Part I CHOOSE THE BEST WORD TO COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE
(2 points each)

1. Strongest quake in over 200 years hit Haiti; many _________.
   A. tripped  B. trap  C. trapped  D. trip

2. Dazed and injured Haitians sat on darkened streets ________ for help.
   A. pleading  B. pleasing  C. leading  D. causing

3. Aftershocks ________ the city as residents covered in dust clawed out of debris.
   A. harm  B. hurt  C. rated  D. rattled

4. President Ma Ying-jeou gave ________ of giving immediate assistance to Haiti.
   A. construct  B. constructing  C. instruction  D. destruction

5. Google Inc ________ to quit China, the world’s biggest Internet market.
   A. threatened  B. threat  C. treat  D. threats

6. A ________ object from space is about to whiz close by Earth on Wednesday.
   A. quickly  B. brighten  C. mystery  D. unknowing

7. “Avatar” is wooing ________ worldwide with visually dazzling landscapes.
   A. looks  B. audio  C. audiences  D. singers

8. It was clear tens of thousands lost their homes and many ________ in collapsed buildings.
   A. perished  B. publish  C. vanishing  D. appear

9. Baseball bearing the autographs of troubled players are no longer ________ giveaways.
   A. applying  B. appropriate  C. perspire  D. mere

10. South Korea and the U.S. rejected North Korea’s ________ to start peace talks.
    A. propose  B. proposes  C. proposing  D. proposal

11. LG’s ________ jumped 18% last year, and net profits rose 33%.
    A. avenues  B. revenues  C. company  D. factories

12. They are nutritionally healthy, the only ________ being fairly low caloric intake.
    A. shortfall  B. profit  C. income  D. edible

13. An activity that is not permitted by law is an ________ activity.
    A. legal  B. lawful  C. illegal  D. beagle

14. A document that is authentic and official is a ________ document.
    A. various  B. varied  C. identify  D. valid

15. Men touch other people far less ________ than women do.
    A. frequent  B. frequency  C. frequently  D. quick

16. They emphasis ________ sending and receiving accurate messages directly.
    A. on  B. at  C. for  D. in

17. Listening is perhaps the first skill ________ because an infant must listen before it can speak.
    A. learn  B. learning  C. learns  D. learned

18. He had tried several times, but he finally gave ________.
    A. up  B. for  C. at  D. to
19. He has a very _________ attitude to his work. He is not interested in trying to do it well.
   A. aspect  B. pilot  C. pursue  D. negative

20. He has been her constant _________ for the last four months.
   A. companion  B. phone  C. comply  D. compass

21. No one lives with Rosa in her apartment. She lives _________.
   A. lonely  B. only  C. together  D. alone

22. When teachers speak too softly and rapidly, it is _________ for their students to understand them.
   A. easy  B. little  C. different  D. difficult

23. In many cultures, women do most of the _________. For example, they clean the floors and wash the clothes for their families.
   A. farming  B. homework  C. housework  D. cooking

24. Mr. Lee’s restaurant is successful because he always waits on his ________ politely and serves them wonderful meals.
   A. customs  B. customers  C. consumers  D. users

25. In a basketball game, two teams _________ against each other to score points by throwing a ball into a basket.
   A. compete  B. cooperate  C. complete  D. exercise

26. In this country doctors usually have high _________, or position in the society.
   A. profession  B. situation  C. state  D. status

27. Many companies in the computer industry were started by very young people. For example, Bill Gates was only twenty years old when he and Paul Allen _________ the Microsoft Corporation in 1975.
   A. based  B. discovered  C. located  D. founded

28. _________ up to 20% is customary in U.S. restaurants. Some places even add 15% to the bill for all parties of six or more.
   A. Waiting  B. Tipping  C. Buying  D. Eating

29. I wouldn’t go to the new mall just yet. If you can _________ another week or two, until the Grand Opening is over, the crowds will be much more manageable.
   A. hold out  B. hold up  C. wait on  D. hold onto

30. Our _________ composition is designed to handle a low fat diet.
   A. gene  B. genetic  C. body  D. health

31. A _________ is set of instructions that tell you how to cook something.
   A. receive  B. recipe  C. reception  D. require

32. What _________ do you use when judging the quality of a student’s work.
   A. critics  B. criteria  C. credit  D. quality

33. These are two large groups of people with _________ different beliefs and cultures.
   A. radically  B. radiate  C. rare  D. secure

34. The _________ is excellent in this restaurant.
   A. cooker  B. cuisine  C. style  D. cooking

35. A _________ is one of the things that affects an event, decision, or situation.
   A. fact  B. factory  C. fair  D. factor
Part 2. READ EACH PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BELOW IT.
(2 points each)

Reading Passage 1: After a cold, snowy winter many people look forward to the long hot days of summer. The normal heat of summer can be pleasant. However, it is important to be aware that excessive—that is, too much—heat can be dangerous. There are other summer weather dangers, for example, tornadoes, lightning, and floods, but excessive heat kills more people each year than any of these. According to meteorologists (weather scientists), a heat wave is a period of excessive heat that lasts two days or more. A heat wave stresses people and can cause illnesses. These illnesses include heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke. The people who are at the greatest risk during heat waves are the elderly, babies, and those with serious diseases.

High humidity (moisture in the air) can make the effects of heat even more harmful. As humidity increases, the air seems warmer than it actually is because it’s more difficult for the body to cool itself through the evaporation of perspiration. During heat waves, meteorologists use the heat index to determine the level of danger. The heat index measures how hot it really feels when high humidity is added to the actual air temperature. As an example, if the air temperature is 95°F (Fahrenheit) and the humidity is 35%, the heat index is 98°F. But if the air temperature is 95°F and the humidity is 70%, the heat index is 124°F. Doctors say that even young, healthy people can die of heat stroke if they exercise outside when the heat index is high. During a heat wave, it’s best to take it easy, drink plenty of water, and stay out of the heat as much as possible.

36. The main idea of the first paragraph is that ________.
(A) people look forward to the long hot days of summer
(B) too much heat can have dangerous effects
(C) tornadoes, lightning, and floods are dangerous
(D) meteorologists can define heat waves

37. The main idea of the second paragraph is that ________.
(A) humidity is moisture in the air
(B) meteorologists use the heat index during heat waves
(C) high humidity increases the danger of high air temperatures
(D) it’s important to stay inside during a heat wave

38. The word excessive means ________.
(A) too much
(B) important
(C) long
(D) coming in waves

39. In the passage, lightning is mentioned as an example of ________.
(A) excessive heat
(B) a storm
(C) a stress on people
(D) a summer weather danger

40. A meteorologist is ________.
(A) a doctor
(B) a weather scientist
41. The heat index measures ________.
   (A) the amount of moisture in the air
   (B) air temperature
   (C) a person’s body temperature
   (D) the temperature the body feels when heat and humidity are combined

42. Based on the information in the passage, which statement is true?
   (A) Young, healthy people are more likely to die from excessive heat than elderly people are.
   (B) The elder, babies, and people with serious diseases are most likely to die from excessive heat, but it can kill young, healthy people, too.
   (C) Perspiration is a dangerous effect of excessive heat.
   (D) All heat waves include high humidity

43. Why did the author write this passage?
   (A) To warn people about the dangers of excessive heat and give suggestions about avoiding them.
   (B) To give people useful information about the weather in the summer.
   (C) To describe the work of meteorologists and their use of the heat index.
   (D) To let people know how the body can cool itself naturally.

**Reading Passage II:** The range and quality of human emotions are potentially the same for all human groups. In the course of growing up in a particular culture, the range narrows and becomes shaped into a pattern. Fear, love, anger, hostility, shame, guilt, grief, joy, or indifference become channeled by culture so that they appear in different situations, against different objects and persons, or hardly appear at all. Each culture selects, elaborates, and emphasizes certain feelings about the self, others, indirect ways, verbally and nonverbally. For example, a boy who learns not to cry may have been told that crying is only for girls, but he is also surrounded by males who do not cry. Both experiences help in the inner responses to situations.

Because human emotions are felt to be “natural,” part of “human nature,” they are sometimes believed to be the same in every human society. We have lost sight of the tremendous role culture plays in shaping our emotions. For instance, Americans consider it natural for a mother to love her child, for an individual to be jealous of another’s success, for people to be sad when someone dies, Americans project these emotions, which they have been trained to feel, onto people in other culture. The “naturalness” of these emotions leads Americans to see them as inevitable causes for certain kinds of behavior. Americans explain war by humanity’s natural aggression, view marriage as the natural result of romantic love, see motherhood as the natural expression of the maternal instinct, and free enterprise and capitalism as the inevitable expression of a natural desire to get ahead in the world.

Americans consider these emotional responses as natural and responses that differ as unnatural.

44. As a baby, our range and quality of human emotion are _______.
   (A) in patterns
   (B) narrowed
   (C) similar
   (D) potentially different
45. Whether we show our emotion or not is conditioned by _____.
   (A) our culture  
   (B) our nonverbal social instruction  
   (C) our behavior pattern  
   (D) our instinct

46. What does “we have lost sight of the cultural role in shaping our emotion” mean?
   (A) We are legally blinded.  
   (B) We have a narrow eyesight of culture because we only see the important things.  
   (C) We know exactly where culture is and it is properly placed.  
   (D) We forget about how important culture plays in shaping our emotion.

47. What is the misunderstanding of many people believe in human emotion?
   (A) All human emotions are similar.  
   (B) All human emotions are contradicting.  
   (C) All human emotions are dependent upon situations.  
   (D) All human emotions are culturally conditioned.

48. Which one of the following behavior is not what Americans would consider as natural?
   (A) To feel jealous of others’ success.  
   (B) To feel humble when someone praises you.  
   (C) To feel sad when someone dies.  
   (D) To loves her child.

49. Based on the “naturalness,” Americans would explain war as _____.
   (A) solution to population over-explosion problem  
   (B) resolution to a historical dispute  
   (C) miscommunication between the two parties  
   (D) human nature of attacking others

50. The “naturalness” makes Americans believe that marriage is _____.
   (A) the natural result of maternal love  
   (B) the natural result of a romantic love  
   (C) the natural result of brotherly love  
   (D) the natural result of humanity love