In his famous study of myth, *The Hero with a Thousand Faces*, Joseph Campbell writes about the archetypal hero who has ventured outside the boundaries of the village and, after many trials and adventures, has returned with the boon that will save or enlighten his fellows. Like Carl Jung, Campbell believes that the story of the hero is part of the collective unconscious of all humankind. He likens the returning hero to the sacred or tabooed personage described by James Frazier in *The Golden Bough*. Such an individual must, in many instances of myth, be insulated from the rest of society, “not merely for his own sake but for the sake of others; for since the virtue of holiness is, so to say, a powerful explosive which the smallest touch can detonate, it is necessary in the interest of the general safety to keep it within narrow bounds.”

There is __________ between the archetypal hero who has journeyed into the wilderness and the poet who has journeyed into the realm of imagination. Both places are dangerous and full of wonders, and both, at their deepest levels, are journeys that take place in the kingdom of the unconscious mind, a place that, in Campbell's words, “goes down into unsuspected Aladdin caves. There not only jewels but dangerous jinn abide....”

1. Based on the passage, which of the following would best describe the hero's journey?
   (A) wonderful  
   (B) terrifying  
   (C) awesome  
   (D) whimsical

2. The title of Campbell's book, *The Hero with a Thousand Faces*, is meant to convey
   (A) the many villagers whose lives are changed by the story the hero has to tell  
   (B) the fact that the hero journeys into many different imaginary countries  
   (C) the many languages into which the myth of the hero has been translated  
   (D) the universality of the myth of the hero who journeys into the wilderness

3. Based on the passage, which of the following best describes the story that will likely be told by Campbell's returning hero and Frazier's sacred or tabooed personage?
   (A) a radically mind-altering story  
   (B) a story that will terrify people to no good end  
   (C) a warning of catastrophe to come  
   (D) a story based on a dangerous lie
Dear Ms. Edwards:

Thank you for your letter November 7th, which I am answering on behalf of my husband. Apparently you have not heard that about a month ago my husband was taken seriously ill. Although he is much better now, the doctor has ordered him to take a complete rest for at least three months. As a matter of fact, we are leaving for Hawaii just as soon as he is able to travel and we will probably not return until after the middle of February.

In view of this, I regret that my husband is unable to accept your kind invitation to the dinner which you are having on December 1st. He has asked me, however, to send his best wishes and congratulations to you on your fifth anniversary, and to say that he hopes to see you again in the spring.

Sincerely,

Sylvia Fenton

9. The preposition that would most accurately fit into the blank in Line 2 of the above letter is
   (A) for
   (B) on
   (C) of
   (D) to

10. The preposition that would most accurately fit into the blank in Line 9 of the above letter is
    (A) for
    (B) on
    (C) of
    (D) to
11. Mrs. Fenton refused the invitation on behalf of her husband because
   (A) he was seriously ill.
   (B) he was recovering from a serious illness.
   (C) he was going on vacation to Hawaii.
   (D) the doctor had ordered him to stay in bed for three months.

12. What does the word regret in Line 7 of the above letter mean?
   (A) repent
   (B) remorse
   (C) be apologetic
   (D) feel unhappy

A Narrow Fellow in the Grass

A narrow fellow in the grass
Occasionally rides;
5 You may have met him—did you not?
His notice sudden is.
The grass divides as with a comb,
A spotted shaft is seen,
And then it closes at your feet

And opens further on.

He likes a boggy acre,
A floor too cool for corn,
Yet when a boy, and barefoot,
15 I more than once at noon
Have passed, I thought, a whip-lash
Unbraiding in the sun,
When, stooping to secure it,
It wrinkled, and was gone.

Several of nature’s people
I know and they know me;
I feel for them a transport
Of cordiality;
25 But never met this fellow,
Attended or alone,
Without a tighter breathing
And zero at the bone.

13. Who or what is the “fellow” in this poem?
   (A) a whip-lash
   (B) a snake
   (C) a gust of wind
   (D) a boy

14. The phrase “Without a tighter breathing / And zero at the bone” most nearly indicates
   (A) fright
   (B) cold
   (C) grief
   (D) awe
15. The phrase “nature's people” means
(A) nature-lovers
(B) children
(C) animals
(D) neighbors

16. The speaker of this poem is most likely
(A) an adult woman
(B) an adult man
(C) Emily Dickinson, the poet
(D) a young boy

Greyhound racing is the sixth most popular spectator sport in the United States. Over the last decade a growing number of racers have been adopted to live out their retirement as household pets, once their racing career is over.

Many people hesitate to adopt a retired racing greyhound because they think only very old dogs are available. Actually, even champion racers only work until they are about three-and-a-half years old. Since greyhounds usually live to be 12–15 years old, their retirement is much longer than their racing careers.

People worry that a greyhound will be more nervous and active than other breeds and will need a large space to run. These are false impressions. Greyhounds have naturally sweet, mild dispositions, and while they love to run, they are sprinters rather than distance runners and are sufficiently exercised with a few laps around a fenced-in backyard everyday.

Greyhounds do not make good watchdogs, but they are very good with children, get along well with other dogs (and usually cats as well), and are very affectionate and loyal. They are intelligent, well-behaved dogs, usually housebroken in only a few days. A retired racing greyhound is a wonderful pet for almost anyone.

17. Based on the tone of the passage, the author's MAIN purpose is to
(A) teach prospective owners how to transform their racing greyhound into a good pet
(B) show how the greyhound's nature makes it equally good as racer and pet
(C) encourage people to adopt retired racing greyhounds
(D) objectively present the pros and cons of adopting a racing greyhound

18. According to the passage, adopting a greyhound is a good idea for people who
(A) do not have children
(B) live in apartments
(C) do not usually like dogs
(D) already have another dog or a cat

19. Which of the following is implied by the passage?
(A) The public is more aware of greyhounds than they used to be.
(B) Greyhounds are more competitive than other dogs.
(C) Greyhound racing should not be allowed.
(D) People who own pet rabbits should not adopt greyhounds.

20. One drawback of adopting a greyhound is that
(A) greyhounds are not good with children
(B) greyhounds are old when they retire from racing
(C) the greyhound's sensitivity makes it temperamental
(D) greyhounds are not good watch dogs
The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth is a fine __23___. But, as Pontius Pilate said to Jesus, “What is truth?” For decades, researchers have grappled __24___ the problem of creating a machine that can tell, definitively, whether a person is __25___. Until recently, their efforts have been unsatisfactory. The current generation of lie-detection technologies has been put under scientific scrutiny and found wanting. But science, ever resourceful, is coming __26___ with new ideas. Soon, at least in some cases, that old courtroom platititude may itself come to resemble the truth more closely.

Mention the term “lie detector” to most people and they will probably think __27___ the polygraph. This was invented in 1921. It looks at changes in a range of physiological phenomena—such as a person’s breathing rate, pulse, blood pressure and __28___—that take place while a suspect is being questioned. These are supposed to indicate if the answer given is untrue.

Polygraph evidence is accepted in many jurisdictions, notably in America. Although American military courts will not allow it, the only civilian courts there that have deemed it completely inadmissible are those of the District of Columbia and the Fourth Circuit (the group of states immediately south of the Mason-Dixon line). In other states its use is __29___ the judge’s discretion. Unfortunately for people in areas where they are still used, polygraphs do not work—or, more charitably, are easily duped. That was the conclusion of a report __30___ in 2002 by America’s National Academy of Sciences.

Another apparently promising candidate, voice analysis, does not seem to work either. There are repeated claims that tremors in a person’s voice can reveal when he is lying. But a study by Mitchell Sommers of the University of Washington in St Louis, showed that—at least in the case __31___ a system called Vericato—it is not as reliable as had been __32___. Voice analysis can, Dr Sommers concluded, indicate an individual’s level of stress. But that does not __33___ with dishonesty.

The problem with both polygraphy and voice analysis is that they rely on second-hand signs of lying which a good actor can suppress. Furthermore, someone who is telling the truth might exhibit just these signals, because the very act of being questioned by the authorities is stressful. Instead, current research is looking directly at the source of lies, the brain itself.
24. (A) at  (B) of  
(C) on  (D) with 
25. (A) lying  (B) lying 
(C) laid  (D) lied 
26. (A) up  (B) down 
(C) for  (D) back 
27. (A) at  (B) of 
(C) on  (D) with 
28. (A) aspiration  (B) expiration 
(C) inspiration  (D) perspiration 
29. (A) at  (B) of 
(C) on  (D) with 
30. (A) released  (B) studied 
(C) releasing  (D) studying 
31. (A) at  (B) of 
(C) on  (D) with 
32. (A) thinking  (B) thinking of 
(C) thought  (D) thought of 
33. (A) relate  (B) correlate 
(C) do  (D) undo 
34. What does the word *wanting* in Line 5 of the above passage mean? 
   (A) thinking  (B) missing 
   (C) inadequate  (D) desiring 
35. What does the word *stressed* in Line 24 of the above passage mean? 
   (A) accent  (B) emphasis 
   (C) importance  (D) pressure 
36. What kind of morphological process is being used in the coinage of the word *second-hand* in Line 26 of the above passage? 
   (A) blending  (B) acronym 
   (C) compounding  (D) back-formation 
37. What is to be expected to follow the above passage? 
   (A) an anatomy of the human brain 
   (B) a new technique that detects lies by studying how the brain functions 
   (C) a new software that introduces how brain works when one lies 
   (D) a brain that tells lies by itself
38. What is the topic of the above passage?
   (A) Pontius Pilate's questioning of Jesus about what truth is
   (B) how polygraph and voice analysis work in detecting lies
   (C) various techniques of lie detection
   (D) lie detection and the use of its results in courtrooms

Private institutions, which _39_ for about half of American colleges and educate about 20 percent of four-year college students, will raise tuition on average 6 percent in 2004-2005 to just over $18,000, according to a survey released Thursday by the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities.

Public colleges, only slowly emerging from years of state budget cuts, will probably charge about 10 percent more on average next year, or $5,100, estimated Travis Reindel, _40_ of state policy analysis at the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

The only good news for parents and students is that, like cruise lines and automobile dealers, colleges don't always charge the sticker price.

NAICU says 86 percent of students at private colleges pay _41_ than full fare. Last year, when private colleges also increased tuition 6 percent, they increased financial aid for tuition and other expenses such as room and board _42_ 15 percent.

"The net tuition is the thing to watch for—when the day is done how much money is the family actually paying," said David L. Warren, NAICU's president.

NAICU can't say for sure whether financial aid will make up for the increase again this year, but Warren said he expects net costs for students will hold steady or fall, as they have on average over the last decade.

At public colleges, where tuition rose 14 percent last year, students have been paying on average only about one-third of the sticker price in recent years, according to The College Board, which owns the SAT entrance exam. A recent USA Today analysis concluded that, including tax breaks and financial aid, average tuition paid at public universities fell by one-third to $1,115 over the last five years.

The American Association of Community Colleges also expects tuition increases next year, though it is still compiling figures. In 2003-2004, tuition rose on average about 12 percent to $1,560 annually.

Tuition does not include other college expenses, like room and board.

Warren, of the independent college group, attributed the latest tuition increases to another year of double-digit increases in expenses colleges can't control—such things as employee health insurance, utilities and library periodicals. Also, philanthropy has been flat, and endowments have yet to fully recoup their losses from the stock market downturn.

Anger over tuition inflation has caught the attention of lawmakers in Washington, where Congress is considering reauthorization of the Higher Education Act. Rep. Buck McKeon, R-California, recently proposed penalizing colleges for tuition increases. He withdrew the proposal in March, but pledged to reinstate it if the trend didn't slow.
41. (A) less  (C) the least  (D) the most
   (B) more

42. (A) at  (B) by  (D) to
   (C) from

43. The word institutions in Line 1 of the passage means
   (A) research centers  (B) graduate schools
   (C) colleges and universities  (D) college boards

44. The word tuition in Line 2 of the passage is money paid for
   (A) education  (B) entertainment
   (C) groceries  (D) transportation

45. What kind of morphological process is being used in the coinage of the word NAICU in Line 10 of the above passage?
   (A) blending  (B) acronym
   (C) compounding  (D) back-formation

46. The purpose of the passage is to
   (A) argue for a certain ideas  (B) entertain
   (C) inform  (D) persuade

47. Which of the following is TRUE?
   (A) Tuition includes other college expenses, like room and board.
   (B) Most students go to public colleges.
   (C) Private institutions provide better education.
   (D) Law makers do not care about tuition raise in higher education.

48. According to the passage, what is the only good news for parents and students?
   (A) Colleges usually charge less than is expected.
   (B) Automobile dealers provide transportation for students that go to colleges.
   (C) Cruise lines do not charge parents and students sticker prices.
   (D) Lawmakers will pass legislation for free higher education.

49. According to the passage, for the past decade, the net tuition has
   (A) kept on rising
   (B) held steady or fallen
   (C) kept on falling drastically
   (D) changed from time to time

50. According to the passage, how do the public take tuition inflation?
   (A) They feel happy about it.  (B) They feel angry about it.
   (C) They take it in a calm manner.  (D) They are indifferent to it.