

- A. equanimity
C. ingenuity
- B. agility
D. aptitude
10. When the negotiations came to a deadlock, a / an _____ was sent to help the two countries start again.
- A. interpreter
C. interrogator
- B. intermediary
D. interviewer
11. Some scientists believe that an _____ colliding with the earth caused the extinction of the dinosaurs.
- A. astrology
C. aviator
- B. asteroid
D. astrosphere
12. It is important to _____ your vehicle when you enter a turn especially a sharp one.
- A. accelerate
C. quicken
- B. decelerate
D. fasten
13. Finally the two countries made a compromise and came to a / an _____ on their disputed border.
- A. accord
C. corner
- B. deadlock
D. discord
14. The _____ of this passage of poetry is too difficult for the average junior high school students.
- A. dictum
C. diction
- B. composition
D. account
15. The police were _____ to the story the man told them.
- A. unbelievable
C. incredulous
- B. incredible
D. untrustworthy
16. When he first presented his _____ that the earth is round, most people thought it heretical.
- A. thesis
C. synthesis
- B. antithesis
D. hypothesis
17. No one wants to play the part of the oafish foreigner violating the sanctity of the temple, so it is a good idea to learn some basic _____.
- A. etiquette
C. courtesy
- B. protocol
D. propriety
18. He became extremely upset when he lost the game, so it is a sign that he lacks _____.
- A. animosity
C. amity
- B. magnanimity
D. equanimity
19. She used a / an _____ American accent to try to impress the people at the party, but only succeeded in annoying them.
- A. affected
C. natural
- B. unaffected
D. typical
20. He criticized their remarks on the topic as too _____ to the discussion.
- A. relevant
C. paradoxical
- B. digressive
D. graphic

Passage One

Ocean water plays an indispensable role in supporting life. The great ocean basins hold about 300 million cubic miles of water. From this vast amount, about 80,000 cubic miles of water are sucked into the atmosphere each year by evaporation and returned by precipitation and drainage to the ocean. More than 24,000 cubic miles of rain descend annually upon the continents. This vast amount is required to replenish the lakes and streams, springs and water tables on which all flora and fauna are dependent. Thus, the hydrosphere permits organic existence.

The hydrosphere has strange characteristics because water has properties unlike those of any other liquid. Anomaly is that water upon freezing expands by about 9 percent, whereas most liquids contract on cooling. For this reason, ice floats on water bodies instead of sinking to the bottom. If the ice sank, the hydrosphere would soon be frozen solidly, except for a thin layer of surface melt water during the summer season. Thus, aquatic life would be destroyed and the interchange of warm and cold currents, which moderates climate, would be notably absent.

Another outstanding characteristic of water is that water has a heat capacity which is the highest of all liquids and solids except ammonia. This characteristic enables the oceans to absorb and store vast quantities of heat, thereby often preventing climatic extremes. In addition, water dissolves more substances than any other kind of liquid. It is this characteristic which helps make oceans a great storehouse for minerals which have been washed down from the continents.

31. A characteristic of water not mentioned in this passage is that water _____.
- A. expands on freezing
 - B. is like ammonia
 - C. has a very high heat capacity
 - D. is heavier than ice
32. From this passage, we may conclude that _____.
- A. ocean and land masses are equal
 - B. ocean masses are smaller than land masses
 - C. the ocean basins cover more than two-thirds of the ocean's surface
 - D. none of the above is correct
33. By hydrosphere the author means _____.
- A. the moisture in the air
 - B. the part of the earth covered by water
 - C. the Milky Way
 - D. the frozen waters of the earth
34. Fish can survive in the oceans because _____.
- A. ice floats
 - B. evaporation and condensation create a water cycle
 - C. there are currents in the ocean
 - D. water absorbs heat
35. Anomaly, as used in this passage, means _____.

- A. abnormality
- B. characteristic
- C. property
- D. factor of life

Passage Two

You have probably failed sometime in your career. After all, the only way to avoid failure is never to strive for success, to remain fixed where you are. But you can learn from failure, figure out what went wrong and correct it. You have the power to change.

Even someone as successful as Samuel Beckett, perhaps the 20th century's preeminent playwright, once wrote that he felt at home with failure, "having breathed deep of its vivifying air."

Scrutiny of defeat is critical. You have to confront your failure to avoid repeating it. Based on almost 200 interviews with people who survived major career defeats, here are some of the most common reasons for failure. Whether you are a corporate executive or a civic volunteer, you might find yourself in this list.

1. Lack of social skills. Most people who fail for this reason talk of "office politics" doing them in, but the politics may be nothing more than normal interactions among people. If you have trouble with "office politics," you may really be having trouble dealing with people.

You may get along on brilliance alone for a while, but most careers involve other people. You can have great academic intelligence and still lack social intelligence --- the ability to be a good listener, to be sensitive toward others, to give and take criticism well. People with high social intelligence admit their mistakes, take their share of blame and move on. They know how to build team support.

If people don't like you, they may help you fail. Once day at an airport, a traveler observed a well-dressed businessman yelling at a porter about the porter's handling of his luggage. The more abusive the businessman became, the calmer the porter seemed. After the businessman left, the traveler complimented the porter on his restraint. "Oh, that's nothing," he said, smiling. "You know, that man's going to Miami, but his bags --- they're going to Kalamazoo." Co-workers --- even subordinates --- if poorly treated, can do you in.

On the other hand, you can get away with serious mistakes if you are socially intelligent. This is why many mediocre executives survive violent corporate upheavals. Sensitive in their dealings with others, they are well liked; when they make mistakes, their supporters usually help them recover. A mistake may actually further their careers if the boss thinks they handle the situation in a mature and responsible way.

People with poor interpersonal skills have trouble taking criticism. When confronted with a mistake, they let their ego and emotions get in the way. They may deny responsibility and become moody, volatile or angry. They mark themselves as "prickly" and "temperamental".

Social intelligence is an acquired skill. The more you practice, the better you get.

Like good manners, it can be learned.

2. Wrong fit. You may not have failed at all. You may simply be suffering a case of mismatch. Success requires fitting your abilities, interests, personality, style and values with your work.

David Brown, one of the most successful movie producers in America, was fired from three corporate jobs before he figured out that corporate life was not for him. In Hollywood he rose to become No. 2 at Twentieth Century Fox, until he recommended the film *Cleopatra*, which turned out to be a commercial disaster. Layoffs followed. He was fired.

In New York, he became an editorial vice president at New American Library, but the owners brought in an outsider with whom he clashed. Brown was fired.

Back in California, he was reinstated at Twentieth Century Fox and was in the top echelon there for six years. But the board of directors decided they didn't like some pictures he had recommended. Once again, he was fired, along with Fox's president, Richard D. Zanuck.

Brown began to examine his working behavior. The way he operated in corporations --- being outspoken, risk-oriented, eager to move on his own instincts --- was more the style of an owner than an employee. He hated committee management and the corporate mentality.

Analysis of failure made Brown and Zanuck go out on their own and produce *The Sting*, *Jaws*, *The Verdict*, and *Cocoon*. Brown wasn't a failed corporate executive; he was a hidden entrepreneur.

For some people the key value is risk, and they suffer from wrong fit in a standard corporate culture. For others the core value is doing something worthwhile; these people are likely to sabotage themselves if they are not in a mission-oriented job.

3. Absence of commitment. One lawyer we interviewed readily admits, "I really haven't achieved my expectations." No wonder. He cushions himself against failure by never really trying. If he doesn't put himself on the line, he can always tell himself, I didn't really care about that so much anyway.

After graduating from a prestigious law school, he joined a large firm out west, hoping to specialize in the entertainment department. Somehow it never happened. As a result, he says, "I behaved in an in-between fashion, not telling off the senior partners, but not doing a really good job either."

He moved to the East Coast and joined a corporate law firm. Six months later he was asked to leave because he seemed to lack motivation. "It didn't bother me. I didn't like the firm anyway," he says. At present he is practicing entertainment law but is forever discontented. "Let's face it," he says, "this is the minor leagues."

The imaginary terrors of failure loom so large that noncommitters try to prevent failure by not involving themselves emotionally. Of course, what they're doing by their halfhearted actions is increasing the likelihood of their downfall.

Lack of self-esteem is a basic cause of failure. To be committed --- indeed, to be successful at anything --- you have to believe you can do it. Employers search for this as much as any other job qualification. People who lack self-esteem, although they may say all the right things, often say them with a question mark in their voices.

You can get better at projecting a sense of self-esteem --- even if you don't really feel it. Like an actor in a play, monitor your voice and actions to be sure you sound self-confident. Tape-record an imaginary interview and listen to yourself.

36. Which of the following best expresses the main purpose of this essay?
- A. To show that smart people fail more often than stupid people because smart people have more opportunity to fail.
 - B. To identify several causes of failure.
 - C. To illustrate the causes and effects of failure for all people.
 - D. To show how smart people are affected by failure.
37. According to the authors, people who claim to have failed as a result of office politics _____
- A. are liars.
 - B. usually consider themselves more intelligent than their employers.
 - C. may lack the ability to get along with others.
 - D. are better suited for work in corporations.
38. The example of David Brown could show _____
- A. that people who have trouble with office politics are often more successful in small corporations.
 - B. how smart people fail.
 - C. the movie industry can cause even the most successful people to fail.
 - D. that a person should find a job that best suits his or her strengths.
39. The young lawyer described in the essay was dissatisfied _____
- A. as a result of never putting enough effort into his work.
 - B. because he could not get into the entertainment department.
 - C. because he did not publicly criticize his employers.
 - D. because he had serious personality problems.
40. The authors suggested that a lack of self-esteem can be overcome _____
- A. by training yourself to act more confidently.
 - B. if the employer is reasonable.
 - C. only by finding a high paying job.
 - D. in any kind of profession, including law.

Passage Three

Many foreigners who have studied Japan's culture claim that many Japanese view themselves as racially unique and culturally superior to people of other nations. In fact, at times, Japanese openly cater to a superiority complex because, they say, it wins votes. Now, a serious ayamachi has been triggered by a book entitled the Japan that Can say No written jointly by a distinguished Japanese industrialist and a popular right-wing politician. The book, which has caused a storm of controversy in American political circle, flatly asserts that, because of its people's intellectual superiority, Japan will dominate the coming new technological age.

The book, in which six chapters were written by Akio Morita, chairman of the powerful Sony Corp., the five by writer and politician Shintaro Ishihara, says that Japan, which is now one of the world's richest industrial powers, should stop

deferring to the United States, Tokyo, the authors insist, should simply say no to the United States' demands that Japan voluntarily curtail its exports and open up its market to American goods to help reverse the \$60-billion US trade deficit with Japan.

Published in Japan last January the book was never intended to be translated into English or distributed abroad. Sales in Japan were initially slow, until copies of an unauthorized 7-page English-language version of the book reached the United States and stirred an outcry in Congress in August. The book subsequently jumped onto Japan's best-seller list.

The most provocative sections of the book were written by Ishihara, a 57-year-old writer, film-maker, yachtsman and politician who served as transport minister from 1987 until late last year in the government of former prime minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. In his chapters, Ishihara appears to have been influenced by another best-selling Japanese book, *The Japanese Brain*, published in 1978. In that work, Tadanobu Tsunoda, an ear, nose and throat doctor, maintained that the intricate Japanese language reflected the unique character of Japanese brains. The Japanese, according to Tsunoda, are unlike all other races in hearing both vowels and consonants in the left hemisphere of their brains. As a result, argued Tsunoda, Japanese thought is more coherent and superior to that of the rest of humanity. Taking up a similar theme, Ishihara writes that the Japanese are a 'chosen people'. He adds that they may eventually develop into creatures resembling the extraterrestrial movie character E. T., 'with pronounced eyes and noses and a big head.'

Ishihara dismissed Americans as racists and argues that the United States is a waning military power with an inferior education system. Americans demonstrated their 'racist attitude', says Ishihara, by dropping newly developed atomic bombs on Japanese --- rather than German --- cities at the end of the Second World War. Ishihara derides US missile technology for being dependent on Japanese semiconductors and claims that Japan could upset the entire military balance' if it decided to sell computer chips to the Soviet Union.

The chapters contributed to *The Japan that Can Say No* by Morita are much milder. Morita's criticism of the United States is confined to comments about the education system, the quality of American goods and business practices, which he says are geared to short-term profits rather than long-range planning. The government of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu expressed some of the same sentiments earlier this fall when it sent the Bush administration a detailed critique of the US economy together with seven conditions that it said would have to be met with a positive response before there could be freer trade between Japan and the United States.

'I've never seen any book that has caused as much consternation on the Hill as this document,' said Senator James Exon, a Nebraska Democrat in Washington. For his part, Representative Mel Levine, a California Republican, said that Congress was particularly disturbed by statements that Japan might start sharing Key military technology with the Soviets. Said Levine: 'We cannot afford to be hostages to anybody.'

Anxious to ease the criticism, Kaifu's government has sought to depict Ishihara --- who is an influential figure in Kaifu's own Liberal Democratic party --- as a

right-wing radical whose views are widely shared. Morita reacted to the controversy by saying that he does not agree with some of Ishihara's 'nationalistic' ideas.

The controversy over *The Japan that Can Say No* resembles other incidents in recent years in which nationalistic or apparently racist statements by prominent Japanese have aggravated US-Japanese relations. In 1986, then Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone outraged Americans by declaring that the presence of blacks, Puerto Ricans and Mexicans in the US school system had led to a lowering of American educational standards. In 1987, the relatively unknown Masami Uno became a best-selling author and offended Israel and American Jews with a book that accused Jewish business interests of trying to engineer a recession in Japan.

Still, Ishihara cannot be dismissed simply as a xenophobic extremist. Political observers in Japan noted that his views have been widely published in Japan since the mid-1950s and they have struck a responsive chord in many Japanese. Although Ishihara lost a bid to become leader of the Liberal Democrats earlier this year, a recent opinion poll ranked him second in popularity behind Takako Doi, the charismatic leader of the Japanese Socialist Party. Ishihara has even been touted as a future prime minister. But first, he will have to extricate himself from the *ayamachi* that he has created. While many of his compatriots may secretly agree with his opinion of the Americans, they still regard good relations with the United States as vitally important.

41. According to the review, which of the following can not be said of the book *The Japan that Can Say No*?

- A. it aroused diplomatic troubles between Japan and the US
- B. it irritated the American politicians
- C. it triggered an immediate trade war between Japan and the US
- D. it explicitly expressed the commonly held sense of superiority

42. Which of the following is true?

- A. The book was an immediate success owing to the fact that its ideas are shared by many Japanese.
- B. The book was unique in that it first promoted the ideas of Japan's being superior.
- C. The book was influenced by another Japanese best-seller that dwelled on the distinguished characteristics of the Japanese intellectuals.
- D. The book contains two parts that may not be harmoniously coherent in some aspects especially concerning the education system of the United States.

43. As a result of the bitter resentment of Washington, _____.

- A. the Japanese government was bold enough to say No because Japanese technology could possibly upset the global military balance.
- B. the public opinion grew more and more hostile toward the US and demanded a boycott of US products.
- C. one of the authors risked his political career because the political circles of Japan meant to maintain a good relation with Washington.
- D. the Japanese leaders shared the ideas of the book, yet tried to appease Washington by reducing its exports to the US.

44. We can infer that reviewer's intention is most likely to _____.

- A. present a seemingly factual account of the controversy stirred up by a new book.
 - B. make a passionate refutation of the argument posed by a new book
 - C. make a rational and profound analysis of the cultural cores and roots of Japanese superiority complex
 - D. help most Japanese come to see the imbecility of the superior complex strongly expressed by a new book.
45. The most suitable title for this passage is _____.
- A. Superiority Complex
 - B. Rebellion Against the US
 - C. Nationalism
 - D. The Best-Seller

Passage Four

In Athens about the year 300 B. C. the philosopher Zeno of Citium (a city on Cyprus) was teaching a radically new philosophy that was to spread its influence throughout the Greco-Roman world for at least the next five hundred years. He gave public lectures at a site adjacent to the agora (marketplace) called Stoa Poikle (Painted Protico). Zeno's philosophy became known as Stoicism and his followers were called Stoics, in reference to the stoa 'portico' where he lectured. Baiscally what he taught was that happiness and well-being do not depend on material things or on one's situation in life, but on one's reasoning faculty. Through reason, one can emulate the calm and order of the universe by learning to accept events and with a stern and tranquil mind.

Zeno's Greek followers elaborated and systemized his teachings, which were later adopted and popularized by the Roman Stoics Seneca, Epictetus, and Marcus Aurelius. The influence of Stoicism can also be seen in the writings of the early Christian fathers.

The Greek word stoikos became stoicus in Latin, and by the fourteenth century had found a place in English, at first variously spelled (stoyc, stoick, etc.), until becoming standardized as stoic. By the sixteenth century, the word was also being used as a common noun for 'one apparently or professedly indifferent to pleasure or pain.'

Another English word that owes its origin to a Greek philosopher's teaching site is peripatetic. Following the death of his father in 367 B. C., Aristotle, then aged 17, was sent to Athens to study at Plato's Academy. He spent the next 20 years there with Plato. However, after Plato's death, he was passed over twice for the position as the head of the Academy. He subsequently opened a rival school in the Lyceum, a gymnasium attached to the temple of Apollo Lyces, situated in a grove just outside Athens.

As a teacher there, Aristotle used to conduct classes while walking in the peripatos, a covered walkway in the Lyceum. From this practice, the disciples of Aristotle came to be called Peripatetics. The Greek word became peripateticus in

Latin, which Middle English borrowed around 1400 as *perypatetik*. In the seventeenth century the word *peripatetic* acquired its additional sense of 'one who travels from one place to another.'

46. In the passage, the author mentioned two words being originated from a Greek philosopher's teaching site. What are they?
- A. citium and protico.
 - B. Stoic and peripatetic.
 - C. tranquil and travel.
 - D. gymnasium and temple.
47. Zeno's followers were called stoics because _____
- A. they attended Zeno's lecture at Stoa Poikile.
 - B. Zeno was a philosopher.
 - C. they advocated stoicism.
 - D. Zeno was their teacher.
48. According to Zeno one could achieve his happiness and well-being through _____
- A. material wealth.
 - B. the order of the universe.
 - C. a tranquil mind.
 - D. his reasoning faculty.
49. A peripatetic person is _____
- A. a philosopher.
 - B. a Aristotle's follower.
 - C. a traveler.
 - D. a tramp.
50. In this passage, the writer talks about _____
- A. the Greek philosophy.
 - B. the philosophy of Zeno and Aristotl.
 - C. the history of a word.
 - D. Stoicism and Peripatetics

Passage Five

Man uses the spoken or written word to express the meaning of what he wants to convey. His language is full of symbols, but he also employs signs or images that are not strictly descriptive. Some are mere abbreviations or strings of initials, such as UN, UNICEF, or UNESCO; others are familiar trade marks, the names of patent medicines, badges, or insignia. Although these are meaningless in themselves, they have acquired a recognizable meaning through common usage or deliberate intent. Such things are not symbols. They are signs, and they do no more than denote the objects to which they are attached.

What we call a symbol is a term, a name, or even a picture that may be familiar in daily life, yet that possesses specific connotations in addition to its conventional and obvious meaning. It implies something vague, unknown, or hidden from us.

Many Cretan monuments, for instance, are marked with the design of the double adze. This is an object we know, but we do not know its symbolic implications. For another example, take the case of the Indian who, after a visit to England, told his friends at home that the English worship animals because he had found eagles, lions, and oxen in old churches. He was not aware nor are Christians that these animals are symbols of the Evangelists and are derived from the vision of Ezekiel, and that this in turn has an analogy to the Egyptian sun god Horus and his four sons. There are, moreover, such objects as the wheel and the cross that are known all over the world, yet that have a symbolic significance under certain conditions. Precisely what they symbolized is still a matter for controversial speculation.

Thus a word or an image is symbolic when it implies something more than its obvious and immediate meaning. It has a wider "unconscious" aspect that is never precisely defined or fully explained. Nor can one hope to define or explain it. As the mind explores the symbol, it is led to ideas that lie beyond the grasp of reason. The wheel may lead out thoughts toward the concept of a "divine" sun, but at this point reason must admit its incompetence; man is unable to define a "divine" being. When, with all our intellectual limitations, we call something "divine", we have merely given it a name, which may be based on a creed, but never on factual evidence.

51. According to the writer which of the following statements is not correct?

- A. Language is a means by which people convey meanings.
- B. Trade marks, badges and strings of initials are symbols.
- C. The double adze on the Cretan monument has a symbolic meaning.
- D. A symbol has meanings.

52. The cross is a symbol because _____

- A. it is confusing.
- B. it possesses a specific connotation.
- C. it is known all over the world.
- D. it can be defined clearly.

53. In the passage the author indicates that _____

- A. our reasoning power will enable us to understand a symbol.
- B. God is manifested through symbols.
- C. the symbolic image can not be interpreted precisely.
- D. the symbol represents a fact.

54. The word insignia means _____

- A. badges.
- B. abbreviations.
- C. symbolic pictures
- D. meaningless signs.

55. We can see from the passage that a symbol _____

- A. is a badge that can not be understood.
- B. is a sign that infers a thing.
- C. is a name that people merely give to something
- D. is something that is totally unreasonable.

Passage Six

"It was the best of times; it was the worst of times." So wrote Charles Dickens in *A Tale of Two Cities*. And so it is today.

New technologies are creating phenomenal new opportunities. Technologies are becoming easier to use and much less expensive. The rules of the game are being rewritten. Autocratic rulers are being ousted from their offices. Customers are avidly seeking new solutions. "Not invented here" is drying up. Old ways of doing business are doomed. Relationship selling alone is not enough. Bankruptcies abound. Loyalty from customers and employers seems dead. Change is happening so fast that it's tough to keep up. It's scary to make investment decisions because technological obsolescence is a real threat.

It's the best of times and the worst of times. It's the late 1990's, and the person at the vortex is you.

The old "status quo" is "history". The information superhighway is coming. That highway is a connected set of information roads between people that allow fast access to stored information and interactive transactions. Time is the driver. Only time matters on the highway. Whole industries are converging on the highway.

In the past 20 years, starting on an index scale of one, storage capacity has grown now to an index of 100; MIPs and the number of transistors on a chip are at an index of 1,000; and DRAMs are at an index of 100,000. The logarithmic growth won't stop. Twenty years from now, we'll have the equivalent of 3 billion to 3 trillion transistors on a chip. Optoelectronics will be embedded. We'll soon have object snippets in software, intelligent software agents, wireless connectivity to everything --- speech / handwriting / motion / retina recognition. Bet on it. It's coming.

Only the first point-of-contact will be tolerated by the customer. No more searching for files, or "we'll get back to you on that." Either have all the information at the fingertips of an empowered knowledge worker or go out of business. Breakthroughs and bankruptcies will abound. It's a time of fear and a time of opportunity.

Computing will be ubiquitous. Computers of the future will be built into tables, consoles, and wall panels. They'll be embedded in your eyeglasses, a ring on your finger, an earplug, or a tie bar. Soon you'll carry a collapsible communicator with built-in cameras, scanner, microphone and speaker, stylus for writing, fax, voice print, language translation, handwriting recognition, and video screen. It'll be about the size of a small notebook. We'll all have one within ten years or 15 years at the outside. Paper will still be around as will checks, microfilm and scanners. But how we work will be different.

Ninety years ago, 85 per cent of work was on the farm, now it's 3 per cent. Forty years ago, 70 per cent of all work was in manufacturing; now it's 15 per cent. By the year 2000, over 40 per cent of work will be in information gathering, processing, retrieving, and analyzing. It's the Information Age for sure.

And many of us will work for ourselves, not for a single company. The contingent workforce has grown 57 per cent since 1980. It's a world of temporaries,

self-employed, part-timers, and consultants. Nine-five jobs in companies that'll take care of you for as long as you show up are becoming a thing of the past. Soon our workplace, the office, will virtually disappear too as we connect from wherever we are. Yes, we're being hit by accelerating technology, a connected world, outstanding, the contingent workforce, demanding customers, reengineering of work, workflow software, and new competition.

How do we cope? What can we do to survive, let alone prosper? Well, if we continue doing what we've always done, we'll be history too. Understand that change is permanent. Denying it, getting angry about it, resisting it, negotiating to postpone change are all self-destructive behaviors. We've got to get through change by accepting it, experimenting with the new ways, understand them, and then fully integrating them. The losers will resist change. The winners will embrace and use change to their advantage. As Peter Drucker said, "Information technology is the most destabilizing force in the world." That's our industry, gang. That's us. He didn't say nuclear weapons, or bioengineering. He said information technology. Why? Because when everyone has instant information, power is disseminated. Information is power now, not money, position, title, or land. Information.

So, how do we prosper here in the best of times and worst of times?

My counsel is to take our fears along for the ride. They won't go away. Just ignore them and go ahead anyway. Embrace change. We need to immerse ourselves in the emerging technologies and our customers' needs. The sparks of creativity will come. We need to solve problems, not just offer bits and pieces. We'll have to start small and just keep reinvesting the proceeds of our small investments in a rolling fashion year after year. We'll have to start with the easy projects with fast paybacks. We'll have to invest in ourselves and our colleagues. No longer can we rely on skills learned in the 1980s or before. It's a new world. Education every year is essential. And, finally, we'll have to team with others. None of us have all the answers ourselves. But collectively there's nothing we can't achieve.

Attitude is everything. Will we be closed, alone, disdainful, silent, resistant victims, trying to gain control or just waiting? For those it will be the worst of times. Or, will we be open, connected, respectful of others, who serve others? For those it will be the best of times.

What a great time to be alive!

56. It's best of times, the worst of times in business because _____
- A. old ways of doing business are doomed.
 - B. businesses which adapt quickly to changes will succeed, those which do not, will fail.
 - C. technologies are easier to use and much less expensive.
 - D. technologies become out of date so quickly.
57. Within ten or 15 years how we work will be different because _____
- A. everyone will have collapsible communications.
 - B. Stored information and transmission of information will be available everywhere, at any time.
 - C. Computing will be ubiquitous and optoelectronics will be embedded.

- D. Paper, checks, microfilm and scanners will be almost unnecessary.
58. According to the author, by the year 2000 in the world of work _____
- more than 50 percent of people will be in the contingent workforce.
 - almost no people will work for a single company.
 - farming and manufacturing will no longer be important.
 - More than 40 per cent of work will be in the information industry.
59. Why does Peter Drucker say information technology is the most destabilizing force in the world?
- Because we can only survive change by accepting and fully integrating new ways.
 - Bioengineering, and nuclear technology are not as powerful as information technology.
 - In today's world information is powerful than money, position, title or land.
 - Because, once everyone can get access to information, power is scattered.
60. Which one of the following is the most important, according to the author?
- One's ability to solve problems.
 - Try to ignore your fears and fully accept change.
 - Start small and keep reinvesting in rolling fashion.
 - Teamwork: as collectively we can achieve anything.

Part III Cloze (10%)

Direction: Fill in each of the following blanks with ONE proper word.

The word "humor" has a variety of meanings, all _____ 61 _____ from the original sense of moisture, dampness, and fluid. It acquired its mental connotations by virtue of the _____ 62 _____ physiological doctrine of the four chief fluids: blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile, the relative predominance of which was many centuries supposed to _____ 63 _____ temperament. The sense _____ 64 _____ which it is here used, as indicating that quality which produces or mediates the amusing, the comic, the laughable, the ludicrous, the witty, the funny, is a special variety of the more general meaning of temperament, disposition, inclination, mood, etc., although in the English language, at least, it has a special meaning which can boast of a respectable antiquity. This mental quality, together with its manifestation _____ 65 _____ laughter --- defined in the Oxford English Dictionary as "the combination of bodily phenomenon which forms the instinctive expression of mirth or the sense of something ludicrous" --- has always been of interest to philosophers and psychologists, who have speculated long upon its _____ 66 _____, its nature, and its function, and have endeavored to describe and classify the situations and the mental _____ 67 _____ with which it is associated.

In the present century the experimental method has been used in the course of this endeavor and has thrown considerable _____ 68 _____ upon many aspects of humor and laughter, although it has done little towards explaining the ultimate nature of the phenomena _____ 69 _____. Experimentation has generally taken the form of the presentation of "humorous" stimuli, auditory or _____ 70 _____, the subject being

asked to rank the items in order of funniness or to give them marks in accordance with a predetermined scale. Several "tests" of humor have been _____71_____ and applied for this purpose, and the results have sometimes been subjected to more or less elaborate statistical treatment. As a variation, children or _____72_____ have been asked to report or record humorous experiences, to draw "something funny," to supply humorous captions to pictures, etc. In what follows the results of _____73_____ will, so far as possible, be considered in relation to various headings emerging principally from the more systemic or a priori considerations to be found in the general literature bearing _____74_____ the subject.

This literature is very extensive and the many authors who have _____75_____ to it have suggested a large number of qualities as characteristic of humor. Thus Piddington (1933), in his useful appendix, summarizes the views of some 57 authors from Plato onwards, while Ghosh (1939) gives in tabular form a list of characteristics of _____76_____ humorous as emerging from the writings of 52 authors. A general feature of the literature is that few authors are satisfied with the formulations of their predecessors. Where so many eminent minds have _____77_____ to agree, it would be presumptuous to suppose that any satisfactory explanation or classification of the causes and nature of humor can be easily achieved. Nevertheless, the need _____78_____ attempting to obtain some kind of order or unity out apparent chaos is one that is constantly and inevitably felt. Indeed, upon closer inspection, it is evident that the disagreement is not really _____79_____ great as might at first appear, the same factors being mentioned time after time by successive authors, although often _____80_____ different names and with varying emphasis.

Part IV Short Answer Questions (10%)

Directions: *In this part there is an extract from the novel "The First Men in the Moon" by H. G. Wells. Read the extract carefully, and then answer the following questions in the fewest possible words.*

The abstract of the novel:

Cavor, a scientist, invents a spaceship referred to as 'the sphere', and persuade his new friend, Bedford, to accompany him. On the moon, they are captured by moon creatures called Selenites, but manage to escape. They separate in an attempt to find their spaceship, which Bedford eventually does. Believing Cavor to have been killed, Bedford returns to Earth alone. After some time, to his great surprise, he is informed that telegraphic messages have been received from the moon. They have been sent by Cavor, and give a rather once-sided account of what took place.

Throughout, Cavor speaks of me as a man who is dead, but with a curious change of temper as he approaches our landing on the moon. "Poor Bedford," he says of me, and "this poor young man"; and he blames himself for inducing a young man, "by no means well equipped for such adventures," to leave a planet "on which he was indisputably fitted to succeed" on so precarious a mission. I think he underrates the part my energy and practical capacity played in bringing about the realization of his

theoretical sphere. "We arrived," he says, with no more account of our passage through space than if we had made a journey of common occurrence in a railway train.

And then he becomes increasingly unfair to me. Unfair, indeed, to an extent I should not have expected in a man trained in the search for truth. Looking back over my previously written account of these things, I must insist that I have been altogether juster to Cavor he has been to me. I have extenuated little and suppressed nothing. But his account is: ---

"It speedily became apparent that the entire strangeness of our circumstances and surroundings --- great loss of weight, attenuated but highly oxygenated air, consequent exaggeration of the results of muscular effort, rapid development of weird plants from obscure spores, lurid sky ---- was exciting my companion unduly. On the moon his character seemed to deteriorate. He became impulsive, rash, and quarrelsome. In a little while his folly in devouring some gigantic vesicles and his consequent intoxication led to our capture by the Selenites --- before we had had the slightest opportunity of properly observing their ways...."

(He says, you observe, nothing of his own concession to these same "vesicles.")

And he goes on from that point to say that "We came to a difficult passage with them, and Bedford mistaking certain gestures of theirs" --- pretty gestures they were! --- "gave way to a panic violence. He ran amuck, killed three, and perforce I had to flee with him after the outrage. Subsequently we fought with a number who endeavored to bar our way, and slew seven or eight more. It says much for the tolerance of these beings that on my recapture I was not instantly slain. We made our way to the exterior and separated in the crater of our arrival, to increase our chances of recovering our sphere. But presently I came upon a body of Selenites, led by two who were curiously different, even in form, from any of these we had seen hitherto, with larger heads and smaller bodies, and much more elaborately wrapped about. And after evading them for some time I fell into a crevasse, cut my head rather badly, and displaced my patella, and, finding crawling very painful, decided to surrender --- if they would still permit me to do so. This they did, and, perceiving my helpless condition, carried me with them again into the moon. And of Bedford I have heard or seen nothing more, nor, so far as I can gather, has any Selenite. Either the night overtook him in the crater, or else, which is more probable, he found the sphere, and, desiring to steal a march upon me, made off with it --- only, I fear, to find it uncontrollable, and to meet a more lingering fate in outer space."

Questions:

81. Why does Cavor describe Bedford as 'poor' in line 2?
82. What did Cavor think he had deprived Bedford of by taking him to the moon?
83. What part did Bedford think he had played in helping to produce the sphere?

84. How would you describe Cavor's account of their arrival on the moon?
85. What effect, according to Cavor, did the environment on the moon have on Bedford?
86. Explain in your own words what the 'folly' was in eating the 'vesicles' in the middle of the extract.
87. What does Cavor say about the Selenites character when he has been taken prisoner once again?
88. What reason does Cavor think Bedford must have had to take off in the sphere without him?
89. When was the novel probably written, before or after the year 1969 when the first human being really landed on the moon? And why?
90. In what ways will life be different from today if space will be an everyday occurrence?

Part V: Replace the underlined parts in the following passage with colorful or colored words and expressions (15%)

Direction: Colorful words refer to those that can produce a picture or induce an emotion. For instance, instead of "Her heart beat," we may write "Her heart pounded / throbbed / fluttered / danced etc." Colored words refer to those that are loaded with associations, good or bad. The word "mother", for example, has agreeable associations. When you hear "mother", you probably think of home, safety, love, food, and various other pleasant things. Both colorful words and colored words must be used in agreement with the situations.

It was very, very hot that August afternoon and the beach was crowded with
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 peoples of all ages. There were hundreds of them walking leisurely on the beach, girls
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 with bikinis and long blond hair, boys in knee-length trunks carrying surfboards,
 junior high girls shouting, laughing and talking, walking along on their bare, dirt-
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 encrusted feet. The parking lot was full and people were moving around looking for
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 parking places on the streets.

The sand was plain and clean, but it was too hot for everyone's feet. The waves
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were high and rough. Most people just went to the edge to get their feet wet and then
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returned to the sand. Several old people were wading; a white-haired lady lifted her

sundress above her knees and then returned quickly, shocked by the force of the

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waves. About five minutes later there came an especially large wave. People were

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shouting very loudly at the people in the water. Several ran into the water to make

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rescues. Sunbathers grasped their towels and umbrellas.

Part VI: Writing (20%)

Direction: *Read the following passage carefully to find out how the author achieves a certain writing style. Then make sure that you are required to write a complete essay of 350 --- 500 words by imitating that sort of style.*

My Own Ten Rules For A Happy Marriage

Nobody, I hasten to announce, has asked me to formulate a set of rules for the perpetuation of marital bliss and the preservation of the tranquil American boudoir and inglenook. The idea just came to me one day, when I watched a couple in an apartment across the court from mine gesturing and banging tables and throwing objets d'art at each other. I couldn't hear what they were saying, but it was obvious, as the shot-put followed the hammer throw, that he and / or she (as the lawyers would put it) had deeply offended her and / or him.

The apartment, before they began to take it apart, had been quietly and tastefully arranged, but it was a little hard to believe this now, as he stood there by the fireplace, using an andiron to bat back the Royal Doulton figurines she was curving at him from her strongly entrenched position behind the davenport. I wondered what had started the exciting but costly battle, and, brooding on the general subject of Husbands and Wives, I found myself compiling my own Ten Rules for a Happy Marriage.

I have avoided the timeworn admonitions, such as "Praise her new hat," "Share his hobbies," "Be a sweetheart as well as a wife," and "Don't keep a blonde in the guest room," not only because they are threadbare from repetition, but also because they don't seem to have accomplished their purpose. Maybe what we need is a brand-new set of rules. Anyway, ready or not, here they come, the result of fifty years (I began as a little boy) spent in studying the nature and behavior, mistakes and misunderstandings, of the American Male (homo Americansis) and his Mate.

Rule One: Neither party to a sacred union should run down, disparage, or badmouth the other's former girls or beaux, as the case may be. The tendency to attack the character, looks, intelligence, capability and achievements of one's mate's former friends of the opposite sex is a common cause of domestic discontent. Sweetheart-slurring, as we will call this deplorable practice, is encouraged by a long

spell of gloomy weather, too many highballs, hangovers, and the suspicion that one's spouse is hiding and finding letters in a hollow tree, or is intercepting the postman, or putting in secret phone calls from the corner drugstore. These fears almost always turn out to be unfounded, but the unfounded fear, as we all know, is worse than the founded.

Aspersions, insinuations, reflections or just plain cracks about old boy friends and girl friends should be avoided at all times. Here are some of the expressions that should be especially eschewed: "That waffle-fingered, minor-league third baseman you latched onto at Cornell;" "You know the girl I mean --- the one with the hips who couldn't read;" "That old flame of yours with the vocabulary of a hoot owl;" and "You remember her --- that old bat who chewed gum and dressed like Daniel Boone."

This kind of derogatory remark, if persisted in by one or both parties to a marriage, will surely lead to divorce or, at best, a blow on the head with a glass ash tray.

Rule Two: A man should make an honest effort to get the names of his wife's friends right. This is not easy. The average wife who was graduated from college at any time during the past thirty years keeps in close touch with at least seven old classmates. These ladies, known as "the girls," are named, respectively: Mary, Marian, Melissa, Marjorie, Maribel, Madeleine and Miriam; and all of them are called Myrtle by the careless husband we are talking about. Furthermore, he gets their nicknames wrong. This, to be sure, is understandable, since their nicknames are, respectively: Molly, Muffy, Missy, Midge, Mabby, Maddy and Mims. The careless husband, out of thoughtlessness or pure cussedness, calls them all Mugs, or, when he is feeling particularly brutal, Mucky.

All the girls are married, one of them to a Ben Tompkins, and as this is the only one he can remember, our hero calls all the husbands Ben, or Tompkins, adding to the general annoyance and confusion.

If you are married to a college graduate, then, try to get the names of her girl friends and their husbands straight. This will prevent some of those interminable arguments that begin after Midge and Harry (not Mucky and Ben) have said a stiff good night and gone home.

Rule Three: A husband should not insult his wife publicly, at parties. He should insult her in the privacy of the home. Thus, if a man thinks the souffles his wife makes are as tough as an outfielder's glove, he should tell her so when they are at home, not when they are out at a formal dinner party where a perfect souffle has just been served. The same rule applies to the wife. She should not regale his men friends, or women friends, with hilarious accounts of her husband's clumsiness, remarking that he dances like a 1907 Pope Hartford, or that he locked himself in the children's rabbit pen and couldn't get. All parties must end finally, and the husband or wife who has revealed all may find that there is hell to pay in the taxi going home.

Rule Four: The wife who keeps saying, "Isn't that just like a man?" and the husband who keeps saying, "Oh, well, you know how women are," are likely to grow farther and farther apart through the years. These famous generalizations have the effect of reducing an individual to the anonymous status of a mere unit in a mass. The wife

who, just in time, comes upon her husband about to fry an egg in a dry skillet should not classify him with all other males but should give him the accolade of special distinction. She might say, for example, "George, no other man in the world would try to do a thing like that." Similarly, a husband watching his wife laboring to start the car without turning on the ignition should not say to the gardener or a passer-by, "Oh, well, you know, etc." Instead, he should remark to his wife, "I've seen a lot of women in my life, Nellie, but I've never seen one who could touch you."

Certain critics of this rule will point out that the specific comments I would substitute for the old familiar generalities do not solve the problem. They will maintain that the husband and wife will be sore and sulky for several days, no matter what is said. One wife, reading Rule Four over my shoulder, exclaimed, "Isn't that just like a man?" This brings us right back where we started. Oh, well, you know how women are!"

Rule Five: When a husband is reading aloud, a wife should sit quietly in her chair, relaxed but attentive. If he has decided to read the Republican platform, an article on elm blight, or a blow-by-blow account of a prize fight, it is not going to be easy, but she should at least pretend to be interested. She should not keep swinging one foot, start to wind her wrist watch, file her fingernails, or clap her hands in an effort to catch a mosquito. The good wife allows the mosquito to bite her when her husband is reading aloud.

She should not break in to correct her husband's pronunciation, or to tell him one of his socks is wrong side out. When the husband has finished, the wife should not lunge instantly into some irrelevant subject. It's wiser to exclaim, "How interesting!" or, at the very least, "Well, well!" She might even compliment him on his diction and his grasp of politics, elm blight or boxing. If he should ask some shrewd question to test her attention, she can cry, "Good heavens!" leap up, and rush out to the kitchen on some urgent fictitious errand. This may fool him, or it may not. I hope, for her sake -- and his -- that it does.

Rule Six: A husband should try to remember where things are around the house so that he does not have to wait for his wife to get home from the hairdresser's before he can put his hands on what he wants. Among the things a husband is usually unable to locate are the iodine, the aspirin, the nail file, the French vermouth, his cuff links, studs, black silk socks and evening shirts, the snapshots taken at Nantucket last summer, his favorite recording of "Kentucky Babe," the borrowed copy of "The Road to Mil-town," the garage key, his own towel, the last bill from Brooks Brothers, his pipe cleaners, the poker chips, crackers, cheese, his new raincoat and the screens for the upstairs windows.

I don't really know the solution to this problem, but one should be found. Perhaps every wife should draw for her husband a detailed map of the house, showing clearly the location of everything he might need. Trouble is, I suppose, he would lay the map down somewhere and not be able to find it until his wife got home.

Rule Seven: If a husband is not listening to what his wife is saying, he should not grunt, "Okay" or "Yeah, sure," or make little affirmative noises. A husband lost in thought or worry is likely not to take in the sense of such a statement as this: "We're

going to the Gordons' for dinner tonight, John, so I'm letting the servants off. Don't come home from the office first. Remember, we both have to be at the dentist's at five, and I'll pick you up there with the car." Now, an "Okay" or a "Yeah, sure" at this point can raise havoc if the husband hasn't really been listening. As usual, he goes all the way out to his home in Glenville --- thirteen miles from the dentist's office and seventeen miles from the Gordons' house --- and he can't find his wife. He can't find the servants. His wife can't get him on the phone because all she gets is the busy buzz. John is calling everybody he can think of except, of course, the dentist and the Gordons. At last he hangs up, exhausted and enraged. Then the phone rings. It is his wife. And here let us leave them.

Rule Eight: If your husband ceases to call you "Sugarfoot" or "Candy Eyes" or "Cutie Fudge Pie" during the first year of your marriage, it is not necessarily a sign that he has come to take you for granted or that he no longer cares. It is probably an indication that he has recovered his normal perspective. Many a young husband who once called his wife "Tender Mittens" or "Taffy Ears" or "Rose lips" has become austere or important, like a common pleas judge, and he wouldn't want reports of his youthful frivolity to get around. If he doesn't call you Dagmar when your name is Daisy, you are sitting pretty.

Rule Nine: For those whose husbands insist on pitching for the Married Men against the Single Men at the Fourth-of-July picnic of the First M.E. Church, I have the following suggestion: don't sit on the sidelines and watch him. Get lost. George is sure to be struck out by a fourteen-year-old-boy, pull up with a charley horse running to first, and get his teeth knocked out by an easy grounder to the mound. When you see him after the game, tell him every body knew the little boy was throwing illegal spitballs, everybody saw the first baseman spike George, and everybody said that grounder took such a nasty bounce even Phil Rizzuto couldn't have fielded it. Remember, most middle-aged husbands get to sleep at night by imagining they are striking out the entire batting order of the Yankees.

Rule Ten: A wife's dressing table should be inviolable. It is the one place in the house a husband should get away from and stay away from, and yet the average husband is drawn to it as by a magnet, especially when he is carrying something wet, oily, greasy or sticky, such as a universal joint, a hub cap, or the blades of a lawn mower. His excuse for bringing these alien objects into his wife's bedroom in the first place is that he is looking for "an old rag" with which to wipe them off. There are no old rags in a lady's boudoir, but husbands never seem to learn this. They search hampers, closets and bureau drawers, expecting to find a suitable piece of cloth, but first they set the greasy object on the dressing table. The aggrieved wife may be tempted, following this kind of vandalism, to lock her bedroom door and kick her husband out for good. I suggest, however, a less stringent punishment. Put a turtle in his bed. The wife who is afraid to pick up a turtle should ask Junior to help her. Junior will love it.

Now I realize, in glancing back over these rules, that some of my solutions to marital problems may seem a little untidy; that I have, indeed, left a number of loose ends here and there. For example, if the husbands are going to mislay their detailed maps of household objects, I have accomplished nothing except to add one item for

the distraught gentleman to lose.

Then, there is that turtle. Captious critics will point out that a turtle in a husband's bed is not a valid solution to anything, but merely a further provocation. The outraged husband will deliberately trip his wife during the next mixed-doubles match. She will thereupon retaliate by putting salt in his breakfast coffee.....

Two persons living in holy matrimony, I should have said long before this, must avoid slipping into blasphemy, despond, apathy, and the subjunctive mood. A husband is always set on edge by his mate's "Far be it from me" or "Be that as it may." This can lead to other ominous openings: "Would God that" and "Had I only had the good sense to," and the couple is then in the gloomy sub-cellar of the pluperfect subjunctive, a place in which no marriage can thrive. The safest place for a happily wedded pair is the indicative mood, and of its tenses the present is the most secure. The future is a domain of threats and worries, and the past is a wasteland of sorrows and regrets.

I can only hope, in conclusion, that this treatise itself will not start, in any household, a widening gap that can never be closed.

Writing:

Formulate ten rules from the perpetuation of a healthy body. Begin with Rule 1: Never put beans in your nose.