

I. Vocabulary (30 points)

1. During his childhood, John Smith developed a genuine interest in mathematical reasoning.
(A) a real (B) a gradual (C) a general (D) an initial
2. For a researcher, a portable computer is indispensable.
(A) probable (B) movable (C) precise (D) mean
3. The first rational theories concerning the genesis of life came from the early Greeks.
(A) classical (B) practical (C) available (D) reasonable
4. Please avoid extraneous comments.
(A) unusual (B) unpleasant (C) irrelevant (D) inconsistent
5. Formerly, in Japan many nurses worked as private duty rather than in hospitals.
(A) Previously (B) Strictly (C) Officially (D) Periodically
6. The governor reiterated his views on the pending legislation.
(A) changed (B) repeated (C) publicized (D) discussed
7. Professor Young's report was organized chronologically.
(A) by contrasts (B) in terms of comparisons (C) according to significance (D) according to a time sequence
8. Several alternatives to the governor's proposal were suggested.
(A) solutions to (B) drawbacks to (C) substitutes for (D) ramifications of
9. The fear of smallpox, which terrorized the eighteenth century, has no analogy today.
(A) occurrence (B) remnants (C) witnesses (D) parallel
10. Mr. Clinton built fences to mark the boundaries of his land.
(A) limits (B) closets (C) frame (D) tunnel
11. At several points in his discussion, Graves, in effect, _____ evidence when it does not support his argument, tailoring it to his needs..
(A) addresses (B) creates (C) alters (D) substitutes
12. Despite the fact that the two council members belonged to different political parties, they _____ the issue of how to finance the town debt.
(A) complicated (B) avoided (C) attested to (D) agreed on
13. The notion that cultural and biological influences _____ determine cross-cultural diversity is discredited by the fact that, in countless aspects of human existence, it is cultural programming that overwhelmingly accounts for cross-population variance.
(A) jointly (B) completely (C) eventually (D) equally

14. Despite the apparently bewildering complexity of this procedure, the underlying _____ is quite _____.
- (A) simplicity....calculated (B) principle....elementary
(C) confusion....imaginary (D) purpose....effective
15. In television programming, a later viewing time often _____ a more _____ audience and, therefore, more challenging subjects and themes.
- (A) requires....critical (B) evinces....affluent
(C) implies....mature (D) eliminates....realistic

II. Grammar (30 points)

1. It is widely believed _____ extensive use of effective vaccines, many diseases will decrease in frequency.
- (A) the (B) although the (C) that with the (D) that although the
2. _____ rapid development in electronic communication, it is possible to send messages over long distances in a fraction of a second.
- (A) The (B) It is the (C) With (D) There is a
3. Encouraged by her mother, _____.
- (A) the exciting world of knowledge was studied by Mary at home
(B) home was where Mary studied the exciting world of knowledge
(C) the study of the exciting world of knowledge was made at home by Mary
(D) Mary studied the exciting world of knowledge at home
4. A population census tries to determine _____ in specific locations.
- (A) are there many people (B) how many people are there
(C) how many people there are (D) that there are how many people
5. Ceramic wares do not depreciate in value _____ properly used and protected.
- (A) if (B) has (C) and (D) that
6. _____, earthquakes may cause much damage and loss of life in the cities that rest on soft ground.
- (A) They occur where they are (B) Occuring where
(C) Where they occur (D) Where do they occur
7. The patient wanted to be discharged from the hospital even _____.
- (A) he was hardly able walking (B) though hardly able walking
(C) hardly able to walk (D) though he was hardly able to walk
8. Biologists use fruit flies to study genes, _____.
- (A) tiny particles determining all hereditary traits
(B) all hereditary traits determined by tiny particles

- (C) which all hereditary traits are determined by tiny particles
(D) are tiny particles that determine all hereditary traits
9. A person's image gets _____ away from the observer.
(A) smaller the farther he walks
(B) the farther he walks, the smaller
(C) smaller than he walks
(D) smaller than he, the farther he walks
10. _____ key nutrients, such as calcium and potassium, from the soil, but also prevents microorganisms in the soil from converting organic debris into fertilizer.
(A) Not only does acid rain leach
(B) Not only acid rain leaches
(C) Acid rain, which not only leaches
(D) Acid rain not only leaches
11. Ecology is a hot, political issue, _____ lip service from all candidates and being exploited to get votes.
(A) gets (B) to get (C) getting (D) got
12. Shanghai is the _____.
(A) size of the world most densely populated city
(B) world's most densely populated city
(C) city of the world's densest population
(D) density with the most population in the world
13. Some form of public government _____ by every society from the earliest times.
(A) has been practiced
(B) practiced
(C) which practiced
(D) having been practiced
14. It is _____ gold so valuable throughout the ages.
(A) the scarcity it makes
(B) making it the scarcity of
(C) scarcity that makes it
(D) its scarcity that makes
15. No matter how _____, it is not necessarily worthless.
(A) wet or inundated a marsh may be
(B) a marsh may be wet or inundated
(C) may a marsh be wet or inundated
(D) a marsh wet or inundated may be

III. Reading (20 points)

(A)

Although the period that we call the Renaissance began in Italy in the fourteenth century, this idea of rebirth in learning characterized other epochs in history in different parts of the world.

In 800 A.D. Charlemagne became king of the Franks and initiated the Carolingian Renaissance, a period which saw beautiful and more modern cities patterned on Roman architecture. His improvements in instruction for boys expanded the educational system, helped maintain Roman culture, and continued a society in Western Europe, as well as created libraries (a carryover from Alexandrian Egypt of 323 B.C.).

Kievan Russia also enjoyed a period of rebirth some 200 years later under the able rule of Yaroslav the Wise. Like Charlemagne, he founded schools, established libraries, and brought about many architectural achievements.

- Which was the earliest period of rebirth mentioned?
(A) Russian (B) Italian (C) Carolingian (D) Roman
- Which city did Charlemagne look upon as a model for his architectural improvements?
(A) Kiev (B) Rome (C) Carolingian (D) Frank
- Which of the following was not mentioned as a characteristic of the Renaissance movement?
(A) maintaining the status quo (B) improved education
(C) architectural advances (D) creation of libraries
- How many centuries separated the Kievan and the Italian Renaissance?
(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5
- What can we assume about Yaroslav?
(A) He was demented. (B) He was a competent leader.
(C) He was inept. (D) He was cruel.
- The word carryover in this selection most nearly means
(A) remnant (B) residue (C) innovation (D) barbarism

(B)

The social sciences are less likely than other intellectual enterprises to get credit for their accomplishments. Arguably, this is so because the theories and conceptual constructs of the social sciences are especially accessible: human intelligence

apprehends truths about human affairs with particular facility. And the discoveries of the social sciences, once isolated and labeled, are quickly absorbed into conventional wisdom, whereupon they lose their distinctiveness as scientific advances.

This underappreciation of the social sciences contrasts oddly with what many see as their overutilization. Game theory is pressed into service in studies of shifting international alliances. Evaluation research is called upon to demonstrate successes or failures of social programs. Models from economics and demography become the definitive tools for examining the financial base of social security. Yet this rush into practical applications is itself quite understandable: public policy must continually be made, and policymakers rightly feel that even tentative findings and untested theories are better guides to decision-making than no findings and no theories at all.

1. The author is primarily concerned with
 - (A) advocating a more modest view, and less widespread utilization, of the social sciences
 - (B) analyzing the mechanisms for translating discoveries into applications in the social sciences
 - (C) dissolving the air of paradox inherent in human beings studying themselves
 - ✓(D) explaining a peculiar dilemma that the social sciences are in
2. Which of the following is a social science discipline that the author mentions as being possible overutilized?
 - (A) Conventional theories of social change
 - ✓(B) Game theory
 - (C) Decision-making theory
 - (D) Economic theories of international alliances
3. It can be inferred from the passage that, when speaking of the "overutilization" (line 8) of the social sciences, the author is referring to the
 - (A) premature practical application of social science advances
 - (B) habitual reliance on the social sciences even where common sense would serve equally well
 - (C) practice of bringing a greater variety of social science disciplines to bear on a problem than the nature of the problem warrants
 - ✓(D) use of social science constructs by people who do not fully understand them
4. The author confronts the claim that the social sciences are being overutilized with
 - (A) proof that overextensions of social science results are self-correcting
 - (B) a long list of social science applications that are perfectly appropriate and extremely fruitful
 - ✓(C) the argument that overutilization is by and large the exception rather than the

rule

(D) the observation that this practice represents the lesser of two evils under existing circumstances

IV. Translation (20 points)

1. Half of the harm that is done in the world is due to people who want to feel important.
2. Politeness is the art of choosing among your thoughts.
3. The stories that you tell about your past shape your future.
4. The virtue of all achievement is victory over oneself. Those who know this can never know defeat.
5. When we forgive, we free ourselves from the bitter ties that bind us to the one who hurt us.