I. Vocabulary: Choose the best meaning for the all-capitalized word in each question (20 分，每小题 2 分).

1. Tonight’s wrestling meet should be exciting. Jim Lewis, the undefeated champion from our school, will meet an ANTAGONIST who is also undefeated. (A. date B. opponent C. loser D. partner)

2. Even though it was very brief, my father never forgot his ENCOUNTER with Elvis Presley in a Memphis coffee shop. (A. meeting B. dinner C. fight D. chat)

3. The nursing home residents were grateful for the BENEVOLENT activities of the volunteers, such as reading aloud to them and helping them write letters. (A. kind B. greedy C. noisy D. special)

4. Some states allow drunk drivers to get off with a fine, but others have laws that insist on a MANDATORY jail term for people caught driving while drunk. (A. voluntary B. required C. unjust D. seductive)

5. The RATIONALE for locking up criminals is to teach them a lesson so they won’t repeat their crimes. Unfortunately, prison life often just teaches them new ways to break the law. (A. secret meaning B. possible solution C. logical basis D. unexpected surprise)

6. Most people’s PERCEPTION of Uncle Al is that he’s stuck-up and standoffish, but in reality, he’s just shy. (A. impression B. affection C. depression D. reflection)

7. I’m AMBIVALENT about buying a beige carpet for the living room. It would look beautiful, but I’m afraid it would be difficult to keep clean. (A. having conflicting feelings about something B. firmly decided, with no doubts C. disgusted D. amiable)

8. Betty’s boyfriend should get help for his alcohol addiction now instead of promising to REHABILITATE himself after their wedding. (A. become addicted B. deny that there is a problem C. recover D. restore to a normal life through
When Abraham Lincoln said, “You can fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time.” He meant that it isn’t FEASIBLE to fool all of the people all of the time. (A. desirable   B. possible   C. unpleasant   D. potential)

In our school, wearing a very short skirt can result in EXPULSION. Students aren’t allowed back to school without a note from a parent. (A. being graded   B. reward   C. act of being dismissed   D. explosion)

II. Grammar (30 分，每小題 2 分)
1. Bringing up children in a home _____ two parents work is a difficult task indeed. (A. in that   B. to which   C. which   D. where)

2. The Eiffel Tower is _____ the Leaning Tower of Pisa. (A. as popular a tourist attraction than   B. as more popular a tourist attraction than   C. as popular a tourist attraction as   D. so popular a tourist attraction to)

3. Scientists _____ the existence of nano-technology capable of making many useful products for our daily life. (A. newly have developed   B. have recently developed   C. have still developed   D. had newly developed)

4. The secret _____ in any human endeavor is total concentration. (A. to success   B. into succeeding   C. of success   D. onto success)

5. _____ is difficult to learn. (A. Whatever is good to know   B. Things are good to know   C. Which is good to know   D. Those is good to know)

6. True learning _____ only when the teacher invests the time and emotional energy to engage those around him or her in a dialogue that produces mutual understanding. (A. take place   B. takes place   C. taking place   D. is taken place)

7. Learning is a treasure _____ its owner everywhere. (A. follows   B. to be followed   C. that following   D. that will follow)

8. _____ children learn not only faster than others, but also differently. (A. High gifted   B. Highly be gifted   C. Highly be given   D. Highly gifted)

9. If I had known yesterday was your birthday, _____ (A. I would buy you some flowers.   B. I would have bought you some flowers.   C. I will buy you some flowers.   D. I would buy some flowers for you.)

10. _____, you are just going to have to try and get along with your new roommate. (A. To better or worse   B. From better or worse   C. For better or worse   D. Through better or worse)

11. Tom _____ all of his homework by 9:00 PM tonight. (A. has finished   B. is finishing   C. will have finished   D. has been finished)

12. Getting up at 6:00 AM, rushing to get out of the house, and _____ in heavy traffic
are not my favorite life style. (A. to drive to work   B. drive to work   C.      
   driving to work   D. driven to work)

13. While listening to the speaker saying he same thing again and again, I kept falling   
asleep, _____. (A. that was very embarrassed   B. that was very embarrassing   
   C. which was very embarrassed   D. which was very embarrassing)

14. Jane will make her connecting flight if there _____ long lines at customs. (A.      
   aren’t   B. will be   C. won’t be   D. haven’t)

15. The new test information is given orally; _____. it is printed in the booklet. (A.      
   therefore   B. in addition   C. consequently   D. instead)

III. Reading Comprehension (30 分，每小题 2 分)

(I)

There are no inevitable outcomes of social class or birth order in child rearing. At the same time, there is no question that both social class and birth order are important factors in how children are raised and the kind of adults that children become. Regarding social class, sociologists have found that parents socialize their children into the behaviors and norms of their work worlds. Members of the working class are closely supervised and are expected to follow explicit rules at their jobs. If they do not follow the precise rules and do as they are told, they will not keep their jobs. Their experience influences how they deal with their children. As a result, their concern is less with their children’s motivations and more with their children’s outward conformity. Thus they are more apt to use physical punishment in managing their children. On the other hand, middle-class parents, who are expected to take more initiative on the job, are more concerned that their children develop curiosity, self-expression, and self-control. They are also more likely to withdraw privileges or affection than to use physical punishment.

Birth order is also a significant factor in child rearing. Parents tend to discipline their firstborns more than their later children, and to give them more attention. When the second child arrives, the firstborn competes to remain the focus of attention. Researchers suggest that this instills in firstborns a greater drive for success, which is why they are more likely than their siblings to earn higher grades in school, to go to college, and to go further in college. Firstborns are even more likely to become astronauts, to appear on the cover of Time magazine, and to become president of the United States. Although subsequent children may not go as far, most are less anxious about being successful, and more relaxed in their relationships. Firstborns usually like things as they are. They are more likely to defend existing conditions and to support conservative causes, while laterborns are more likely to upset the apple cart and to support liberal causes. Although such tendencies are strong, they are only that—tendencies. Some firstborns are liberal, while others are conservative on some
issues and liberal on others.

Questions 1-5
1. The statement that best expresses the central point of the passage is _____
A. Parents pay more attention to a firstborn child, and they discipline this child more carefully as well.
B. Working-class parents raise their children in a different way compared to middle-class parents.
C. Both social class and birth order are strong influences in how children are raised and the kind of adults that children become.
D. Birth order has an even greater impact on a child than the social class of the parents does.

2. According to the first paragraph, working-class parents are more likely than middle-class parents to _____
A. use physical punishment for discipline.
B. have children who finish college.
C. have children who are out of control.
D. show less love to their children.

3. According to the passage, the firstborn child in a family _____
A. is less likely to become an astronaut and be on the cover of Time magazine.
B. is likely to feel in competition with younger siblings.
C. is less likely to succeed than a laterborn child.
D. usually receives the same amount of discipline and attention as laterborn children.

4. In the first paragraph, the author suggests that _____
A. working-class parents are not able to spend enough time developing a child’s curiosity and self-control.
B. middle-class parents are less active and loving in their roles as parents than working-class parents are.
C. a child is more likely to think and act independently if parents have jobs in which they think and act independently.
D. children of middle-class parents are more likely to support liberal causes than children of working-class parents are.

5. The author’s main purpose is to _____
A. entertain readers with descriptions of the impact of social class and birth order on children.
B. persuade readers that people should treat their children equally.
C. mock the laterborns.
D. inform readers of how social class and birth order affect child rearing.

(II)

A social policy that might reduce costs and help get doctors to the poor, where they are needed the most, would be to overproduce physicians. The government could encourage the opening of new medical schools. It could either finance them, or, if the schools are turned over to investors, offer tax breaks. I suggest that we modify a system that Mexico has. In return for spending a specified amount of time in areas where there is a doctor shortage, students could go to college and medical school free of charge. They would also be paid a monthly salary. I suggest that new physicians be required to give four years back for the eight that they spend in college and medical training. These graduates would not be given their final certification until they have completed those four years. During these years of service, the government would pay for their medical malpractice insurance and pay them a salary equal to the average U.S. wage.

Not only would such a program help to get doctors to the areas where the need is the greatest, but it would also increase competition among doctors. Currently, the American Medical Association stifles competition by limiting the number of medical graduates. If more doctors graduated, patients would have a greater choice of physicians. As competition among doctors grew, doctors would likely reduce their prices, and the rise in medical costs would slow. The waiting period in doctors’ offices would also lessen as overcrowding and over scheduling decreased. If patients have more choice, some of the more incompetent physicians would be driven out of medicine. Communities that have not been able to lure a physician to their town should be able to recruit physicians.

The outcry of physicians to such a proposal would be loud, for their income would drop as prices for their services fell. The physicians’ “labor union” (or more accurately, their business organization), the American Medical Association, would mobilize to fight such a proposal. By controlling the nation’s medical schools, the AMA limits the supply of physicians, guaranteeing high medical costs. An oversupply is not in the interest of this powerful monopoly.

Questions 6-10
6. According to the selection, those who attend medical school free of charge should agree to _____
A. work at reduced wages for a period of ten years.
B. work overtime to reduce the waiting period in their offices.
C. work for four years in areas where there is a doctor shortage.
D. supervise other doctors free of charge.

7. The author suggests that the American Medical Association doesn’t wish to see an increase in the number of doctors because _____
A. it believes that if more people became doctors, there would be a greater risk of some of them being incompetent.
B. the amount that doctors could charge patients would go down.
C. it’s too costly to build new medical schools.
D. there is already an overabundance of doctors in the United States.

8. The tone of the third paragraph can be described as _____
A. objective.
B. fearful.
C. admiring.
D. critical.

9. We infer from the passage that _____
A. Mexican doctors are inferior to American doctors.
B. there are actually very few incompetent physicians.
C. new physicians usually don’t want to work in poor communities.
D. the American Medical Association is no longer as powerful as it once was.

10. The author implies that the American Medical Association _____
A. looks out for the interests of physicians at the expense of most Americans.
B. is a well-respected business organization.
C. has the best interests of the American people in mind.
D. will back down during a battle to increase the supply of physicians in America.

(III)

How are US kids and teens reading nowadays? According to The Kids and Family Reading Report, a US national survey of children ages 5-17 and their parents, the time kids spend reading for fun declines sharply after age 8 and continues to drop off through the teen years. The survey was released in June 2006 by Yankelovich, a leader in consumer trends tracking, and Scholastic, the global children’s publishing, education and media company. While 44% of kids between the ages of 5-8 years old are high frequency readers (reading for fun every day), only 29% of the 9-11 year olds are. For 12-14 year olds, the proportion drops to 25%; only 16% of the 15-17 year olds are high frequency readers.
The study also finds that parents can have a direct impact on their kids’ reading attitudes and behaviors, especially by reading more frequently themselves and by helping kids find books they like. Lisa Holton, President Scholastic Book Fairs and Trade Publishing, states, “Parents excel when it comes to introducing their very young children to beautiful picture books and bedtime stories, but when their kids start reading independently, parents need to become more, not less, involved.” The importance of parents as reading role models is evidenced by the fact that children of high frequency readers are far more likely to read for fun every day than children whose parents are not high frequency readers. Whether or not parents are high frequency readers themselves, they can positively impact kids’ reading habits. Kids who are high frequency readers are more than twice as likely as low frequency readers to cite their parents as a top source of ideas for good books to read (21% vs. 8%). Kids who are low frequency readers are more inclined to rely on their teachers, friends, librarians and television to help them find books to read than on their parents.

What are parents’ opinions about reading? Almost three-quarters of parents surveyed (74%) say they value reading as the most important skill for a child to develop—followed by critical thinking (49%), math (46%), social (46%) and computer (27%) skills. While two-thirds of parents agree that strong reading skills are critical to future success and 80% say it is very important for kids to read books for fun outside of school, only 21% of parents identify themselves as high frequency readers (reading every day).

While nearly all kids surveyed enjoy reading books for fun, kids respond that the number one reason they do not read more is that they cannot find books they like. Parents, on the other hand, say they think kids, especially older ones, are not reading more because of too much homework. Interestingly, kids feel reading is important to their future success. Nearly two-thirds of kids surveyed agree that they have to be a strong reader to get into a good college (64%) and that being a strong reader will help them get a good job when they are older (63%).

Want to get more information about *The Kids and Family Reading Report*? You may visit the publishing company’s website to read more details.

**Questions 11-15**

11. About *The Kids and Family Reading Report*, which is **TRUE**?
   A. The Scholastic company conducted this survey.
   B. Yankelovich released the survey.
   C. Lisa Holton led her company to conduct the survey.
   D. The survey was done by two companies.

12. What are the kids’ and teens’ ideas about reading?
A. The readings assigned by their teachers are good for their future.
B. Reading can help them have future success.
C. Reading become less important when they are teens.
D. Parents only impact their children’s reading habits when they are very young.

13. How can parents influence their children’s reading habits?
A. Parents’ suggestions will not influence children’s selection of good books.
B. When kids become independent readers, parents will change their roles to get less involved in their kids’ reading.
C. Parents who are high frequency readers will influence their children to be high frequency readers.
D. Children who are low frequency readers are more inclined to rely on their parents to help them to find books to read.

14. Regarding the parents’ opinions about reading, which is **TRUE**?
A. More than half of the parents value reading as the most important skill for children to develop.
B. Forty-nine percent of the parents think critical thinking skill is the most important skill while children are reading.
C. Most of the parents do not think it important for children to read for fun outside school.
D. Parents have the same idea as their children that too much homework hinders children’s reading outside school.

15. What is the number one reason that children do not read more while they are growing older?
A. They cannot find books they like.
B. Their parents do not allow them to read too much for fun.
C. Their teachers give them too much homework and they do not have much free time for reading.
D. They need to spend more time preparing for their tests to go to colleges.

**IV. Translation (20 分，每小題 5 分):** For questions 1 and 2, translate the sentences into English. For questions 3 and 4, translate the sentences into Chinese.

1. 其實，大學期間的學習過程，培養的是學習能力。只要具備了這種能力，即使從事的是全新的工作，也能在邊做邊學的過程中，獲取足夠的知識與經驗。
2. 教育可以是打破貧窮的循環。它是確保每個小孩有機會了解到人生有美夢的關鍵。

3. We live in a world where what you earn depends on what you can learn, where the average eighteen-year-old will change jobs eight times in a lifetime, and where none of us can promise any of you that what you do for a living is absolutely safe from now on. (From Bill Clinton, forty-second president of the United States)

4. After all, what’s a life, anyway? We’re born, we live a little while, we die. A spider’s life can’t help being something of a mess, with all this trapping and eating flies. By helping you, perhaps I was trying to lift up my life a trifle. Heaven knows anyone’s life can stand a little of that. (From E. B. White, Charlotte’s Web, p. 164.)