

9. She kept asking me to go shopping with her. In the end, it got on my nerves.
 [A] annoyed me [B] distracted me
 [C] impressed me [D] convinced me
10. He sat in the center of the room with the communications system and ancillary equipment.
 [A] audible [B] auxiliary [C] authentic [D] auspicious
11. Mr. Robinson often prided himself on the fact that he always called a spade a spade.
 [A] completed his duties [B] worked diligently
 [C] spoke frankly [D] kept his word
12. Marys parents taught her always to be benevolent.
 [A] hardworking [B] kindhearted [C] honest [D] brave
13. She went to the country to recuperate after her long illness.
 [A] convene [B] converse [C] converge [D] convalesce
14. All the staff members of the department made zealous efforts to clean up the hall for their party.
 [A] gigantic [B] concerted [C] enthusiastic [D] dedicated
15. The chancellor ignored the fact that he was the centre of criticism and stuck to his reforms.
 [A] discharged [B] disregarded [C] disguised [D] disposed

Section B

Directions: There are 15 sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are 4 choices marked [A], [B], [C], and [D]. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

16. 16 to the question of refreshments, I should think lemonade and sandwiches will be sufficient.
 [A] Prior [B] As [C] Due [D] According
17. It was recommended that the pharmaceutical company 17 permission to sell the medicine for routine use.
 [A] to be give [B] is given [C] is to be given [D] be give
18. I am worried. They were 18 before nightfall.
 [A] to arrive [B] arriving [C] to have arrived [D] to be arriving
19. If you feel like 19 a walk after supper, Id like to go with you.
 [A] to take [B] taking [C] for [D] and take
20. It was at Marys home 20 we met for the first time.
 [A] when [B] which [C] there [D] that

21. It is true that Bobs plan is inferior (21) Jacks in many respects.
 [A] than [B] to [C] by [D] with
22. I wanted to buy a new computer this year, but my brother rejected the idea (22)
 a trip to the beach.
 [A] in favor of [B] instead of [C] in view of [D] in case of
23. The moment I (23) my work report, we will go and play golf.
 [A] would finish [B] shall finish [C] finished [D] finish
24. The compounds could not have been formed if the chemical reaction (24)
 stopped.
 [A] have been [B] was [C] had been [D] were
25. The British are not so familiar with different cultures and other ways of doing
 things, (25) is often the case in other countries.
 [A] as [B] that [C] so [D] it
26. Greatly agitated, I rushed to the apartment and tried the door, (26) to find it
 locked.
 [A] just [B] thus [C] hence [D] only
27. Come what (27), were not going to make any concessions to his unreasonable
 demands.
 [A] must [B] may [C] could [D] would
28. (28) full preparations, we decided to put off the meeting till next month.
 [A] We did not make [B] Having not made
 [C] We had not made [D] Not having made
29. Scarcely (29) himself in his seats in the theater when the curtain went up.
 [A] has he settled [B] did he settle
 [C] had he settled [D] would he settle
30. I will do my best to get the book for you (30) I could remember who last
 borrowed it.
 [A] except that [B] if only
 [C] on condition that [D] considering whether

II. Reading comprehension: (40 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section there are three passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

Text A

Last year, when President George W. Bush announced that federal funds could be used to support research on human embryonic stem cells, he mandated that only those cell lines that existed at the time would qualify for such support. More than a

year later its becoming increasingly clear that these existing cell lines are inadequate. Unless more are created, the research slowdown may exact a staggering cost in terms of human suffering.

Since this announcement, the U. S. National Institutes of Health has tried to stimulate research on the existing cell lines with new funding and efforts to streamline the initially cumbersome process of obtaining approved cells. However, whether there are 60 cell lines, as originally stated, or nine, as now appear to be available to NIH-funded investigators, the number is not adequate. Given the genetic diversity within the population, scientists need access to new cell lines if they are to come up with the most effective cell therapies.

The issue is partly one of safety. In conducting research with human participants, we must minimize risks. The most effective cell line might not be the safest. When developing a new medicine, a large number of molecules must be screened to find a balance between effectiveness and safety. The same is true with cells. In the context of cell therapy, it will be important to minimize unwanted immune reactions and inflammation. This requires selection from a large number of cell lines to obtain the best match.

Its clear from experiments with animals that stem-cell therapies can reduce human suffering Parkinsonian mice have been cured with embryonic stem cells that were programmed to become dopamine-secreting, replacement nerve cells. Soon, cells induced to make insulin in tissue cultures will be used in attempts to treat diabetic mice. Similar successes have been achieved in animal models of spinal-cord injury, heart failure and other degenerative disorders. We are at a frontier in medicine where tissues will be restored in ways that were not imaginable just a few years ago. The ethical issues raised by human-embryo research are profound. The human costs of restricting this research must be taken into account as well. The cost in dollars of delaying new stem-cell research is difficult to estimate. It might measure in the hundreds of billions of dollars, especially if one adds the lost productivity of individuals who must leave work to care for victims of degenerative disorders.

A less obvious, but real, cost is the damage to the fabric of Americas extraordinary culture of inquiry and technical development in biomedical science. Our universities and teaching hospitals are unparalleled. We attract the very best students, scientists and physicians from around the world. But these institutions are fragile. Research and education play key roles in attracting the best physicians. A crippled research enterprise might add an unbearable stress with long-lasting effects on the entire system. If revolutionary new therapies are delayed or outlawed, we could be set back for years, if not decades.

To steer clear of controversy, some investigators will redirect their research.

Others will emigrate to countries where such research is allowed and encouraged. Some will drop out entirely. The pall cast over the science community could extend far beyond stem-cell research. Many therapies have emerged from collaboration between government-sponsored researchers and private enterprise. Few of these discoveries would have emerged if, for instance, recombinant DNA research had been outlawed 30 years ago. We face the same type of decision today with limits placed on human embryonic stem cells. Safeguards will be necessary. But if we do not proceed embracing the values of objective, open, inquiry with complete sharing of methods and results, the field will be left to less rigorous fringe groups here and abroad. Patients and society will suffer.

31. It can be inferred from Paragraph 1 that the author (31) .
[A] is in favor of stem-cell research
[B] welcomes the research slowdown
[C] takes a neutral stand on the research
[D] thinks it essential to speed up the research
32. The word streamline in Paragraph 2 probably means (32) .
[A] strengthen [B] simplify
[C] ascertain [D] subvert
33. All of the following are the consequences of the research slowdown EXCEPT (33) .
[A] the negative impact on technical advancement
[B] the detriment to the culture of inquiry
[C] the loss of ones productivity
[D] the collapse of American dreams
34. Which of the following statements about the research is TRUE? (34)
[A] Some researchers are dubious of the feasibility of the research.
[B] Private enterprise doesnt show the interest in the research.
[C] There should be a balance between caution and audacity.
[D] Many researchers have given up their research.
35. The most suitable title for the passage would be (35) .
[A] The Cell Lines [B] The Stem-cell Research
[C] The Dangers of Delay [D] Costs on American Patients

Text B

Judging from tales about the rise and fall of empires, there is always a point when things are going so well that the emperors doubt that anything could ever go wrong. Thrift, warned Neros adviser Seneca, comes too late when you find it at the bottom of your purse. In the Old World, nations grew fat and then lazy, until they collapsed under their own weight. But that was not to be our story. American greatness-the vision of the founders, the courage of the pioneers, the industry of the

nation builders reflected a mighty faith in the power of sacrifice as a muscle that made young nations strong. Banks were like gyms for the soul: the first savings banks in Boston and New York were organized as charities, where humble journeymen could exercise good judgment, store their money and not be tempted to waste it on drink. Architect Louis Sullivan carved the word THRIFT over the door of his jewel box bank nearly a century ago, for it was private virtue that made public prosperity possible.

That virtue died with the baby boom, but it had been ailing ever since the Depression, argues cultural historian David Tucker in the *Decline of Thrift in America*. That crisis, he writes, invited economists to recast thrift as the contemptible vice which threw sand in the gears of our consumer economy. A White House report in 1931 urged parents to let children pick out their own clothes, and furniture, thereby creating in the child a sense of personal as well as family pride in ownership, and eventually teaching him that his personality can be expressed through things.

Somewhere along the way, thrift did not just stop being a value; it became a folly. Saving was for suckers; you'd miss the ride, die leaving money on the table when you could have lived it up. There are no pockets in a shroud, as the saying goes. We once saved about 15% of our income. By the roaring 80s the rate was 4%; now we're in negative numbers. Bob Hope liked to joke that a bank is a place that will lend you money if you can prove that you don't need it. But that too changed as easy credit bloomed and usury became another of those vices that had somehow lost its juice. The average American has nine credit cards with a total \$ 17, 000 balance. We borrow against our houses and pensions to live in a way that dares us to actually grow old. Never invest in any idea you can't illustrate with a crayon. Fidelity mastermind Peter Lynch advised, but we embraced all kinds of investments about which we understand nothing except the hollow. Promise that they would never fail. When the economy began to swoon we kept spending, effectively sending ourselves rebate checks from accounts already way overdrawn, as if it would make us feel better to buy a new TV and charge it to our kids.

George W. Bush has never been reluctant to frame policy debates in moral terms, targeting an axis of evil, casting tax cuts as the removal of unfair burdens on hardworking people, calling tariff reduction a moral imperative. But thrift is one virtue he never invokes, and a restoration of restraint is a strain of conservatism he seldom promotes. In fact, it was after the most tragic day in modern U. S. history, when Bush urged people who wanted to help to go shopping, that profligacy officially replaced prudence as a patriotic duty.

There's no way to tell during this current distress whether we're repenting or just retrenching. Thrift store sales are up. Cars are shrinking. P. Diddy retired his

private jet to save on gas. In hard times, people often rediscover the peace that prudence brings, when you try to spend a little less than you have because tomorrow might be worse. But that feels almost un-American; were optimists by nature, and we've been living large for so long that solvency feels like a sacrifice. It will take some sustained character education and leadership to understand that morning in America is more likely to come again if we prepare for midnight.

36. What contributed to the booming of America in its early days according to the author? 36
- [A] Frugality. [B] Banking. [C] Courage. [D] Charity.
37. Thrift had been declining in America since the Depression, because 37.
- [A] America saw a baby boom
[B] the country had been stronger and more prosperous
[C] economists believed it could obstruct economic development
[D] banks encouraged people to spend
38. According to the passage, which of the following statement is CORRECT? 38
- [A] Some Americans save because they want to enjoy themselves.
[B] Americans tend to be in debt because of over spending.
[C] President Bush often puts emphasis on moral.
[D] Thrift is believed as an act of patriotism in America.
39. The author is likely to agree that 39.
- [A] thrift should be blamed for the Depression
[B] children should develop a sense of ownership
[C] people should be careful in spending
[D] it is not wise to make investment
40. What is the author's main purpose in writing this passage? 40
- [A] To criticize banks that now indulge people to spend insensibly.
[B] To analyze causes of American economic crisis.
[C] To raise people's consciousness of prudent spending.
[D] To call for American leaders to learn from nation builders.

Text C

John Julius Norwich is the author of more than a dozen books on Norman Sicily, the Sahara, Mount Athos and the Venetian and Byzantine empires. Yet even his immense knowledge is not enough to keep his latest chronicle of 5,000 years of Mediterranean history appearing somewhat lopsided.

Lord Norwich's first test, he notes in his introduction to *The Middle Sea*, was to compensate for an ignorance of Spain. He records that he was fortuitously invited to dinner by my dear friend the Spanish ambassador to London and a few weeks later there came an invitation for my wife and me to spend ten days in Spain. It is

hard to believe that was all the effort he made, for he acquits himself well, even in the convoluted diplomacy that ended in the war of the Spanish succession.

Lord Norwich's second task was to strike a balance over time. *The Middle Sea* reaches from ancient Egypt to the First World War. Like many long, chronological narratives, it becomes progressively more detailed, though it is debatable whether this is a good thing. Few people have changed the region as much as the Romans, yet their republics—five centuries—get only a page more than the great siege of Gibraltar which began in 1779.

Lord Norwich's final, and arguably most important, challenge is the area that is most likely to engage modern readers: the intermittent, but frequently savage, conflict between Muslims and Christians. Impatient with the notion, echoed most recently and disastrously by Pope Benedict, that the Koran sanctions the spreading of Islam by the sword, Lord Norwich is no Islamophobe. He is hostile to the Crusades and fulsome in his praise of that traditional Western schoolbook villain, Saladi.

Yet his account remains disappointingly focused from Christendom outwards. It is true, that Muslims do appear in his book—usually in battle—but they rarely speak. Only two items in the 170-volume biography are by Arab scholars and only one is by a Turk. This is unabashedly history of the old school: Eurocentric (Octavian, the author declares without irony, was the undisputed master of the known world) and largely uninterested in what other economic, social, and, technological changes may have shaped events.

What fires Lord Norwich is recounting the doings of princes and preachers, warriors, courtiers and courtesans. And he does it with consummate skill. He spices his narrative liberally with entertaining anecdotes, deft portraits and brisk judgments. Aristotle, for example, is given short shrift as one of the most reactionary intellectuals that ever lived. Lord Norwich's control of his vast and complex subject matter is masterly. And the subject matter itself is as colorful as history can get. No sooner have readers bidden farewell to a short, fat, dissolute sultan, Selim the Sot, than they encounter the piratical Uskoks, a heterogeneous, but exceedingly troublesome community. Although few will resist the temptation to keep turning the pages, readers will close this monumental work exhilarated and informed, but with plenty of questions still unanswered.

41. According to the author, Lord Norwich's new book on Mediterranean history is (41).

[A] cynical [B] comprehensive [C] partial [D] equivocal

42. It can be inferred from the text that (42).

[A] the history of Spain is comparatively less referred to

[B] the Spanish ambassador and Lord Norwich are close friends

- [C] the chapters of the book are of the same length
[D] today's readers are fed up with seeing conflicts
43. Which of the following is INCORRECT about *The Middle Sea*? (43)
- [A] There should be more pages about the Romans.
[B] Lord Norwich writes quite well for the part of Spain.
[C] Lord Norwich holds a negative attitude to the Crusades.
[D] Norwich agrees with Pope Benedict on the spreading of Islam.
44. According to the text, Lord Norwich is probably (44).
- [A] an egocentric man [B] a conservative
[C] a modest scholar [D] a nobleman
45. The authors overall comment on Lord Norwich's book is one of (45).
- [A] disapproval [B] impartiality [C] ambiguity [D] extolment

Section B

Directions: There is one passage in this section. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow it in your own words.

Text D

For most of us, work is the central, dominating fact of life. We spend more than half our conscious hours at work, preparing for work, travelling to and from work. What we do there largely determines our standard of living and to a considerable extent the status we are accorded by our fellow citizens as well. It is sometimes said that because leisure has become more important the indignities and injustices of work can be pushed into a corner; that because most work is pretty intolerable, the people who do it should compensate for its boredoms, frustrations and humiliations by concentrating their hopes on the other parts of their lives. I reject that as a counsel of despair. For the foreseeable future the material and psychological rewards which work can provide, and the conditions in which work is done, will continue to play a vital part in determining the satisfaction that life can offer. Yet only a small minority can control the pace at which they work or the conditions in which their work is done; only for a small minority does work offer scope for creativity, imagination, or initiative.

Inequality at work and in work is still one of the cruelest and most glaring forms of inequality in our society. We cannot hope to solve the more obvious problems of industrial life, many of which arise directly or indirectly from the frustrations created by inequality at work, unless we tackle it head-on. Still less can we hope to create a decent and humane society.

The most glaring inequality is that between managers and the rest. For most managers, work is an opportunity and a challenge. Their jobs engage their interest and allow them to develop their abilities. They are constantly learning; they are

able to exercise responsibility; they have a considerable degree of control over their own and others' working lives. Most important of all, they have the opportunity to initiate. By contrast, for most manual workers, and for a growing number of white-collar workers, work is a boring, monotonous, even painful experience. They spend all their working lives in conditions which would be regarded as intolerable for themselves by those who take the decisions which let such conditions continue. The majority have little control over their work; it provides them with no opportunity for personal development. Often production is so designed that workers are simply part of the technology. In offices, many jobs are so routine that workers justifiably feel themselves to be mere cogs in the bureaucratic machine. As a direct consequence of their work experience, many workers feel alienated from their work and their firm, whether it is in public or in private ownership.

Rising educational standards feed rising expectations, yet the amount of control which the worker has over his own work situation does not rise accordingly. In many cases his control has been reduced. Symptoms of protest increase—rising sickness and absenteeism, high turnover of employees, restrictions on output, and strikes, both unofficial and official. There is not much escape out and upwards. As management becomes more professional—in itself a good thing—the opportunity for promotion from the shop floor becomes less. The only escape is to another equally frustrating manual job; the only compensation is found not in the job but outside it, if there is a rising standard of living.

[46] Please paraphrase the following sentence: *It is sometimes said that because leisure has become more important the indignities and injustices of work can be pushed into a corner.* (paragraph 1)?

[47] According to the author, what is one of the cruelest and most glaring forms of inequality in our society?

[48] Why does the author say that “the most glaring inequality is that between managers and the rest”?

[49] What is the result of rising educational standards?

[50] What is the key point of the passage?

III. Composition: (30 points)

Directions: Write a composition of about 400 words on the following topic.

What is the essence of happiness?

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part, state specifically what your opinion is about the topic.

In the second part, provide reasons or give examples to support your opinion.

In the last part, bring what you have written to a conclusion or make a summery.