I. Vocabulary: 40%

1. ( ) After his parents passed away, Greg ____ all the wealth and property.
   (A) confessed      (B) resigned     (C) inherited      (D) departed

2. ( ) The former president earned a bad ____ after his scandal reported to
   the public.
   (A) mansion      (B) depression   (C) impression   (D) reputation

3. ( ) Although “No pains, no gains.” is a ____ , it is always true.
   (A) old saying     (B) clichè   (C) compliment     (D) convince

4. ( ) When ____ with the evidence, the convict admitted his murdering the
   Lin’s family.
   (A) confronted    (B) convinced    (C) confused   (D) contradicted

5. ( ) No one in the world is ____ because every one dies when it is the
   time.
   (A) immortal     (B) immoral     (C) innocent     (D) intellectual

6. ( ) The strong wind ____ up my hair.
   (A) tore           (B) tanned       (C) tangoed     (D) tangled

7. ( ) Please drop me off in front of a ____ . I need to have my prescription filled.
   (A) shopping mall   (B) museum    (C) supermarket    (D) pharmacy

8. ( ) A: Why didn’t Joe ____ for the race?   B: Because he couldn’t run fast.
   (A) magnify         (B) identify     (C) qualify       (D) amplify

9. ( ) Jeff’s new employer wants him to ____ to a year-long contract.
   (A) transmit         (B) submit    (C) commit        (D) permit

10. ( ) He ____ that Mary was standing behind Bob when Bob was speaking evil
    of her.
    (A) operated     (B) gestured     (C) squeezed     (D) crashed

11. ( ) Ann gave a vivid ____ of her trip in Europe.
    (A) description    (B) conversation    (C) vacation    (D) emotion

12. ( ) To plan my future, I have ____ to think about.
    (A) plenty        (B) pleasure      (C) presentation    (D) progress

13. ( ) The careless driver was ____ for speeding.
    (A) fined           (B) rewarded     (C) called       (D) arrested

14. ( ) It was ____ that he learned to speak English in such a short time!
    (A) practical     (B) amazing       (C) charming     (D) breath-taking

15. ( ) Bodyguards of political figures are trained to deal with this kind of ____.
    (A) structure     (B) situation    (C) effort       (D) measurement

16. ( ) The bank robber was put behind the ____ for thirty years.
    (A) a tourist spot   (B) landscape    (C) bars    (D) manufacturer

17. ( ) The ending ____ to be a surprising one.
    (A) sorted out     (B) tried out     (C) turned out    (D) laid out
18. (   ) Judy _____ her mother that she should have a room of her own.
   (A) convinced    (B) cheated     (C) communicated     (D) challenged

19. (   ) The secretary _____ things she had finished.
   (A) checked in   (B) checked up on   (C) checked off    (D) checked out

20. (   ) The travel agent asked for 20% of the ticket price _____ as a commission.
   (A) for rent    (B) up close    (C) up front      (D) in return

II. Cloze: 40%

(i) Everyone sleeps differently. Some people sleep curled up on their sides, __(21)__ a pillow. These people may be __(22)__ and shy in everyday life. Some people sleep on their backs, arms and legs __(23)__ out. These people may be good listeners. It is also common for people to sleep on their sides with their legs straight and their arms at their sides. These people may be __(24)__ back, social people. Sleeping __(25)__ can reveal a lot about a person. So the next time you wake up, check to see which way you are sleeping.

21. ____ (A) is hugged    (B) is hugging    (C) hugged       (D) hugging

22. ____ (A) positive     (B) humorous     (C) optimistic   (D) sensitive

23. ____ (A) curled        (B) folded        (C) stretched    (D) circled

24. ____ (A) laid          (B) lay         (C) lain           (D) lied

25. ____ (A) permissions   (B) positions      (C) sensations     (D) revelations

(ii) Cameras have gone digital. Taking a bad picture is no longer a problem—you can just__(26)__ it. In addition, __(27)__ film has never been easier: __(28)__ your digital camera into your printer and get a color __(29)__ in seconds. You can also __(30)__ your photos on the Internet for friends and family to view. Digital video has become just as easy, and many digital video cameras take pictures, too.

26. ____ (A) clone        (B) copy         (C) paste          (D) delete

27. ____ (A) developing    (B) sending      (C) subscribing     (D) copying

28. ____ (A) Turn on       (B) Switch on    (C) Plug          (D) Shut down

29. ____ (A) album        (B) printout       (C) film          (D) negative

30. ____ (A) stick         (B) post          (C) announce      (D) claim

(iii) Even though we are not __(31)__ to, we all lie sometimes. Occasionally, our lies are __(32)__ by selfishness, but often we lie to protect others. You’ve probably lied to a friend when asked what you thought of her __(33)__ new hairdo. Or maybe you’ve lied to a teacher when you did not do your homework. Be honest; when was the last time you lied?

No matter how recently you last lied, __(34)__ are that you started lying at an early age. Studies have shown that as soon as they can comprehend language, children are __(35)__ telling lies. Parents often __(36)__ their children of the old saying, “Honesty is the best __(37)__.” Yet, __(38)__ good their intentions, this may not be the right thing to teach
children. New research suggests that learning to be a good liar in childhood is important. For by the time children reach __(39)___. they need to be able to distinguish __(40)__ lies from those that really hurt.

31. (   ) (A) asked     (B) supposed      (C) required     (D) allowed
32. (   ) (A) bond      (B) embraced     (C) motivated    (D) fascinated
33. (   ) (A) fashionable  (B) decent      (C) beautiful    (D) horrible
34. (   ) (A) chances   (B) opportunities (C) legends      (D) rumors
35. (   ) (A) capable of (B) about to     (C) bound to     (D) on top of
36. (   ) (A) depress    (B) punish       (C) remind       (D) train
37. (   ) (A) policy     (B) regulation    (C) rule         (D) means
38. (   ) (A) whatever   (B) however      (C) whenever     (D) whoever
39. (   ) (A) childhood  (B) neighborhood (C) parenthood  (D) adulthood
40. (   ) (A) black      (B) white        (C) blue         (D) yellow

**II. Reading Comprehension: 30%**

The practice of marking the human body with images and designs has existed in some cultures for thousands of years. Some markings are temporary, such as painting henna on the hands and feet of brides in India, while others are permanent. The practice of leaving a permanent mark on the skin using needles and dye, or pigment, is known as tattooing.

The word *tattoo* originates from Polynesia where, on islands like Tahiti and Samoa, the tribal tattoo traditionally played a significant role in the organization and interaction of the people. Ancient Maori people painted their faces with charcoal before battles. Eventually, the markings were made permanent by tattooing so that they did not have to be reapplied before each battle. Warriors without these facial markings were referred to as ‘plain face’ and were considered social outcasts.

The Haida people, who inhabit the Queen Charlotte Islands near Canada, today still tattoo their hands and forearms with pictures of animals that signify their family name. In some jungle tribes of Borneo, a tattoo is viewed as a talisman and is worn to protect a person from harm and disease. Other indigenous cultures display bodily markings as a kind of trophy to signify success in hunting.

Today, tattooing is a common practice in many parts of the world. For some people, a tattoo is simply a form of body decoration; for others, it provides a symbol of cultural or group identity. Millions of people, including 30 million in the U.S. alone, have some form of tattoo on their body. However, a tattooing may also have a negative image; in Japan, for example, a common perception of people with tattoos is that they are associated with the Japanese mafia, or *yakuza*. 
Many tattooists in Japan emulate classical Japanese artistic styles in their work. Throughout the world, in fact, tattooists are often referred to as tattoo artists, and many studio employers insist that these artists have some kind of background or training in art before hiring them. Some tattoo artists will have taken university courses in art or related subjects before seeking employment. An artistic background and attention to detail are important for two reasons: first, as with traditional tattooing in indigenous cultures, modern tattoos—for example, a person’s astrological symbol or an image of a family member or close friend—may have special meaning to the wearer. The tattoo artist must be able to meet the exact requirements of his/her customers in terms of artistic style and aesthetic quality. Second, because tattooing is a time consuming and often painful procedure, with results that are permanent, it must be done well artistically and very carefully.

The stereotypical image of the tattoo parlor as a dingy backstreet shop is, in most cases, far from reality. A modern tattoo studio today is more likely to look like a dentist’s office, with waiting room walls adorned with artwork. As needles are used in the tattooing process, cleanliness and hygiene are of the utmost importance. The National Tattoo Association in the U.S. has over a thousand members, and promotes the image of tattooing as a profession with high quality standards. The stereotypical image of tattooists as rebel dropouts is gradually changing. Instead, most tattooists today are regarded as professionals, trained in the art and practice of tattooing. It is common for a tattoo artist, in fact, to work as an apprentice for a few years with a professional tattooist before working independently.

Questions:

41. What is the best title for this passage?
   (A) Tattooing Art in the World
   (B) The Origin of Tattooing
   (C) Is Tattooing an Art Form?
   (D) The Principles of Tattooing

42. What is this passage mainly about?
   (A) Whether the practice of tattooing is an art form in itself.
   (B) Different meanings of tattooing in the world.
   (C) Tattooing wearers are a stereotype image of gangsters.
   (D) Tattooing and its history.

43. What is the main idea of paragraph 1?
   (A) the practice of tattooing is popular worldwide
   (B) painting henna on the hands and feet of brides in India is a tradition
   (C) leaving a permanent mark on the skin is called tattooing
(D) introduces the topic by highlighting different cultures around the world that practice
the marking of the human body

44. What is paragraph 2 mainly about?
   (A) the historical origins of tattooing is from ancient Maori people
   (B) the historical origins of the word *tattoo* and the practice of tattooing
   (C) the Polenesians put on charcoal before battles
   (D) warriors without facial markings were considered social outcasts

45. What is the main idea of paragraph 5?
   (A) tattooing is time consuming and painful
   (B) tattooists are artists
   (C) the artistic principles behind tattooing
   (D) Japanese tattooists mimic classical Japanese artistic styles

46. Which of the following is true?
   (A) millions of people worldwide wear tattoos
   (B) most tattoo parlor are dingy backstreet shops
   (C) a tattooist can mark anything he/she likes on customers
   (D) tattooing is not a common practice in the world

47. Which of the following is not true?
   (A) people who wear tattoos in Japan are regarded as mafias
   (B) in some jungle tribes, a tattoo is regarded a kind of protection
   (C) modern tattoo parlor can be as clean as a dental clinic
   (D) tattooists are mostly rebel dropouts

48. Which of the following is closest to the meaning of *signify*?
   (A) synthetic
   (B) symbolize
   (C) synonym
   (D) syndrome

49. Which of the following is closest to the meaning of *identify*?
   (A) adorn
   (B) interact
   (C) recognize
   (D) consume
50. Which of the following is it refer to?
   (A) the practice of tattooing
   (B) cleaning the tattoo parlor
   (C) a tattooist must meet the requirements of his/her customers
   (D) a tattooist must build a good image