I. Vocabulary: Choose the best meaning for the all-capitalized word in each question. (20%)

1. Moore has done an UMIMPEACHABLE job of dealing with his divorce. He has remained on civil terms with his former wife her family, discussed the arrangements reasonably, and also kept the children’s welfare in mind. (A. rapid  B. self-centered  C. beyond criticism  D. peachy)

2. The Queen in the children’s fantasy story Through the Looking Glass says, “Sometimes I’ve believed as many as six impossible things before breakfast.” That’s a perfect description of a CREDULOUS person. (A. doubting  B. able to accomplish great things  C. believing too readily  D. incredible)

3. The fraternity house was a CONVIVIAL place, too much so for Luis, who moved out because all the social life was getting in the way of his studies. (A. serious-minded  B. friendly and lively  C. stubborn  D. absent-minded)

4. Jonathan Swift was the author of A Modest Proposal, a SATIRICAL masterpiece in which he criticizes his country’s attitude toward the poor by sarcastically suggesting that poor children be used as food for the rich. (A. mocking  B. humorless  C. ancient  D. theatrical)

5. The stock market was VOLATILE all year. The economists couldn’t predict it or make any sense of it. (A. profitable  B. unstable  C. unmoving  D. violent)

6. It is not CIRCUMSPECT to let your present employer know you are hunting for a new job. Otherwise, he or she might let you go before you find another position. (A. cautious  B. mannerly  C. straightforward  D. circumscribed)

7. The Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius, who was also a philosopher, said, “All is EPHEMERAL—fame and the famous as well.” It’s often worthwhile to remember that nothing lasts forever. (A. fleeting  B. glorious  C. worthwhile  D. episodic)

8. A bumper sticker reads “Live simply so that others may simply live.” It reminds us to be ABSTEMIOUS in order that others will have their share of the world’s resources. (A. self-educated  B. self-indulgent  C. self-denying  D. self-confident)

9. In Dickens’s short novel A Christmas Carol, the miserly, cruel Ebenezer Scrooge is transformed from a MISANTHROPE into a sociable man. (A. popular host  B. person who dislikes people  C. very poor person  D. miscellaneous)

10. Harold Stassen, once governor of Minnesota, was also an INDEFATIGABLE candidate for
president of the United States. He ran for the office an astonishing seven times. (A. reluctant B. successful C. indecisive D. untiring)

II. Grammar (20%)
1. A report shows that U.S. adults are sleeping less than they did two decades ago, ___ few people feeling well-rested all the time. (A. leave B. leaving C. left D. to leave)
2. According to a research report, ___ people in the U.S. have chronic sleep and wakefulness disorders. (A. an estimate 50-70 million B. an estimating 50-70 millions C. an estimated 50-70 million D. estimating 50-70 million)
3. A lot of animals are in danger. Much of the carnage of elephants, giraffes, and tigers ___ uncaring hunters. (A. must commit by B. must be committed by C. must have committed D. must have been committed by)
4. According to a study carried out in the last quarter by the Association of European Airlines, British Airways ___. (A. was the carrier most likely to lose bags among its European competitors B. was the carrier likely to lose bags among its European competitors C. were the carrier most likely to lose bags among its European competitors D. was the carrier most like to lose bags among its European competitors)
5. Those who favor the new law say that the present law does not set spending limits on lobbyists’ gifts to politicians, nor ___ statewide funds. (A. it limits B. limits it C. does it limit D. does it)
6. In a country with so many people ___, the authorities are also well aware of the potential for social unrest should prices continue to soar. (a. have struggled to make ends meet b. struggle to make ends meet c. struggled to make ends meet d. struggling to make ends meet)
7. Martha left us. I wish I ___ her better. I don’t know why she thought I was not nice to her. (A. know B. knew C. had known D. were to know)
8. Speech consists not merely of sounds but ___ that follow various structural patterns. (A. of organized sound patterns B. organized sound patterns C. that sound patterns are organized D. in organizing sound patterns)
9. Rarely ___ remove the entire root of a dandelion because of its length and sturdiness. (A. the casual gardener B. can the casual gardener C. the casual gardener will D. does the casual gardener’s)
10. Choose a correct sentence.
   A. The state seal still used in Massachusetts was designed by Paul Revere, who also designed the first Continental currency.
   B. The state seal still uses in Massachusetts was designed by Paul Revere, who also designed the first Continental currency.
   C. The state seal still uses in Massachusetts was designed by Paul Revere who also designed the first Continental currency.
   D. The state seal still used in Massachusetts was designed by Paul Revere who also designed the first Continental currency.
III. Reading Comprehension (40%)

Part A

Martin Luther King, Jr. dreamed of a world of equality for all. On the evening of April 4, 1968, he was assassinated on the balcony of a Memphis hotel, leaving the civil rights movement to forge its own path. Just before his assassination, King spoke of the promised land of equality. “I might not get to the promised land with you. But one day we will get to the promised land,” he said. Looking back, forty years after his assassination, there is little doubt that some of Martin Luther King Jr.’s dreams have come true. There is a definable black middle class—African-Americans excelling in every profession, from arts to sciences—and there are many more minority elected and appointed officials. Could King have imagined Oprah as one of the powerful women in media, Will Smith as the top box office draw in Hollywood, noted heart surgeon Ben Carson, lawyers, and astronauts, and Obama leading in the race for the Democratic presidential nomination? But for all the progress, there are painful truths about a significant segment of black America. And we are left to ponder: what might King think? How would King react if he knew that many young people, especially blacks, were dropping out school? In many major cities, less than half of students graduate. And according to national statistics, blacks drop out at double the rate of their white counterparts. What would King think about blacks dying of homicide at six times the rate of white Americans? What would King think about the stunning number of African-Americans in jail or on parole? Blacks make up 13 percent of the nation’s population, but are nearly 40 percent of those incarcerated. The rate of AIDS in the black community is 10 times that of whites. Eight percent of whites are poor in this country, while 24 percent of blacks live in poverty—three times more.

What would King think? The promised land. One day. But not yet.

Questions 1-3

1. What type of person was not given as an example of a successful black American in the passage?
   A. A famous heart surgeon
   B. A female appointed official in politics
   C. A female celebrity in the US media
   D. A black man nominated for the presidential election

2. What types of statistics were not reported regarding the black American in the US society?
   A. Crimes
   B. Poverty
   C. Unsuccessful students
   D. Successful black Americans

3. What does the author imply?
   A. Those good days in the promised have passed.
   B. There is nothing to support that King’s dream can come true.
   C. People have a lot to strive for the promised land depicted by King.
D. A black American as the president of the US will fulfill King’s dream of the promised land.

Part B

UNICEF (the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund), the world’s leading children’s organization, is on the ground in over 150 countries and territories to help children survive and thrive, from early childhood through adolescence. It is funded entirely by the voluntary contributions of individuals, businesses, foundations and governments.

Over the last six decades, UNICEF has cultivated policy positions on a wide range of issues that affect children. One of the focus areas is basic education and gender equality. UNICEF emphasizes that education is a basic human right, vital to personal and societal development and well being. Children who are denied this right are more vulnerable to poverty, disease, exploitation, abuse and trafficking. Children who get an education are more likely to contribute fully to political, economic and social life. In the 2001-2002 school year, some 115 million children of primary-school age were not in school—two thirds of them girls. Girls who do not get an education are more likely to marry young, die in childbirth, and be excluded from decisions affecting them and their families. Educated girls grow up to be mothers whose children are more likely to receive better nutrition and care and go to school. They will be better able to protect themselves and their children.

According to current estimates, 77 million eligible children are not enrolled in school and many of those enrolled do not attend. Many barriers stand in the way of children’s schooling, from unaffordable fees and lack of basic facilities, to discrimination and low quality education. These are often compounded by negative cultural practices and the threats of natural disasters and civil conflicts. To address some of these constraints, UNICEF works with its partners to help children start school at the right age, reduce gender-based and other disparities, improve educational quality and ensure that education is restored in emergency and post-conflict situations. UNICEF also supports national policies that promote free and compulsory quality education in child-friendly schools that provide safe, healthy and gender-sensitive learning environments including health and nutrition services, and safe water and sanitation. As the world celebrates Global Action Week on Education, UNICEF urges donors and governments to keep their promises on education.

Questions 4-7

4. About UNICEF, which is TRUE?
A. It was founded in the United States.
B. Its funds are from governments in the United Nations.
C. Its mission is to help children around the world to live a better life.
D. It has been founded for about six years.

5. According to this passage, which of the following is NOT TRUE about education?
A. Education helps children protect themselves from fatally serious diseases.
B. Education will help children to have active roles in the political society.
C. As the educated children grow up, they will have better knowledge to raise their children.
D. Children without education are more likely to deal with drugs illegally.

6. Regarding children not enrolled or attending school, which of the following is NOT an obstacle mentioned in the passage?
A. Children and their families cannot afford the tuitions.
B. School facilities might be insufficient.
C. Sometimes catastrophe may prevent children from normal schooling.
D. Some children live in too remote areas and they are lack of transportation to go to school.

7. How does UNICEF work to help children?
A. It seeks for donations from celebrities to help poverty countries.
B. It works with its partners to help children in disaster areas rebuild their homes and schools.
C. It helps children to receive extended years of compulsory education.
D. It works to reduce gender discrimination and promote gender equality and education.

Part C

Christopher Columbus’s voyages of discovery were part of the expansion of the Old World that eventually took European settlers and European ways of life all over the globe. He and other early European explorers were trying to reach Asia and the fabled wealth of Cathay by sailing west. Having greatly underestimated the circumference of the globe, they triumphantly assumed, upon landing far across the Atlantis, that Asia was what they had found. It took some time for the truth to sink in.

Columbus set off from Spain with his three little cockleshell ships in the summer of 1492 and made landfalls in the Bahamas, Cuba, and the island of Hispaniola (now Santo Domingo). There he left a few men to make a settlement from which trade relations would be opened with China, which was obviously close to hand. In three subsequent voyages, Columbus discovered more of Cuba, which he decided was China, touched the South American mainland coast, which he took to be the shore of the earthly paradise, and finally explored some of the Central American coast.

When he died in 1506, he was still sure he had reached Asia. He had discovered the New World, but without realizing it.

By this time another Italian sea dog, John Cabot, in the service of King Henry VII of England, had crossed the Atlantic in 1497 to reach Newfoundland, which he thought was the northeastern tip of Asia. In 1499 a Florentine named Amerigo Vespucci set out from Spain on a voyage that took him to the mouth of the Amazon. He too thought it was Asia, but within a few years revised his opinion and claimed to have found a new world. A German writer gave it his name as a compliment.

All was still far from clear, however, and the new land across the sea continued to attract explorers who were hoping to find huge riches and fabulous marvels. In 1509, the Spanish adventurer Juan Ponce de Leon conquered Puerto Rico and then set off with an expedition to find the mythical Foundation of Eternal Youth. He actually found Florida.

These blind probing in quest of wonders opened the way to the discovery and settlement of the
new continents, as the civilization of Europe found a whole fresh and revitalizing arena in the Americans.

Questions 8-10
8. About Columbus, which of the following is TRUE?
A. Columbus triumphantly discovered the New World, Asia during his first voyage.
B. Columbus died on the third voyage to the New World.
C. Columbus made four voyages to China.
D. Columbus explored the Central America and the South America.

9. Which of the following is TRUE?
A. None of the explorers discovered Asia.
B. Florida was discovered earlier than Newfoundland.
C. The mouth of Amazon was mistaken as China.
D. In 1499, the new land was found by Amerigo Vespucci.

10. Why did the explorers set out to find the New World?
A. To search for more slaves to work
B. To search for treasures and wonders
C. To fight with the opponent for more territory
D. To find out that the earth was round

Part D
Before conducting business with a U.S. company or firm, it is important to familiarize yourself with U.S. business practices and customs. Customs can change drastically from country to country. This is true for business-related customs as well. It is important to understand cultural differences when doing business with other countries because cultural misunderstandings can lead to serious problems.

In general, businesspeople in the U.S. tend to be informal and will use first names almost immediately. Both on the phone and in person, people will address one another by their first names after initial introductions are made. If you come from a country where last names are used, it is important to remember that using the first name in the U.S. is not meant to be a sign of disrespect. It is meant to show that you are comfortable with someone and ready to do business with them.

Conducting business over the phone is very common in the United States. Conference calls (calls involving more than two people) may sometimes last up to an hour and involve several participants in different locations. Often, conference calls can lead to important business decisions and agreements. Face-to-face meetings are not as important as they are in Latin America, Europe, or Asia, where business is conducted in person and the phone is used mainly to set up appointments.

Unlike in many other countries, where business meetings often start slowly, North Americans prefer to get to the point. After some preliminary “small talk”—about the weather, the flight, sports,
etc.—a U.S. executive will get right down to business. Formalities are minimal, and business meetings are focused on business matters. While in some cultures it is important to speak in a verbose manner (using lots of words), North Americans usually prefer simple, direct communication. A U.S. businessperson is not afraid to express his or her opinion or to say “no.” In some cultures such direct communication may be considered rude, but not in the United States—people usually say exactly what is on their minds.

Usually, business in the United States is conducted at an extremely fast pace. Business decisions in the U.S. tend to be made quickly. The sooner something is decided, the better. While in some countries it may take several meetings to bring negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion, North Americans are used to making up their minds quickly and decisively. Even on the phone, it is not uncommon to make oral agreements which will later be followed by written statements. U.S. business culture tends to focus on direct actions that lead to a goal. At the end of a conference call or meeting, be prepared for specific follow-up steps, such as arranging a phone call or a meeting, sending and reviewing a proposal, or signing final agreements.

Punctuality is very important in the United States. If you set up a conference call or face-to-face meeting at a specific time, you should be available at that time. If you need to reschedule a call or a meeting, make sure to notify your contact in advance. Definitely call your contact if you are running late. Also, North Americans take deadlines and commitments very seriously. If they say they will do something or deliver something on time, it will usually be done. Foreign business people should also take deadlines seriously when dealing with U.S. companies or businesspeople. If they promise to deliver something, they should make sure it is done on time. If for some reason a proposal or product will not be delivered on time, it is best to call in advance with a clear explanation of the problem, as well as the specific time it will be completed.

Of course, specific practices vary from person to person, but keeping those points in mind will help you conduct business effectively with your U.S. customers, partners, and colleagues.

Questions 11-20

11. Which of the following is TRUE?
A. Business culture is more or less the same everywhere.
B. Businesspeople in the U.S. are usually informal.
C. Business in the U.S. is conducted mostly in person.
D. Business decisions and negotiations happen in U.S. companies with considerable length of time.

12. You have a business meeting with Helen Sloan in Orlando, Florida. You will probably call her ___ after initial introductions are made.
A. Helen.
B. ma’am.
C. Ms. Sloan.
D. Sloan.
13. You have an 8:00 a.m. meeting at a hotel in San Jose, California. You should arrive at
A. 7:00 a.m.
B. 8:15 a.m.
C. 8:05 a.m.
D. 7:55 a.m.

14. You have a conference call scheduled at 3:00 with some executives in Albany, New York, but
you can't call in until 3:15. You should
A. cancel the conference call.
B. not do anything—it's only a telephone meeting, so it's acceptable to be late.
C. call ahead of time to let them know you will be late and ask if they would like to reschedule.
D. ask your secretary to take your place before you are available at 3:15.

15. If you make a proposal and a U.S. businessperson says "no," which means ___
A. You may bring negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion.
B. He is a simple man.
C. He does not like the proposal indeed.
D. He is rude.

16. You have a project for a Minnesota-based company due on Friday. You won't be able to deliver
it until Monday. You should
A. call ahead and explain why the project will be late.
B. deliver the project on Monday with no explanation.
C. call and tell the company that the project will be delivered on Monday.
D. call and tell the company that the project will be delivered on Friday.

17. We infer from the passage that ___
A. Face-to-face meetings are not important in Latin America, Europe, or Asia.
B. Conference calls may involve several participants in different locations.
C. Conference calls are very efficient so they may end quickly.
D. Even on the phone, it is not uncommon to make oral agreements which would not necessarily be
followed by written statements.

18. Which of the following one is not recruited as "small talk?"
A. Hail yesterday
B. Wang Chien-ming, the baseball player
C. Jet lag
D. Bargained price

19. At the end of a conference call or meeting, be prepared for specific follow-up steps. One of the
least possible activities might be___
A. making further appointments.
B. reviewing a proposal.
C. scribing the memorandum.
D. celebrating with no restraint.

20. **Punctuality** is very important in the United States. The underlined word means ___
A. Acupuncture.
B. happening at the time agreed on.
C. punch in time.
D. “It’s about time.”

**IV. Translation:** For questions 1 and 2, translate the sentences into Chinese. (10%) For questions 3 and 4, translate the sentences into English. (10%)

1. In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since. "Whenever you feel like criticizing any one," he told me, "just remember that all the people in this world haven't had the advantages that you've had." (F. Scott Fitzgerald’s *The Great Gatsby*, 1925)

2. It seems to me that classrooms can be thought of as arenas of confusion where teachers are struggling gladiators of ambiguity. Just when we think we have anticipated every eventuality, something unexpected happens that elicits new responses and causes us to question our assumptions of good practice.

3. 這是一場非比尋常的大選。但正如上帝其他不可預期的安排，這場好不容易打破的僵局，帶領我們走向新共識，因為選舉結果的難分軒轎，反而提醒我們，我們是擁有相同歷史與命運的同胞。(Al Gore’s Concession Speech, 2000)

4. 如果能自由地去嘗試新事物、體驗未知的世界、及面對自己的恐懼過一生，那該有多棒。對大人來說要跨出那一步去冒那些險，是困難的；但孩子們就比較願意拋開顧忌去真正地過生活。