

I. **Vocabulary (20%)**: Please choose the most appropriate item to complete the following sentences.

1. Overfishing is reaching \_\_\_(1)\_\_\_ levels. According to a recent study, stocks of the biggest predatory species, such as tuna and swordfish, may have fallen by 90% since the 1950s.  
(A) egalitarian (B) concluding (C) catastrophic (D) soothing
2. A lot of people rely on fish as part of their regular diet. About 3 billion of the Earth's inhabitants get a fifth or more of their \_\_\_(2)\_\_\_ from fish—which means that fish are a bigger source of the stuff than beef is.  
(A) preservation (B) probation (C) protection (D) protein
3. The difficulty is, in part, a consequence of the problem known as the tragedy of the commons, whereby a commonly held resource is over-exploited. Governments, in thrall to fishing lobbies which are more concerned with making money today than preserving fish stocks for the future, set unrealistic quotas, and there is a lot of illegal fishing too, conducted without \_\_\_(3)\_\_\_ in controlled waters.  
(A) permission (B) hermits (C) promiscuity (D) promotion
4. The Pew Charitable Trusts, an American research group, estimates that one fish in five sold in a shop or served in a restaurant has been caught illegally. That \_\_\_(4)\_\_\_ 26m tons of fishes a year, worth more than \$23 billion.  
(A) compares to (B) amounts to (C) adheres to (D) abides by
5. Until now, trying to stop this illegal trade has been more or less futile. The oceans are vast. Navies and coastguard patrols are small. Even finding those who are up to no good has been hard. That, though, is changing through the use of “bid data.” It is now feasible to synthesise information from sources such as radio transponders and satellite observations, in order to track every ocean-going \_\_\_(5)\_\_\_ that is, or might be, a fishing boat.  
(A) missile (B) vaseline (C) vase (D) vessel
6. The march in Paris after the massacre at *Charlie Hebdo* was supposed to display international solidarity over the right of free \_\_\_(6)\_\_\_.  
(A) extinction (B) expression (C) express (D) exclusion
7. Terrorism was the main issue in the Paris attacks, which targeted a kosher shop as well as a magazine. But the subsidiary row they ignited—about the parameters of free speech—has been stoked rather than soothed by their aftermath, and continues to \_\_\_(7)\_\_\_ the world.  
(A) peel (B) roil (C) spoil (D) nail

8. When the candidates for the Republican presidential nomination line up on stage for their first debate in August, there may be three contenders whose fathers also ran for president. Whoever wins may face the wife of a former president next year. It is odd that a country founded on the principle of hostility to inherited status should be so \_\_\_(8)\_\_\_ of dynasties.  
(A) tolerant (B) ignorant (C) detestable (D) vulnerable
9. Thomas Jefferson drew a distinction between a natural aristocracy of the virtuous and talented, which was a blessing to a nation, and an \_\_\_(9)\_\_\_ aristocracy found on wealth and birth, which would slowly strangle it.  
(A) allocation (B) arsenal (C) artful (D) artificial
10. Now Americans are beginning to find out, because today's rich increasingly pass on to their children an asset that cannot be fritted away in a few nights at a casino. It is far more useful than wealth, and invulnerable to \_\_\_(10)\_\_\_ tax. It is brains.  
(A) inheritance (B) coherence (C) inhabitant (D) insistence

**II. Grammar (20%):** Select the most appropriate item to complete the following sentences.

11. The rougher \_\_\_\_\_, the less cargo a ship may carry.  
(A) the sea  
(B) is the sea  
(C) of the sea  
(D) to the sea
12. Today's educational policies differ greatly from \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) those are past  
(B) the past  
(C) those of the past  
(D) which are the past
13. The nature of black holes, which are thought to result from the gravitational collapse of giant stars, is \_\_\_\_\_ clearly understood.  
(A) neither  
(B) nor  
(C) none  
(D) not
14. \_\_\_\_\_ the bacteria and protozoans, the virus cannot reproduce itself or digest food.  
(A) Be not like  
(B) Likewise  
(C) Unlike  
(D) Alike

15. The dandelion, \_\_\_\_\_ nearly all of continental North America, can be found unwanted on almost any lawn.  
(A) native to  
(B) being native  
(C) which is native  
(D) native from
16. The gastric juice in the stomach contains two ferments, \_\_\_\_\_ and pepsin.  
(A) being rennin  
(B) which is rennin  
(C) rennin  
(D) other than rennin
17. A historian does not only describe events, but tries to explain \_\_\_\_\_ occur in the first place.  
(A) to what causes them  
(B) what causes them  
(C) to them what causes  
(D) what to cause them
18. \_\_\_\_\_, the Bureau of Indian Affairs is a federal agency intended to safeguard the welfare of American Indians.  
(A) Created in 1824  
(B) In 1824 created  
(C) The creation in 1824  
(D) In 1824 they created
19. No matter how \_\_\_\_\_, many people have escaped from big cities to rural areas.  
(A) inconvenient country may be  
(B) country life may be inconvenient  
(C) may country life be inconvenient  
(D) country life which may be inconvenient
20. Around the hurricane's eye, \_\_\_\_\_, which circle around and rise up high in the atmosphere.  
(A) the hurricane winds swirling  
(B) swirling the hurricane winds  
(C) swirl the hurricane winds  
(D) where the hurricane winds swirl

**III. Cloze (40%):** Please choose the most appropriate item to complete the sentences:

The following are excerpts from Malcolm Gladwell's *David and Goliath: Underdogs, Misfits, and the Art of Battling Giants*, in which he challenges the way we think about obstacles and disadvantages. By referring and reconstructing the Bible story of the shepherd boy and the giant, Gladwell offers a new interpretation of what it means to cope with obvious setbacks in demonstrating how much of what is successful in the world comes out of what looks like suffering and adversity.

**Passage I:**

This is what Goliath was expecting—a warrior like himself to come forward for hand-to-hand \_\_\_(21)\_\_. It never occurred to him that the battle would be fought on anything other than those terms, and he prepared \_\_\_(22)\_\_. To protect himself against blows to the body, he wore an \_\_\_(23)\_\_\_ tunic made up of hundreds of overlapping bronze fishlike scales. It covered his arms and reached to his knees and probably weighed more than a hundred pounds. He had bronze shin guards protecting his legs, with \_\_\_(24)\_\_\_ bronze plates covering his feet. He wore a heavy metal \_\_\_(25)\_\_\_.

21. (A) combat (B) comrade (C) command (D) compensation  
 22. (A) additionally (B) early (C) accordingly (D) previously  
 23. (A) acoustic (B) electrified (C) eccentric (D) elaborate  
 24. (A) accompanied (B) attached (C) appendix (D) apprenticed  
 25. (A) casket (B) helmet (C) costume (D) covenant

**Passage II:**

Goliath had three separate weapons, all \_\_\_(26)\_\_\_ for close combat. He held a thrusting javelin made entirely of bronze, which was capable of \_\_\_(27)\_\_\_ a shield or even armor. He had a sword on his hip. And as his primary option, he carried a special kind of short-range spear with a metal shaft as "thick as a weaver's beam." It had a cord attached to it and an elaborate set of weights that allowed it to be released with extraordinary force and \_\_\_(28)\_\_\_. As the historian Moshe Garsiel writes, "To the Israelites, this extraordinary spear, with its heavy shaft plus long and heavy iron \_\_\_(29)\_\_\_, when hurled by Goliath's strong arm, seemed capable of piercing any bronze \_\_\_(30)\_\_\_ and bronze armor together." Can you see why no Israelite would come forward to fight Goliath?

26. (A) optimzied (B) optional (C) outlawed (D) outcast  
 27. (A) sharpening (B) penalizing (C) penetrating (D) concentrating  
 28. (A) accuracy (B) aperture (C) appointment (D) adaptation  
 29. (A) blasphemy (B) blade (C) bladder (D) blaze  
 30. (A) splendour (B) spectacle (C) shred (D) shield

**Passage III:**

Then David appears. Saul tries to give him his own sword and \_\_\_(31)\_\_\_ so at least he'll have a fighting chance. David refuses. "I cannot walk in these," he says, "for I am \_\_\_(32)\_\_\_ to it." Instead he reaches down and picks up five smooth stone, and puts them in his shoulder bag. Then he \_\_\_(33)\_\_\_ into the valley, carrying his shepherd's staff. Goliath looks at the boy coming toward him and is insulted. He was expecting to do battle with a seasoned warrior. Instead he sees a shepherd—a boy from one of the lowliest of all \_\_\_(34)\_\_\_—who seems to want to use his shepherd's staff as a cudgel against Goliath's sword. "Am I a dog," Goliath says, gesturing at the staff, "that you should come to me with \_\_\_(35)\_\_\_?"

31. (A) anatomy (B) amour (C) amateur (D) armageddon
32. (A) adapted (B) loyal (C) unfaithful (D) unused
33. (A) elated (B) accelerates (C) descends (D) ascends
34. (A) professions (B) portfolios (C) profoundness (D) provisions
35. (A) stables (B) stickers (C) sticks (D) stocks

**Passage IV:**

The following are excerpts from Thomas Piketty's *Capital in the Twenty First Century*.

From the \_\_\_(36)\_\_\_ of the twenty-first century, these types of assets may seem old-fashioned, and it is tempting to \_\_\_(37)\_\_\_ them to the remote and supposedly vanished past, unconnected with the economic and social \_\_\_(38)\_\_\_ of the modern era, in which capital is supposedly more "dynamic." Indeed, the characters in nineteenth-century novels often seem like \_\_\_(39)\_\_\_ of the rentier, a suspect figure in the modern era of democracy and meritocracy. Yet what could be more natural to ask of a capital asset than that it produce a reliable and steady income: that is in fact the goal of a "perfect" capital market as economists define it. It would be quite wrong, in fact, to \_\_\_(40)\_\_\_ that the study of nineteenth-century capital has nothing to teach us today.

36. (A) perspective (B) potential (C) preservation (D) presumption
37. (A) consider (B) consign (C) configure (D) confine
38. (A) remorse (B) realities (C) remembrance (D) replicas
39. (A) assets (B) arsenals (C) archetypes (D) architectures
40. (A) assume (B) allure (C) accredit (D) associate

**IV. Reading Comprehension (20%)** Read the following passages and select the best answer for the questions that follow.

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**Passage I:**

Here is a letter addressed to the Editor of "The Times" Newspaper. Please read the letter and answer the following questions.

SIR,

I traversed this day by steam-boat the space between London and Hangerford Bridges between half-past one and two o'clock; it was low water, and I think the tide must have been near the turn. The appearance and the smell of the water forced themselves at once on my attention. The whole of the river was an opaque pale brown fluid. In order to test the degree of opacity, I tore up some white cards into pieces, moistened them so as to make them sink easily below the surface, and then dropped some of these pieces into the water at every pier the boat came to; before they had sunk an inch below the surface they were indistinguishable, though the sun shone brightly at the time; and when the pieces fell edgeways the lower part was hidden from sight before the upper part was under water. This happened at St. Paul's Wharf, Blackfriars Bridge, Temple Wharf, Southwark Bridge, and Hungerford, and I have no doubt would have occurred further up and down the river. Near the bridges the feculence rolled up in clouds so dense that they were visible at the surface, even in water of this kind.

The smell was very bad, and common to the whole of the water; it was the same as that which now comes up from the gully-holes in the streets; the whole river was for the time a real sewer. Having just returned from out of the country air, I was, perhaps, more affected by it than others; but I do not think I could have gone on to Lambeth or Chelsea, and I was glad to enter the streets for an atmosphere which, except near the sink-holes, I found much sweeter than that on the river.

I have thought it a duty to record these facts, that they may be brought to the attention of those who exercise power or have responsibility in relation to the condition of our river; there's nothing figurative in the words I have employed, or any approach to exaggeration; they are the simple truth. If there be sufficient authority to remove a putrescent pond from the neighbourhood of a few simple dwellings, surely the river which flows for so many miles through London ought not to be allowed to become a fermenting sewer. The condition in which I saw the Thames may perhaps be considered as exceptional, but it ought to be an impossible state, instead of which I fear it is rapidly becoming the general condition. If we neglect this subject, we cannot expect to do so with impunity; nor ought we to be surprised if, ere many years are over, a hot season give us sad proof of the folly of our carelessness.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

M. FARADAY.

Royal Institution, July 7

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41. What is the main idea of this letter?  
(A) The city government should work harder to attract more tourists.  
(B) The smell from the river is unbearable and some actions should be taken.  
(C) Some people abuse their power in making the exceptional general.  
(D) If we neglect this subject, we cannot develop enough impunity.
42. Where does the smell come from?  
(A) Decomposition of animal parts in a local butchery.  
(B) Garbages dumped by football fans in Lambeth or Chelsea.  
(C) Beer breweries near the Blackfriars Bridge.  
(D) The putrefying matters in the river.
43. Which of the following qualities does not describe the condition of the river?  
(A) fermentation  
(B) opacity  
(C) feculence  
(D) impunity
44. What is the purpose of this letter?  
(A) To raise funding for a public campaign.  
(B) To provoke resentment toward people living in London.  
(C) To highlight the urgency of cleansing of the river.  
(D) To signify the contradictory messages of the public opinions.
45. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?  
(A) When the weather gets hotter in summer, the river is going to be more abhorrent.  
(B) The city government shows great determination in removing decaying matters in the river.  
(C) The smell from the river makes it not much different from an open-air cesspool.  
(D) Ages of neglect and ignorance leads to a deadly menace to public health.

**Passage II:** Here is a passage from Robert Grave's Autobiography. Read it and answer the following questions.

After a meal of bread, bacon, rum and bitter stewed tea sickly with sugar, we went up through the broken trees to the east of the village and up a long trench to battalion headquarters. The trench was cut through red

clay. I had a torch with me which I kept flashed on the ground. Hundreds of field mice and frogs were in the trench. They had fallen in and had no way out. The light dazzled them and we could not help treading on them. So I put the torch back in my pocket.

The trench was wet and slippery. The guide was giving hoarse directions all the time. 'Hole right.' 'Wire high.' 'Wire low.' 'Deep place here, sir.' 'Wire low.' I had never been told about the field telephone wires. They were fastened by staples to the side of the trench, and when it rained the staples were always falling out and the wire falling down and tripping people up. If it sagged too much one stretched it across the top of the trench to the other side to correct the sag, and then it would catch one's head. The holes were the sump-pits used for draining the trenches. We were now under rifle-fire. I always found rifle-fire more trying than shell-fire. The gunner was usually, I knew, firing not at people but at map-references - cross-roads, likely artillery positions, houses that suggested billets for troops, and so on. Even when an observation officer in an aeroplane or captive balloon or on a church spire was directing the gun-fire it seemed unaimed, somehow. But a rifle bullet even when fired blindly always had the effect of seeming aimed. And we could hear a shell coming and take some sort of cover, but the rifle bullet gave no warning. So though we learned not to duck to a rifle bullet, because once it was heard it must have missed, it gave us a worse feeling of danger.

For the next two days we were in bivouacs outside the wood. We were in fighting kit and the nights were wet and cold. I went into the wood to find German overcoats to use as blankets. Mametz Wood was full of dead of the Prussian Guards Reserve, big men, and of Royal Welch and South Wales Borderers of the new-army battalions, little men. There was not a single tree in the wood unbroken. I got my greatcoats and came away as quickly as I could, climbing over the wreckage of green branches. Going and coming, by the only possible route, I had to pass by the corpse of a German with his back propped against a tree. He had a green face, spectacles, close shaven hair; black blood was dripping from the nose and beard. He had been there for some days and was bloated and stinking.



46. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?  
(A) The narrator of the above passage is a soldier.  
(B) This passage describes the cruelty of business competition between companies.  
(C) The narrator and his colleagues are at war against Germany.  
(D) The casualty of the war is devastating.
47. What is the purpose of this passage?  
(A) To write down witness of war for media coverage.  
(B) To promote the use of massive destructive weapons.  
(C) To keep track of details of military service at the war.  
(D) To encourage war veterans to continue their rehabilitation.
48. From the descriptions of the passage above, which war is it most likely to be?  
(A) World War One  
(B) Battle of Midway  
(C) Korean War  
(D) Vietnam War
49. Which of the following statements is TRUE?  
(A) The narrator is excited about the war.  
(B) The narrator is a German military officer.  
(C) Despite the intensity of the war, the narrator still insists on having tea with bacon and bread.  
(D) Lives on the war trenches are barely endurable.
50. Why does the narrator need to find a German coat in the wood?  
(A) He needs something dry as cushions for his rifle.  
(B) He needs to hide his identity.  
(C) He needs to clarify his identity.  
(D) He needs to protect himself from the grim weather.

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