

PART I READING COMPREHENSION (40 POINTS)

In this section, there are four reading passages followed by a total of fifteen questions, ten of which are multiple-choice questions and five are short answering questions.

TEXT A

What does a scientist do when he or she "explain" something? Scientific explanation comes in two forms: generalization and reduction. Most psychologists deal with generalization. They explain particular instances of behavior as examples of general laws. For instance, most psychologists would explain a pathologically strong fear of dogs as an example of classical conditioning. Presumably, the person was frightened earlier in life by a dog. An unpleasant stimulus was paired with the sight of the animal (perhaps the person was knocked down by a exuberant dog) and the subsequent sight of dogs evokes the earlier response---- fear.

Most physiologists deal with reduction. Phenomena are explained in terms of simpler phenomena. For example, the movement of a muscle is explained in terms of changes in the membrane of muscle cells, entry of particular chemicals, and interactions between protein molecules within these cells. A molecular biologist would "explain" these events in terms of forces that bind various molecules together and cause various parts of these molecules to be attracted to one another.

The task of physiological psychology is to "explain" behavior in physiological terms. Like other scientists, physiological psychologists believe that all natural phenomena---including human behavior---are subject to the laws of physics. Thus, the laws of behavior can be reduced to descriptions of physiological processes.

How does one study the physiology of behavior? Physiological psychologists cannot simply be reductionists. It is not enough to observe behaviors and correlate them with physiological events that occur at the same time. Identical behaviors, under different conditions, may occur for different reasons, and thus be initiated by different physiological mechanisms: this means that we must understand "psychologically" why a particular behavior occurs before we can

understand what physiological events made it occur.

1. In the first paragraph the word "deal" could best be replaced by which of the following?

- A. barter
B. bargain
C. are playing
D. are concerned

2. Which of the following is most clearly analogous to the example in the passage of the person who fears dogs?

- A. A child chokes on a fishbone and as an adolescent is reluctant to eat fish.
B. A person feels lonely and after a while buys a dog for companionship.
C. A child studies science in school and later grows up to become a teacher.
D. A person hears that a snowstorm is predicted that evening and is afraid to drive home.

3. According to the passage, which of the following is important in explaining a muscle movement?

- A. The flow of blood to the muscles.
B. Classical conditioning.
C. Protein interactions.
D. The entry of unpleasant stimuli through the cell membrane.

4. The author implies that which of the following is the type of scientific explanation most likely used by a molecular biologist?

- A. Experimentation.
B. Reduction.
C. Interaction.
D. Generalization

5. What does the passage mainly discuss?

Answer:

TEXT B

In Haverford on the Platte the townspeople still talk of Lucy Grayheart. They do not talk of her a great deal, to be sure; life goes on and we live in the present. But when they so mention her name it is with a gentle glow in the face or the voice, a confidential glance which says, "Yes, you, too, remember?" They still see her as a slight figure always in motion; dancing or skating, or walking swiftly with intense direction, like a bird flying home.

When there is a heavy snowfall, the older people look out of their windows and remember how Lucy used to come darting throughout just such storms, her muff against her cheek, not shrinking, but giving her body to the wind as if she were catching step with it. And in the heat of summer she came just as swiftly down the long shaded sidewalks and across the open squares blistering in the sun. In the breathless glare of August noons, when the horses hung their heads and workmen 'took it slow,' she never took it slow. Cold, she used to say, made her feel more alive; heat must have had the same effect.

6. The narrator's perspective indicated that Lucy was probably

- A. a town misfit.
- B. scholarly and snobbish.
- C. dead at a young age.
- D. most comfortable in the city.

7. Lucy's response to the weather might be described as

- A. ordinary.
- B. conspicuous.
- C. inconsistent.
- D. morose.

8. From the passage, what is your impression on the townspeople of Haverford?

Answer:

TEXT C

Just as newspaper owners must never underestimate the nature of their power, so newspaper readers should never underestimate the lure of its beauty. Ninety years after Hearst took over the Examiner, I was sitting in the Daily Express building waiting for the new proprietor, Victor Matthews, to arrive to complete his purchase and tell his expectant executives what was going to happen to them. He was a veteran of many industrial takeovers. But on this occasion he was clearly delighted to be welcomed by a group of reporters and a television crew. They delayed his arrival while they interviewed him on his views, on politics and his ambitions as a proprietor, and even requested him to drive round the block to arrive again for better television effect. Mr. Matthews was a building contractor by trade

and had been offered few chances to give his views on the world before. Attempting to adopt what he felt was the argot of such occasions, he murmured something about believing Britain and helping make her great again. The phrase seemed to go down well. He used it many times that day and afterwards. Overnight the newspapers had magically transformed him into a well-known person. Within weeks Matthews was letting it be known that he would appreciate an invitation to meet the Prime Minister at Downing Street. The flattery of newspaper proprietors has long been a favorite sport of premiers and an invitation duly came.

The incident was merely a modern imitation of an atmosphere which has motivated proprietors throughout newspaper history. It has often been remarked that men acquire newspapers for many reasons, but rarely for the business of running them and making themselves rich. From the earliest times, the access papers have afforded to public life has been a major factor. That access has, on a few occasions, been converted into real political power. But for the most part it has been an illusion. Ownership has been a ticket to the front seat of public affairs, but not to the stage itself. Owners who have disobeyed this rule have had to retreat to their seats, bruised and disillusioned.

9. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Victor Matthews?

- A. He bought the Daily Express.
- B. He had gained control of many companies.
- C. He was an architect.
- D. He was very happy to be interviewed by TV reporters.

10. For what reason does the writer suggest that Matthews repeated his comment many times?

Answer:

11. According to the writer, Matthews was invited by the Prime Minister because the prime minister _____

- A. considered Matthews to be important
- B. enjoyed being praised by newspaper owners
- C. found it great fun to meet Matthews
- D. wanted Matthews to do him a favor

12. What does the write suggest in the last paragraph?

Answer:

TEXT D

Computers have aided in the study of humanities for almost as long as the machines have existed. Decades ago, when the technology consisted solely of massive, number-crunching mainframe computers, the chief liberal arts applications were in compiling statistical indexes of works of literature. In 1964, IBM held a conference on computers and the humanities where, according to a 1985 article in the journal *Science*, "most of the conferees were using computers to compile concordances, which are alphabetical indices used in literary research."

Mainframe computers helped greatly in the highly laborious task, which dates back to the Renaissance, of cataloging each reference of a particular word in a particular work. Concordances help scholars scrutinize important texts for patterns and meaning. Other humanities applications for computers in this early era of technology included compiling dictionaries, especially for foreign or antiquated languages, and cataloging library collections.

Such types of computer usage in the humanities may seem limited at first, but they have produced some interesting results in the last few years and promise to continue to do so. As computer use and access have grown, so has the number of digitized texts of classic literary works.

The computer-based study of literary texts has established its own niche in academia. Donald Foster, an English professor at Vassar College in Poughkeepsie, New York, is one of the leaders in textual scholarship. In the late 1980s Foster created SHAXICON, a database that tracks all the "rare" words used by English playwright William Shakespeare. Each of these words appears in any individual Shakespeare play no more than 12 times. The words can then be cross-referenced with some 2,000 other poetic texts, allowing experienced researchers to explore when they were written, who wrote them, how the author was influenced by the works of other writers, and how the texts changed as they were reproduced over the

centuries.

In late 1995 Foster's work attracted widespread notice when he claimed that Shakespeare was the anonymous author of an obscure 578-line poem, *A Funeral Elegy* (1612). Although experts had made similar claims for other works in the past, Foster gained the backing of a number of prominent scholars because of his computer-based approach. If Foster's claim holds up to long-term judgment, the poem will be one of the few additions to the Shakespearean canon in the last 100 years.

Foster's work gained further public acclaim and validation when he was asked to help identify the anonymous author of the best-selling political novel *Primary Colors* (1996). After using his computer program to compare the stylistic traits of various writers with those in the novel, Foster tabbed journalist Joc Klein as the author. Soon after, Klein admitted that he was the author. Foster was also employed as an expert in the case of the notorious Unabomber, a terrorist who published an anonymous manifesto in several major newspapers in 1995.

Foster is just one scholar who has noted the coming of the digital age and what it means for traditional fields such as literature. "For traditional learning and humanistic scholarship to be preserved, it, too, must be digitized," he wrote in a scholarly paper. "The future success of literary scholarship depends on our ability to integrate those electronic texts with our ongoing work as scholars and teachers, and to exploit fully the advantages offered by the new medium."

Foster noted that people can now study Shakespeare via Internet Shakespeare Editions, using the computer to compare alternate wordings in different versions and to consult editorial footnotes, literary criticism, stage history, explanatory graphics, video clips, theater reviews, and archival records. Novelist and literary journalist Gregory Feeley noted that "the simplest (and least radical) way in which computer technology is affecting textual scholarship is in making various texts available, and permitting scholars to jump back and forth between them for easy comparisons."

Scholars can also take advantage of computer technology in "publishing" their work. Princeton University history professor Robert Darnton has written of a future in which works of scholarship

are presented digitally in a pyramid-like layering. One might start, he suggests, at the top with a concise account of a subject, then proceed to detailed documentation and evidence, continue with a level of questions and discussion points for classroom use, and end with a place for reports and commentary from readers.

13. The passage suggests that computers

- A. have not been very helpful in humanities study until recently.
- B. were widely used in all kinds of literary texts very long ago.
- C. were invented by International Business Machines Corporation.
- D. began to be used for literary study as soon as they were invented.

14. Which statement about the early stage of computer application in humanities is INCORRECT?

- A. The earliest such applications could be traced back to the Renaissance.
- B. The mainframe computers were used to help cataloging word references.
- C. Some dictionary compilers were assisted in their work by computers.
- D. Library collections were cataloged efficiently with the help of computers.

15. Why could Foster gain public recognition?

Answer:

PART II PROOF-READING & ERROR CORRECTION (20 POINTS)

The following passage contains TEN errors. Each indicated line contains a maximum of ONE error. In each case, only ONE word is involved. You should proof-read the passage and correct it in the following way:

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

For a missing word, make 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 a slash “/” and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line.

Example

When ^art museum wants a new exhibits, (1) an
It /never buys things in finished form and hangs them on the wall. (2) never
When a natural history museum wants an exhibition, (3) exhibits

Scientific and learned English is not merely international in using international words. English is frequently used nationally for (1) _____ these purposes, as was pointed out in the previous chapter. A scholar in Denmark or Poland or even a vast country as Russia (2) _____ will today often write or at any rate publish in English, because his work will thereby reach for a wider public. This does not (3) _____ mean that such a scholar has a native-like knowledge of English. In fact, the preface will usually acknowledge the help of someone who has corrected and checked the English or even does a (4) _____ good deal of translation. The scholar himself may be very poorly equipped to speak English or even to write it, esp. on any subject (5) _____ than his own field of interest.

This is that is today called having a “restricted” or “specialized” (6) _____ knowledge of English, and we have come to recognize increasingly this limited degree of linguistic ability. Few people have the time that is required to master a “full” knowledge of a foreign language and few still would be to make (7) _____ the much practical use of such a language. Indeed, as has already (8) _____ been implied, even as native speakers we vary greatly in the amount and variety of fields of discourse (9) _____ in where we feel at home. (10) _____

PART III FILLING IN EACH BLANK WITH ONE SUITABLE WORD (30 POINTS)

In the past we have celebrated trees in poetry and song, myth and legend, and even worshipped them. Our ancestors lived in the (1) _____ and our attachment to trees has deep psychological roots,

traces of which remain in popular superstitions like the (2) _____ "touch wood".

Yet in our modern world trees have become (3) _____ of the chainsaw and the earth-mover. They are reduced (4) _____ an entry in a corporation ledger. We have forgotten their (5) _____ and the consequences of our loss of vision now stare us in the face. Having exhausted our own forests, we are now destroying the forests of the southern hemisphere. An area the size of a football field is being cut (6) _____ or burned every second. Every year fifteen million hectares are removed, equivalent to an area the (7) _____ of England and Wales combined. At present cutting (8) _____, the world's tropical forests will be completely (9) _____ within twenty years.

Underlying this situation (10) _____ a Rubik's cube of problems, all inextricably interlinked. It (11) _____ questions of energy and food supply, the future of the environment and the activities of transnational corporations. We fail to realize that the real (12) _____ crisis concerns not coal, oil or nuclear power, but (13) _____. At the 1981 United Nations Conference (14) _____ New and Renewable Source of Energy it was revealed that two thousand million people--- the poorest part of the world's population--- (15) _____ almost entirely on firewood for fuel. One hundred million of these people are no longer able to get (16) _____ at all.

Only one thing can (17) _____ this rapidly deteriorating situation--- planting trees. The World Bank estimates that about twenty million hectares of forest must be (18) _____ in the next twenty years if the demand for fuel is to be met. At (19) _____ it looks as if world efforts will only reach one-tenth of that. In the south, the pressure of population and inappropriate agricultural systems are doing the damage. Countries are often forced to sacrifice their forests because of their desperate (20) _____ for foreign exchange.

PART IV VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20 POINTS)

1. The actual cost of the building was much higher than our original _____.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| A. consideration | B. judgement |
| C. estimate | D. plan |

2. Let's hang up some paintings on these _____ walls.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| A. bare | B. empty |
| C. blank | D. vacant |

3. You told me that Jack will arrive tomorrow, but I am not certain that he will. Can you give me some _____?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. allowance | B. agreement |
| C. assurance | D. insurance |

4. The doctor told the woman that she must lose twenty pounds _____ her higher blood pressure.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. on account of | B. at the cost of |
| C. in accordance with | D. for the purpose of |

5. From the forest a winding path _____ down to the village.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| A. meandered | B. rolled |
| C. coiled | D. wavered |

6. I felt I would never _____ the shock of his being worked to death.

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| A. get off | B. get through |
| C. get by | D. get over |

7. After two weeks on end I get _____ the same thing every day.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A. fed with doing | B. feed up doing |
| C. fed up with doing | D. feed up in doing |

8. The artifacts displayed in the museum will _____ the imagination of succeeding generations of artists.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| A. fire | B. burn |
| C. heat | D. raise |

9. We wondered how the information was _____ to the press before it was officially announced.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A. dropped | B. leaked |
| C. seeped | D. dripped |

10. He tries to _____ his lessons by telling an interesting anecdote about the president.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A. cheer up | B. stimulate |
| C. inspire | D. liven up |

11. He made some _____ sketches which would serve as guides when he painted the actual portrait.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A. primary | B. introductory |
| C. elementary | D. preliminary |

12. This is one of the best banquets I have ever been. Pass me the bread, _____?

