I. Vocabulary: Choose a word that completes the sentence. [40%, 4 points for each question]

1. The Consumer Price Index lists how much every car ________.
   (A) charges  (B) costs  (C) spends  (D) takes

2. The price of gas keeps on ________ during the last few weeks.
   (A) arising  (B) arousing  (C) raising  (D) rising

3. Chien-Ming Wang ________ to win his eighth consecutive decision when he faces the Blue Jays at Yankee Stadium this coming Friday.
   (A) gazes  (B) looks  (C) sees  (D) watches

4. Former KMT chairman Ma Ying-jeou, who is on trial for allegedly embezzling NT$11.2 million (US$336,000) from his mayoral ________ during his terms as Taipei's mayor, was named the KMT's presidential candidate on May 2.
   (A) allowance  (B) bill  (C) currency  (D) money

5. With the DPP and KMT ________ for the presidential election, it seems that investors' confidence in stock performance has strengthened.
   (A) gearing up  (B) picking up  (C) splitting up  (D) taking up

6. Dr. Philip Kotler of Kellogg School of Management USA remarked in an interview that IT of Taiwan stands for not only information technology but also ________ technology, a result of the use of the brainpower of the skilled people to design new products and make them better.
   (A) interesting  (B) instructing  (C) innovation  (D) implication

7. In simple animals, most ________ is reflex movement or involuntary response to stimuli.
   (A) act  (B) action  (C) behave  (D) behavior

8. Whitman wrote Leaves of Grass as a tribute to the Civil War soldiers who had ________ on the battlefields and whom he had seen while serving as an army nurse.
   (A) laid  (B) lain  (C) lied  (D) lying

9. As a general rule, the ________ of living is fixed by the average output of each person in society.
   (A) method  (B) standard  (C) style  (D) way

10. Despite many attempts to introduce a ________ language, notably Esperanto and idiom Neutral, the effort has met with little success.
    (A) cosmos  (B) cosmic  (C) universe  (D) universal

II. Cloze Test [40%, 4 points for each question]

A marvelous stillness pervaded the world, and the stars together with the serenity of their rays seemed to shed 11. the earth the 12. of everlasting security. The young moon recurred, and shining low in the west, was like a slender shaving thrown up from a 13. of gold, and the Arabian Sea, smooth and cool 14. the eye like a sheet of ice, extended its perfect 15. to the perfect
circle of a dark horizon. The propeller turned without a check, as its beat had been part of the scheme of a safe universe; and on each side of the Patna two folds of water, permanent and somber on the unwrinkled shimmer, within their straight and ridges a few white swills of foam bursting a low hiss, a few wavelets, a few ripples, a few undulations that, left behind, agitated the surface of the sea for an instant after the passage of the ship, subsided splashing gently, calmed down at into the circular stillness of water and sky with the black speck of the moving hull remaining everlastingly in its centre.

Joseph Conrad, Lord Jim

11. (A) at (B) in (C) to (D) upon
12. (A) assurance (B) ensuring (C) insurance (D) sureness
13. (A) bar (B) bulk (C) grain (D) loaf
14. (A) at (B) in (C) to (D) upon
15. (A) altitude (B) latitude (C) level (D) longitude
16. (A) even (B) though (C) when (D) whether
17. (A) closed (B) closing (C) enclosed (D) enclosing
18. (A) converged (B) converging (C) diverged (D) diverging
19. (A) at (B) in (C) to (D) upon
20. (A) last (B) least (C) final (D) worst

III. Reading [120%, 4 points for each question]

Taipei 101 is a landmark skyscraper located in Taipei City, Republic of China (Taiwan). It is currently the tallest skyscraper in the world, ahead of the Petronas Twin Towers, as defined by the Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat. The original name was Taipei Financial Centre, based on its official Chinese name—the Taipei International Financial Center. The building is the 2004 recipient of the Emporis Skyscraper Award. Taipei 101 was named “Taipei 101” because the building is in Taipei and contains 101 floors. On July 21, 2007, the Burj Dubai overtook the Taipei 101 in height, yet does not become the tallest building in the world until it is fully habitated.

In many aspects, the building is the most technologically advanced skyscraper constructed to date. The building features fiber-optic and satellite Internet connections allowing speeds up to 1 gigabit per second. Toshiba has supplied the world's two fastest doubledecker elevators which run at a top speed of 16.83 metres per second (63 km/hr or 37.5 mph) and are able to take visitors from the 5th floor to the observatory on the 89th floor in 37 seconds. The top speeds are 34 percent faster than the previous world's fastest elevators in Yokohama Landmark Tower. Each elevator is designed with an aerodynamic body, pressurization and emergency braking systems, and the world's first triple-stage anti-overshooting system.
The cost for each elevator is over US$ 2 million. Visitors can also walk up the staircase to an outdoor observatory located at the 91st floor. A 660-metric-ton (730 tons) tuned mass damper is held at the 87th floor, stabilizing the tower against earthquakes, typhoons, and wind. The damper can reduce up to 40% of the tower's movements.

The entire tower was opened on December 31, 2004, amidst an extravagant New Year's celebration, complete with live performances and fireworks. President of the Republic of China Chen Shui-bian, Taipei Mayor Ma Ying-jeou and Legislative Speaker Wang Jin-pyng cut the ribbon. It was the first world's tallest building completed in the 21st century.

21. Taipei 101 got its name because
   (A) the Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat named it.
   (B) it was the tallest building when it was built.
   (C) the building is in Taipei and contains 101 floors.
   (D) it was the first world's tallest building completed in the 21st century.

22. The word currently in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
   (A) modernly    (B) presently
   (C) recently    (D) temporarily

23. The word recipient in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
   (A) candidate    (B) nominee
   (C) taker        (D) winner

24. The word constructed in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
   (A) built        (B) habitated
   (C) projected    (D) thought out

25. Which of the following is NOT a proof of Taipei 101 being the most technologically advanced skyscraper constructed to date?
   (A) It has high speed access to the Internet.
   (B) It has the fastest elevators of the world.
   (C) The aerodynamic body and the braking system of the elevator are unique.
   (D) A mass damper is used to stabilize the tower building against movements.

26. Which of the following is NOT what the damper held at the 87th floor of the Taipei 101 building works against?
   (A) earthquakes    (B) floods
   (C) typhoons       (D) wind
Few men have influenced the development of American English to the extent that Noah Webster did. Born in West Hartford, Connecticut, in 1758, Webster graduated from Yale in 1778. He was admitted to the bar in 1781 and thereafter began to practice law in Hartford. Later, when he turned to teaching, he discovered how inadequate the available schoolbooks were for the children of a new and independent nation. In response to the need for truly American textbooks, Webster published *A Grammatical Institute of the English Language*, a three-volume work that consisted of a speller, a grammar, and a reader. The first volume, which was generally known as *The American Spelling Book*, was so popular that eventually it sold more than 80 million copies and provided him with a considerable income for the rest of his life.

While teaching, Webster began work on the *Compendious Dictionary of the English Language*, which was published in 1806, and was also very successful.

In 1807, Noah Webster began his greatest work, *An American Dictionary of the English Language*. In preparing the manuscript, he devoted ten years to the study of English and its relationship to other languages, and seven more years to the writing itself. Published in two volumes in 1928, *An American Dictionary of the English Language* has become the recognized authority for usage in the United States. Webster's purpose in writing it was to demonstrate that the American language was developing distinct
meanings, pronunciations, and spellings from those of British English. He is responsible for advancing simplified spelling forms: develop instead of develope; plow instead of plough; jail instead of gaol; theater and center instead of theatre and centre; color and honor instead of colour and honour.

Webster was the first author to gain copyright protection in the United States by being awarded a copyright for his *American Speller*. He continued, for the next fifty years, to lobby for improvements in the protection of intellectual properties, that is, author’s rights. In 1840, Webster brought out a second edition of his dictionary, which included 70,000 entries instead of the original 38,000. The name Webster has become synonymous with American dictionaries. This edition served as the basis for the many revisions that have been produced by others, ironically, under the uncopyrighted Webster name.

31. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
   (A) Webster’s Work          (B) Webster's Dictionaries
   (C) Webster’s School        (D) Webster’s Life

32. The word *inadequate* in Paragraph 1 could best be replaced by
   (A) unavailable          (B) expensive
   (C) difficult            (D) unsatisfactory

33. Why did Webster write *A Grammatical Institute of the English Grammar*?
   (A) He wanted to supplement his income.
   (B) There were no books available after the Revolutionary War.
   (C) He felt that British books were not appropriate for American children.
   (D) The children did not know how to spell.

34. From which publication did Webster earn a lifetime income?
   (A) *Compendious Dictionary of the English Language*
   (B) *Am American Dictionary of the English Language*
   (C) *An American English Dictionary of the English Language: Second Edition*
   (D) *The American Spelling Book*

35. Which of the following is closest in meaning to *popular* in the passage?
   (A) very successful          (B) widely welcomed
   (C) of people                 (D) of fashion

36. The word *considerable* in Paragraph 1 most nearly means
   (A) large                  (B) prestigious
   (C) steady                 (D) unexpected

37. When was *An American Dictionary of the English Language* published?
   (A) 1817                  (B) 1807
   (C) 1828                  (D) 1824
38. The word it in Paragraph 2 refers to
   (A) language  (B) usage
   (C) authority  (D) dictionary

39. The word distinct in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
   (A) new  (B) simple
   (C) different  (D) exact

40. According to this passage, which one of the following spellings would Webster have approved in his dictionary?
   (A) Develop  (B) Theatre
   (C) Color  (D) Honour

Organic architecture—that is, natural architecture—may vary in concept and form, but it is always faithful to natural principles. The architect dedicated to the promulgation of organic architecture rejects outright all rules imposed by individual preference or mere aesthetics in order to remain true to the nature of the site, the materials, the purpose of the structure, and the people who will ultimately use it. If these natural principles are upheld, then a bank cannot be built to look like a Greek temple. Form does not follow function; rather, form and function are inseparably two aspects of the same phenomenon. In other words, a building should be inspired by nature’s forms and constructed with materials that retain and respect the natural characteristics of the setting to create harmony between the structure and its natural environment. It should maximize people’s contact with and utilization of the outdoors. Furthermore, the rule of functionalism is upheld; that is, the principle of excluding everything that serves no practical purpose.

Natural principles, then are principles of design, not style, expressed by means and modes of construction that reflect unity, balance, proportion, rhythm, and scale. Like a sculptor, the organic architect views the site and materials as an innate form that develops organically from within. Truth in architecture results in a natural, spontaneous structure in total harmony with the setting. For the most part, these structures find their geometric shapes in the contours of the land and their colors in the surrounding palette of nature.

From the outside, an organic structure is so much a part of nature that it is often obscured by it. In other words, it may not be easy, or maybe not even possible, for the human eye to separate the artificial structure from the natural terrain. Natural light, air, and view permeate the whole structure, providing a sense of communication with the outdoors. From the inside, living spaces open into one another. The number of walls for separate rooms is reduced to a minimum, allowing the functional spaces to flow together. Moreover, the interiors are sparse. Organic architecture incorporates built-in architectural features such as benches and storage areas to take the place of furniture.
41. According to the passage, what is another name for organic architecture?

   (A) Natural architecture   (B) Aesthetic architecture
   (C) Principle architecture (D) varied architecture

42. The word it in Paragraph 1 refers to

   (A) the architecture    (B) the concept
   (C) form                (D) principle

43. The word ultimately in Paragraph 1 could best be replaced by

   (A) fortunately         (B) eventually
   (C) supposedly          (D) obviously

44. The word upheld in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

   (A) invalidated         (B) disputed
   (C) promoted            (D) perceived

45. The following examples are all representative of natural architecture EXCEPT

   (A) a bank that is built to look like a Greek temple
   (B) a bank so that the location is important to the structure
   (C) a bank that is built to conform to the colors of the natural surroundings
   (D) a bank that is built to be functional rather than beautiful

46. Why does the author compare an organic architecture to a sculptor?

   (A) To emphasize aesthetics
   (B) To give an example of natural principles
   (C) To make a point about the development of geometry
   (D) To demonstrate the importance of style

47. The word obscured in Paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

   (A) difficult to see    (B) in high demand
   (C) not very attracted  (D) mutually beneficial

48. The word contours in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

   (A) tones               (B) shapes
   (C) tunes               (D) movements

49. With which of the following statements would the author most probably agree?

   (A) Form follows function.       (B) Function follows form.
   (C) Function is not important to form. (D) Form and function are one.

50. Which of the following statements best describes the architect’s view of nature?

   (A) Nature should be conquered. (B) Nature should not be considered.
   (C) Nature should be respected. (D) Nature should be improved.