

7. The bridge at Niagara Falls span the longer unguarded border in the history of
A B
the world, symbolizing the peace and goodwill that exists between Canada and
C D
the United States.

8. It is essential that cancer is diagnosed and treated as early as possible in
A B C
order to assure a successful cure.
D

9. Almost poetry is more enjoyable when it is read aloud.
A B C D

10. Aristotle systematically set out the various forms of the syllogism that
A B C
has remained an important reference for logic.
D

II. Reading Comprehension (30 points)

Instructions: Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer from the four given choices as marked A, B, C, and D.

(1)

The brain blood flow studies show that reciting the days of the week and months of the year increases blood flow in appropriate areas, whereas problem solving which demands intense concentration of a reasoning type produces much larger changes in the distribution of blood in the brain. What we do not know is what happens if problem solving exercises are repeated over and over again, perhaps for days on end.

Between these basic studies of brain function and real life situations there is still a considerable gap but reasonable extrapolation seems possible to try and understand what happens to the brain. Life consists of a series of events which may be related to work or to our so-called leisure time. Work may be relatively automatic – as with typing, for instance. It requires intense concentration and repetition during the learning phase to establish a pattern in the brain. Then the typist's fingers automatically move to hit the appropriate keys as she reads the words on the copy. Indeed many typists can maintain a conversation while

continuing to type.

However, when she gets tired she makes mistakes, especially transposing letters, much more frequently. To overcome this she has to raise her level of arousal and concentration but beyond a certain point the automaticity is lost and thinking about hitting the keys leads to more mistakes.

Other jobs involve intense concentration such as holding bottles of whisky up to a strong light and turning them upside down to look for particles of dirt falling down. This sounds quite easy but experience teaches that workers can do this for only about thirty minutes before they start making a mistake. This is partly because the number of occasions with dirt in the bottle is low and the arousal level, therefore, falls. Donald Broadbent and his colleagues at the MRC Applied Psychology Unit, Cambridge, have shown that devices to raise arousal level will increase the accuracy of looking for relatively rare events.

1. Which of the following causes large changes in the distribution of blood in the brain?
 - A. Reciting detailed information repeated over and over again.
 - B. Solving difficult problems, requiring reasoning.
 - C. Solving difficult problems, requiring calculation.
 - D. Solving difficult problems repeated over and over again.
2. Why can a typist type very well while reading the words on the copy?
 - A. Because she concentrates her attention on typing.
 - B. Because her fingers can automatically move to hit the appropriate keys.
 - C. Because her concentration and repetition during the learning phase help to establish a pattern in the brain.
 - D. Because typing is an automatic job.
3. What happens when a typist gets tired?
 - A. She can type only automatically.
 - B. She can often no longer type automatically.
 - C. She can not think about what she is doing.
 - D. She has to concentrate on her work and therefore makes no mistakes.
4. According to the passage, what is a key factor in the ability to reason?
 - A. The level of arousal of the subject.
 - B. The concentration on the subject.
 - C. The familiarity of the subject.
 - D. The interest in the subject.

(2)

Do people who choose to go on exotic, far-flung holidays deserve free health advice before they travel? And even if they pay, who ensures that they get good, up-to-date information? Who, for that matter, should collect that information in the first place? For a variety of reasons, travel medicine in Britain is a responsibility nobody wants. As a result, many travellers go abroad ill prepared to avoid serious diseases.

Why is travel medicine so unloved? Partly there's an identity problem. Because it takes an interest in anything that impinges on the health of travellers, this emerging medical specialism invariably cuts across the traditional disciplines. It delves into everything from seasickness, jet lag and the hazards of camels to malaria and plague. But travel medicine has a more serious obstacle to overcome. Travel clinics are meant to tell people how to avoid ending up dead or in a tropical diseases hospital when they come home. But it is notoriously difficult to get anybody to pay out money for keeping people healthy.

Travel medicine has also been colonised by commercial interests -- the vast majority of travel clinics in Britain are run by airlines or travel companies. And while travel concerns are happy to sell profitable injections, they may be less keen to spread bad news about travellers' diarrhoea in Turkey, or to take the time to spell out preventive measures travellers could take. "The NHS finds it difficult to define travellers' health," says Ron Behrens, the only NHS consultant in travel and tropical medicine and director of the travel clinic of the Hospital for Tropical Diseases in London. "Should it come within the NHS or should it be paid for? It's a grey area, and opinion is split. No one seems to have any responsibility for defining its role," he says.

To compound its low status in the medical hierarchy, travel medicine has to rely on statistics that are patchy at best. In most cases we just don't know how many Britons contract diseases when abroad. And even if a disease is linked to travel there is rarely any information about where those afflicted went, what they ate, how they behaved, or which vaccinations they had. This shortage of hard facts and figures makes it difficult to give detailed advice to people, information that might even save their lives.

A recent leader in the *British Medical Journal* argued: "Travel medicine will emerge as a credible discipline only if the risks encountered by travellers and the relative benefits of public health interventions are well defined in terms of their relative occurrence, distribution and control." Exactly how much money is wasted by poor travel advice? The real figure is anybody's guess, but it could easily run

into millions. Behrens gives one example. Britain spends more than £1 million each year just on cholera vaccines that often don't work and so give people a false sense of security: "Information on the prevention and treatment of all forms of diarrhoea would be a better priority," he says.

5. Travel medicine is _____.
 - A. the medicine people take before travelling
 - B. an alternative to traditional medicine
 - C. the medicine to treat emergent health problems while travelling
 - D. the medicine that sets travellers at ease while travelling
6. Travel medicine in Britain is _____.
 - A. not something anyone wants to run
 - B. the responsibility of the government
 - C. administered by private doctors
 - D. handled adequately by travel agents
7. The main interest of travel companies dealing with travel medicine is to _____.
 - A. prevent people from falling ill
 - B. make money out of it
 - C. give advice on specific countries
 - D. get the government to pay for it
8. In Behren's opinion the question of who should run travel medicine _____.
 - A. is for the government to decide
 - B. should be left to specialist hospitals
 - C. can be left to travel companies
 - D. has no clear and simple answer
9. People will only think better of travel medicine if _____.
 - A. it is given more resources by the government
 - B. more accurate information on its value is available
 - C. the government takes over responsibility from the NHS
 - D. travellers pay more attention to the advice they get

(3)

The noble, ancient, and adored art of puppetry may be edging toward an endangered species list of its own. Over the ages, puppets and their masters have given pleasure to all classes of societies, among them the young, the old, the naïve and the sophisticated, the poor and the rich. Their fascination has been universal and timeless. And, in many cases, puppet shows seem to have

preceded performances by people – perhaps because of the superstitious awe with which various peoples responded to idols and statues, particularly if they moved.

Puppets have been imbedded in mankind's memory for so many centuries that even today some of that awe, as well as all of that delight, continues to work magic for those audiences able to find professional, or even amateur, performances. But the chances of this art's surviving in the face of such popular contemporary diversions as film and television could be doubtful, although it may continue as an adjunct to mass communication, useful in commercials, propaganda, or education. If so, the magical element of puppetry will have been lost, because it is the experience of being in the actual presence of puppets – at once real and unreal – that causes one's imagination to flower, opening another realm of feeling and seeing.

Such reactive emotions have a long history. In primitive times, the shaman or witch doctor divined the power of an animated artifact and pronounced that super-natural forces could direct, cure, and present omens through these sacred objects, for the spirits had entered the objects and had become them. This is as true for Zuni and Hopi serpent puppets as it is for the slow-moving idols of the Egyptian priesthood, whose mechanized statues raised an arm or turned a head.

The religious aspect of dolls and puppets has been universal in both the West and the East. Where idols have been banished, puppets have survived in the form of shadow-theater, probably the most widely distributed tradition of puppetry. The shadow theater has been popular for centuries from North China throughout Southeast Asia, most of India, the Middle East, and Northern Africa. The extent and variety of this form of theater makes the rest of the world's puppetry seem a bit meager by comparison.

But any form of traditional theater in Asia has a significantly different meaning from what we in the West consider theater. Walter A. Fairservis, Jr., research associate at the American Museum of Natural History and professor of anthropology at Vassar, has written that Asian drama "is not to be categorized as mere entertainment, for its basic purpose is to provide cultural security and personal identity for all citizens of the culture involved. Much of Asian drama recounts the myths, legends, and stories which are the familiar descriptions of why things are what they are and why people and gods do what they do."

Whether performed by people or puppets, Oriental theater is ritualistic; the audiences want their beliefs and hopes reinforced. They demand to see and

hear the same stories retold, but the range of the stories is vast – often the plots and characters are taken from such epics as the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. These Sanskrit texts with their hundreds of characters, their extraordinary adventures, battles, love affairs, and political struggles, in which both gods and human beings are similarly engaged, offer a rich and endless imagery to the theater of the puppet.

10. According to the article, who enjoy watching puppetry shows?
- Children and old people.
 - Young people.
 - Sophisticated people.
 - People from all walks of life.
11. According to the author, the influence of film and television _____.
- has increased the mass appeal of puppetry
 - has decreased the political effectiveness of puppetry
 - has reduced the magical aura associated with puppetry
 - has had no appreciable effect on the growth of puppetry
12. Which of the following factors would have been least influential in the development of puppet theater?
- Puppetry as a political dialogue.
 - Puppetry as a form of cultural security.
 - Puppetry as a ritualistic ceremony.
 - Puppetry as entertainment.
13. Zuni serpent puppets are similar in purpose to _____.
- fetish objects
 - Sanskrit stick figures
 - animated shadow figures.
 - none of the above
14. The most popular form of puppet theater is associated with _____.
- marionette plays
 - shadow plays
 - traditional hand puppet plays
 - Sanskrit text plays
15. The author would probably agree with which of the following?
- Modern television will enhance puppetry's sensual appeal.
 - Imagery is an essential ingredient of Oriental puppet theater.
 - The development of puppet theater predated animated artifacts.

D. Ancient Sanskrit texts have diminished in popularity as topics for modern puppet theater.

III. Vocabulary (20 points)

Instructions: The following words or expressions indicated with the alphabetic letters from A to T are the synonyms or explanations of the underlined words in the sentences that follow. Choose the one you think is an explanation of the underlined one.

A. slack B. accentuated C. captivity D. interfering E. resentment
F. extreme and forceful G. depreciation H. claim I. barrier J. widespread
K. famous L. always M. faked copy N. imitate O. removal
P. ambiguous Q. threatening R. condemn S. surpass T. bold

1. The heat in summer is no less intense here in this mountain region.
2. His ideas are invariably condemned as impractical by his colleagues.
3. She answered with an emphatic "No" to the request that she attend the public hearing.
4. The ultimate aim, stressed the leader, was the complete eradication of social injustice.
5. Once a picture is proved to be a forgery, it becomes quite worthless.
6. I'm surprised they are no longer on speaking terms. It's not like either of them to bear a grudge.
7. The gorilla, the largest of the apes, is now able to be bred in confinement.
8. Deterioration in the areas around the center of the city is a common urban problem.
9. The housing market has been very sluggish in the past few months.
10. We must deplore this violent behavior.
11. The lawyer contended her client had never been near the scene of the crime.
12. The men who are chosen to become astronauts must be perfectly healthy, highly skilled in engineering, and audacious by nature.
13. The highway patrol put up a barricade in front of the accident.
14. His speech is so equivocal that no one is sure of what he really means.
15. Trees are dying in areas where acid rain is most prevalent.
16. Some driving teachers use computers to simulate different road conditions for learners to practice.
17. I am very privileged to present to you the renowned star of stage and screen,

Dustin Hoffman

18. The view is so lovely that it transcends any description of it.
 19. Those dark clouds look ominous; it will probably rain before evening.
 20. It's time foreign officials stopped meddling in the region.

IV. Cloze (15 points)

Instructions: Fill in each blank with one of the given words in its right inflectional or derivational form.

measurement use equality intelligent normal multiplication
 relative arrangement defect achievement ability mentality
 reward psychology chronology meaning retardation requirement

I.Q. stands for "Intelligence Quotient" which is a measure of a person's intelligence found by 1 of an intelligence test. Before marks gained in such a test can be 2 as information about a person, they must be compared with some standard, or 3 . To know whether a boy of thirteen is clever, average or dull, his marks must be compared with the average 4 by boys of thirteen in that test.

In 1906 the 5 , Alfred Binet (1857 – 1911), devised the standard in 6 to which intelligence has since been assessed. Binet was asked to find a method of selecting all children in the schools of Paris who should be taken out of ordinary classes and put in special classes for 7 . The problem brought home to him the need for a standard of intelligence, and he hit upon the very simple concept of " 8 age".

First of all, he invented a variety of tests and put large numbers of children of different ages through them. He then found at what age each test was passed by the average child. Binet 9 the various tests in order of difficulty, and used them as a scale against which he could 10 every individual. If, for example, a boy aged twelve could only do tests that were passed by the average boy of nine, Binet held that he was three years below average, and that he had a mental age of nine.

The concept of mental age provided Binet, and through him, other scientists, with the required standard. It 11 him to state scores in intelligence tests in terms of a norm. At first, it was usual to express the result of a test by the difference between the "mental" and the " 12 " age. Then the boy in the example given would be "three years 13 ". Soon,

however, the "mental ratio" was introduced; that is to say, the ratio of the former age to the latter age. Thus a boy of twelve with a mental age of nine has a mental ratio of 0.75.

The mental age was replaced by the "intelligence quotient" or "I.Q.". The "I.Q." is the mental ratio 14 by 100. For example, a boy of twelve with a mental age of nine has an "I.Q." of 75. Clearly, since the mental age of the average child is 15 to the actual age, the average I.Q. is 100.

V. Writing

1) The following are ineffective for various reasons. Revise them for the best communicative effect (15 points)

1. She received several letters. These letters were from Antony and from his friends. The letters were to summon her. But she took no account of these orders.
2. Her maids were dressed like sea nymphs and graces. Some maids were steering at the rudder. Some maids were working at the ropes.
3. The rabbit scampers on the cold linoleum floor. It is nervous. Its nose twitches. Its eyes searches and its ears are at attention.
4. This is Brazil's far west, the west is a flat, featureless expanse at the bottom lip of the Amazon basin.
5. He was lying on the bare earth. He had no shoes on, and he was bearded and half-naked. He looked like a beggar or lunatic.

2) Essay Writing (60 points)

Instruction: You must have read many works by famous Chinese or foreign writers. Which writer do you appreciate or admire the most? Write an essay of no less than 450 words explaining why you do so.