I. Vocabulary: 20%

Choose the word that best completes the sentence, and mark the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D on your answer card.

1. My sister was ________ upon learning that she had been accepted by her first-choice college.
   A. dejected    B. elated    C. delated    D. alienated

2. The parents ________ in a manic-idealization of their young; it is the obverse of child battering but sometimes has equally fatal effects.
   A. indulge    B. intrigue    C. induce    D. involve

3. These reconstructed changes have greatly ________ the value of the house.
   A. decoyed    B. deployed    C. depreciated    D. denounce

4. The mean little boy planned a(n) ________ death for the ants by burning them under a magnifying glass one sunny day.
   A. tentative    B. opulent    C. succulent    D. insidious

5. Stranded in a strange city without money, he was in a ________.
   A. presentiment    B. predicament    C. precedent    D. presumption

6. Some seemingly ________ foods can be lethal for dogs. Therefore, you should be careful about what you’re feeding your dog.
   A. contiguous    B. innocuous    C. decisive    D. sophisticated

7. There are two kinds of libraries: the library of published material, books, pamphlets, periodicals, and the ________ of unpublished papers and documents.
   A. archive    B. inclination    C. malaise    D. revenue

8. Of the dozens of actions discussed in the bill, only a half dozen or so are likely to make a(n) ________ difference.
   A. battered    B. consequential    C. innate    D. vulnerable
9. Hundreds of employers actively ________ each year, conducting thousands of on-campus interviews and corporate presentations.
   A. constrict    B. overwhelm   C. recruit    D. sensitize

10. He's popular among the youngsters. His characteristics lend him a personal ________ that sets him apart from everyone else.
    A. diffidence    B. magnetism    C. predator    D. stratum

II. Cloze Test: 20%

   Read the following passages, choose for each blank the most appropriate answer, and mark the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D on your answer card.

Passage 1
Controlling crime and violence is one among many policing jobs. It ________ that policing in the future will be ________ more different than it is today. Advances in technology—______ in computers, television, and communication—will assist the police in solving and preventing crimes. Advances in the science of analyzing the crime scene ________ evidence more reliable and meaningful. All of these changes will be for the better if they help ________ the quality of police service.

11. A. has predicted    B. is predicted    C. depreciated    D. would depreciate
12. A. any    B. some    C. such    D. much
13. A. particularly    B. successfully    C. widely    D. profoundly
14. A. had to make    B. has made    C. is to make    D. should make
15. A. improve    B. to improve    C. have improved    D. to be improved

Passage 2
The understanding of gestures is very difficult when the various elements are separated from their context. However, when gestures are fitted together into their composite positions, a complete picture ________.

Each gesture is like a word in a language. In order to be understood in a language, one must structure his words into units, or "sentences," that express complete thoughts. It is not
unusual for attendees at our seminars to attempt to bridge this word/sentence gap quickly. Some sincerely believe that a cursory exposure to the world of __17__ communication equips them to speak the “language” fluently. __18__, this serves only to bring their awareness to a conscious level, not to make them experts. We attempt to __19__ individuals from jumping to immediate conclusions based on the observations and comprehension of isolated gestures. Understanding the congruence of gestures __20__ one another is far more important.

16. A. is evolving B. evolves C. had evolved D. was evolved
17. A. natural B. logical C. nonverbal D. linguistic
18. A. Likewise B. To illustrate C. Accordingly D. On the contrary
19. A. diagnose B. discourage C. preserve D. progress
20. A. across the board B. because of C. in harmony with D. in spite of

III. Article Completion: 10%

Read the following article and choose for each blank the most appropriate answer from the five sentences given below. Then mark the corresponding letter A, B, C, D, or E on your answer card.

The average Swiss watch costs $685. A Chinese one costs around $2 and tells the time just as well. So how on earth can the Swiss watch industry survive? Yet it does. __21__ The allure is intangible: precise engineering, beautifully displayed. The art of fine watchmaking has all but died out elsewhere, but it thrives in Switzerland. “Swiss-made” has become one of the world’s most valuable brands.

The industry of Swiss watches is dominated by one big firm, the Swatch Group. Breguet, Blancpain, Omega and a dozen others are its brands that generated watch and jewelry sales up by 15.6% over the previous year and accounts for one-third of all sales of Swiss watches.

Swatch’s dominance goes even deeper than this. __22__ It owns ETA, which makes over 70% of the core mechanism parts (that makes the movements). Another subsidiary firm, Nivarox-FAR, supplies more than 90% of the balance springs (which regulate watches).
Many big brands rely on Swatch. LVMH (owner of Bulgari, Hublot and TAG Heuer) and Richemont (owner of IWC, Piaget and Vacheron Constantin) use Swatch components.

23. Few, however, can match the precision of a Nivarox balance spring.

But Swatch now finds this arrangement irksome. It supplies parts to rivals which then spend lavishly on advertising. Then Swatch started to cut down its sales of components. After being lobbied by watchmakers, Swatch will make no more cuts in 2013, but next year it will probably try again.

Swatch may be doing the industry a favor by reducing the parts sales. 24. Already, LVMH and Richemont are buying up smaller component-makers. “Everyone could actually produce these components,” says a spokesman for the Competition Commission.

Yet Swatch’s pullback from the parts market will cause disturbance, and probably more merger. 25. Firms that make larger batch of not-quite-so-pricey watches still need Swatch.

Meanwhile the Swiss government seems about to tighten the definition of “Swiss-made”. Currently, a watch may not claim to be Swiss unless 50% of its components, by value, were crafted in its land. Swiss watchmakers are trying to get the threshold raised to 60%. That will create demand for Swiss components even as Swatch restrains the supply. So watch out: prices will rise even higher.

A. Its actions may stimulate other watchmakers to invest more in their own factories.
B. It is the biggest supplier of the parts that make Swiss watches tick.
C. No one buys a Swiss watch to find out what time it is.
D. So do the British and German watchmakers that are trying to break into this economical and profitable market.
E. At present only a few high-end watchmakers can do without Swatch, but they typically make only a few luxurious watches each year.

IV. Reading Comprehension: 20%

Read the following passages and choose the best answer to each question. Then mark the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D on your answer card.

Passage 1

I see many students taking pre-medical courses with joyless tenacity. They go off to
their labs as if they were going to the dentist. It saddens me because I know them in other corners of their life as cheerful people.

“Do you want to go to medical school?” I ask them.

“I guess so,” they say, without conviction, or “Not really.”

“Then why are you going?”

“Well, my parents want me to be a doctor. They’re paying all this money and…”

Poor students, poor parents. They are caught in one of the oldest webs of love and duty and guilt. The parents mean well: they are trying to steer their sons and daughters toward a secure future. But the sons and daughters want to major in history or classics or philosophy – subjects with no “practical” value. Where’s the payoff on the humanities? It’s not easy to persuade such loving parents that the humanities do indeed pay off. The intellectual faculties developed by studying subjects like history and classics – an ability to synthesize and relate, to weigh cause and effect, to see events in perspective – are just the faculties that make creative leaders in business or almost any general field. Still, many fathers would rather put their money on courses that point toward a specific profession – courses that are pre-law, pre-medical, pre-business, or, as I sometimes heard it put, “pre-rich.”

But the pressure on students is severe. They are truly torn. One part of them feels obligated to fulfill their parents’ expectations; after all, their parents are older and presumably wiser. Another part tells them that the expectations that are right for their parents are not right for them.

26. The passage is probably taken from an article about

A. art history.
B. college entrance examination.
C. an autobiography of a student.
D. college pressures.

27. What is the purpose of this passage?

A. To teach students how to take courses in college.
B. To refute some misconceptions held by parents.
C. To learn how to enjoy boring courses.
D. To encourage students to apply for medical schools.
28. Which of the following statement is true, according to the passage?
   A. Many parents emphasize the importance of high emotional intelligence.
   B. Many teachers warn students not to take humanistic subjects.
   C. Many students actually quite enjoy the pre-medical courses they are taking.
   D. Many students are torn between parents’ expectations and their own interest.

Passage 2

Clutter is the disease of American writing. We are a society strangling in unnecessary words, circular constructions, pompous frills and meaningless jargon.

Who can understand the clotted language of everyday American commerce: the memo, the corporation report, the business letter, the notice from the bank explaining its latest “simplified” statement? What member of an insurance or medical plan can decipher the brochure explaining its costs and benefits? What father or mother can put together a child’s toy from the instructions on the box? Our national tendency is to inflate and thereby sound important. The airline pilot who announces that he is presently anticipating experiencing considerable precipitation wouldn’t think of saying it may rain. The sentence is too simple – there must be something wrong with it.

But the secret of good writing is to strip every sentence to its cleanest components. Every word that serves no function, every long word that could be a short word, every adverb that carries the same meaning that’s already in the verb, every passive construction that leaves the reader unsure of who is doing what – these are the thousand and one adulterants that weaken the strength of a sentence. And they usually occur in proportion to education and rank.

29. What is the main idea of this passage?
   A. How to use academic jargon in a research paper.
   B. How to write a brochure of insurance.
   C. Simplicity in writing should be valued.
   D. Inflation is one of the American economic policies.
30. This passage is probably taken from an article about
   A. English grammar.
   B. Business English.
   C. Language in advertising.
   D. English writing.

**Passage 3**

Tailgating is the act of driving on a road too close to the vehicle in front, at a distance which does not guarantee that stopping to avoid collision is possible. Many rear-end collisions involve tailgating.

Sometimes tailgating just happens because of the driver’s lack of perceived danger. Sometimes it can be a particularly violence of road rage and intimidation. No matter what, tailgating is dangerous. If the leading vehicle slows down or stops suddenly, such as when encountering a traffic jam, traffic lights, avoiding pedestrians, etc., the tailgater has a high risk of causing a rear-end collision.

The rules state that a driver must keep sufficient distance from the vehicle in front in order to stop safely and avoid a collision. Drivers should allow a minimum two seconds’ gap between their vehicle and the one ahead. At sixty kilometers an hour, this equates to thirty-three meters; at a hundred it equates to fifty-five meters. More distance is needed to safely stop in rain or poor visibility.

31. Which of the following statements about tailgating is NOT true?
   A. All rear end collisions are caused by drivers following too close to the vehicle in front.
   B. It may not allow sufficient time and space to stop and avoid a collision.
   C. It is against the road rules.
   D. It is a reckless practice.

32. “More distance is needed to safely stop in rain or poor visibility.”
   What can we infer from this statement?
   A. People drive faster in rain and poor visibility.
   B. The writer is calculating the distance between cars.
   C. Braking is more hazardous in rain or heavy fog.
   D. The road rules state that this must be so.
Passage 4

Beijing is frequently shrouded in dense, yellowish smog so thick that the other side of the road is obscured. But the deadly smog that enveloped the city in the mid-January this year was so bad that air-quality readings from a monitor on the roof of the American Embassy said simply: "Beyond Index". The embassy uses the US Environmental Protection Agency's air-quality index (AQI), which measures the concentration of PM 2.5 (total mass of particulate matter of 2.5-micron diameter or smaller per cubic meter). Such particles are small enough to be inhaled and can damage lungs. The AQI range ends at 500; at one point a reading of 886 was recorded. A reading above 100 is deemed "unhealthy for sensitive groups" and anything above 400 is rated "hazardous" for all. These independent readings have put pressure on the authorities to release more detailed data of their own. A year ago Beijing's municipal officials bowed to public pressure and started reporting data on PM 2.5 for the first time. But Beijing is not even the most polluted city in China. Using a different but more widely used measure collated by the World Health Organization of larger particulate matter called PM 10 (total mass of particles of 10-micron diameter or smaller per cubic meter), which allows cross-country comparisons, that dubious honor is bestowed on Lanzhou in the north-western province of Gansu (and the city of Ludhiana in India is more polluted still). In January 2013, China's Ministry of Environmental Protection announced that 74 cities were to begin monitoring and reporting the levels of multiple pollutants, including PM 2.5, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide and ozone.

33. According to this passage, which of the following cities suffers the worst air pollution?
   A. Beijing.
   B. Lanzhou.
   C. Ludhiana.
   D. Not mentioned.

34. What did the AQI indicate when it said "Beyond Index"?
   A. The monitor was turned off.
   B. The air quality was very hazardous.
   C. The air pressure was too high.
   D. No pollutants were found.
35. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
   A. Using PM 10 to measure air pollution allows cross-country comparisons.
   B. Beijing began reporting AQI on PM 2.5 due to public pressure.
   C. PM 2.5 can penetrate deep into human lungs.
   D. Beijing has been monitoring the PM 2.5 reading for years.

V. Composition: 30%
   Please use 350-400 words to write a composition, describing how you envision your university life. List at least two accomplishments that you plan to achieve before your graduation, and give reasons to support your aims.