I. Use the following idioms to complete the sentences (1-5)

1. can’t see the forest for the trees
2. rule out
3. up in the air
4. change your tune
5. have it both ways

1. The future of the health care center is still ______; we cannot make any firm plans until funding has been secured.
2. You can’t ______. If you want to get rich, you’ll have to go to work; you can’t just
   spend your days at the beach.
3. Unfortunately, I think we must ______ a trip to the beach this weekend. The weather forecast is for rain.
4. Mr. Wang ______. He is more concerned about his students’ handwriting than the content of their papers.
5. You may think it is John’s fault that he can’t find a job, but if you suddenly lost your job, you might ______.

II. Choose a proper answer to complete the sentence. (6-13)

6. John took a camera with him while he was on vacation in Japan ______ he could
   shoot some scenic pictures.
   (1) or (2) and (3) therefore (4) so that

7. ______ between the two systems reveals that one is more democratic than the other.
   (1) Comparison (2) Comparative (3) Comparable (4) Compare

8. The student is often absent from class. With a poor ______ record, he may be expelled from school.
   (1) attendance (2) attention (3) authority (4) emotion

9. My sister has known Joe for ______ time.
   (1) quite a long (2) a quite long (3) long quite a (4) a long quite

10. If you want to eat at a fine restaurant, you must make a ______ in advance.
    (1) Friend (2) call (3) payment (4) reservation

11. Children, like cats, have a lot of ______.
    (1) curious (2) curiousness (3) curiosity (4) curiously

12. My grandmother sent me a letter and told me that she always looked forward to
    (1) see (2) seen (3) saw (4) seeing

13. Since soft drinks are not good for your health, bottled water is a good ______.
    (1) beverage (2) substitute (3) liquor (4) substance

III. Complete the passage (14-18)

After a day of work and play, the body needs to rest. (14) ______ is necessary for good health.
There are four levels of sleep, and each is a little deeper than the one before. As you sleep, your muscles relax little (15) ______ little, your heart beats more slowly, and your brain slow down. After you (16) ______ the fourth level, your body shifts back and forth from one level of sleep to another. If you have trouble (17) ______, experts suggest that drinking warm milk will help make you drowsy.
(18) ______ is also another way that my grandma uses. She says that counting sheep will put you to sleep.

14. (1) Rest (2) Relaxation (3) Recreation (4) Sleep
15. (1) by (2) in (3) with (4) to
16. (1) arrive (2) get (3) reach (4) return
17. (1) to sleep well (2) falling asleep (3) felt sleepy (4) to feel sleepy
18. (1) There (2) That (3) What (4) Where
IV. Read the passage and answer the questions (19-50)

Part A

_**Feng Shui**_ is an ancient knowledge of the most _beneficial_ way to place and arrange furniture, rooms, and building to achieve maximum harmony with nature. The Chinese have developed a system that assigns correct and incorrect ways to layout buildings and to place furniture and belongings within.

To understand the concepts behind _Feng Shui_, one must first understand that to the Chinese, there is somewhat _mystical_ bond between _beings_ and their natural surroundings. Since today's societies surround themselves with things unnatural and manmade, there is then a need to attune these surroundings to harmonize with nature, lest the connection be disrupted and bad fortune fall upon the _offender_.

In its earliest forms, _Feng Shui_ tended to relate primarily to the forces of natures, such as floods and winds, and sought to find the most beneficial ways of living with these natural phenomena. This form of _Feng Shui_ is the simple wisdom that tells a farmer where to plant crops for the best harvest or where to place a house for best protection and comfort, and the like. The actual art of positioning objects is often in reference to the natural way the components of the world and the universe are positioned. The most common practice of _Feng Shui_ in Asia today is selecting the optimum burial site for a deceased family member, as the Chinese believe the position of a site will _dictate_ the fortune of the family.

19. What is the main idea of this article?
   (1) _Feng Shui_ is a popular belief of the Chinese.
   (2) _Feng Shui_ is a system of positioning things at their most beneficial location.
   (3) _Feng Shui_ is a form of superstition.
   (4) The effects of _Feng Shui_ cannot be ignored.

20. Which is the closest in meaning to “beneficial”?  
   (1) having good effect  (2) weird  (3) universal  (4) harmful

21. What is the closest meaning of “being” in the first sentence of the second paragraph?
   (1) People  (2) A person  (3) All living things  (4) A living thing

22. Which is the closet in meaning to “mystical”?  
   (1) human power  (2) spiritual power  
   (3) natural power  (4) destructive power

23. An “offender” is a person who
   (1) follows or obeys the law  (2) breaks the law  
   (3) does something good  (4) commits crime

24. What is the most common application of _Feng Shui_ in Asia these days?
   (1) Helping people select the luckiest lottery numbers.  
   (2) Helping farmers find the best place to plant crops.  
   (3) Helping people locate the best site and direction of graves.  
   (4) Helping people identify a good place to build their houses.

25. Which is the closest in meaning to “dictate”?  
   (1) read aloud  (2) state with the force of authority  
   (3) stop or impede  (4) control or dominate

Part B

Most frequently than any other subject, with the exception of student teaching, educational psychology is a required course for certification of public school teachers. Its recognized importance can be explained by citing an example of how it functions in a particular case—a fifth-grade boy who cannot read as well as his peers and for whom reading is an unwelcome part of the school day.

Test results may provide clues, not conclusions, which lead to insights into the boy's potentialities and responses. Scholastic ability tests indicate something about his aptitude for academic tasks. Achievement tests reveal whether or not he is doing fifth-grade work in arithmetic, spelling, and social studies. Should these two types of tests suggest normal ability and progress, the teacher has an indication that reading is a specific difficulty. If he is below average in all subjects and has less than normal ability, then it may be that too much is expected and that his frustration arises from an inability to live up to unrealistic expectations. Diagnostic tests may be given to see if word analysis, vocabulary, or paragraph meaning would be likely to respond to remedial teaching. Specific aptitude tests in art, music, or mechanics may suggest that relating reading to an area in which he achieves success more readily might serve as a motivating device.
26. About which of the following topics does the author primarily care?
   (1) Explaining educational psychology
   (2) Illustrating the functioning of educational psychology
   (3) Making the curriculum for students
   (4) Describing the meaning of educational psychology

27. Which of the following sentences can be inferred from the passage?
   (1) test results provide a lot of information about the improvement of the students
   (2) test results help teachers to give students grades
   (3) test results provide conclusions of the students’ abilities
   (4) test results can help determine a student’s potentialities

28. What suggestions do scholastic ability tests and achievement tests offer to teachers?
   (1) A student’s research abilities.
   (2) A student’s normal ability and improvement.
   (3) A student’s performance on creativity.
   (4) A student’s ability to find topics for term papers.

29. Who would like to give diagnostic tests according to the paragraph?
   (1) Teachers who finish explaining paragraph meaning.
   (2) Teachers who will explain vocabulary to students for the first time.
   (3) Teachers who are in charge of remedial teaching.
   (4) Teachers who teach highly qualified students.

30. This passage is most probably followed by the paragraph which discusses _________.
   (1) motivation, which is the source of the boy’s difficulty
   (2) the socioeconomic status from which the boy came
   (3) the relationship that exists between the pupil and his teacher
   (4) the aim of educational psychology

Part C

Education was of primary importance to the English colonists and was conducted at home as well as in established schools. Regardless of geographic location or finances, most Americans learned to read and compute numbers. For many, the Bible and other religious tracts were their only books; however, the excellent language contained in such works usually made them good primers. Many families owned one or more of Shakespeare’s works, a copy of John Bunyan’s classic A Pilgrim’s Progress, and sometimes collections of English literary essays, poems, or historical speeches.

In 1647 the Massachusetts School Law required every town of at least 50 households to maintain a grammar school. The law was the first to mandate public education in America. In the middle colonies at the time, schools were often dependent on religious societies, such as the Quakers and other private organizations. In the South, families employed private tutors or relied on the clergy to conduct education. At the outset, most elementary schools were for boys, but schools for girls were established in the eighteenth century in most cities and large towns. In spite of the informal atmosphere of most American schools, the literacy rate in the colonies of mid-eighteenth century America was equal to or higher than that in most European countries.

Before the American Revolution, nine colleges had been founded, including Harvard, William and Mary, Yale, the College of New Jersey (now Princeton), Brown, Rutgers, Dartmouth, and Kings College (later Columbia University). By 1720 the natural sciences and modern languages were being taught, as well as courses in practical subjects such as mechanics and agriculture. At the end of the 18th century, medical schools were established at the College of Philadelphia and at King’s College.
31. The English colonists’ attitude toward education can be best described with which of the following words?
   (1) Indifference
   (2) Distrustful
   (3) Casual
   (4) Enthusiastic

32. According to the passage, most Americans learned how to
   (1) write
   (2) read
   (3) farm
   (4) speak a foreign language

33. According to the passage, which of the following did not substitute for school books?
   (1) historical speeches
   (2) works of Shakespeare
   (3) literary essays
   (4) biographies

34. According to the passage, the Massachusetts School Law applied to every town with how many households?
   (1) Less than 50
   (2) Exactly 50
   (3) More than fifty
   (4) Fifteen

35. According to the passage, which group of the following was often depended upon by the middle colonies to provide education?
   (1) Private organizations
   (2) Colleges
   (3) Established primary schools
   (4) Businesses

Part D

Traditionally, mental tests have been divided into two types. Achievement tests are designed to measure acquired skills and knowledge, particularly those that have been explicitly taught. The proficiency exams required by some states for high school graduation are achievement tests. Aptitude tests are designed to measure a person’s ability to acquire new skills or knowledge. For example, vocational aptitude tests can help you decide whether you would do better as a mechanic or musician. However, all mental tests are in some sense achievement tests because they assume some sort of past learning or experience with certain objects, words, or situations. The difference between achievement and aptitude tests is one of degree and intended use.

36. Which of the following is the author’s main purpose in this passage?
   (1) show the importance of testing
   (2) relate a story about aptitude and achievement tests
   (3) criticize the use of testing to measure a person’s ability
   (4) compare and contrast achievement and aptitude tests

37. This passage can be concluded as that?
   (1) Aptitude and achievement tests are interchangeable.
   (2) An aptitude test might be helpful to a person contemplating a career move.
   (3) All high school students should take proficiency exams.
   (4) Tests are a means of acquiring skills and knowledge.
38. The paragraph preceding this one is most likely related to
   (1) other types of psychological testing
   (2) the relation between education and achievement
   (3) career choices
   (4) the requirements for high school graduation

39. The author’s attitude toward the subject of testing is
   (1) indifferent
   (2) critical
   (3) objective
   (4) emotional

Part E

In one essay Bo Yang wrote about British society, he describes how a Taiwanese woman visiting a school in the UK complimented the children for their pretty clothing. The children were happy, and the teacher smiled. But when the woman similarly praised a class of older children, the teacher of that class asked that she refrain from such compliments. Older children had better social awareness, the teacher reasoned. Complimenting their clothing might warp their values, so that they became too concerned for superficial beauty. This might encourage them to blindly pursue money and lose touch with what is really important in life.

Children don’t want much. But if we offer them something more than just the basics of shelter, clothes, food and education, if we provide just a little extra care and consideration, they could start their journey in life with greater verve and broader horizons. What they want really isn't very different from what adults want: just a little more respect and understanding, so that they can make it through the cold of winter and into the warmth of spring.

40. The phrase “refrain from such compliments” in the first paragraph means
   (1) withdraw the compliments
   (2) stop giving such compliments
   (3) paraphrase the compliments
   (4) carefully polish the compliments

41. The clause “older children had better social awareness” in the first paragraph indicates
   (1) older children tend to act as expected
   (2) older children usually think as similarly as adults do
   (3) younger children are deprived of the chance to learn societal standards
   (4) older children are losing their self image simply because they receive too many compliments

42. The phrase “warp their values” in the first paragraph means
   (1) instill the values into the children
   (2) refine the children’s values
   (3) distort the children’s values
   (4) cultivate the children’s values

43. The word “verve” in the second paragraph means
   (1) enthusiasm
   (2) guts
   (3) empathy
   (4) ambition

44. Which of the following is the author’s main purpose in this passage?
   (1) to influence the education policy
   (2) to change the mentality of the adults around children
   (3) to advocate an educational revolution
   (4) to remind adults to be careful about their compliments
Part F

If you already feel inside you the urge of self-expression, then the first thing that you have to do is to study the means of expressing yourself. You will have to study very carefully the English language and especially its grammar. Although most people do not understand the art of good writing, they unconsciously assimilate more easily ideas which are expressed in correct English. It should be pointed out also that good English is not necessarily flowery English, and the simple phrase—which looks so easy to write—is often the most difficult to construct. I cannot stress too strongly the desirability of writing your sentences word by word and not phrase by phrase. Many writers fail to get their ideas across to the public solely because they use expressions whose meaning has been killed by repetition.

45. The passage can be best entitled as which of the following?
(1) The Curse of Triteness
(2) The Art of Writing
(3) Flowery English: Its Value
(4) Self-expression: An Essential to Writing

46. According to the passage, writing phrase by phrase is_______
(1) indispensable
(2) economical
(3) undesirable
(4) easily assimilated

47. Correct English, according to the passage, ________
(1) stresses use of flowery language
(2) assists understanding of ideas
(3) is best secured through repetition
(4) is secured through trite phrases

Part G

Teachers and experimenters often find tokens and other conditioned reinforcers more effective and easier to use than primary reinforcers because (a) few primary reinforcers are available in the classroom whereas almost any stimulus event that is under the control of a teacher can be used for a conditioned reinforcer; (b) conditioned reinforcers can be dispensed rapidly; (c) they are portable; and (d) their reinforcing effect may be more immediate since it depends only on the perception of receiving them and not on biological processing, as in the case of primary reinforcers (eating food).

In some institutions “token economies” have been set up based on these principles. Desired behaviors are explicitly defined (grooming or taking medication, for example), and token payoffs are given by the staff when they are performed. These conditioned reinforcers can later be exchanged by the patients for a whole array of rewards and privileges (Ayllon & Azrin, 1965; Holden, 1978). These systems of reinforcement are especially effective in modifying patients’ behaviors regarding self-care, upkeep of their environment, and, most importantly, increasing the quality of their positive social interaction.

48. Above passage is mainly about ________.
(1) a more effective reinforcer
(2) provoked patients’ behaviors
(3) a new, alternative stimulus system
(4) the definition of “token economies”

49. Tokens as a conditioned reinforcer have been preferred by classroom teachers because ________.
(1) they are prepared by students
(2) they endow the educators with a sense of authority
(3) they satisfy both physical and mental needs
(4) they are as flexible, and thus available, as the teachers’ creativity works

50. The patients can be helped by various reinforcement systems because the latter ________?
   (1) can offer medical treatment.
   (2) can substitute a self-care plan.
   (3) can improve their social interaction.
   (4) can reward their caretakers.