

**I. Vocabulary and Idioms in Context: 10%**

1. She was deeply hurt when her old friend \_\_\_\_\_ her by pretending not to notice she was there.  
(A) divulged (B) mutilated (C) snubbed (D) tottered
2. At first, the theory of relativity was so \_\_\_\_\_ that only a few people could understand it.  
(A) noxious (B) opaque (C) languid (D) imminent
3. The house, with its fourteen rooms, was far too \_\_\_\_\_ for the elderly couple to look after by themselves.  
(A) capacious (B) abortive (C) replete (D) venerable
4. Her \_\_\_\_\_ in pursuing the law suit against the huge corporation was admirable though doomed to failure.  
(A) prefatory (B) tenacity (C) sagacity (D) bounty
5. The playwright received rave reviews from critics, who called his writing \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) incomprehensible (B) inexhaustible (C) infallible (D) ingenious
6. One of the effects that caffeine has is that it can stimulate \_\_\_\_\_, which can boost the internal cycle inside the bodies of people.  
(A) humanism (B) metabolism (C) environmentalism (D) capitalism
7. Cathy threw up this morning when she felt a bit \_\_\_\_\_. According to her doctor, this is one of the typical symptoms found in a pregnant woman.  
(A) nauseous (B) swollen (C) bruised (D) congested
8. The world-famous figure skating player did perform well on the contest with little \_\_\_\_\_ made in her skill and art evaluation.  
(A) implication (B) induction (C) deduction (D) seduction
9. With fierce competition in journalism, every journalist declared that his information was straight from \_\_\_\_\_ in order to attract the readers' attention.  
(A) the bee's dance (B) the horse's mouth (C) the bird's feather (D) the cat's tongue
10. Now that William and Kate have been going steady for a long period of time, he plans to \_\_\_\_\_ and asks her to marry him.  
(A) speak the same language (B) make it to the big time (C) take the bull by the horns (D) go from strength to strength

**II. Cloze Test: 15%**

(A) Confusion about what it means to own a book leads people to a false reverence for paper, binding, and type—a respect for the physical thing—the craft of the printer rather than the \_\_\_11\_\_\_ of the author. They forget that it is possible for a man to acquire the idea, to possess the beauty, which a great book contains, without staking his claim by pasting his bookplate inside the cover. Having a fine library doesn't prove that its owner has a mind enriched by books; it proves \_\_\_12\_\_\_ that he, his father, or his wife, was bright enough to buy them.

There are three kinds of book owners. The first has all the standard sets and best sellers—unread, untouched. (This deluded individual owns a woodpulp and ink, not books.) The second has a great many books—a few of them \_\_\_13\_\_\_ through, most of them \_\_\_13\_\_\_ into, but all of them as clean and shiny as the day they were bought. (This person would probably like to make books his own, but is \_\_\_14\_\_\_ by a false respect for their physical appearance.) The third has a few books or many—every one of them dog-eared and \_\_\_15\_\_\_, shaken and loosened by continual use, marked and scribbled in from front to back. (This man owns book.)

11. (A) domination (B) generalization (C) genius (D) diffusion
12. (A) anything but (B) no more (C) no less than (D) a lot more than
13. (A) were read/were dipped (B) read/dipped (C) reading/dipping (D) being read/being dipped
14. (A) restrained (B) promoted (C) polished (D) exhibited

15. (A) emancipated (B) dilapidated (C) intact (D) revised

(B) The prevention of child abuse is a difficult multifaceted task. The importance of preventing it, however, cannot be \_\_16\_\_, because the physical and psychological consequences of abuse can be very serious. Child abuse can result not only in physical handicaps but also in severe neurological problems. A blow to the head can cause bleeding inside a child's skull, ultimately \_\_17\_\_ brain damage. What is particularly surprising and disturbing is that infants, whose skulls are much larger than their still-growing brains, can suffer hemorrhages throughout the brain simply by being shaken. Known \_\_18\_\_ the *shaken baby syndrome*, this form of abuse can cause brain damage as well as visual problems and deficits in language and motor skills.

\_\_19\_\_ the neurological consequences of abuse, abused children also suffer from disturbances in emotional and social development. They have learned from their home life that their involvement with other people carries with it a great deal of pain, and they \_\_20\_\_ to be inhibited and socially unresponsive, often backing away when a friendly caregiver or another child approaches them. Such children have also been found to be overly \_\_21\_\_ or to exhibit violent and aggressive behavior toward adults and peers. Some abused children are "hyper-vigilant," meaning that they are constantly \_\_22\_\_ danger, scanning the environment and being ever-ready to attack. A variety of underlying processes may \_\_23\_\_ such behaviors among abused children. \_\_24\_\_ may well be the case that because of the ill treatment they have received, these children failed to develop the social skills required to \_\_25\_\_ in harmonious social interactions. Or, they may be imitating the hostile interpersonal exchanges that they have experienced.

16. (A) underrated (B) underestimated (C) overreacted (D) overemphasized  
 17. (A) arising from (B) bringing about (C) result in (D) bring forth  
 18. (A) as (B) by (C) for (D) to  
 19. (A) In terms of (B) In spite of (C) Apart from (D) Except for  
 20. (A) apt (B) inclining (C) opt (D) are prone  
 21. (A) confidential (B) confined (C) compliant (D) complimentary  
 22. (A) on the edge of (B) on the lookout for (C) in touch with (D) in harmony with  
 23. (A) account for (B) come up with (C) make up for (D) take on  
 24. (A) That (B) What (C) It (D) There  
 25. (A) reiterate (B) involve (C) embark (D) engage

### III. Contextual Filling: 10%

<b>A. amputations</b>	<b>B. local</b>	<b>C. bearable</b>	<b>D. given</b>	<b>E. tie</b>	<b>F. crude</b>
<b>G. further</b>	<b>H. strike up</b>	<b>I. presto</b>	<b>J. bandage</b>	<b>K. regarding</b>	<b>L. wind up</b>

Have you ever had to go to the dentist to have a cavity filled? In most cases, they give you a simple shot of novocaine, and \_\_26\_\_, the pain goes away. Novocaine and drugs like it are called anesthetics. Not only have they made life in a dentist chair \_\_27\_\_, but they have also made modern surgery a reality.

Before the mid-1800s, there were very few drugs available that would block pain. Certain drugs that made people sleepy, like opium, henbane, and alcohol, were tried, but frequently, when these were given to people before an operation, the drug itself would \_\_28\_\_ killing them. More often than not, when a doctor had to do surgery, he or she would simply \_\_29\_\_ the person down and operate without giving the patient anything to block the pain.

During war time, when wounded soldiers needed to have emergency \_\_30\_\_, the surgeon would give them something to bite on, like a bullet or a wad of \_\_31\_\_. This particularly \_\_32\_\_ way of dealing with pain became known as "biting the bullet," an expression that is still used today. As you might suspect, \_\_33\_\_ the option, most people chose not to have surgery done, even if it meant that they would face certain death! This all changed, though, in 1799, when Humphry Davy, a 21-year-old chemist working at the Pneumatic Institute in Clifton, England, discovered nitrous oxide.

Nitrous oxide, which is more commonly called laughing gas, was just one of many different compounds Davy tested. His procedure was simple. He would mix up a chemical compound, breathe it in, and see what happened. This type of

procedure would never be used today by scientists. In doing his experiments, Davy almost killed himself on several occasions, but he did learn that nitrous oxide would block pain.

Thanks to Davy's and other chemists' efforts, many other compounds had been \_\_34\_\_ investigated. Today, there are many types of anesthetics available. Some are general anesthetics because they work on the entire body, making a person unconscious. For smaller operations and tooth extractions, doctors usually use a \_\_35\_\_ anesthetic, which simply deadens the pain around the location of the operation for a few hours. So, next time you have to go to the dentist, have no fear. Just ask for novocaine and everything should be fine.

#### **IV. Discourse Structure: 10%**

(A) Let children learn to judge their own work. A child learning to talk does not learn by being corrected all the time: if corrected too much, they will stop talking. \_\_36\_\_ Bit by bit, they make the necessary changes to make their language like other people. In the same way, children learning to do all the other things they learn to do without being taught--to walk, run, climb, whistle, ride a bicycle--compare their own performances with those of more skilled people, and slowly make the needed changes. But in school we never give a child a chance to find out their mistakes for themselves, let alone correct them. We do it all for them. \_\_37\_\_ Soon they become dependent on the teacher. Let them do it themselves. \_\_38\_\_ If it is a matter of right answers, as it may be in mathematics or science, give them the answer book. Let them correct their own papers. Why should we teachers waste time on such routine work? Our job should be to help the child when he/she tells us that he/she can't find the way to get the right answer. \_\_39\_\_ Let us throw them all out, and let the children learn what all educated persons must someday learn, how to measure their own understanding, how to know what they know or do not know.

\_\_40\_\_ The idea that there is a body of knowledge to be learned at school and used for the rest of one's life is nonsense in a world as complicated and rapidly changing as ours. Anxious parents and teachers say, "But suppose they fail to learn something essential, something they will need to get on in the world?" Don't worry! If it is essential, they will go out into the world and learn it.

- (A) Let them work out, with the help of other children if they want it, what this word says, what the answer is to that problem, whether this is a good way of saying or doing this or not.
- (B) They notice a thousand times a day the difference between the language they use and the language those around them use.
- (C) Let them go on with this job in the way that seems most sensible to them, with our help as school teachers if they ask for it.
- (D) Let's end all this nonsense of grades, exams, marks.
- (E) We act as if we thought that they would never notice a mistake unless it was pointed out to them, or correct it unless they were made to.

(B) The special relationship between humans and dogs can begin to be explicated by Darwin's notion of the "beautiful adaptations" that occurs among organisms. \_\_41\_\_ Romulus and Remus, the mythical twin founders of ancient Rome, were said to be suckled by a wolf. \_\_42\_\_ Settlers hunted wolves to near extinction in the lower United States from the first moment of contact, and even recent wolf recovery programs are hampered by deep prejudice against the species. \_\_43\_\_ Yet the wolf also represents the initial bridge between the ancient human community and the larger nonhuman world. This willingness of the ancient wolf to come into the human home scene hints at the deep, inarticulate, yet ultimately expressible love that a dog and a human being exhibit for each other. \_\_44\_\_ As a result, dogs have long been considered part of the family. We love them because they offer us unconditional love; we love them because the "Wild" in them has been tamed. \_\_45\_\_ But don't we, at the same time, perhaps feel a little bad that we have bred that wild nature out of these creatures?

- (A) In myth and in reality, wolves are despised and persecuted.
- (B) By making them part of our home space, we have truly domesticated them.

- (C) However, the Brothers Grimm vilified wolves in their fairy tales, and the full moon brings the fear of the hybrid werewolf.
- (D) Wolves have long held a special, if complex, place in the human imagination.
- (E) The wolf, as the human community's first animal companion, co-evolved with it and became the home dog.

## V. Reading Comprehension: 20%

(A) All mammals feed their young. Beluga whale mothers, for example, nurse their calves for some twenty months, until they are about to give birth again and their young are able to find their own food. The behavior of feeding of the young is built into the reproductive system. It is a nonselective part of parental care and the defining feature of a mammal, the most important thing that mammals -- whether marsupials, platypuses, spiny anteaters, or placental mammals -- have in common. But not all animal parents, even those that tend their offspring to the point of hatching or birth, feed their young. Most egg-guarding fish do not, for the simple reason that their young are so much smaller than the parents and eat food that is also much smaller than the food eaten by adults. In reptiles, the crocodile mother protects her young after they have hatched and takes them down to the water, where they will find food, but she does not actually feed them. Few insects feed their young after hatching, but some make other arrangement, **provisioning** their cells and nests with caterpillars and spiders that they have paralyzed with their venom and stored in a state of suspended animation so that their larvae might have a supply of fresh food when they hatch. For animals other than mammals, then, feeding is not intrinsic to parental care. Animals add it to their reproductive strategies to give them an edge in their lifelong quest for descendants. The most vulnerable moment in any animal's life is when it first finds itself completely on its own, when **it** must forage and fend for itself. Feeding postpones that moment until a young animal has grown to such a size that it is better able to cope. Young that are fed by their parents become nutritionally independent at a much greater fraction of their full adult size. And in the meantime those young are shielded against the vagaries of fluctuating or difficult-to-find supplies. Once a species does take the step of feeding its young, the young become totally dependent on the extra effort. If both parents are removed, the young generally do not survive.

46. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The methods that mammals use to nurse their young.
- (B) The care that various animals give to their offspring.
- (C) The difficulties young animals face in obtaining food.
- (D) The importance among young mammals of becoming independent.

47. The word "**provisioning**" in line 9 is closest to "\_\_\_\_\_" in meaning.

- (A) supplying
- (B) preparing
- (C) building
- (D) expanding

48. According to the passage, how do some insects make sure their young have food?

- (A) By gathering food from a nearby water source.
- (B) By storing food near their young.
- (C) By searching for food some distance from their nest.
- (D) By locating their nests or cells near spiders and caterpillars.

49. According to the passage, young animal are most defenseless when \_\_\_\_.

- (A) their parents are away searching for food
- (B) their parents have many young to feed
- (C) they are only a few days old
- (D) they first become independent

(B) Many theories have been formulated to explain the role of grazers such as zooplankton in controlling the amount of planktonic algae (phytoplankton) in lakes. The first theories of such grazer control were merely based on observations of negative correlations between algal and zooplankton numbers. A low number of algal cells in the presence of a high number of grazers suggested, but did not prove, that the grazers had removed most of the algae. The converse observation, of the absence of grazers in areas of high phytoplankton concentration, led Hardy to propose his principle of animal

exclusion, which hypothesized that phytoplankton produced a repellent that excluded grazers from regions of high phytoplankton concentration. This was the first suggestion of algal defenses against grazing.

Perhaps the fact that many of these first studies considered only algae of a size that could be collected in a net (net phytoplankton), a practice that overlooked the smaller phytoplankton (nannoplankton) that we now know grazers are most likely to feed on, led to a de-emphasis of the role of grazers in subsequent research. Increasingly, as in the individual studies of Lund, Round, and Reynolds, researchers began to stress the importance of environmental factors such as temperature, light, and water movements in controlling algal numbers. These environmental factors were amenable to field monitoring and to simulation in the laboratory. Grazing was believed to have some effect on algal numbers, especially after phytoplankton growth rates declined at the end of bloom periods, but grazing was considered a minor component of models that predicted algal population dynamics.

The potential magnitude of grazing pressure on freshwater phytoplankton has only recently been determined empirically. Studies by Hargrave and Geen estimated natural community grazing rates by measuring feeding rates of individual zooplankton species in the laboratory and then computing community grazing rates for field conditions using the known population density of grazers. The high estimates of grazing pressure postulated by these researchers were not fully accepted, however, until the grazing rates of zooplankton were determined directly in the field, by means of new experimental techniques. Using a specially prepared feeding chamber, Haney was able to record zooplankton grazing rates in natural field conditions. In the periods of peak zooplankton abundance, that is, in the late spring and in the summer, Haney recorded maximum daily community grazing rates, for nutrient-poor lakes and bog lakes, respectively, of 6.6 percent and 114 percent of daily phytoplankton production. Cladocerans had higher grazing rates than copepods, usually accounting for 80 percent of the community grazing rate. These rates varied seasonally, reaching the lowest point in the winter and early spring. Haney's thorough research provides convincing field evidence that grazers can exert significant pressure on phytoplankton population.

50. The author most likely mentions Hardy's principle of animal exclusion in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) demonstrate the superiority of laboratory studies of zooplankton feeding rates to other kinds of studies of such rates
- (B) defend the first theory of algal defenses against grazing
- (C) give an example of one theory about the interaction of grazers and phytoplankton
- (D) support the contention that phytoplankton numbers are controlled primarily by environmental factors

51. It can be inferred from the passage that one way in which many of the early researchers on grazer control could have improved their data would have been to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) emphasize the effects of temperature, rather than of light, on phytoplankton
- (B) collect phytoplankton of all sizes before analyzing the extent of phytoplankton concentration
- (C) recognize that phytoplankton other than net phytoplankton could be collected in a net
- (D) understand the crucial significance of net phytoplankton in the diet of zooplankton

52. Which of the following is true about the zooplankton numbers and zooplankton grazing rates observed in Haney's experiments?

- (A) Both zooplankton numbers and grazing rates were lower in March than in June.
- (B) While zooplankton numbers began to decline in August, zooplankton grazing rates began to increase.
- (C) Both zooplankton numbers and grazing rates were higher in December than in November.
- (D) Although zooplankton numbers were high in May, grazing rates did not become high until January.

(C) The art of the world is under siege. From New York to Phnom Penh, from ancient ruins in Turkey to the most up-to-date museums in Amsterdam, precious records of human culture are vanishing as looters strike with near impunity. Countries are losing the carved and painted relics of their past to the predations of grave robbers. The cherished icons of a town's faith disappear, perhaps to finance a drug deal. The arc of an artist's career becomes incomprehensible when a central work is stolen. Art is always vulnerable, of course: the ravages of time have blackened frescoes, eroded the Sphinx

and reduced whole civilizations to rubble. Lately, though, a pandemic of criminal greed is catching up as the biggest thief of human culture.

Art lovers are still buzzing about the spectacular robbery of Boston's Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum several years ago. Two thieves disguised as policemen entered the premises, trussed up two guards and made off with a king's ransom: three Rembrandts, including the 1633 *Storm on the Sea of Galilee*, five paintings by Edgar Degas, one by Edouard Manet and *The Concert* by Jan Vermeer, a sublime study in draftsmanship, composition and shading. One of only 36 known Vermeers in existence, the canvas was hacked from its stretcher, leaving chips of paint on the wall.

Within three hours, about \$200 million worth of irreplaceable creations had disappeared. It may have been the single most lucrative art theft in history, but it was unusual only in degree, not in kind. Around the globe, the snatching of Old Masters and Impressionists, of prints, statuary, rare coins, rare books, and cultural treasures of every sort and all ages seems to have become the crook's favorite sport.

Why not? **If a picture used to be worth a thousand words, it is probably worth a dictionary today.** The auction market may be flagging this season, but an insatiable demand for art works and antiquities in recent years has kept the price trajectory rising well above the rate of inflation. What used to be upheld as things of beauty or objects of veneration are increasingly traded like zero-coupon bonds or pork-belly futures. Says Jacques Neret, former assistant chief of France's Central Office for the Suppression of Art Theft: "Big prices for legal art stimulate the illegal market." How much? In New York, Constance Lowenthal, executive director of the nonprofit International Foundation for Art Research monitors the trend. "According to U.S. government estimates," she notes, "art theft is a \$2 billion-a-year business—but it could be much larger."

Art is a no-nonsense investment. An art dealer points out that many paintings have recently fetched three times the price they sold for ten years ago. Despite the market's current slump, as gilt-edged investments, pictures are hard to beat. Annual purchases of famous paintings have jumped a sixteen-fold growth.

A laissez-faire outlook on antiquities reflects the sort of overall morality that encourages cultural robberies of every kind. When an Etruscan tomb is emptied, a church desecrated, a temple bulldozed and a museum Vermeer yanked from its frame, it is hard to see how rich societies, let alone poor ones, can enjoy art in peace for long. In turning a blind eye to the canker that feeds on it, the art world is losing security, losing art and losing its soul.

53. What does the underlined sentence in the passage mean?

- (A) A picture used to represent many things, and now it means even more things.
- (B) A picture was indicative of lots of amorous words, yet now it is now strongly associated with the publication of dictionary.
- (C) A picture used to cost a lot of money, yet now it costs even much more.
- (D) The painting business is closely related with the publishing business.

54. What can be inferred from this passage?

- (A) Monuments and antiques such as the Sphinx in Egypt and the frescoes in France may be stolen within a day.
- (B) Slack laws and speculative investment may have brought about the plague of art theft.
- (C) The art works may soon dominate the stock exchange in the near future.
- (D) Lowering the prices for legal art may stimulate people's desire to appreciate art.

55. What is the writer's attitude?

- (A) He/she is extremely optimistic about the potential of fine art market.
- (B) The present situation will be reversed soon because the pictures will help the investors regain confidence.
- (C) The governments should not get involved in the fine art business; instead, they should let free market fully control the trade of fine art works.
- (D) The art world must work together to preserve the relics, antiques and paintings before it's too late.