I. Choose the correct answer. (2% each; 40%)

1. Child abuse is a ________ act of violence.
   (A) disposable (B) deplorable  (C) deprived   (D) derisive

2. The swine flu outbreak began taking a _______ on the US overnight.
   (A) toll (B) poll   (C) scroll (D) roll

3. ________ is a morbid fear of open spaces.
   (A) Aquaphobia  (B) Xenophobia  (C) Agoraphobia  (D) Anorexia

4. The policeman riding ___________ was injured.
   (A) on the back of horse  (B) horseback   (C) on the horseback  (D) on horseback

5. Birds began to ________ at daybreak.
   (A) chirp   (B) roar   (C) neigh   (D) cluck

6. President Barack Obama is comparing the stock market to the polls during campaigns, saying that paying too close attention to Wall Street's ________ could lead to bad long-term policy.
   (A) “in and out”  (B) “fits and starts”  (C) “on and off”  (D) “heads and tails”

7. The mother tries to ________ the child by exciting him while keeping his favorite toy out of reach.
   (A) thaw  (B) thatch   (C) truckle   (D) tantalize

8. The manager who ________ a large sum of money from the bank pleaded guilty.
   (A) embezzled  (B) bribed  (C) alleviated  (D) stumbled

9. ________________________ he fell ill.
   (A) No sooner than he had arrived  (B) Sooner than he had arrived
   (C) Had he no sooner arrived than  (D) No sooner had he arrived than

10. The association ________ fifty members.
    (A) comprises  (B) comprises of  (C) comprises in   (D) comprises on

11. Who ________________ was attending the party?
    (A) you said  (B) did you say that  (C) did you say   (D) you did say

12. Which of the following statements is correct?
    (A) The student oughtn’t get up so late.
    (B) The student oughtn’t to get up so late.
    (C) Does the student ought to leave?
    (D) Ought the student leave?
13. People _______ 40 are entitled to be voted as the President.
(A) aged (B) age (C) aging (D) age of

14. The mansion he lives in should _______ two million dollars.
(A) be worthy (B) worth (C) worth of (D) worth

15. _________ economic recessions, the restaurants are crowded.
(A) Due to (B) As in (C) As regards (D) Notwithstanding

(A) is lacking of (B) lack (C) lacking in (D) lacks of

17. The writer has placed many ___________ after the end of the main text.
(A) appendix (B) appendices (C) synopsis (D) synopses

18. Two __________ were shot when the police tried to arrest the robbers.
(A) passers-by (B) passer-bys (C) passers-bys (D) passer-by

19. Outnumbered by at least four to one, he knew that _______ was impossible.
(A) agreement (B) failure (C) resistance (D) count

20. By the end of the day I __________ the walls.
(A) finish painting (B) might have finished painting (C) am finishing painting (D) will finish paint

II. Cloze Test. Please choose from the words provided and fill in the blanks. (2% each; 20%)

When we presently got under way and went poking down the broad Ohio, I became a new being, and the subject of my own admiration. I was a traveler! A word never had ___21___ so good in my mouth before. I had an exultant sense of being ___22___ for mysterious lands and distant climes which I never have felt in so uplifting a degree since. I was in such a glorified condition that all ignoble feelings departed out of me, and I was able to look down and ___23___ the untraveled with a compassion that had hardly a trace of contempt in it. Still, when we stopped at villages and wood-yards, I could not help lolling ___24___ upon the railings of the boiler-deck to enjoy the envy of the country boys on the bank. If they did not seem to discover me, I presently sneezed to ___25___ their attention, or moved to a position where they could not help seeing me. And as soon as I knew they saw me I gaped and stretched, and gave other ___26___ of being mightily bored with traveling.

I kept my hat ___27___ all the time, and stayed where the wind and the sun could strike me, because I wanted to get the bronzed and weather-beaten ___28___ of an old traveler. Before the second day was half gone I experienced a joy which filled me ___29___ the purest gratitude; for I saw that the skin had begun to ___30___ and peel off my face and neck. I wished that the boys and girls at home could see me
now.
21. (A) told  (B) uttered  (C) put  (D) tasted
22. (A) bound  (B) preparing  (C) suggesting  (D) binding
23. (A) imitate  (B) ignore  (C) pity  (D) satirize
24. (A) hastily  (B) worriedly  (C) carelessly  (D) clumsily
25. (A) glee  (B) attract  (C) distract  (D) raise
26. (A) signs  (B) names  (C) positions  (D) talks
27. (A) on  (B) off  (C) in  (D) down
28. (B) sight  (B) line  (C) life  (D) look
29. (A) out  (B) off  (C) with  (D) for
30. (A) blister  (B) blast  (C) bluff  (D) boast

III. Choose the incorrect word(s) or phrase(s) by writing down their numbers in the indicated space: (2% each; 10%)
31. Ever since the fourth grade when I watched a tadpole develop into a frog.
   A  B  C  D
32. Two weeks are the usual time allowed for a vacation.
   A  B  C  D
33. The results can neither be known or imagined.
   A  B  C  D
34. Weather permitted, an outing will be held as scheduled.
   A  B  C  D
35. Pros and cons of nuclear energy has been widely discussed these days.
   A  B  C  D

IV. Reading Comprehension (2% each; 30%)
#1

For a long time, Hong Kong did not develop the kind of cosmopolitan culture that Shanghai exhibited in the 1920s and 1930s, a cosmopolitanism that emerged from the anomalous space of extraterritoriality. Dependency meant that for most of its history, Hong Kong, culturally speaking, was caught in the double bind of divided loyalties. It was politically ambivalent about both Britain and China; ambivalent about what language, English or Chinese, it should master; and confident only about capital. The one moment when it began to rival the cultural vibrancy of Shanghai in the 1930s was during the 1980s and 1990s, after the Joint Declaration announcing the return of Hong Kong to China in 1997: that is, at precisely the moment when Hong Kong felt most vulnerable and dependent. This was the period when more and more people
discovered, invented and rallied behind what they called “Hong Kong culture.” This Hong Kong culture was a hothouse plant that appeared at the moment when something was disappearing: a case of love at last sight, a culture of disappearance. In contrast to Shanghai in the 1930s, nationalism was a negative stimulus: one major anxiety was that the internationalism of the port city would be submerged and smothered by its reinscription into the nation. But the anxiety was tempered by a tacit hope that Hong Kong might indeed be a special case. This was what redirected attention back to the city’s local peculiarities, in an attempt to reinvent it one last time even as it disappeared. This sense of disappearance as the experience of living through the best and the worst of times was the seminal theme of the New Hong Kong Cinema. If filmmakers like Wong Kar-wai, Stanley Kwan, Ann Hui, and Tsui Hark managed to convey in their films a cosmopolitan sensibility, it was partly by focusing on local issues and settings, but in such a way that the local was dislocated: through the construction of innovative film images and narratives and, above all, through the introduction of the disappearing city as a major protagonist in their films. Hong Kong cosmopolitanism was stimulated then not so much by a space of multivalence – which was the case in 1930s Shanghai – as by a space of disappearance, one effect of which was the transformation of the local into the *translocal* as a result of historical exigencies.

36. The best title for the passage is
(A) How Shanghai and Hong Kong are on the Rise
(B) Two Examples of Cosmopolitanism: Shanghai and Hong Kong
(C) On the New Themes of Hong Kong Films
(D) Hong Kong at Its Crossroads

37. It is inferred from the passage that
(A) Hong Kong and Shanghai show surprisingly identical urban development in history.
(B) Hong Kong has become an important competitor to Shanghai as a global city.
(C) The cosmopolitanism of Hong Kong and Shanghai is based upon a search for national identity.
(D) The 1990s saw a new kind of cosmopolitanism emerging in Shanghai and Hong Kong.

38. The word “rallied” in L11 means
(A) to collect
(B) to emphasize
(C) to annihilate
39. “The port city” from the sentence “One major anxiety was that the internationalism of the port city would be submerged and smothered by its reinscription into the nation” refers to
(A) Hong Kong
(B) Shanghai
(C) both Hong Kong and Shanghai
(D) neither Hong Kong nor Shanghai

40. Which of the following is NOT true regarding the descriptions of Hong Kong culture?
(A) a cosmopolitanism of dependency
(B) a cosmopolitanism of extraterritoriality
(C) a culture of disappearance
(D) a culture of local sensibility

41. The word “turbulent” in Line 8 means
(A) orderly
(B) sad

William Shakespeare’s *The Tempest* is a drama which grows and matures from the seeds of exile and paradox. Among the characters, Caliban is worthy of note. Caliban cannot be revealed in any relation to himself; for he has no self which is not a reaction to circumstances imposed upon his life. He is not seen as a possibility of spirit which might fertilize and extend the resources of any human vision. Caliban is the very climate in which men encounter the nature of ambiguities, and in which, according to his desire, each man attempts a resolution by trying to slay the past. Caliban’s history—for he has a most turbulent history—belongs entirely to the future. It is the wind which reminds us that trouble has gone into hiding. In all his encounters with his neighbors—whether they be Kings or drunken clowns—Caliban is never accorded the power to see. He is always the measure of the condition which his physical appearance has already defined. Caliban is the excluded, that which is eternally below possibility, and always beyond reach. He is seen as an occasion, a state of existence which can be appropriated and exploited for the purposes of another’s own development. Caliban is a reminder of lost virtue or the evil vigor of the Beast that is always there: a magnetic temptation, and an eternal warning against the contagion of his demon ancestry.
42. Which of the following best characterizes Caliban
   (A) a kingly figure
   (B) a beastly figure
   (C) an angelic figure
   (D) a clown figure

43. Which of the following is NOT true?
   (A) Caliban is excluded
   (B) Caliban is exploited
   (C) Caliban is slaughtered
   (D) Caliban is ambiguous

44. What can be inferred from the passage?
   (A) Caliban provides the potential for human beings to expand their world visions.
   (B) Caliban provides a positive impetus for readers to look for the best.
   (C) Caliban provides a model for readers to rethink our relations to the others.
   (C) Caliban provides an example to show reconciliation can be achieved.

45. What might be the writer’s purpose of writing this passage?
   (A) to summarize historical criticisms on Caliban
   (B) to propose critical interpretations of Caliban
   (C) to question Caliban’s importance in the play
   (D) to highlight Shakespeare’s contribution to world classics

#3

Like herbivores and predators, decomposers are heterotrophic, meaning that they use organic substrates to get their energy, carbon and nutrients for growth and development. Decomposers use deceased organisms and non-living organic compounds as their food source. The primary decomposers are bacteria and fungi.

When a plant or animal dies, it leaves behind nutrients and energy in the organic material that comprised its body. Scavengers and detritivores can feed on the carcasses, but they will inevitably leave behind a considerable amount of unused energy and nutrients. Unused energy and nutrients will be present both in the unconsumed portions (bones, feathers or fur in the case of animals, wood and other indigestable litter in the case of plants) and in the feces of the scavengers and detritivores. Decomposers eat things by breaking down this remaining organic matter by breaking it into pieces. Decomposers eventually convert all organic matter into carbon dioxide (which they respire) and nutrients. This releases raw nutrients (such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and magnesium) in a form usable to plants and algae, which
incorporate the chemicals into their own cells. This process resupplies nutrients to the ecosystem, in turn allowing for greater primary production.

Although decomposers are generally located on the bottom of ecosystem diagrams such as food chains, food webs, and energy pyramids, decomposers in the biosphere are crucial to the environment. By breaking down dead material, they provide the nutrients that other organisms need to survive. As decomposers feed on dead organisms, they leave behind nutrients. These nutrients then become part of the soil. Therefore, more plants can grow and thrive.

46. Which of the following best exemplifies the scavengers in L8?
   (A) flies
   (B) deer
   (C) jaguars
   (D) bacteria

47. The word “carcasses” in L9 means?
   (A) liquid
   (B) chemicals
   (C) hair
   (D) corpses

48. Which of the following is NOT true of decomposers?
   (A) They break down organic material into pieces.
   (B) They feed on water and carbon dioxide.
   (C) They belong to the lowest group in an ecosystem.
   (D) They provide new important nutrients for plants.

49. The word “feces” in L12 means?
   (A) faces
   (B) waste
   (C) attack
   (D) power

50. Which of the following is an appropriate sentence to begin the passage?
   (A) Decomposers are organisms that consume dead organisms, and, in doing so, carry out the natural process of decomposition.
   (B) Some animals are commonly called decomposers.
   (C) Bacteria and fungi play a more fundamental role in the processes of decomposition and nutrient recycling than animals.
   (D) Let’s reveal the secret of plant growing.