I. Vocabulary (20%)

(A) 1. As the Internet becomes more pervasive, the cost of not getting online is only set to rise.
   (A) ubiquitous
   (B) scarce
   (C) important
   (D) well-known

(A) 2. Singapore’s first and longest-serving prime minister, Lee guided the country through a traumatic split with Malaysia in 1965 and led the transformation of what was then a sleepy port city into a global trade and finance center.
   (A) painful
   (B) quick
   (C) major
   (D) long

(B) 3. Agricultural products and raw materials will be subjected to the new regulations starting June this year.
   (A) suggested
   (B) exposed
   (C) excluded
   (D) secluded

(B) 4. One cup of cooked whole spelt is high in fiber and a good source of iron for vegetarians.
   (A) veterans
   (B) vegans
   (C) veterinarians
   (D) vegetables

(C) 5. The young woman was driving to work Friday when another driver allegedly shot her from his vehicle.
   (A) crazily
   (B) cold-bloodedly
   (C) supposedly
   (D) suspectedly
6. Yoga can provide meaningful benefits for both body and mind, and resorts are increasingly **catering to** vacationers who want to practice their downward dog on vacation.
   - (A) creating
   - (B) serving
   - (C) coming
   - (D) surprising

7. To get the job of an air traffic controller one needs to have **substantial** training, which cannot be attained from traditional college degree.
   - (A) subtracted
   - (B) ample
   - (C) meager
   - (D) minor

8. A famous study showed that London taxi drivers have larger than average memory centers in their brains, because of their experience **navigating** London's maze-like streets.
   - (A) crossing
   - (B) building
   - (C) complaining
   - (D) creating

9. A 2010 study published in the European Heart Journal found that as many as 30 million Americans are suspected of having normal weight **obesity**.
   - (A) overweightness
   - (B) slenderness
   - (C) thinness
   - (D) sleeplessness

10. Breaking gender **disparity** is one way to advance rights of women.
    - (A) equality
    - (B) fairness
    - (C) quality
    - (D) difference

II. Grammar (20%)

11. Lisa is the most spiritually gifted shaman in her tribe. Her position sees her _____ traditional rites, which help villagers organize weddings and funerals, provide traditional medical care, and conduct divination.
    - (A) hold
    - (B) holding
    - (C) held
    - (D) having hold
(D) 12. They, ______ the only ones capable of channeling the spirits, are in urgent need of successors.
   (A) from
   (B) forming
   (C) in charge of
   (D) being

(A) 13. Steve has become prominent at ______.
   (A) age 36
   (B) 36 age
   (C) age of 36
   (D) aged 36

(B) 14. Hoover stands 170 centimeters ______ and weighs 70 kilos.
   (A) high
   (B) tall
   (C) wide
   (D) height

(A) 15. Little Mei grew day by day, but her doctor diagnosed that her ______ stayed at a four-year-old’s level.
   (A) mental faculties
   (B) physical facilities
   (C) mental popularity
   (D) physical peculiar

(B) 16. When Chen sees how limited his wife is recovering from a stroke, and how his daughter has been devoting herself in giving care of her mother, resulting her delay in establishing a family of her own, he ______ regrets.
   (A) is void of
   (B) is filled with
   (C) is confined with
   (D) is empty of

(C) 17. If one ______ to ascribe Nature to gender, it ought to be like Mother Earth—a her, not a him.
   (A) is
   (B) has been
   (C) were
   (D) being
18. When Taiwan Sugar ceased ______ cane in 2000, the Lin family leased this land to grow fruits and vegetables using organic farming.
   (A) rised  
   (B) to planting  
   (C) to plant  
   (D) growing

19. At the end of 2009, with introduction of direct cross-strait flights, TransAsia took big strides toward profitability after many years in the ______.
   (A) red  
   (B) profit  
   (C) negative  
   (D) long run

20. With ponds, lakes, and rivers scattered throughout Taiwan, farmers have long made raising ducks and geese an important sideline business, and the production of feathers and down ______ relatively stable over the years.
   (A) became  
   (B) was remaining  
   (C) has remained  
   (D) is

III. Cloze (20%)

Primitive peoples have been ______ in representing not only visual forms, but sounds, actions, feelings, and the most ______ conceptions in their writing. The characters were more and more conventionalized with continued ______ among the ______ who ______ any degree of civilization. In many cases the characters quite lost their original resemblance ______ the things signified and were mere arbitrary signs, to the writers, of an idea or its word-name, or both. The Chinese pictographic symbols ______ became stylized and conventionalized. Chinese characters were also simplified ______ the greater ______ of drawing straight lines with the Chinese brush pen.

21. (A) subversive  
   (B) versatile  
   (C) obtuse  
   (D) conservative

22. (A) subtractive  
   (B) congressional  
   (C) religious  
   (D) abstract

23. (A) invention  
   (B) deterioration  
   (C) use  
   (D) consumption

24. (A) simply  
   (B) especially  
   (C) originally  
   (D) surprisingly

25. (A) peoples  
   (B) people  
   (C) person  
   (D) persons

26. (A) admonished  
   (B) admitted  
   (C) attained  
   (D) abandoned
Exercise might be the cure for many illnesses. One small study by the American College of Sports Medicine showed strength training helped reduce hot flashes and headaches by 50 percent. Another small study published in the Journal of Advanced Nursing found exercise boosted overall health-related quality of life measures in menopausal women. And a third study in the Journal of the American College of Cardiology found exercise slowed the progression of hardening of the arteries, which is linked to lower levels of estrogen in women during menopause. Exercise can lower the risk for cardiovascular disease in general and strengthen muscle to prevent “fractures” —another risk factor that grows as estrogen decline. At the very least, staying active can temper secondary effects of menopause like insomnia and weight gain? Exercise seems to be a magic bullet for boosting everything from physical problems to mood.

31. Which of the following answers can best express the main idea of the above passage?
   (A) Jogging can relieve hot flashes and headaches.
   (B) Working out might tame several symptoms effectively.
   (C) Hardening of the arteries is linked to lower levels of estrogen in women during menopause.
   (D) Strength training can lower the risk for cardiovascular diseases.

32. What does the word **boost** mean?
   (A) decrease
   (B) downgrade
   (C) increase
   (D) constraint

33. What does the word **temper** mean?
   (A) lessen
   (B) heat up
   (C) intensify
   (D) strengthen

34. Which of the following statements is inferred in the above passage?
   (A) The three small studies mentioned in the paragraph are collaborated studies.
   (B) Exercise can slow the progression of hardening of arteries, and, at the same time, the heart beats.
   (C) All menopausal women will have insomnia, fracture and weight gain.
   (D) Exercise overall can improve the quality of life.
According to the above passage, the risk of bone fractures grows higher when:

(A) women have strength training.
(B) women have a headache.
(C) women have high levels of estrogen.
(D) women are in menopause.

Most areas of the world have aboriginal people. Aborigines are the original inhabitants of a region who have been there from the earliest known times. Wherever aborigines are from, new immigrants often overwhelmed aboriginal cultures with technology, more modern weapons, and great numbers of immigrants.

In Taiwan, the government lists 14 major groupings as "tribes." However, scholars maintain that these 14 groupings do not reflect any social entities or self-identified alliances dating from pre-modern Taiwan. The earliest detailed records describe the aborigines as living in independent villages of varying size. Among these villages there was frequent trade, intermarriage, warfare and alliances against common enemies. Anthropologists have grouped these villages into more than 20 broad ethnic groupings which were never united under a common polity, kingdom or "tribe."

In some cases, groups of aborigines resisted colonial influence, but other groups and individuals readily aligned with the colonial powers. This alignment could be leveraged to achieve personal or collective economic gain, collective power over neighboring villages or freedom from unfavorable societal customs and taboos. The process of acculturation and assimilation followed gradually.

Several factors encouraged the assimilation of the Pingpu, the western plains tribes. Possession of a Han surname could confer a broad range of economic and social benefits upon aborigines. The continuing increase in the number of Han Chinese in Taiwan led to continued social unrest, the piecemeal transfer (by various means) of large amounts of land from the aborigines to the Han, and the nearly complete acculturation of the Western Plains aborigines to Taiwanese Han customs.

Until the latter half of the Japanese colonial era the Mountain tribes were not entirely governed by any non-tribal polity. However, the mid-1930s marked a shift in the intercultural dynamic, as the Japanese began to play a far more dominant role in the culture of the Highland groups. At times the foreign powers were accepted readily, as some tribes adopted foreign clothing styles and cultural practices and engaged in cooperative trade in goods such as camphor, deer hides, sugar, tea and rice. At numerous other times changes from the outside world were forcibly imposed. Aborigines who wished to improve their status looked to education rather than
headhunting as the new form of power. The Japanese encouraged aborigines to maintain traditional costumes and cultural customs that were not considered detrimental to society. Many older aborigines maintained an admiration for the Japanese long after their departure in 1945.

(B) .36. What do scholars say about the identification of aboriginal tribes?
   (A) There are 14 distinct tribes which are clearly defined.
   (B) The aboriginals did not group themselves into tribes.
   (C) The aboriginals were united under one chief at one time.
   (D) The aboriginals all share a common culture.

(D) .37. How did the aboriginals react to the numbers of Chinese moving into Taiwan?
   (A) The aboriginals resisted fiercely by hunting heads.
   (B) The aborigines peacefully integrated and adopted Chinese customs.
   (C) The aborigines traded with the Chinese and sold their lands to the Chinese.
   (D) Some aboriginal tribes quickly associated with the Chinese but others did not.

(C) .38. How did the Japanese affect aboriginal culture and tribes?
   (A) The Japanese tried to wipe out aboriginal culture and make the tribes follow Japanese culture.
   (B) Aboriginals who wanted education prospered.
   (C) The Japanese encouraged aborigines to maintain their culture and customs.
   (D) Aboriginals never completely submitted to Japanese culture.

(A) .39. What is NOT true of the Pingpu, the tribes of the western plains of Taiwan?
   (A) The Pingpu tribes still exist today.
   (B) Following Han customs was valuable to them.
   (C) They gradually lost their lands to the Chinese immigrants.
   (D) Some cooperated with the Chinese to increase their own power.

(C) .40. When comparing aboriginal cultures to immigrant cultures we can say…
   (A) the aboriginal cultures have much to gain.
   (B) they never survive.
   (C) the new cultures usually dominate due to greater numbers of people.
   (D) the aborigines retreat to the mountains, forest or deserts.

V. Writing (20%)
Please write a short essay in English describing what your life would be like 10 years from now.