l. <u>Vocabulary</u> : (25%)			
1. She a very hig	gh grade in the exam.		
(A) success	(B) achieved	(C) arranged	(D) watch
2. After the scientists _	the data, they four	nd a cure for the diseas	e.
(A) opened	(B) analyzed	(C) studying	(D) realized
3. I really wanted to go	hiking, but it rained all	week, so I felt	
(A) excited	(B) satisfaction	(C) disappointed	(D) fail
4. Global warming may	have a big on the	ne weather in the future	2
(A) influence	(B) affected	(C) inflate	(D) change
5. The population of the	e village is becau	ise many people are m	oving to the city to find jobs.
(A) reduce	(B) growing	(C) increase	(D) shrinking
6. The dormitory is div	ided by Men are	in one dormitory, and	women are in the other.
(A) male	(B) female	(C) gender	(D) height
7. The police are	_ people who drive afte	er drinking alcohol by	setting up checkpoints on all main
roads.			
(A) looking	(B) targeting	(C) goal	(D) stop
8. He said he doesn't	want to go to Korea be	ecause it is too cold,	but I think the reason is he
doesn't have enough	money.		
(A) real	(B) actualize	(C) revised	(D) truth
9. Her parents died in a	car accident, so she wa	s by her grandp	parents.
(A) nurture	(B) encouraged	(C) raised	(D) looked up
10. The police know who	o the thief is, because a	saw the crime t	ake place.
(A) watch	(B) seer	(C) observe	(D) witness
II. <u>Cloze Test</u> : (50%)			
Passage A			
Mahatma Gandh	i was India's greatest s	piritual and political le	eader. It was through his effort that
India won(11) fro	m Britain. Throughout	his life, he(12)	his life to peace and brotherhood.
Thousands of Indians co	nsidered him a(13)_	They called him Ma	hatma,(14) "Great Soul."
			ny. At 19, he went to study law at
University College in L	ondon. In 1891, he was	s(15) to practice	law but returned at once to India.
		e he saw how his fello	w Indians were treated as(16)
In 1960, he began his pe			
	_		e, and boycotting British goods.
			(18) against a salt tax, he led
			own salt. His anit-British activities
_	_		Fearing that he would(20) to
•	-	Gandhi's victory cam	e in 1947. Yet less than six months
later, he was shot and kil	lled by an assassin.		
11. (A) popularity	(B) resolution	(C) ideals	(D) independence
12. (A) offered	(B) devoted	(C) selected	(D) discounted
13. (A) saint	(B) dentist	(C) male	(D) lawyer
14. (A) means	(B) meant	(C) meaning	(D) to mean
15. (A) permitted	(B) urged	(C) informed	(D) resisted
16. (A) superiors	(B) seniors	(C) inferiors	(D) juniors

17. (A) consisted	(B) constructed	(C) composed	(D) included
18. (A) protect	(B) prevention	(C) procedure	(D) protest
19. (A) showed up	(B) led to	(C) resulted from	(D) consisted in
20. (A) starve	(B) eager	(C) display	(D) deliver

Passage B

Company pay policy should have two main goals. Firstly, the policy should provide __(21)__ acceptable level of reward. This will make it possible __(22)__ the company to hire and keep employees. Secondly, it should encourage individual employees to seek promotion within the company by __(23)__ rewards for additional responsibility and improved skills. The aim is to make employees see themselves __(24)__ part of a team.

Pay policy should therefore be decided at the __(25)__ level in the organization. The Personnel Manager is normally the one __(26)__ takes the final decision. However, that does not mean that __(27)__ members of the management team do __(28)__ have responsibility as well. The issue is __(29)__ important that one manager cannot deal with it alone. Everyone in a company is responsible for making sure __(30)__ pay policy is successful.

21. (A) this	(B) the	(C) an	(D) with
22. (A) for	(B) to	(C) by	(D) as
23. (A) offer	(B) offered	(C) to offer	(D) offering
24. (A) in	(B) as	(C) like	(D) for
25. (A) high	(B) higher	(C) highly	(D) highest
26. (A) which	(B) whose	(C) who	(D) whom
27. (A) another	(B) other	(C) others	(D) the other
28. (A) neither	(B) never	(C) not	(D) ever
29. (A) too	(B) such	(C) as	(D) so
30. (A) any	(B) much	(C) many	(D) the most

III. Reading comprehension: (25%)

Many people catch a cold in the springtime and/ or fall. If scientists can send a man to the moon, why can't they find a cure for the common cold? The answer is easy. There are literally hundreds of kinds cold viruses out there. You never know which one you will get, so there isn't a cure for each one. There are many ways to treat the symptoms of a cold, but actually your body is pretty good at dealing with the cold by itself.

When a virus attacks your body, your body works hard to get rid of it. Blood rushes to your nose and brings congestion with it. You feel terrible because you can't breathe well, but your body is actually "eating" the virus. Your temperature rises and you get a fever, but the heat of your body is killing the virus. You also have a runny nose to stop the virus from getting to your cells. You may feel miserable, but actually your wonderful body is doing everything it can to kill the cold.

Different people have different remedies for colds. In the United States and some other countries, for example, people might eat chicken soup to feel better. Some people take hot baths and drink warm liquids. Other people take medicines to stop the fever, congestion, and runny nose. In Taiwan, some people like to drink ginger tea when they have a cold.

There is one interesting thing to note: some scientists say taking medicines when you have a cold is actually bad for you. The virus stays in you longer because your body doesn't have a way to fight it and kill it. Bodies can do an amazing job on their own. (287 words)

31. What is the main idea of the reading? (A Your body can cure itself if you catch a cold. (B) You should go to see a doctor if you catch a cold. (C) There are hundreds of viruses that cause colds. (D) Scientist can send a man to the moon. 32. What is the main idea of the second paragraph? (A) Blood rushing to your nose causes congestion. (B) When you get a cold, your temperature rises. (C) Cold symptoms are actually caused by the body killing the cold. (D) People can breathe well when they have a cold. 33. What is the main idea of the third paragraph? (A) Some people in Taiwan drink ginger tea when they have a cold. (B) There are many different things people do to make themselves feel better when they have a cold. (C) Some people in the US have a bath in chicken soup when they have a cold. (D) You should take medicine when you have a cold. 34. What is the main idea of the fourth paragraph? (A) Taking medicine when you have a cold may be bad for you. (B) Your body cannot fight the cold virus by itself. (C) Drinking warm liquids makes you feel better when you have a cold. (D) Medicine is always good for you. 35. When do people often catch colds? (A) At night (B) In the bath (C) In summer and fall (D) In fall and springtime 36. Why is it difficult for scientists to find a cure for the cold? (A) They are too busy sending men to the moon. (B) Drinking ginger tea will cure your cold. (C) There are too many different viruses that cause colds. (D) Our bodies are too complicated for scientists to understand. 37. Why do you often get a fever when you catch a cold? (A) Because you feel terrible (B) Because it stops the virus going into your cells (C) Because the weather is too hot (D) Because the body heat kills the virus 38. Which of the following is **NOT** a common symptom of a cold? (A) Back pain (B) Fever (C) Runny nose (D) Congestion 39. What do some people in the United States do to feel better when they have a cold? (A) Drink chicken soup (B) Drink ginger tea (C) Take a cold bath (D) Go to the moon 40. Why do some scientists think you shouldn't take medicine when you have a cold? (A) Medicine is too expensive (B) You will get better without medicine (C) Medicine will make your cold last longer (D) Medicine can have bad side effects