Part A: Verbal Analogies  Directions: Seek the relationship between the given terms. For instance, play:  
audience = book: (A. writer  B. publisher  C. plot  D. reader). The answer is D as the goal of a play is
to entertain the audience, and a book is to entertain or inform the reader.

01. idiot = genius = valley: (A. plateau  B. moron  C. mountain  D. field)
02. costly = scare = cheap: (A. abundant  B. tinny  C. difficult  D. puny)
03. (A. yolk  B. crack  C. bird  D. shell): egg = plant = seed
04. war = grief = (A. joy  B. peace  C. soldier  D. finish): happiness
05. (A. starvation  B. nutrient  C. energy  D. water): food = suffocation = air
06. work = (A. employment  B. entertainment  C. office  D. income): food = growth
07. play = prologue = constitution: (A. preamble  B. laws  C. article  D. amendment)
08. peach = pit = (A. planet  B. moon  C. orbit  D. solar system): sun
09. wheat = (A. bushel  B. chaff  C. stalk  D. bread): wine = dregs
10. barrel = silo = wine: (A. horses  B. floss  C. grain  D. refuse)
11. thwart = aspirations = stifle: (A. heat  B. air  C. anger  D. sense)
12. scalpel = surgeon = (A. mallet  B. cleaver  C. chisel  D. wrench): butcher
13. eagle = (A. eaglet  B. aerie  C. hawk  D. rabbit): rabbit = burrow
15. square = (A. triangle  B. triplet  C. poem  D. duet): quadruplet = couplet

Part B: Word Knowledge  Directions: There are fifteen brief phrases, each containing one italicized word; choose the closest definition of each such word.

16. an arid land: (A. airy  B. dry  C. huge and wild  D. farming)
17. an unforgiving place: (A. cozy  B. easy  C. warm and friendly  D. harsh)
18. an invalid argument: (A. faulty  B. proven  C. logical  D. roundabout)
19. erroneous conclusions: (A. flawed  B. precise  C. factual  D. correct)
20. a profound insight: (A. superficial  B. apparent  C. beyond obvious  D. simple)
21. intense heat: (A. gentle  B. low  C. mild  D. extremely sharp)
22. a meandering creek: (A. direct  B. meaningful  C. snaking  D. mountainous)
23. audacious try: (A. useful  B. bold  C. foolish  D. unnecessary)
24. diaphanous material: (A. synthetic  B. opaque  C. expensive  D. transparent)
25. a lengthy article: (A. short  B. wordy  C. concise  D. succinct)
26. an ophthalmologist: (A. eye doctor  B. skin doctor  C. dentist  D. pediatrician)
27. a congenital deformity: (A. genetic  B. curable  C. present at birth  D. of bone)
28. an anachronous altitude: (A. difficult to deal with  B. reliable and consistent  C. belonging to a different
time  D. hard-to-explain)
29. lenient parents: (A. rich  B. undemanding  C. severe  D. unforgiving)
30. the seaside resorts: (A. a hiding place  B. resources by the shore  C. beaches where people can sort out
what they need again  D. places where tourists visit)

Part C: Reading Comprehension  
(Questions 31–37 are based on the following selection.)

When a motive is aroused the organism is in a state of tension. The tension is reduced or allayed if the
organism, through the use of whatever resources it has available, succeeds in reaching a consummatory goal.
When the motive is frustrated, it does not just go away. The system remains under tension, and the tension,
we can depend on it, will express itself somehow. We have seen some of the simpler and more “sensible”
responses that occur when frustration, produced by objects and people external to the personality of the
The blocking of motives by people and objects is a familiar and most often a straightforward phenomenon. But such frustration is not the only way in which motives are denied satisfaction. The personal system can also and perhaps more frequently be placed in a state of persisting tension by conflicting processes within its own boundaries. When the system is placed under tension through the arousal of two or more opposing or irreconcilable motives within itself, it is in a state of conflict, a state of tension producing behaviors that sometimes may seem strange and senseless but which make good sense if we conceive of such behaviors in terms of their functions for a system trying to preserve itself.

We can conceive of some conflicting motivational tendencies being aroused by two equally attractive, or equally repulsive, objects in the environment. A classic example is that of the jackass caught equidistant between two equally large piles of hay. He is under equal tension to approach both and, according to folklore, will starve—tensely, paralytically, and slowly—through an inability to approach either. Other conflicts are less clearly connected with environmental objects and may be conceived as conflicts produced by opposing and irreconcilable forces within the system itself.

31. The broadest concept treated in this selection is (A. motives  B. tension  C. frustration  D. conflict).

32. Tension is reduced (A. when the individual employs “sensible” responses  B. when the individual satisfies the motivating force  C. when the individual pursues a concrete goal  D. by the lapse of time).

33. A state of conflict is produced by (A. tension-oriented behavior  B. the frustration of motives  C. holdover effects of unreleased tension  D. contradictory goals).

34. The tone with which the writer expresses his message is (A. sympathetic  B. objective  C. satirical  D. supportive).

35. The writer places “sensible” in quotes in paragraph 1 to imply that (A. the motives of people are never sensible  B. frustration rarely makes sense  C. simple responses to frustration can be foolish  D. given time, people solve frustration by common sense).

36. Which paragraph makes significant use of analogy? (A. 1  B. 2  C. 3  D. No paragraph uses analogy.)

37. From which of the following textbook chapters was this selection taken? (A. Groups in Conflict  B. Behavioral Constructs  C. Physiological Differences  D. Freud’s Early Cases)

(Questions 38–42 are based on the following passage.)

To Thomas Jefferson it was self-evident that “all men are created equal.” Yet Jefferson also wrote, “There is a natural aristocracy among men. The grounds of this are virtue and talent....” And, odd though it may seem, it is precisely on the reconciiliation of these two beliefs that the American democracy rests. We may believe that all men are created equal, and that the society has an obligation to provide equal rights and opportunities for all. But only the fool would deny that some men become superior to others through the development of virtue and talent, and their consequent exceptional performance should mark them as public leaders. To these the administration of public affairs, justice, and education should be entrusted. And the effectiveness of the American democracy rests on the ability and will of the people to select these performing aristocrats for leaders. They fail occasionally. Perhaps they fail too often. But they have succeeded often enough to keep that equality-aristocracy described by Jefferson working for 175 years.
38. Which of the following best states the writer’s real purpose in this passage? (A. to argue that even Jefferson could be misled  B. to argue that democratic principles are often inconsistent  C. to argue that a democracy needs leaders more talented than its citizens  D. to bring together two apparently different points of view and to explain how quotations can be misleading)

39. To whom does the writer direct his concern? (A. citizens of a representative democracy  B. aristocrats  C. scholars of Constitutional law  D. members of the House of Lords)

40. To whom or what does the pronoun they refer in the last three sentences? (A. performing artists  B. elected leaders of superior talent  C. all persons created politically equal  D. the rank a file of the Democratic party)

41. What is the writer’s position concerning past failures of the leaders? (A. They are lamentable and inexcusable  B. They cannot be explained easily  C. They occur but rarely  D. They are exceptions to the rule)

42. Which of the following would be most likely to disagree with the argument presented in this passage? (A. a member of the Russian Politburo  B. a minimally educated coal miner  C. supporters of the governor-elect  D. graduates of the Ivy League).

(Questions 43–46 are based on the following selection.)

With Haiti still reeling from Tuesday's devastating earthquake, the Red Cross has stated that it has run out of medical supplies on the island nation. More supplies are on the way, but it is unknown when they will arrive. Meanwhile, on the Web, people eager to help are seeking out unique ways in which they can help. In the Search box, some of the biggest queries are for different ways to "text to help." For example, the Red Cross has set up a system where a cell phone user can text "Haiti" to the number 90999. The text message will result in a $10 donation to the Red Cross. So far, the campaign has been a massive hit. According to Mashable, the texting option has already raised over $800,000.

Another popular option for cell phone users eager to help: Text "YeLe" to 501501. Doing so will result in a $5 donation to Yéle Haiti, a grassroots organization started by singer and Haiti native Wyclef Jean. Over the course of the day, Web searches on Wyclef and his organization have soared to record highs. Wyclef, famous for his participation in the Fugees as well as his successful solo career, has been outspoken in seeking donations, especially via his Twitter account.

We could find no stats on how successful his drive has been, but based on anecdotal stories from the Web, text-to-give campaigns have the potential to make a big difference. The San Francisco Chronicle interviewed several young people who have made donations and have also asked their friends to donate via social networks like Facebook and Twitter.

Even if you’d rather not donate via text message, there are other ways to give your support to those who need it most. The official sites for the Red Cross, UNICEF, Doctors Without Borders, and Wyclef's Yéle Haiti are all accepting donations. Searches on those organizations surged tremendously on Wednesday afternoon.

43. What is the best title for this selection? (A. The Function of the Red Cross  B. Introducing Singer Wyclef Jean  C. Haiti Earthquake Relief: Texting for Haiti  D. The Scale of Earthquake that Hit Haiti)

44. What is needed when texting? (A. a typewriter  B. a portable computer  C. a cell phone  D. a fax machine)

45. If you text "Haiti" to the number 90999, how much do you donate? (A. US$10  B. US$50  C. NT$100  D. NT$50)
46. Which one of the following statements is not true? (A. UNICEF and Doctors Without Borders are all accepting donations.  B. Many people worldwide are eager to donate.  C. The texting option set up by the Red Cross has already raised over $800,000.  D. Yéle Haiti has been very successful so far.)

(Questions 47-50 are based on the following selection.)

H1N1 flu continues to spread. Currently the virus is most active in the northern half of the world. But experts say it has become the leading influenza virus in all countries.

No one really knows how many people have gotten sick. H1N1, often called swine flu, was first reported in Mexico in April. Countries are no longer required to test and report individual cases. But close to half a million confirmed cases were reported to the World Health Organization as of November first.

The W.H.O. offices for the Americas and the Western Pacific reported two out of three of those cases. The agency says more than six thousand people worldwide have died from H1N1.

W.H.O. special adviser Keiji Fukuda said last week that the virus has continued to act in some ways like seasonal flu. Most people recover without any need for interventions like antiviral drugs.

But in other ways H1N1 is different. It remained at unusually high levels in several countries during their summer months. And, unlike seasonal flu, younger people have suffered many of the serious cases and deaths from H1N1.

Health officials around the world are concerned about vaccine production. Wealthy countries have promised to donate ten percent of their H1N1 vaccine to poor countries. But there is a worldwide shortage.

The traditional way to make flu vaccine is to grow the virus in chicken eggs. Anthony Fauci at the National Institutes of Health says the shortage is an issue of biology. He says the companies that make vaccines cannot really do much when they have a virus that does not grow well.

In Saudi Arabia, officials are preparing for the Hajj, which starts this year during the last week of November. The event normally brings about three million Muslims from one hundred sixty countries to the holy city of Mecca.

Disease experts worry that H1N1 could spread easily in the crowds. The Saudis have a campaign to vaccinate health workers. They are also urging countries to vaccinate pilgrims making the trip. And they are advising against travel by children, pregnant women and other groups at highest risk.

47. What is the best title for the selection? (A. Vaccine Shortage Complicates Fight Against H1N1  B. How W.H.O. Fights H1N1  C. The Danger of H1N1  D. The Regions with the Most Affected People)

48. Which one of the following statements is not true? (A. Younger people have suffered many of the serious cases and deaths from H1N1.  B. More than six thousand people worldwide have died from H1N1.  C. The shortage of vaccine production is an issue of biology.  D. Countries are required to test and report individual cases.)

49. Which region has suffered the least from H1N1? (A. Canada  B. New Zealand  C. Saudi Arabia  D. Taiwan)

50. Which of the following would be most likely to be hit hard by H1N1? (A. Dubai  B. Hajj  C. Haiti  D. Mecca)