

1.

Theories about the interaction between people and their environment in the workplace have been prevalent in the management literature for almost a hundred years, making this one of the more \_\_\_\_\_ lines of psychological theorizing

- A ambitious
- B haphazard
- C provocative
- D elusive
- E venerable

2.

The argument that some knowledge can be derived without appealing to facts about the world seems tenable: there are many examples, drawn from mathematics and logic, of knowledge that does not appear to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A empirical
- B plausible
- C axiomatic
- D conveyable
- E immutable

3.

The strategists who created the European Union practiced piecemeal social engineering. Recognizing that perfection is (i)\_\_\_\_, they set limited objectives then mobilized the political will for a small step forward knowing full well that when they achieved it, its (ii)\_\_\_\_ would become apparent and necessitate further measures.

Blank(i)

unattainable
indisputable
ephemeral

Blank(ii)

potential
inadequacy
resilience

4.

The novel is a stylistic (i)\_\_\_\_: sparse, vivid, and gripping. But it is limited by the (ii)\_\_\_\_ of its characters, who are as two-dimensional as the lives they are leading.

Blank(i)

hodgepodge
triumph
anomaly

Blank(ii)

audacity
incongruity
shallowness

5.

During the 1970s, the university's first president brought about (i)\_\_\_\_ changes in the institution. Indeed, so (ii)\_\_\_\_ was the transformation that subsequent administrators have been in the fortunate position of being unable to (iii)\_\_\_\_ the kind of challenges she once faced.

Blank(i)

disconcerting
fundamental
superfluous

Blank(ii)

detrimental
acclaimed
profound

Blank(iii)

imagine
forestall
ignore

6.

The building's address at 88 East Broadway is an ostensibly (i)\_\_\_\_ one. In Chinese numerology, 88 means "double prosperity," but this meaning becomes (ii)\_\_\_\_ when one considers how few of the businesses in the building could be described as (iii)\_\_\_\_.

Blank(i)

foreboding
irrelevant
auspicious

Blank(ii)

underscored
manifest
incongruous

Blank(iii)

successful
traditional
fashionable

7.

This passage is adapted from material published in 2000.

Many cultural anthropologists have come to reject the scientific framework of empiricism that dominated the field until the 1970s and now regard all scientific knowledge as socially constructed. They argue that information about cultures during the empiricist era typically came from anthropologists who brought with them a prepackaged set of conscious and unconscious biases. Cultural anthropology, according to the post-1970s critique, is unavoidably subjective, and the anthropologist should be explicit in acknowledging that fact. Anthropology should stop striving to build a better database about cultural behavior and should turn to developing a more humanistic interpretation of cultures. The new framework holds that it may be more enlightening to investigate the biases of earlier texts than to continue with empirical methodologies.

第1题 第2题

The author implies which of the following about most cultural anthropologists working prior to the 1970s?

- A They argued that scientific knowledge was socially constructed.
- B They were explicit in acknowledging the biases inherent in scientific investigation.
- C They regarded scientific knowledge as consisting of empirical truths.
- D They shared the same conscious and unconscious biases.
- E They acknowledged the need for a new scientific framework.

8.

According to the passage, "many cultural anthropologists" today would agree that anthropologists should

- A build a better, less subjective database about cultural behavior
- B strive to improve the empirical methodologies used until the 1970s
- C reject the notion that scientific knowledge is socially constructed
- D turn to examining older anthropological texts for unacknowledged biases
- E integrate humanistic interpretations with empirical methodologies

9.

Projecting the idea of a distinctive female demand in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century England was a groundbreaking departure in the history of marketing. The pioneers were the booksellers and printers who addressed specialist titles to the ladies in the 1600s, while the post-1688 print boom saw the publication of custom-designed ladies' pocket diaries, a proliferation of female manuals of all kinds, the Female Spectator in the 1740s and the long-running Lady's Magazine from 1770. The leap to objects was made when leading furniture makers started classifying furniture by the sex, age, and specialist needs of the implied user in the new illustrated catalogs of the 1760s. Of course, sex distinctions in clothes are as old as civilization, while the idea of furniture suited to female needs is not unprecedented (think of birthing stools), but making difference systematic and concrete by means of word, image, and object was a decisive innovation. The rapid diffusion of ladies' and gentlemen's furniture suggests that gender distinctions already resonated powerfully with male and female consumers, but in the extension of the range of differentiated furniture, the projection of the trope by manufacturers thereafter, and its acceptance by consumers, conventional ideas of masculine importance and feminine delicacy were amplified and fixed. In the process, femininity was expressed in a specific and narrowly defined aesthetic register.

第1题

第2题

第3题

According to the passage, which of the following is true about furniture prior to the 1760s?

- A Some furniture made specifically for women already existed.
- B Most furniture design was already influenced by women's preferences.
- C Custom-designed furniture was rare.
- D The range of available furniture was small.
- E Advertising had rarely been used to generate consumer demand for furniture.

10.

Which of the following statements best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?

- A It mitigates a claim that was presented in the first sentence of the passage.
- B It interprets an example that was introduced in the first sentence of the passage.
- C It provides historical context for the phenomenon that is analyzed in the remainder of the passage.
- D It introduces a distinction between two historical approaches that the remainder of the passage elaborates on.
- E It gives an overview of a historical development that the rest of the passage explores in more detail.

11.

The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements regarding the effect of marketing gender-differentiated furniture?

- A It introduced new ideas of femininity and masculinity to consumers.
- B It was more successful than was the marketing of age-differentiated furniture.
- C It undermined conventional ideas of masculine importance.
- D It contributed to an increase in custom-designed furniture.
- E It promulgated a limited definition of femininity.

12.

Today the writer's prodigious output of prose and poetry enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ notice, but in his lifetime his works commanded huge sales in Italy and abroad.

- A limited
- B vigorous
- C occasional
- D sporadic
- E dutiful
- F lively

13.

Unlike the violent thunderstorms of summer, which \_\_\_\_\_ water in widely scattered downpours, winter rains in the Sonoran Desert come in a gradual procession, soaking into the land and swelling every desert pore with liquid life.

- A channel
- B disgorge
- C direct
- D dump
- E collect
- F concentrate

14.

When the Spanish brought potatoes to Europe in the sixteenth century, the locals were \_\_\_\_\_, in part because they found potatoes to be unsightly.

- A unimpressed
- B skeptical
- C indignant
- D contrite
- E distracted
- F preoccupied

15.

The Leipzig academy for painting and architecture opened in 1764, but its emphasis, in keeping with the city's \_\_\_\_\_ attitude, had become more practical by the end of the nineteenth century.

- A idealistic
- B businesslike
- C hands-off
- D ambitious
- E no-nonsense
- F noninterventionist

16.

Historian: Plato, writing in the fourth century b.c., describes an island he calls Atlantis, where an ancient civilization, famous for pottery made from clay of an unusual shade of red, flourished before being destroyed by volcanic eruptions. It has traditionally been held that Atlantis is entirely a creation of Plato's imagination. However, archaeologists now believe that volcanic eruptions destroyed a civilization on a Greek island today called Santorini roughly when Plato's Atlantis was supposedly destroyed. And because Santorini also has unusual red clay deposits, some scholars now contend that Santorini was Plato's Atlantis. Yet the fact remains that writers before Plato never mention an Atlantis-like civilization. Since they would certainly have done so if such a civilization had existed, the traditional view is surely correct.

第1題

In the historian's argument, the two portions highlighted play which of the following roles?

- A The first is a position that the historian considers; the second states the historian's conclusion concerning that position.
- B The first is a position that the historian rejects; the second is a conclusion drawn to justify that rejection.
- C The first presents a position that is upheld by the historian; the second presents the historian's conclusion concerning a different position.
- D The first presents evidence in support of the historian's conclusion; the second presents that conclusion.
- E The first is a position that the historian evaluates; the second provides evidence to support the historian's assessment of that position.

17.

Octopuses show surprising cognitive abilities: solving mazes, learning cues, and remembering solutions. Furthermore, recent studies suggest that octopuses may display the first "personalities" ever measured in an invertebrate: confronted with the same threats and food stimuli, individual octopuses react differently. Until recently, such traits were thought to be exclusive to higher vertebrates and to develop primarily among long-lived, social animals. Longevity, it was thought, justifies the biological "investment" in big, complex brains. Why would the short-lived, solitary octopus develop such traits? Mather postulates that animals that pursue varied food sources in changeable, perilous habitats must develop a wide range of hunting and defensive strategies. Variation in the temperament of individuals enhances survival in a volatile, competitive milieu by ensuring that different individuals respond differently to changing conditions so some will thrive.

第1題

第2題

Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A It articulates a conjecture central to Mather's theory.
- B It identifies a trait that is thought to be unique to social species.
- C It presents evidence that undermines a formerly widely held view.
- D It explains the logic underlying a view that has recently been challenged.
- E It points out a crucial distinction between cognitively complex species and other species.

18.

It can be inferred that prior to the findings on octopuses discussed in the passage, a dominant view held that

- A hunting and defensive strategies are unrelated to brain size
- B longevity has no relation to a species' development of advanced cognitive skills
- C in changeable, perilous habitats, social animals are better able to survive than solitary animals
- D the behavior of invertebrates of the same species is likely to vary little in response to a particular stimulus
- E individuals of an invertebrate species and individuals of a vertebrate species are equally likely to display individual "personalities"

19.

Rivalry is hardly rare in science: brilliant minds are often accompanied by big egos with a penchant for clashing. Sometimes feuds yield innovation, but they can also transform the high-minded pursuit of discovery into petty conflicts. While certain disciplines have successfully convinced potential rivals to join forces (e.g., high-energy physicists work in massive international ensembles on particle accelerators), U.S. optical astronomy has long been riven by competition. There are currently two uncompleted projects to build similarly huge telescopes in remote locations contending for limited funding. However, rivalry alone does not explain this situation. There were rational reasons to work on separate telescopes. Initially astronomers believed there would be sufficient money for giant telescopes in both hemispheres, which would ensure full coverage of the sky.

第1题 第2题

The passage mentions particle accelerators in order to

- A argue that truly brilliant minds are more inclined to work in ensembles than alone
- B cite an instance where a feud has yielded innovation
- C provide an example of successful scientific collaboration
- D suggest that international teams are less likely to feud than their U.S. counterparts
- E compare funding for particle accelerators and telescopes

20.

According to the passage, which of the following would be an advantage of completing both of the telescope projects mentioned in the passage?

- A Two similarly huge telescopes will offer some redundancy in case of malfunction.
- B A higher proportion of celestial phenomena will be subject to observation.
- C Cost savings could be realized if similar parts for the two telescopes are fabricated at the same time.
- D Having two telescopes would foster greater cooperation among the international astronomers who use them.
- E Competition between the two observatories could yield greater innovation.



Answer Key: EA(AE)(BF)(BFG)(CFG)CDACE(CD)(BD)(AB)(BE)ADDCB