

I. Direction (30%): In the following questions, there are four underlined words or phrases in each sentence. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked 'A', 'B', 'C', and 'D'. Your task is to identify the one underlined part that needs to be changed in order for the sentence to be considered correct. For example,

A	B	C	D
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

6. He has found some galaxies of stars as far away as five billions light-years from the Earth.

A B C D

7. In this age of mass communications and easy travel, some variety of many
A B C
languages are becoming more alike.
D
8. Only recently the data have on differences in life spans among animal species
A B
become adequate for scientific analysis.
C D
9. This instrument can be used to dry, cure, hard, and melt many kinds of
A B C D
materials.
10. There are several ways of comparing the urban economy of one region with
A B C
another.
D
11. These goats are able to climb skillful over snow and ice-covered mountain tops
A B C D
and cliffs.
12. Some people think that laryngitis may result in irritating substances, such as
A B
spicy food, smoke, and air pollution.
C D
13. Dogs are considered to be among the most intelligence of all animals and can be
A B C
trained to work and perform.
D
14. Harry and Sally often meet in the coffeehouses of Boston's Harvard Square,
A
where they can present their work to a small and influential public.
B C D

15. Although “generation gap” is a relatively recent term, no communicate between
A B
parents and children is hardly a new phenomenon.
C D

II. Direction (20%): In the following questions, there are two short paragraphs in which some words or phrases have been taken out. Your task is to identify the one missing part that must be filled in so that the sentence completed can be considered not only correct semantically and grammatically, but also most appropriate in terms of the American English language usage.

- A. Americans like to laugh and (16) jokes. Especially (17) jokes, which are jokes intended to trick or deceive people in some harmless way, are always popular. In the United States and a few other countries the first day of April, April Fools Day, is a day devoted to such harmless jokes and an excuse for every American to (18) his friends and neighbors. When I was a college student our daily college newspaper always had a special April Fools Edition. It was surprising that many people believed what was reported on that day. To me the most successful joke of all time was a national radio broadcast by Amanda Parker. Ms. Parker told her audience that the Earth was being (19) by Mars. Her description of this incident from outer space was so realistic that she caused a very big (20) in campus.

- _____ 16. (A) do (B) make (C) speak (D) talk
_____ 17. (A) practical (B) funny (C) interesting (D) party
_____ 18. (A) hurt (B) play (C) frame (D) fool
_____ 19. (A) advertised (B) cared (C) planned (D) invaded
_____ 20. (A) concord (B) panic (C) trend (D) order

- B. The romance and marriage of Elizabeth Barrett to Robert Browning inspired some of the great love poems written in the English language. Elizabeth, without a (21) the greatest woman poet of the Victorian period, was born in Durham Country, England in 1806. By 1843, she was so widely (22) that her name was suggested to replace the late Poet Laureate as the official national poet of England. In part because the sovereign was a woman, there was great support for a movement to (23) with the tradition of a male Poet Laureate. (24), she lost the competition to William Wordsworth. A short time later, she married Robert

Browning, himself a gifted poet, and they fled to Florence, Italy. A play, *The Barretts of Wimpole Street*, recounts their (25) with Elizabeth's father and their eventual elopement against his wishes.

- _____ 21. (A) shadow (B) doubt (C) thought (D) suspect
_____ 22. (A) ignored (B) criticized (C) questioned (D) recognized
_____ 23. (A) break (B) succeed (C) follow (D) cooperate
_____ 24. (A) Generally (B) Theoretically (C) Nevertheless (D) Notwithstanding
_____ 25. (A) confrontation (B) inscription (C) happiness (D) application

III. Reading comprehension (50%): Please read the following passages and choose the best answer for each question.

(A)

As a consumer, or buyer, you have been in a tremendous number of stores in your life. Have you ever given a thought to how those stores are arranged?

Carefully considered choices are made about where to display each type of merchandise. Where should the basic items go? How can you be made to notice items that you may not be looking for, and how can you be persuaded to make an unplanned purchase? These are questions that a store planner must answer.

Think about the stores that most people go into frequently: drug stores and supermarkets. Where are the basic items such as prescriptions, dairy produce, produce, and meat situated? They are usually toward the back, forcing you to pass by numerous other products that may catch your eye.

There is even a whole category of products that are displayed where you are most likely to notice them: at the checkout counter. They are referred to as impulse items. The thinking is that when you spot one of these inexpensive items, you will decide you want it. Some common impulse items are magazines, candy, and batteries.

In a technique called scrambled merchandising, stores sometimes offer the same item in several places. For example, batteries might be placed in the hardware section as well as near the register. Seasons, too, affect the placement of merchandise. In summer, picnic supplies might stand in the busy front section of the store, while in November and December, holiday decorations occupy that space. So, when you walk into a drug store next summer, remember that it is no accident that the sunglasses are right up in front.

- _____ 26. The suitable title of this passage is (A) the merchandise and consumers (B) the merchandise and the placement of them (C) the importance of a store planner (D) to buy or not to buy
_____ 27. In the first line of this passage, the word "**tremendous**" means (A) large (B) many (C) unaccountable (D) important.

- _____ 28. Where should the basic items go? (A) In the hardware section (B) In the busy front section of the store (C) In the back section of the store (D) At the checkout counter
- _____ 29. What do they sell in prescription section? (A) Fast food (B) Detergent (C) Medicine (D) Fresh fruit
- _____ 30. What is scrambled merchandising? Scrambled merchandising is the items that (A) most consumers need (B) are inexpensive (C) will be changed the placement by season (D) stores offer the same item in several places
- _____ 31. In line 12, the word “**impulse**” means (A) attraction (B) common (C) incitement (D) cheap.
- _____ 32. Where will you buy Christmas decorations after Thanksgiving? (A) In the hardware section (B) In the busy front section of the store (C) In the back section of the store (D) At the checkout counter
- _____ 33. What is the main purpose of this passage? (A) To cut down on the number of unnecessary purchases (B) To buy the suitable items under a reasonable price (C) To learn how to be a good store planner (D) To know the placement of items and find them easily.

(B)

Archaeologists said they have strong new evidence from campfire remains at a southern Virginia sand dune that humans inhabited the Western Hemisphere as early as 17,000 years ago, adding further fuel to the bitter debate over who the first Americans were and where they came from.

Team leader Joseph M. McAvoy said new lab tests of material from Cactus Hill, some 45 miles south of Richmond, confirmed human habitation at two levels. The most recent is 10,920 years old, while the oldest is at least 15,000 years old and may be as old as 17,000 years.

The later level corresponds closely in time to the so-called “Clovis” culture, for decades regarded as America’s first, created by immigrants who crossed a land bridge from Asia 11,200 years ago and over the next 500 years peopled the entire land mass from the Arctic to the tip of South America.

But the lower level is roughly comparable in time to southwestern Pennsylvania’s Meadowcroft Rockshelter. While archaeologists have scattered indications of far older American settlements, Cactus Hill and Meadowcroft are the only ones presenting extensive evidence of a “pre-Clovis” culture.

And more important, Cactus Hill has “a very well documented Clovis level, and something under it that is not Clovis,” McAvoy said, and can be used to suggest that someone-either from Asia or elsewhere settled the Americas before Clovis.

- _____ 34. What is the main topic of the passage? (A) Archaeologists found the first Americans. (B) Clovis were the first Americans. (C) The first Americans should be before Clovis. (D) Southern Virginia was the hometown of the first Americans.
- _____ 35. In line 2, the word “**dune**” means (A) beach (B) hill (C) marsh (D) tent
- _____ 36. According to the passage, where did the first Americans come from? (A) Asia (B) Europe (C) Western Hemisphere (D) We don't know
- _____ 37. In line 3, the word “**fuel**” is (A) campfire (B) campfire remains (C) evidence (D) wood
- _____ 38. When did America habitants create Clovis culture? About (A) 17,000 years ago (B) 15,000 years ago (C) 11,200 years ago (D) 10,700 years ago
- _____ 39. In line 14, the word “**scattered**” means (A) frightened (B) dispersed (3) lived together (D) excited
- _____ 40. According to the passage, the inhabitants in pre-Clovis lived (A) in Cactus Hill and Meadowcroft (B) Southern Virginia (C) South America (D) from the Arctic to the tip of South America
- _____ 41. In line 16, the word “**extensive**” means (A) thorough (B) holistic (C) broad (D) widespread

(C)

Criticism of research lays a significant foundation for future investigative work, but when students begin their own projects, they are likely to find that the standards of validity in field work are considerably more rigorous than the standards for most library research. When students are faced with the concrete problem of proof by field demonstration, they usually discover that many of the “important relationships” they may have criticized other researchers for failing to demonstrate are very elusive indeed. They will find, if they submit an outline or questionnaire to their classmates for criticism, that other students make comments similar to some they themselves may have made in discussing previously published research. For example, student researchers are likely to begin with a general question but find themselves forced to narrow its focus. They may learn that questions whose meanings seem perfectly obvious to them are not clearly understood by others, or that questions which seemed entirely objective to them appear to be highly biased to someone else. They usually find that the formulation of good research questions is a much more subtle and frustrating task than is generally believed by those who have not actually attempted it.

- _____ 42. In line 1, the word “**lays**” means (A) stores (B) calms down (C) attributes to (D) builds

- _____ 43. What does the author think that students criticize other people's research?
(A) It is helpful for future research. (B) It may help the researchers avoid making the same mistakes. (C) It is a necessary step for a student to become a researcher. (D) It is immoral to criticize other people's research.
- _____ 44. In line 3, the word "**rigorous**" means (A) ambiguous (B) obvious (C) strict (D) broad
- _____ 45. According to the passage, what is the major weakness that students often criticize published research? (A) The researcher often wrote their research in a boring way. (B) The research has been done in the similar formula. (C) The research was not practical. (D) The researchers failed to establish the relationships involved.
- _____ 46. According to the passage, how do students in class often react to another student's research? (A) They often offered good suggestions. (B) They react the way they do to any other research. (C) They often failed to offer appropriate comment. (D) They criticize the quality of their classmates' research.
- _____ 47. In line 13, the word "**biased**" means (A) misunderstood (B) prejudiced (C) criticized (D) changed
- _____ 48. In line 14, the word "**subtle**" means (A) difficulty (B) equivocal (C) unimportant (D) complicated
- _____ 49. Why student researchers may have to change their research projects?
Because (A) their projects may take too much money (B) they do not have enough time (C) their projects are highly biased (D) their original questions are too broad.
- _____ 50. What is the author's conclusion about preparing suitable questions for a research project? (A) It is harder than student researchers may realize. (B) It is not too difficult for student researchers to learn. (C) Student researcher should follow formulas closely. (D) Student researchers should try to get others' help.