

PART I

Text 1

Human actions have shaped the environment in which successive generations and different societies have lived. The driving force behind many of these actions has been simple—the need, as human numbers have steadily increased, to feed, clothe, and house them. The way in which human beings have thought about the world around them has

5 been important in justifying their treatment of it and in providing an explanation for their role within the overall structure. The way of thinking about the world that has become dominant in the last few centuries originated in Europe. The European view of the relationship between humans and nature can be traced back, as in so many other areas, to the influence of the philosophers of ancient Greece and Rome and the ideas

10 that the Christian church inherited from its Jewish origins. The strong belief running through both classical and Christian traditions has been that human beings have been put in a position of dominance over the rest of a subordinate nature. Although the idea that humans have a responsibility to preserve a natural world of which they are merely guardians can be traced through a succession of thinkers, it has remained a minority

15 view in the West. Other traditions, particularly those of the Eastern religions, have provided radically different interpretations, but they also have been less influential.

One of the fundamental issues addressed by all traditions is the relationship between humans and the rest of nature. Are humans a part of nature or are they separate from it and in some way superior to it? The answer to this question helps

20 determine how different thinkers and religions decide which human actions can be regarded as morally justified. From this flow other related questions about whether all the plants and animals in the world are there solely for the benefit of humans; about

whether humans have a responsibility to guard and take care of the rest of nature.

In the last two hundred years or so these religious and philosophical questions have
25 been very largely overtaken by questions of economics-how life should be organized and
scarce resources be used and distributed. Although these economic questions may not
seem at first glance to be philosophical, they have exercised an influence far beyond the
circle of economists and academics. They also have had a fundamental impact on the
way humans view the world and justify their actions.

31. According to the text, what is one of the basic questions asked by all cultures?

- a. What is the driving force of society?
- b. How can humans best preserve the natural world?
- c. What is the relationship between humans and nature?
- d. How can humans best use plants and animals?

32. Which of the following is the "driving force" mentioned in line 2 on page 1?

- a. Human needs.
- b. Human dominance.
- c. Human actions.
- d. Human numbers.

33. What was the Greek and Roman philosophers' view of the role of humans in nature?

- a. Humans are responsible for improving the natural world.
- b. Humans naturally dominate nature.
- c. Humans are the guardians of the natural world.
- d. Humans are subordinate to nature.

34. What does the text imply about the influence of classical and Christian tradition?

- a. They influenced the origins of the Jewish church.
- b. They influenced many areas of European thought.
- c. They are exclusively responsible for Western views of nature.
- d. They are superior to other traditions of philosophy.

35. What does the writer say about the view that humans have a responsibility to protect nature?
- a. This view was held exclusively in the Eastern traditions.
 - b. It never was the dominant view in the Western traditions.
 - c. It is necessary now for this to become the dominant view.
 - d. This view leads to timeless questions about economic priorities.
36. What does "this" in line 21 on page 1 mean?
- a. Human actions regarded as morally justified.
 - b. The way different thinkers and religions decide important questions.
 - c. The question of the relationship between humans and the rest of nature.
 - d. The important role in nature played by human beings.
37. What does the writer say about the use and distribution of limited resources?
- a. Ultimately, it is not a philosophical question.
 - b. It is strictly an economic question.
 - c. It primarily influences economists and academics.
 - d. Such an economic question turns out to be a philosophical question.
38. What does "they" in line 28 on page 2 mean?
- a. Academies and economists.
 - b. Religious and philosophical questions.
 - c. Economic questions.
 - d. Scarce resources.

Text 2

There are dozens of card manufacturers around the world and hundreds of variations on the common playing card. Yet there is amazing standardization, which largely was fixed more than 100 years ago. Despite this fact, most people, no matter how often they play cards, do not know the answers to simple questions such as: which
5 king has no sword, which cards are one-eyed, or even why certain cards have pictures of kings and queens on them.

Early European playing cards were designed for the entertainment and education of royalty, and cards today still show the members of a royal court in medieval costume. Over the years, however, a number of changes in the design of playing cards has taken
10 place, most of which occurred to make the cards easier to read and thereby simplify the playing of card games. The French, for example, decided that full illustrations were not necessary on all cards and began to produce cards that arranged the suit symbols, such as hearts or spades, in symmetrical patterns. Another innovation came from the English. Originally the royalty "court" cards showed a full figure, and when the cards
15 were distributed, players would often need to turn them right end up in order to see them better. In 1850, however, the English came up with a simple but effective solution. They made the card look the same from either end by cutting the figure in half at the waist and placing the same image both on the top and the bottom of the card.

Another significant change in our modern deck, or set of fifty-two cards, occurred
20 about 100 years ago. In games such as poker, it was important for players to see their individual cards without exposing them to opponents. Necessity being the mother of invention, the corner index was born. If all the suit and value information could be

condensed into the corner, cards could be held tightly and spread to expose only that corner. Several companies competed to come up with a new design. The most popular
25 one ultimately was the "coded" type. Each card was coded with a letter (A, K, Q, J), or a number (2 to 10). The suit symbol appeared below. These were called "squeezers". Today, of course, we play with squeezers. Again, the simple design prevailed.

Other attempts to change card design have been less successful. After the French Revolution, the idea of playing with kings and queens was not acceptable in France and
30 the crowns were removed from these figures. Similar attempts to remove royalty from the deck were also made in the US during the Civil War when cards with flags, stars and eagles appeared and Union officers and the Goddess of Liberty replaced kings, queens, and jacks. In the long run, familiarity won out over politics and the court was restored to the throne.

35 These and many other variations have failed to take hold. In the judgment of most experts, our present deck will survive for many generations without any significant changes. When you are in the middle of a card game, you want to know what you have quickly and accurately. These necessary conditions were achieved more than 100 years ago. The essentials of the card are so well-conveyed that their details go unnoticed no
40 matter how standard their appearance is, and no matter how frequently we are exposed to them.

39. According to this text, why are most people unable to answer questions like: Which cards are one-eyed?
- Most people do not play cards often enough to notice such details.
 - There is not enough standardization among card manufacturers.
 - The styles of cards have frequently changed over the years.
 - Card players focus only on the meaningful parts of the cards.
40. What has been the cause of most of the permanent changes in card design?
- Politics.
 - Economics.
 - The ease of recognizing cards.
 - The artistic value of the illustrations.
41. What pictures were on earlier European cards?
- Famous battles and warriors.
 - Members of the royal family.
 - Famous scenes of the kingdom.
 - Heroes of the French Revolution.
42. What "problem" did the English innovation in 1850 solve?
- Cards became easier to hold as they became smaller.
 - More important information could fit onto one card.
 - Cards would no longer be distributed upside down.
 - Players no longer had to turn their cards around to see what they had.
43. Why were "squeezers" first developed?
- To encourage more people to play poker.
 - To make it easier for players to distribute cards.
 - To make it more difficult for players to see others' cards
 - To make it easier for players to count their cards.
44. What is the reason suggested by the writer for the survival of "squeezers"?
- The company that produced the idea had better advertising.
 - Their design was simpler.
 - Squeezers were not politically acceptable.
 - Squeezers eliminated the "royalty" cards.

45. Which of the following is the most likely reason that the "coded" cards came to be called "squeezers"?
- a. The code "squeezed" all the important information into a small space.
 - b. Players could see all their cards when they were "squeezed" together.
 - c. "Squeezers" was the first game played with the cards.
 - d. These cards "squeezed" competitors out of the market.
46. Why was the "corner index" in line 22 on page 4 developed?
- a. Several American card companies needed to improve sales.
 - b. Some card games required special information.
 - c. Card players needed to be able to "read" their cards more easily.
 - d. Information on the cards was becoming too complicated.
47. In this context, what does "the court was restored to the throne" in line 33 on page 5 mean?
- a. Pictures of kings and queens reappeared on playing cards.
 - b. The kings and queens remained more valuable cards than other cards.
 - c. The political fate of kings and queens was reflected in the cards.
 - d. Pictures of kings and queens were replaced by other pictures.
48. What does the expression "familiarity won out over politics" in lines 33 on page 5 mean in this context?
- a. Flags and stars are generally more familiar than kings and queens.
 - b. People were more used to using cards with kings and queens.
 - c. People felt that royalty was too distant to be familiar.
 - d. In politics, familiarity is one of the most important factors.
49. Why do most experts believe there will be few important changes in the cards we use today?
- a. Players depend on the current standardized design.
 - b. Politics has never been able to affect card design.
 - c. All the conditions for efficient card playing have already been met.
 - d. People do not notice changes in card design, so none are necessary.

50. What does "this fact" in line 3 on page 15 refer to?
- a. The variation in cards.
 - b. The standardization among cards.
 - c. The number of card manufacturers.
 - d. The length of time since the last card revision.

PART II

"Leisure" is the most misunderstood word in our vocabulary. We often (51) the words "recreation" and "leisure" interchangeably, (52) they really include two different (53). Recreation carries (54) it a sense of necessity and purpose. However pleasurable this alternative to work (55), it is a kind of activity a person engages

5 (56) with a specific end (57), a refreshment of the spirit or the body, (58). Implicit in this idea of renewal, usually organized renewal, is the notion that recreation is both a (59) of work and preparation for (60) of it.

Leisure is (61). Leisure (62) to work the way recreation is; leisure is self contained. The root of the word is the Latin *licere*, (63) means "to be permitted",

10 (64) that leisure is about freedom. But freedom for what? G.K. Chesterton (65) that "leisure" is used (66) three different things: "The first is being allowed to do something. (67) is being allowed to do anything. And the third (and perhaps most rare and precious) is being allowed to do nothing." (68) Chesterton said doing nothing, he was describing not emptiness but an occasion (69) and contemplation, a chance to look

15 inward (70) outward.

51. a. are using
b. but
c. use
d. used
52. a. besides
b. but
c. instead
d. still
53. a. ideas
b. definitions
c. wisdoms
d. words
54. a. by
b. on
c. to
d. with
55. a. can be
b. may be
c. should be
d. will be
56. a. by
b. in
c. on
d. to
57. a. in mind
b. of mind
c. on mind
d. to mind
58. a. both
b. for both
c. not both
d. or both
59. a. cause
b. condition
c. consequence
d. requirement
60. a. all
b. many
c. more
d. most
61. a. unlike
b. contrary
c. different
d. opposite
62. a. becomes tied
b. can be tied
c. is not tied
d. is not tying
63. a. and
b. so
c. what
d. which
64. a. suggest
b. suggested
c. suggesting
d. suggests
65. a. having written
b. once wrote
c. who wrote
d. writing
66. a. described
b. descriptive
c. in description
d. to describe
67. a. Secondly
b. So
c. The second
d. Then
68. a. By
b. Because
c. Then
d. When
69. a. for reflect
b. for reflection
c. reflecting
d. to reflect
70. a. as
b. but
c. instead
d. rather than