

16. The company might well go to the _____ if business doesn't pick up.
 A. floor
 B. wall
 C. ground
 D. street
17. The top level talks will be _____ after the weekend break.
 A. recovered
 B. reiterated
 C. restated
 D. resumed
18. Now _____ in the flour until the sauce thickens, and cover.
 A. remove
 B. dump
 C. stir
 D. scramble
19. One of the survivors tells how she was _____ by falling masonry.
 A. beaten
 B. knocked
 C. clubbed
 D. struck
20. Parents are demanding an immediate _____ on drug pushing near the school.
 A. crackup
 B. breakdown
 C. crackdown
 D. breakup
21. After observing the top salesperson garner many awards, several trainees began to _____ her style.
 A. activate
 B. emulate
 C. comprise
 D. outline
22. To criticize a new employee for working slowly may actually be _____, as the employee becomes so flustered that he slows down even further in an attempt to concentrate on his task.
 A. counterproductive
 B. praiseworthy
 C. worthwhile
 D. reasonable
23. Ironically, for most people, the importance of material possessions has dwindled even though the state of society as a whole enables them to be more _____ than ever; most people now can afford a plethora of items that their parents and grandparents could only dream about.
 A. insolvent
 B. diversified
 C. miserly
 D. affluent
24. Although many of us consider Marshall to be the most _____ of men, he has been known to become extremely agitated when confronted with a situation beyond his control.
 A. quixotic
 B. placid
 C. irritable
 D. attractive

25. Some of the less reputable psychologists simply take money for telling their patients what they want to hear, but such charlatans rarely stay in business long, soon found by the public and the disciplining agencies to be the _____ that they are.
- A. frauds
B. skinflints
C. benefactors
D. winners
26. The plaintive look with which the defendant accepted his fate left the jury _____ whether they in fact had done the correct thing in finding him guilty.
- A. inquisitive
B. ambivalent
C. befuddled
D. wondering
27. Desperate to pass the exam, Bernard _____ outlined every chapter of the book, noting even the most obscure points.
- A. self-righteously
B. playfully
C. rapidly
D. painstakingly
28. The _____ her peers the speaker received when she presented her report was but a small sample of the disdain that she had to face daily at the university that was attempting to make her quit despite her tenured position.
- A. abasement by
B. plaudits of
C. laudation of
D. demise of
29. Because she is usually quiet and _____, Mrs. Kinoshita surprised us when she suddenly leaped into the middle of the dance floor and performed a flamenco dance, whirling and stomping.
- A. exuberant
B. reticent
C. unpredictable
D. honorable
30. Although often _____, James Michael realized the importance of proceeding slowly with his task and deliberately forced himself to examine all the options available to him before making the decision on the best way to proceed.
- A. impetuous
B. pensive
C. uncouth
D. dilatory

Part II Close (20 points)

Directions: Fill in each of the numbered blanks in the following passage with one suitable word.

The food industry has promised to deliver the weight-watcher's fantasy---a fat-free fat to 1 butter and margarine. The no-calorie spread, which could also be 2 in cakes and biscuits, is being developed by Proctor and Gamble. Early tests 3 overweight Americans have produced phenomenal results. Volunteers who turned 4 for trials at the University of Cincinnati 5 an average of 8lb in 20 days after swallowing 2oz of the fat substitute 6, according to a report in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

What 7 the no-calorie spread even more remarkable is that it is made from a combination of nature's 8 waistline-busters---sugar and fat. 9 a trick of chemistry, up to eight fatty acids molecules are attached to a sucrose (sugar) molecule in the middle. 10 reasons not fully understood, this manmade confection, 11 as "sucrose polyester", is completely indigestible and, so, calorie 12. Some studies even suggest that it also works 13 a sponge, soaking 14 cholesterol eaten in other fatty foods.

The idea of enjoying gluttony 15 guilt of girth does not please 16. Mr. Michael Jackson, who runs the Center for Science in the Public Interest, a Washington-based consumer 17, said: '18 all the money the food industry would make if we all 19 buying twice as many cookies and cakes without putting 20 weight.'

Part III Proofreading (20 points)

Passage 1

Directions: Each of the two passages contains 10 errors. Each indicated line contains one error only. In each case, only one word is involved. You should proofread the passage and correct it in the following manner:

For a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write correct one in the blank provided at the end of the line.

For a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with a “^” sign and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank provided at the end of the line.

For an unnecessary word, cross the unnecessary word with a slash “/” and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line.

A closely related area that has been dramatically affected by information technology is intellectual property. It is not clear that the traditional “fair use” exceptions of intellectual property rights for scholarship and teaching will be protected by the emerging e-copyright regime, nor whether libraries will be permitted to full develop e-reserves for college courses.

Further, the new licensing regime for buying and using software is confused: in effect, the idea of purchasing material is being replaced by the need to contact for it. Additionally, the traditional doctrine of “first sale”, that allowed libraries to buy books and then lend them to borrowers, is being superseded by strict terms imposed by large software vendors—the terms that are not even uniform across educational institutions. Some licenses also make difficult for libraries and campus users to examine material before purchasing it.

At the moment, one of the hot-button issues concerning intellectual property is the development of educational software. Putting simply, the problem is that universities now want to control potential profitable electronic publications created by faculty members under patent-law policies, rather than under existing copyright law. For years, universities have asserted that processes or products patented by scientists and engineers are the intellectual property of the university, because the discoveries were made in expensive university labs.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

Passage 2

*Directions: Read the text below about an international competition. In most of the line 11-20 there is one extra word. It is either grammatically incorrect or does not fit in with the meaning of the text. Some lines, however, are correct. If a line is correct, write **CORRECT** on your Answer Sheet. If there is an extra word in the line, write the extra word on your Answer Sheet.*

0 The International Youth Skills Competition is held in every two years over
 00 A a period of three days. The purpose is to bring together the world's top
 11 B young technicians. The standard of work is extremely high and the results are
 12 C a good indication of a nation's industrial skill base. Teams take their part
 13 D in a variety of activities ranging from the cookery to leading a hill walking
 14 expedition. Naturally, these competitors can be stressful as they test
 15 W skills to the limit. However, they are also a very marvelous opportunity
 16 N for young people to learn from one another's performance and develop
 17 D their own skills. This means that when they return at home they are
 18 able to transfer that what they have just practiced directly into the
 19 workplace. At the end of the competition, the winning contestants who are
 20 awarded medals in each event, and the country with the most of medals is
 000 declared the overall winner, an honor which is becoming increasingly
 0000 prestigious as the competition gains wider recognition throughout the world.

- 11. The number of subjects is studied.
- 12. People are doing postgraduate work.
- 13. The number of universities has increased.
- 14. The growth of specialist societies and periodicals has helped scholars to
 - A. reduce research costs.
 - B. keep up current developments.
 - C. save time on traveling.
 - D. receive information more quickly.
- 15. As a result of the growth of interdisciplinary studies, international conferences have become
 - A. more important.
 - B. more frequent.
 - C. more interesting.
 - D. more useful.
- 16. Interdisciplinary studies are important because they
 - A. allow scholars to concentrate on their own specializations.
 - B. allow scholars to change disciplines more easily.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (50 points)**Passage 1**

Directions: In this section you will find after each of the passages a number of questions or unfinished statements about the passage, each with four suggested answers or ways of finishing. You must choose the one which you think fits best. On your answer sheet, indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 1—6 for the answer you choose.

Scholars and students have always been travelers. The official case for 'academic mobility' is now often stated in impressive terms as a fundamental necessity for economic and social progress in the world, and debated in the corridors of Europe, but it is certainly nothing new. Serious students were always ready to go abroad in search of the most stimulating teachers and the most famous academies; in search of the purest philosophy, the most effective medicine, the likeliest road to gold.

Mobility of this kind meant mobility of ideas, their transference across frontiers, and their simultaneous impact upon many groups of people. The point of learning is to share it, whether with students or with colleagues; one presumes that only eccentrics have no interest in being credited with a startling discovery, or a new technique. It must also have been reassuring to know that other people in other parts of the world were about to make the same discovery or were thinking along the same lines, and that one was not quite alone, confronted by inquisition, ridicule or neglect.

In the twentieth century, and particularly in the last 20 years, the old footpaths of the wandering scholars have become vast highways. The vehicle which has made this possible has of course been the aeroplane, making contact between scholars even in the most distant places immediately feasible, and providing for the very rapid transmission of knowledge.

Apart from the vehicle itself, it is fairly easy to identify the main factors which have brought about the recent explosion in academic movement. Some of these are purely quantitative and require no further mention: there are far more centers of learning, and a far greater number of scholars and students.

In addition one must recognize the very considerable multiplication of discipline, particularly in the sciences, which by widening the total area of advanced studies has produced an enormous number of specialists whose particular interests are precisely defined. These people would work in some isolation. If they were not able to keep in touch with similar isolated groups in other countries.

Frequently, these specializations lie in areas where very rapid developments are taking place, and also where the research needed for developments is extremely costly and takes a long time. It is precisely in these areas that the advantages of collaboration and sharing of expertise appear most evident. Associated with this is the growth of specialist periodicals, which enable scholars to become aware of what is happening in different centers of research and to meet each other in conferences and symposia. From these meetings come the personal relationships which are at the bottom of almost all formalized schemes of co-operation, and provide them with their most satisfactory stimulus.

But as the specializations have increased in number and narrowed in range, there has been an opposite movement towards interdisciplinary studies. These owe much to the belief that one cannot properly investigate the incredibly complex problems thrown up by the modern world, and by recent advances in our knowledge along the narrow front of a single discipline. This trend has led to a great deal of academic contact between disciplines, and a far greater emphasis on the pooling of specialist knowledge, reflected in the broad subjects chosen in many international conferences.

1. According to the passage, scholars and students are great travelers because
 - A. salaries and conditions are better abroad.
 - B. standards are higher at foreign universities.
 - C. they are eager for new knowledge.
 - D. their governments encourage them to travel.
2. What, in the writer's opinion, happens to a scholar who shares his ideas with his colleagues?
 - A. He gains recognition for his achievements.
 - B. He attracts large numbers of students.
 - C. He risks his ideas being stolen.
 - D. He is considered slightly mad.
3. The writer thinks that academic work has recently become more specialized because
 - A. more people are studying sciences.
 - B. a greater variety of subjects is studied.
 - C. more students are doing postgraduate work.
 - D. the number of universities has increased.
4. The writer thinks that the growth of specialist societies and periodicals has helped scholars to
 - A. cut down research costs.
 - B. keep up with current developments.
 - C. spend less time traveling.
 - D. develop their ideas more quickly.
5. As a result of the growth of interdisciplinary studies, international conferences have become
 - A. less numerous.
 - B. less formal.
 - C. less popular among specialists.
 - D. less narrow in outlook.
6. In the writer's opinion, interdisciplinary studies are important because they
 - A. encourage scholars to concentrate on their own specializations.
 - B. allow scholars to change disciplines more easily.

- C. make scholars aware of problems outside their own field.
- D. allow overworked scholars to relax.

Passage 2

Directions: Read this text taken from an article about health club. Choose the best sentence below the text to fill each of the gaps. For each gap 7-12, mark one letter (A-H) on your Answer Sheet. Do not use any letter more than once. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Travel stress brings boom to health clubs

A rapid growth in business travel has provided a lucrative spin-off for British health clubs as companies try to prevent hard-working executives from suffering travel-related stress. Health clubs are fully booked throughout the coming months all around the country and many are planning to expand their facilities.

- (0) H According to Gillie Turner, group marketing manager for the Champneys group of health clubs, during the last recession executives lost many of their extra benefits as companies cut back.
- (7) _____ She says that large companies also seem to have decided that it is no good sending someone to a country like Spain as a reward for doing a good job, because they will simply eat too much and flop onto a beach. (8) _____

Champneys, the company acknowledged as the market leader in this field, is now planning to introduce a special 'Profiting from Stress' course, which will run over three days. (9) _____

Jonathon Stapleton, general manager of Champneys, says that they are having to do the work which—even a year ago—was done by two. (10) _____

To meet this new demand, other health clubs are also thinking of introducing similar schemes. Clare Brandish, the sales and marketing director of another health club, has noticed a marked change in the clientele at her club. (11) _____

Businesses of all kinds are anxious to reduce absenteeism. (12) _____ Much of the problem is caused by long periods away from home, irregular hours, business entertaining and jet lag.

According to the Guild of Business Travel Agents, sales of business-class airline tickets have risen by 12% in the past year, hotel bookings have gone up by 36% and car hire has risen by 24%. Dave Reynolds, the GBTA chief executive, says that the trouble is that the same number of people are being asked to travel more often. He comments that it is no wonder they need to take a break in a health club.

- A. It has been calculated that about 40 million working days are lost each year in Britain because of stress, ten times as many as are lost to industrial disputes.
- B. Instead, they want executives to become fitter so that they can do even more for the company in the future.
- C. This has involved a considerable rise in the number of business bookings, whereas previously most clients came as private individuals.
- D. Now they are being restored, as industry realizes that the health of its executives is vital.
- E. But who will benefit most from these developments?
- F. Because of the pressures this imposes, many companies have now decided that it is worthwhile paying for their senior executives to take a proper break and get advice on how to combat stress.
- G. Executives taking part in it will be given massages and health treatments, workouts and a range of talks on how to deal with stress, especially when traveling.
- H. So what's the reason for this new trend?

Passage 3

Directions: The following passage is followed by questions pertaining to that passage. Read the passage and answer questions based on information stated or implied in that passage.

Due to the involuntary, simultaneous contraction of 15 facial muscles, the upper lip is raised, partially uncovering the teeth and effecting a downward curving of the furrows that extend from the wings of both nostrils to the corners of the mouth. This produces a puffing out of the cheeks on the outer side of the furrows. Creases also occur under the eyes and may become permanent at the side edges of the eye. The eyes undergo reflex lacrimation and vascular engorgement. At the same time, an abrupt strong expiration of air is followed by spasmodic contractions of the chest and diaphragm resulting in a series of expiration-inspiration micro-cycles with interval pauses. The whole body may be thrown backward, shaken, or convulsed due to other spasmodic skeletal muscle contractions. We call this condition laughter.

Of all human expressive behaviors, laughter has proven a most fascinating enigma to philosophers and scientists alike. Its psychology, neurology, and anthropological origins and purpose are only partially defined. But its effects and uses are becoming increasingly apparent to health care professionals.

Laughter is considered to be an innate human response which develops during the first few weeks of life. Evidence of the innate quality of laughter is seen in its occurrence in deaf and blind infants and children who are completely without visual or auditory clues from their environment. Darwin propounded in his *Principle of Antithesis* that laughter develops as the infant's powerful reward signal of comfort and well-being to the nurturing adult. This signal is totally antithetical perceptually to the screams or cries of distress associated with laughter. Laughter seems to play an important role in the promotion of social unity, production of a sense of well-being, communication of well-being, and as a mechanism for coping with stressful situations. Physiologically, both reflective (tickle-response) and heart-felt (mental response) laughter effect changes to the human system which may be significant in the treatment and prevention of illness. These include laughter's association with an increase in pulse rate, probably due to increased levels of circulatory catecholamines (blood catecholamine levels vary directly with the intensity of laughter). There is an increase in respiration. There is a decrease in blood CO₂ levels. There is a possible increase in secretion of brain and pituitary endorphins—the body's natural anesthetics which relieve pain, inhibit emotional response to pain, and thus reduce suffering. There is a decrease in red blood cell sedimentation rate ("sed rate" is associated with the body's level of infection or inflammation).

While it is possible that the effect laughter and other salutary emotions have is primarily one of a placebo, this in no way minimizes the therapeutic potential for these emotions. Hippocrates propounded that the mind and body are one. It may be possible that there is a physical chemistry associated with the will to live. Further investigation of the effects of positive emotions upon health and well-being may give us the keys to unlocking the power of the life force.

13. The purpose of the first paragraph is to

- A. describe the physical features of laughter.
- B. list the causes of laughter.
- C. urge people to laugh more.
- D. propose a plan for developing muscular control.
- E. analyze the damaging effects of laughter.

14. It can be inferred from the passage that an infant unable to laugh would

- A. be unable to convey to adults when he is distressed.
- B. never have increased catecholamine levels.
- C. have certain handicaps in his ability to interact with others.
- D. be likely to cry more often than an infant who is able to laugh.
- E. not benefit from any placebo effects.

15. According to the passage, laughter
- A. is associated with the contraction of many muscles.
 - B. increases blood pressure.
 - C. directly lowers the sed rate.
 - D. increases CO₂ levels in the lungs.
 - E. is essential for pain reduction.
16. The author responds to the possibility that laughter has a placebo effect by
- A. discounting the benefits of laughter.
 - B. continuing to discuss a link between laughter and health.
 - C. denying that physiological responses discussed in the previous paragraph are real.
 - D. emphasizing that laughter is a learned response.
 - E. recommending other preventative measures.
17. The best title for this passage might be
- A. How to Develop a Sense of Humor
 - B. Why We Laugh
 - C. Cultural Differences in Humor
 - D. The Physical and Emotional Side Effects of Laughter
 - E. Laughter: America's Favorite Medicine

Passage 4

Directions: The following passage is followed by questions pertaining to that passage. Read the passage and answer questions based on information stated or implied in that passage.

A key study has shown that the organic matter content of a soil can be altered to a depth of 10cm or more by intense campfire heat. As much as 90 percent of the original organic matter may be oxidized in the top 1.3 cm of a soil. In the surface 10 cm, the loss of organic matter may reach 50 percent if the soil is dry and the temperature exceeds 250°C. The loss of organic matter reduces soil fertility and water-holding capacity and renders the soil more susceptible to compaction and erosion.

Sandy soils attain higher temperatures and retain heat longer than clayey soils under similar fuel, moisture, and weather conditions. From this standpoint, it is desirable to locate campgrounds in an area with loam or clay-loam soil. Sandy soils are less susceptible to compaction damage, however, and are more desirable for campgrounds from this standpoint.

A water-repellent layer can be created in a soil by the heat from the campfire. This condition was noted only in sandy soils where the temperature remained below 350°C during the campfire burn. Campfires often produce temperatures above this level. By comparison, forest fires are a shorter-duration event, and soil temperatures produced are more likely to create water repellency-inducing conditions. The greater areal extent of forest fires makes them a more serious threat than campfires in terms of causing soil water repellency.

If the soil remained moist for the duration of the campfire, the increased heat capacity of the soil and heat of water vaporization kept the soil temperature below 100°C. At this temperature, little loss of organic matter occurred, and no water repellency was created. For areas where the soil remains very moist, campfires probably have little effect on the soil properties.

Study has shown that softwood fuels burn faster and produce less heat flow into the soil than do hardwood fuels under the same conditions. Elm and mesquite were the hottest burning and longest lasting fuels tested. In areas where some choice of fuels is available, the use of softwood fuels should be encouraged in an effort to minimize the effect of campfires on soil properties.

The effects of campfires on the soil in a campground can be lessened by restricting the fire site to the same area, even if permanent concrete fireplaces are not installed. In this manner, any harmful effects are restricted to a minimum area. If campfires are allowed to be located at random by the user, the harmful effects tend to be spread over a larger part of the campground. The placement of a stone fire ring in the chosen location is one way to accomplish the objective.

These data support the decision to install permanent fireplaces in many areas and to restrict the use of campfires elsewhere in the park. This eliminates the harmful effects of campfires on the soil and allows the campground to be located on sandy soil with low compatibility and good drainage.

18. The main idea of this passage is that

- A. excessive campfires will eventually make it possible to grow crops.
- B. soil temperatures affects soil fertility.
- C. only certain woods allow for high-quality campfires.
- D. soils must be able to absorb water in order to sustain organic matter.
- E. steps can be taken to minimize soil.

19. It can be inferred from the passage that campfire users generally

- A. evaluate the amount of soil damage that can result before they build a campfire.
- B. are concerned with the possibility that their campfire can cause a forest fire.
- C. have no regard for the biological consequences that result from their campfires.
- D. consider many areas of a campground to be suitable for a campfire.
- E. favor sandy soil over clay-loam soil as a campfire site.

20. Long-lasting campfires are more likely than short-lived ones to
- A. create water repellency-inducing conditions.
 - B. maintain soil fertility.
 - C. occur with softwood fuels
 - D. restrict damage to the top 1.3 cm of soil.
 - E. produce higher soil temperatures.
21. The author's attitude toward the use of campfires is best described as one of
- A. disgust.
 - B. indifference.
 - C. concern
 - D. admonishment
 - E. admiration
22. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which of the following?
- A. Campfires should be banned as destructive to campfire soil.
 - B. Organic matter decreases soil erosion.
 - C. Clay-loam soil is preferable to sandy soil for campsites.
 - D. The longer the duration of the fire, the higher the resistant soil temperature.
 - E. Campfires will not burn in areas with moist soil.

Passage 5

Directions: The following passage is followed by questions pertaining to that passage. Read the passage and answer questions based on information stated or implied in that passage.

The Canyon Pintado Historic District in northwest Colorado has been occupied by prehistoric people for as long as 11,000 years, including the Fremont culture who left behind rock art sites. Fremont rock art has recurring motifs that link it both in time and culture. Strange human-like figures with broad shoulders, no legs, and horned head-dresses are similar to the Barrier Canyon style of southwestern Utah. Figures with shields or shield-like bodies are like Fremont figures from the San Rafael region of Southern Utah.

Some figures have large, trapezoidal shaped bodies, stick-like legs, trapezoidal heads, and in many cases, are adorned with necklaces. Another motif of the Fremont culture is the mountain sheep, with graceful curvilinear horns. Designers such as concentric circles, snake-like lines, hands, corn plants, and rows of dots are also often found in Fremont art. A unique figure in Douglas Creek is Kokopelli, the humpbacked flute player of Anasazi mythology. His presence indicates some kind of tie with the more advanced culture of the Four Corners area.

23. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- A. criticize those who consider Fremont art unsophisticated.
 - B. defend the theory that different cultures progressed at similar rates in their artistic development.
 - C. correct the misapprehension that rock motifs were merely abstract, without symbolic significance.
 - D. urge readers to take steps to preserve the rock art as historical landmarks.
 - E. discuss the history and style of Fremont culture rock art.
24. The passage supplies information for answering which of the following questions?
- A. What significance is there to the lack of legs on the human-like figures?
 - B. What was the purpose of the rock art?
 - C. Were curved lines absent in Fremont rock art?
 - D. How much of the art work was sacred and how much secular?
 - E. What other cultures besides those in the Four Corners influenced Fremont rock art?
25. The author mentions the connection to the culture of the Four Corners area in order to
- A. challenge the claim that the Fremont culture was the most advanced of its time.
 - B. refute the assertion that Fremont rock merely copied art from other cultures.
 - C. suggest that the mimicking of art from other cultures may indicate contact between the cultures.
 - D. prove the relationship between art and the level of civilization.
 - E. ridicule the suggestion that there is a connection between artistic images and warfare success.

Part V Writing (30 points)

Directions: In this part, you should write an essay about the following topic in at least 300 words.

Do you suppose you would be happier if you lived more simply, eliminating the effort it takes to acquire an abundance of luxuries? Why or why not?