (B) invisible | (C) uncontrollable | (D) preventable |
| 32. (A) prevent with | (B) be prevented by | (C) prevention | (D) prevent |

IV. Sentence Completion (16%; 2% each)

33-36

These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that _____ 33 _____, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly: it is dearness only that gives everything its value. Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods; and it would be strange indeed if _____ 34 _____. Britain, with an army to enforce her tyranny, has declared that she has a right (not only to tax) but "to bind us in all cases whatsoever," and if _____ 35 _____, is not slavery, then _____ 36 _____. Even the expression is impious; for so unlimited a power can belong only to God.

- (A) is there not such a thing as slavery upon earth
- (B) being bound in that manner
- (C) the harder the conflict
- (D) so celestial an article as freedom should not be highly rated

37-40

When Caroline Meeber boarded the afternoon train for Chicago, her total outfit consisted of a small trunk, a cheap imitation alligator-skin satchel, a small lunch in a paper box, and a yellow leather snap purse, _____ 37 _____, a scrap of paper with her sister's address in Van Buren Street, and four dollars in money. It was in August, 1889. She was eighteen years of age, bright, timid, and _____ 38 _____. Whatever touch of regret at parting characterised her thoughts, it was certainly not for advantages now being given up. _____ 39 _____, a touch in her throat when the cars clacked by the flour mill where her father worked by the day, a pathetic sigh as the familiar green environs of the village passed in review, and the threads which bound her so lightly to girlhood and home were irretrievably broken.

To be sure there was always the next station, where one might descend and return. There was the great city, bound more closely by these very trains which came up daily. Columbia City was not so very far away, even once she was in Chicago. What, pray, is a few hours—a few hundred miles? She looked at the little slip bearing her sister's address and wondered. She gazed at the green landscape, _____ 40 _____, until her swifter thoughts replaced its impression with vague conjectures of what Chicago might be.

- (A) full of the illusions of ignorance and youth
- (B) now passing in swift review
- (C) A gush of tears at her mother's farewell kiss
- (D) containing her ticket

IV. Reading Comprehension (20%; 2% each)

Passage 1: # 41-46

In 1978 Edward W. Said, a Palestinian musicologist, journalist, and cultural critic living in America, published *Orientalism*, a revisionist study of the academic discipline by the same name, thereby revolutionizing how we view textual representations of other cultures and helping to shape postcolonial studies.

The Orient (the term Said uses for the middle East and the Indian subcontinent together, though he limits his discussion to British and French representations of the Middle East) is geographically and historically a rival, an ancestor, and therefore the

antithesis of the “West,” which, as contact and material exchange between the two increased during the Middle Ages, was absorbed as a concept to become a fundamental part of the Western outlook, allowing the latter to ‘orientate’ itself. The branch of knowledge, at first a disparate collection of artistic representations of the East, crystallized into the academic discipline of Orientalism during the 19th century. Said thus dissociates from any reality of the Eastern world. It is instead a type of cultural apparatus developed to uphold this conception of a binary opposition between cultures—and therefore an imperialist ideological project, given that, at the time, Britain and France were extending their sway over the regions in question. (The United States is argued to have developed its own branch in the 20th century from Far Eastern parameters).

The features of this discursive paradigm are that it is constructed; that it is irrelevant to any notion of the real-life Orient: that it enforces, through stereotyping and distortion, the “pattern of relative strength” vis-à-vis West and colonized East; that it therefore tells us more about the ideological mechanics of “European Atlantic power over the Orient” than about the reality of the meeting cultures; and that Orientalism, for the best part of 150 years feted as a systematic academic field built on research, should be seen as a discourse—nothing so definite as a model or impetus for action, because it is built on generalizations—shaped by socially based forms of power. This is the kernel of Said’s argument, which he then expands through an elegant and sweeping series of chapters on 18th and 19th century classics of Orientalist scholarship.

41. Which of the following statements about Edward Said is INCORRECT?

- (A) He was a Palestinian.
- (B) His book *Orientalism* is considered a ground-breaking work.
- (C) He was a renowned historian.
- (D) He was primarily concerned with cross-cultural issues.

42. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the “Orient” in *Orientalism* is CORRECT?

- (A) The Orient in the book primarily refers to non-western regions such as China, India and the Middle East.
- (B) The Orient has been represented as an other in many of British and American texts.
- (C) The Orient has been gradually assimilated into the western tradition.
- (D) The Orient has conquered the West in many aspects.

43. What can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) *Orientalism* provides a critical insight into how negotiations take place among cultural clashes.
- (B) *Orientalism* serves as a model for us to take actions in a global context.
- (C) *Orientalism* can be best seen as a cultural construct which reinforces stereotyping.
- (D) Orientalism aims to dismantle the binary opposition between the West and the Orient.
44. Which of the following statements about “discourse” in Said’s *Orientalism* is CORRECT?
- (A) Discourse is a basic element in linguistics.
- (B) Discourse can be incomprehensible.
- (C) Discourse will determine whether a communication is effective or not.
- (D) Discourse is embedded with ideologies and power.
45. What does the word “sway” in the second paragraph mean?
- (A) swing (B) mastery (C) admiration (D) flight
46. What does the word “feted” in the third paragraph mean?
- (A) notable (B) feat (C) fit (D) fed

Passage 2 #47-50

Roosevelt Island was formerly called Blackwell’s Island, named for a family that farmed it for generations, was midway in a long succession of names for the 1.75-mile-long island in the East River.

According to the Encyclopedia of New York City, the island was called Minnehanonck by the Indians (translated in different references as either “Long Island” or “It’s nice to be on the island”) and Varken Eylandt (“Hogs Island”) by the Dutch. Wouter Van Twiller, an early governor of New Netherland, bought the island for the colony in 1637 from the Indians, as he had done with Wards, Randalls and Governors Islands.

In 1668, the island was bought by a British captain, John Manning, who lived there ignominiously after briefly surrendering the new British colony of New York to the Dutch during the Anglo-Dutch wars.

The island was inherited by Captain Manning's stepdaughter, Mary Manningham Blackwell, and was deeded by the early 1700s to Robert Blackwell, Captain Manning's son-in-law, who lived and farmed there. A farmhouse built by one of his descendants, James Blackwell, dating from 1796 to 1804, still stands on its original site several blocks north of the Queensboro Bridge. A city landmark owned by New York State, it was restored in 1973, deteriorated in the 1990s and is being re-restored, according to the Roosevelt Island Historical Society, which hopes to use it again as a community center.

The city acquired the island in 1828, but the name remained Blackwell's Island while the city operated a prison, a lunatic asylum, a charity hospital, a smallpox hospital, a workhouse and other Dickensian horrors there. The Blackwell farmhouse was used as a residence for some penitentiary staff.

The city renamed the notorious place Welfare Island in 1921 and began a series of reforms: creating new hospitals, moving the prison to Rikers Island in 1935 and developing a residential community with a new name, Roosevelt Island, starting in 1971. It fulfilled that name's promise this year when a memorial park to Franklin Delano Roosevelt opened at the island's southern tip.

47. According to the passage, what might be the chronological order of naming for the Roosevelt Island?

- (A) Long Island, Hogs Island, Blackwell Island, Welfare Island, Roosevelt Island
(B) Blackwell Island, Long Island, Hogs Island, Roosevelt Island, Welfare Island
(C) Long Island, Hogs Island, Blackwell Island, Welfare Island, Roosevelt Island
(D) Long Island, Hogs Island, Blackwell Island, Rikers Island, Roosevelt Island

48. Which of the following has NOT been associated with Roosevelt Island?

- (A) Dicken's museum (B) smallpox hospital (C) prison (D) asylum

49. According to the passage, what will serve as the community center?

- (A) Queensboro Bridge (B) Blackwell Farmhouse
(C) Roosevelt Island Historical Society (D) New York State Park

50. What does the word “penitentiary” in the fifth paragraph mean?

- (A) academic (B) penal (C) medical (D) public