

Section I (30%)

Reading Comprehension

Directions

Read each passage carefully, then answer the questions below it by circling the letter of the correct answer. Circle only one letter for each question. There are 15 questions in this section.

Passage #1

It was perfectly clear to me what I ought to do. I ought to walk up to within, say, 25 yards of the elephant and test his behavior. If he charged, I could shoot; if he took no notice of me, it would be safe to leave him until the mahout came back. But also I knew that I was going to do no such thing. I was a poor shot with a rifle and the ground was soft mud into which one would sink at every step. If the elephant charged and I missed him, I should have about as much chance as a toad under a steam-roller. But even then I was not thinking particularly of my own skin, only of the watchful faces behind me. For at that moment, with the crowd watching me, I was not afraid in the ordinary sense, as I would have been if I had been alone. An Englishman mustn't be frightened in front of "natives"; and so, in general he isn't frightened. The sole thought in my mind was that if anything went wrong these two thousand Burmans would see me pursued, caught, trampled on and reduced to a grinning corpse like that Indian up the hill. And if that happened it was quite probable that some of them would laugh. That would never do. There was only one alternative. I shoved the cartridges into the magazine and lay down on the road to get a better aim.

Questions

1. The author was probably:
 - A) an Englishman
 - B) a Burman
 - C) an Indian
 - D) a "native"
2. The author didn't feel afraid of the elephant because:
 - A) he was a very good shot
 - B) he was occupied with other fears
 - C) the Burmans would help him
 - D) the mahout was coming back
3. Who does the author compare to a toad?
 - A) the elephant
 - B) himself
 - C) the mahout
 - D) the Indian

4. Who was killed by an elephant?
 - A) a mahout
 - B) a hunter
 - C) an Indian
 - D) a Burman
5. In the passage the author finally:
 - A) decides to shoot the elephant
 - B) misses the elephant
 - C) shoots the elephant
 - D) tests the elephant

Passage #2

Until recently there has been little evidence about how the brain functions in cognition and precisely how and which of the 12 billion cells within the brain store memory. One noted explorer in this field is Dr. Wilder Penfield who in 1951 began to produce exciting evidence to confirm theoretical concepts which had been formulated about memory functioning. During the course of brain surgery, in treating patients suffering from focal epilepsy, Penfield conducted a series of experiments during which he touched the temporal cortex of the brain of the patient with a weak electric current transmitted through a galvanic probe. In each case, the patient under local anesthesia was fully conscious during the exploration of the cerebral cortex and was able to talk with Penfield.

Penfield found that the stimulating electrode could force recollections clearly derived from the patient's memory. Penfield reported that such recollections stop when the electrode is removed and may re-occur when the electrode is applied again. One of Penfield's significant conclusions was that the electrode evoked a single recollection, not a mixture of memories or a generalization. Secondly, the response to the electrode was found to be totally involuntary, but perhaps the most important discovery was that not only past events are recorded in detail but also the feelings that were associated with these events. An event and the feeling which was produced by the event are inextricably locked together in the brain so that one cannot be evoked without the other.

Questions

1. One conclusion reached by Penfield was that
 - A. the response to the electrode was involuntary
 - B. electrical stimulation caused loss of consciousness
 - C. electrical stimulation caused a lasting improvement in memory
 - D. electrical stimulation can evoke events but not feelings
2. The passage states that events and feelings
 - A. can be remembered independently of each other under normal conditions
 - B. are inextricably linked
 - C. are stored in different places in the brain
 - D. can be remembered independently of each other under experimental conditions

- 3 The original purpose of the brain surgery performed by Penfield was to
- A treat epilepsy
 - B treat memory problems
 - C test memory functioning in the patients
 - D enable patients to speak normally
- 4 When the electrode was removed
- A the memory that had been elicited stopped
 - B the elicited memory became stronger
 - C the patient's memory problem was cured
 - D the patient suffered a complete loss of memory
- 5 As a result of his experiments, Penfield found that
- A the electrode improved but did not cure epilepsy
 - B a surgical approach to memory problems is effective
 - C an electrode can force a patient to remember past experiences
 - D the electrode had no effect on memory recall

Passage #3

The Greek myth of Narcissus is directly concerned with a fact of human experience, as the word Narcissus indicates. It is from the Greek word narcosis, or numbness. The youth Narcissus mistook his own reflection in the water for another person. This extension of himself by mirror numbed his perceptions until he became the servomechanism of his own extended or repeated image. The nymph Echo tried to win his love with fragments of his own speech, but in vain. He was numb. He had adapted to his extension of himself and had become a closed system.

Now the point of this myth is the fact that people at once become fascinated by any extension of themselves in any material other than themselves. There have been cynics who insisted that men fall deepest in love with women who give them back their own image. Be that as it may, the wisdom of the Narcissus myth does not convey any idea that Narcissus fell in love with anything he regarded as himself. Obviously he would have had very different feelings about the image had he known it was an extension or repetition of himself. It is, perhaps, indicative of the bias of our intensely technological and, therefore, narcotic culture that we have long interpreted the Narcissus story to mean that he fell in love with himself, that he imagined the reflection to be Narcissus!

Questions

1. The author thinks that a man would be most fascinated by someone who:
- A is very beautiful
 - B has unusual interests
 - C is very much like himself
 - D loves him very much
2. Narcissus was a closed system because:
- A he could only perceive the extension of himself
 - B he slept all the time
 - C his life became a famous myth
 - D his name is from the Greek word narcosis

3. When he says "narcotic culture," the author means that our society:
- A is evil
 - B takes drugs
 - C is in a state of numbness
 - D is similar to the ancient Greek society
4. The nymph Echo could not win love from Narcissus because she:
- A was too vain
 - B was using his own speech
 - C could not adapt herself to his image
 - D could not break into his closed system
5. Our society has believed that, in the myth, Narcissus thought the reflection was:
- A himself
 - B narcosis
 - C another man
 - D a lovely woman

Section II (30%)

Grammar

Directions

In each conversation a word or a group of words is left out. Following the conversation are four choices of words which might be used in the incomplete conversation. You are to select the word or group of words which would be used by a speaker of English and which would best fit into the conversation. Select only **one** answer for each question.

1. "What is your field of study?"
"I haven't _____ it yet."
A) chosed B) choose C) chosen D) to choose
2. "My goal is to learn Japanese."
"That can only _____ through hard work."
A) achieve B) be achieved C) to achieve D) to be achieved
3. "May we come to the meeting?"
"Yes. Every person here _____ been invited to attend."
A) is B) are C) has D) have
4. "Do you feel a little sick?"
"Yes I _____."
A) feel a little B) do feel C) do D) feel a little bit
5. "Did you like the guests at our party?"
"Yes, I have never seen _____."
A) so intelligent peoples B) such intelligents peoples C) so an intelligent people
D) such intelligent people

6. "Was John able to help you find your way?"
"_____ me directions helped a great deal."
A) For he give B) That his giving C) He gave D) His giving
7. "Did you sweep the floor?"
"No. It didn't need _____."
A) to clean B) cleaned C) to be cleaned D) to have cleaned
8. "I'm sorry your friend is so poor."
"So am I. I wish she _____ rich."
A) is B) were C) has been D) is being
9. "Did you mail the letter I gave you yesterday?"
"Oh, I forgot! I went past the post office but didn't even _____ of it."
A) had thought B) have thought C) thought D) think
10. "Are you going to watch foreign films again tonight?"
"Yes, I never get tired _____ at them."
A) to look B) of looking C) of the look D) to the looking

Section III (40%)

Writing

Directions

Using the space provided, write a short reply of about **300 words** to the question below. Before you begin writing, you probably will want to create a short outline of your main points and supporting ideas. Your writing will be evaluated for focus, organization, logical development, supporting detail, and English usage.

Question

When you first became a university undergraduate student, you must have noticed some important differences between life as a high school student and life as a university student. Write an essay that describes some of the most-important differences that you noticed between life as a high school and a university student. What were those differences? How were they different? How did you learn to adjust to the university environment? Was your experience similar to, or different from, other people's experiences? Please explain.