

Choose the **best** answer. Blacken the appropriate space on your computer card with a 2B pencil for each question to indicate your choice.

Example: The car was completely wrecked, but fortunately no one was \_\_\_\_\_.

A. saved                      B. known                      C. injured                      D. insured

Answer:                      A                      B                      C                      D  
                                                                                                      

**I. Vocabulary and Grammar (50%) (Question 1-25)**

1. Several friends of his were \_\_\_\_\_ to give something "for an act of charity."  
 A. similar      B. tend      C. intend      D. obliged
2. I'd hate to be the one to \_\_\_\_\_ him, but as a director of this film, I have to choose the most qualified actor for the role.  
 A. disengage      B. disillusion      C. disclose      D. dismantle
3. I'd be \_\_\_\_\_ if someone tells me that I'm incapable of performing my present job well.  
 A. outlawed      B. depleted      C. mortified      D. speculated
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ among the world's scientists is that global warming will have a big impact on our environment.  
 A. tendency      B. essence      C. distinction      D. consensus
5. Linda \_\_\_\_\_, "How can I finish the report within three days when you ask me to do so many other jobs at the same time?"  
 A. chirped      B. beamed      C. growled      D. giggled
6. His hair was \_\_\_\_\_ and filthy.  
 A. untidy      B. treacherous      C. unraveled      D. screwed
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ for our wining several medals in the Olympic Games are becoming brighter.  
 A. aspects      B. expects      C. prospects      D. suspects
8. The boss is \_\_\_\_\_ because his staff didn't consult him on an important decision.  
 A. imposing      B. indignant      C. inhibited      D. impervious
9. You might run that comb through your hair so you will look \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. plausible      B. insurmountable      C. accessible      D. presentable
10. He is a \_\_\_\_\_ who has repeatedly cheated some retired old people of their money.  
 A. swindler      B. slander      C. sleuth      D. scavenger
11. She seemed \_\_\_\_\_ by the music, a little frenzied piano piece with this mesmerizing quality.  
 A. implanted      B. enchanted      C. wandered      D. deserted

12. He had no thought of Caribbean boat trips, of lovely southern skies, or of \_\_\_\_\_ on a sandy beach by moonlight.  
A. stalking      B. straggling      C. strolling      D. swaggering
13. He strived to \_\_\_\_\_ the shameful habits that had taken possession of him.  
A. offend      B. obstacle      C. oppose      D. overcome
14. The administration had made a \_\_\_\_\_ decision to protect and sustain endangered species.  
A. pervasive      B. prudent      C. prevalent      D. perilous
15. The weather bureau warned that a tornado attack is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. imminent      B. immoderate      C. imperturbable      D. incessant
16. We called Nancy last night, but she wasn't home. She \_\_\_\_\_ to a movie.  
A. was going      B. had been going      C. might have gone      D. goes
17. She had just returned from Tainan and was very tired, \_\_\_\_\_ on the bus for six hours.  
A. sat      B. having sat      C. has sat      D. sitting
18. \_\_\_\_\_ his wealth, he seemed to be a very unhappy man.  
A. Although      B. So long as      C. Due to the fact that      D. In spite of
19. In order to avoid \_\_\_\_\_ Bob, Joan left an hour early than usual.  
A. bumped into      B. bumping      C. bump into      D. bumping into
20. When Peter takes a trip he usually goes on his own \_\_\_\_\_ traveling with an organized tour.  
A. in order to      B. instead of      C. so far as      D. scarcely
21. He asked her \_\_\_\_\_ made up her mind.  
A. when she had      B. when was she      C. when had she      D. when she was
22. Having your teeth checked is something \_\_\_\_\_ frightening than having your eyes examined.  
A. so      B. not the slightest      C. no more      D. no other
23. Only if you increase the publicity \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. then people will aware of the problem.      B. will people become aware of the problem.  
C. people will become aware of the problem.      D. and people will aware of the problem.
24. Marty would have won the race \_\_\_\_\_ just before the finish line.  
A. if he didn't fall      B. if he was not to fall      C. were he not fallen      D. had he not fallen
25. \_\_\_\_\_ make such a big impact.  
A. Seldom does a minor novelist      B. Seldom a minor novelist does  
C. A minor novelist do seldom      D. A novelist minor ought seldom

**II. Complete the blanks in the following passage (20%) (Question 26-35)**

The way of the desert and the way of the jungle represent the two \_\_\_26\_\_\_ methods of reaching stability at two extremes of density. In the jungle there is plenty of everything life needs \_\_\_27\_\_\_ mere space, and it is not for the want of anything else that individuals die or that races have any limit \_\_\_28\_\_\_ to their proliferation. Everything is on top of everything else; there is no cranny which is not both occupied and disputed. At every moment, war to the death rages fiercely. The place \_\_\_29\_\_\_ vacant by any creature that dies is seized almost \_\_\_30\_\_\_ by another, and life seems to suffer from nothing except too favorable an environment. In the desert, \_\_\_31\_\_\_ the other hand, it is the environment itself which serves \_\_\_32\_\_\_ the limiting factor. To some extent the struggle of creature against creature is mitigated, \_\_\_33\_\_\_ it is of course not abolished even in the vegetable kingdom. For the plant which in the one place would \_\_\_34\_\_\_ to death by its neighbor dies a thirsty seedling in the desert because that same neighbor has drawn the scant moisture from the spot of earth \_\_\_35\_\_\_ it was attempting to spring.

- |                  |                 |                 |                   |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 26. A. similar   | B. confining    | C. opposite     | D. alternative    |
| 27. A. about     | B. except       | C. between      | D. among          |
| 28. A. set       | B. be set       | C. setting      | D. been set       |
| 29. A. leaving   | B. left         | C. that leaves  | D. which has left |
| 30. A. instantly | B. constantly   | C. persistently | D. insistently    |
| 31. A. in        | B. at           | C. on           | D. by             |
| 32. A. for       | B. as           | C. on           | D. of             |
| 33. A. because   | B. when         | C. as           | D. though         |
| 34. A. strangle  | B. be strangled | C. strangling   | D. have strangled |
| 35. A. which     | B. of which     | C. in which     | D. out of which   |

**III. Reading Comprehension (30%) (Question 36-50)****Passage I**

Globalization is an older phenomenon than, in our ignorant age, we like to think. Technology has enabled goods and ideas to be transported from one society to another for thousands of years. The ancient sailors of Phoenicia established trading routes from Lebanon to Spain—and possibly as far afield as the tin mines of Cornwall—700 years before the birth of Christ. But the great age of sail reveals a larger truth. At the heart of globalization is a much less trendy and polysyllabic word: trade. It is the free exchange of goods and services between different societies that binds them together and, moreover, enhances mutual prosperity.

Trade makes us all rich. It does so, as the classical economists Adam Smith and David Ricardo first argued, because it encourages economies to specialize in what they do best—to concentrate, in the economists' language, on those activities in which they have a comparative advantage. It then makes sense for each society to exchange its goods for another economy's own specialization, to the mutual benefit of all. In the 1850s, for example, Australia's comparative advantage was in the production of wool, Britain's in manufactured goods for its antipodean colony; Boston's in building the fastest ships afloat. Each benefited from concentrating on its specialty, and in trading for the other goods and services it needed.

That's significant because the theory of trade wrecks one of the most common objections to globalization. Long before the 1999 demonstrations against the World Trade Organization in Seattle, critics argued that a global economy implied a bland, homogenized world in which everyone, wherever they live, attempted to make the same goods and spent their weekends watching the same movies. But this is precisely the opposite of what globalization is all about. So long as free and open trade is at the heart of an international system, glorious diversity will rule. France will still be France, with the best wines in the world; South Africa will always produce much of the world's diamonds; Britain will have a market for steamed puddings, not that the rest of us care.

36. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. Technology enhanced globalization
  - B. Establishing trading routes
  - C. Globalization as not-so-new a concept
  - D. Objections to globalization
37. According to the passage, the purpose of globalization is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to avoid concentration of comparative advantages for different economies
  - B. to enhance mutual benefit among different economies
  - C. to ultimately reach a bland, homogenized world
  - D. to establish trading routes
38. Which of the following statements is not correct?
- A. Britain specialized in manufactured goods for its antipodean colony in 1850s.
  - B. The theory of trade wrecks the concept of globalization.
  - C. France won't lose its comparative advantage in wine business under globalization.
  - D. Globalization allows free and open trade.
39. In the expression "glorious diversity will rule," the word "rule" means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to draw a line with a ruler
  - B. to make a judgment
  - C. to make it impossible to happen
  - D. to have a controlling influence

**Passage II**

What compels modern adventurers to do such foolhardy things as jumping off dizzying cliffs or speculating in Internet stocks? Amateur analysts once psycho-babbled about a death wish—an old Freudian cliché that said risk takers were really driven by subconscious feelings of guilt. Nowadays scientists say the real roots of such behavior are as likely to be found in the convoluted chemistry of the genes as in the id or the superego.

Long before genes were discovered, Darwin suspected that behavior was at least partly inherited. But only recently have scientist working in the burgeoning field of behavioral genetics begun to link specific stretches of DNA with personality traits. Studying the DNA of subjects who were identified as curious and excitable—two of the common characteristics of those who look for novelty and thrills—Israeli scientists found that these people had longer versions of a gene known as D4DR than did subjects who were typed as laid back and reflective. It quickly became known as the novelty- or thrill-seeking gene. Shortly thereafter, an American team found a second gene, on a different chromosome, which appears to regulate anxiety.

Scientists have yet to figure out how such genes might work, other than to control the flow of certain chemicals in the brain. The thrill-seeking gene, for example, seems to facilitate absorption by nerve cells of dopamine, one of the brain's chemical messengers and a key modulator of pleasure and emotion. Similarly, the anxiety gene appears to work by affecting levels of serotonin, a mood chemical linked with feelings of satisfaction.

40. What is this passage mainly about?
- A. Origins of a death wish
  - B. Possible connection between gene and risk-taking behavior
  - C. The functions of chromosome
  - D. The convoluted chemistry of the genes
41. What have scientists found out about thrill-seeking gene?
- A. Scientists have failed to discover anything about it.
  - B. It is affected by levels of serotonin in the brain.
  - C. It controls the flow of dopamine in the brain.
  - D. It is not something inherited.
42. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- A. Reflective type of person might have shorter versions of D4DR.
  - B. Anxiety gene seems to work in similar manner to novelty-seeking gene.
  - C. People used to attribute risk-taking behavior to a death wish.
  - D. There is really no link between gene and personality traits.

43. The phrase “the burgeoning field of behavioral genetics” means that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it is a field of study that is developing rapidly.
  - B. it is a field of study that has grown out of date.
  - C. it is a field of study that lacks resources.
  - D. it is a field of study that deals primarily with our subconscious feelings.

But can such genes actually determine behavior? More important, if we happen to possess them in our chromosomes, will we inevitably grow into high rollers or high divers?

Not at all, says molecular biologist Dean Hamer, a pioneer in the new field of molecular psychology. Unlike the genes that control physical traits—the color of our eyes, say, or the shape of our nose—such DNA merely predisposes us to certain behaviors. “Genes are not switches that say ‘shy’ or ‘outgoing’ or ‘happy’ or ‘sad,’” he and co-author Peter Copeland write in their book *Living with Our Genes*. “Genes are simply chemicals that direct the combination of more chemicals.” But some chemicals, like dopamine, can have far-flung effects. Because dopamine creates sensations of pleasure, he says, those who inherit the thrill-seeking gene might want to stimulate dopamine production by pushing the danger button, whether with edgy sports or long days of e-trading.

44. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- A. If we inherit thrill-seeking gene, we will definitely become risk takers.
  - B. Our physical traits are actually not determined by genes.
  - C. Thrill-seeking genes predispose us to risky behaviors.
  - D. Dopamine is a chemical that controls our physical traits.
45. The expression “far-flung effects” means the effects are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. widespread
  - B. ever increasing
  - C. diminishing
  - D. subtle

### Passage III

Something clearly is happening to Japanese youth. If animation, video games and movies aren't to blame, what is? Perhaps a combined accident of birth, history and demographics. This young generation was born into a country on the ascendancy, but it has come of age in a country in decline. They don't know what to work for or what to aim for, says sociologist Mariko Fujiwara. Although she hadn't seen *Battle Royale*, she says the war imagery is apropos. “Education in Japan is a series of competitions. It has become disastrous in the last decade as people discover that graduating from a good university doesn't guarantee success anymore. The implicit deal so many Japanese kids made—study hard, get good grades, go to a top university, land a job—has been broken. And in place of this comfortable, if somewhat boring, life they face a moribund economy and diminishing prospects.

It is this sense of loss that the film's director wanted to portray. This isn't the work of an avant-garde, bad-boy filmmaker, but rather the product of one of Japan's modern masters, 70-year-old Kinji Fukasaku. That *Battle Royale* is violent shouldn't surprise anyone; mayhem is Fukasaku's oeuvre. The director sees parallels between his youth and today's young generation. He was 15 as World War II was coming to an end, working in an armaments factory in Ibaraki and diving for cover as Allied bombers showered the plant with explosives. "Every day, I had to clean up the corpses," he says. When the war ended, Japan had collapsed and the assurances teens had been given turned out to be a sham. Sound familiar? "After the bubble burst, adults, especially salarymen, lost confidence," says Fukasaku. "That affected the kids. They face the same inability to communicate with adults that we had when we were kids."

46. According to the passage, what could be the trouble with the Japanese youth?
- A. They watched nothing but violence on animation, video games and movies.
  - B. They had too easy a time settling for a comfortable life in the present system.
  - C. They felt at a loss for failing to obtain what the society had promised them.
  - D. They refused to follow their parents' examples.
47. As a film, *Battle Royale* is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. considered a worthless violent movie
  - B. a work done by an avant-garde director
  - C. more about World War II than anything else
  - D. trying to capture a sense of disorientation felt by the youth
48. The phrase "a country on the ascendancy" means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a country whose economy is going downhill
  - B. a country enjoying growth and prosperity
  - C. a country declining on every aspect
  - D. a country devoid of order and justice
49. What does the director of the film perceive about today's young generation?
- A. They encounter a situation which is in a sense similar to that of his youth.
  - B. They tend to resort to violence because of their exposure to violent movies.
  - C. They encounter a situation that is harsher than ever before.
  - D. They are encouraged by the booming economy.
50. In the expression "After the bubble burst," "the bubble" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a destructive blueprint
  - B. a great stimulation
  - C. a vain expectation
  - D. a solid plan