
A__3__patent is the result of a bargain__4__between an inventor and the state, but the inventor gets a limited period of monopoly and publishes full details of his invention to the public after that period__5__.

Only in the most exceptional circumstances__6__the lifespan of a patent__7__to alter this normal process of events.

The longest extension ever__8__was to Georges Valensi; his 1939 patent for color TV receiver circuit was extended until 1971 because for most of the patent's normal life there was no color TV to__9__and thus no hope for reward for the invention.

Because a patent remains permanently__10__after it has terminated, the shelves of the library attached to the__11__office contain details of literally millions of ideas that are free for anyone to use and, if__12__than half a century, sometimes even re-patent. Indeed, patent experts often advise anyone__13__to avoid the high cost of conducting a search through__14__patents that the one sure way of violation of any other inventor's right is to plagiarize a dead patent. Likewise, because publication of an idea in any other form__15__invalidates further patents on that idea, it is traditionally__16__to take ideas from other areas of print. Much modern technological advance is__17__on these presumptions of legal security.

Anyone closely__18__in patents and inventions soon learns that most “new” ideas are, in fact, as old as the hills. It is theft reduction to commercial practice, either through necessity or dedication, or through the availability of new technology, __19__makes news and money. The basic patent for the theory for magnetic recording dates back to 1886. Many of the original ideas behind television originate __20__the late 19th and early 20th century. Even the Volkswagen rear engine car was anticipated by a 1904 patent for a cart with the horse at the rear.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. works | B. possibilities | C. measures | D. courses |
| 2. A. open | B. covered | C. secret | D. improved |
| 3. A. granted | B. granting | C. inventing | D. invented |
| 4. A. striking | B. struck | C. to be striking | D. to strike |
| 5. A. terminating | B. continuing | C. continues | D. terminates |
| 6. A. are | B. to be | C. be | D. is |
| 7. A. extending | B. will extend | C. extended | D. to be extended |
| 8. A. granted | B. granting | C. to grant | D. being granted |
| 9. A. receiving | B. sending | C. receive | D. send |
| 10. A. public | B. secret | C. close | D. concealed |
| 11. A. customer | B. commerce | C. patent | D. television |
| 12. A. longer | B. older | C. weaker | D. younger |
| 13. A. wished | B. refusing | C. refused | D. wishing |
| 14. A. live | B. dead | C. working | D. recording |
| 15. A. temporarily | B. suddenly | C. permanently | D. sharply |
| 16. A. dangerous | B. undesirable | C. safe | D. terrible |
| 17. A. constructed | B. sent | C. anticipated | D. based |
| 18. A. involving | B. involved | C. contained | D. containing |
| 19. A. which | B. when | C. that | D. where |
| 20. A. with | B. off | C. before | D. from |
| 20. A. with | B. off | C. before | D. from |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

When 23-year-old Eric Atienza graduated from college last year, he didn't have a job. Not wanting to give up his apartment and move back with his parents, he did what many young Americans are workers such as Atienza comprise 20 per cent of the US workforce. In 1985, 417,000 workers were classified as temporary help. In 2005, there are more than 2.5 million, according to Labour Department data.

Using temporary workers allows companies to increase or decrease the number of staff as their workloads change. It also allows companies to avoid the costs involved in hiring and firing long-term employees.

Many temp agency owners and career specialists say temping is a good way for recent graduates to get experience. "Short-term jobs let graduates try out different companies to find the best fit," said Pegi Wheatley, owner of McCall Staffing, a San Francisco temp agency.

But things don't always work out that way. "When I started temping, I had this notion that a temporary job could turn full-time. It worked for friend of mine, but that didn't happen for me," said Atienza, who quickly became bored with his office work. Atienza stayed with the temp agency because he could earn US\$10 an hour doing office work. Other short-term jobs, such as working as a store clerk of in a café pay about US\$7.

But there were trade-offs for the higher pay. Because in the US, health insurance is provided through employer, most temps are not eligible for workplace health benefits. Atienza ran the risk that an accident or illness would land him in the hospital with no way to pay the bill. Other drawbacks, though less serious, still mean that temping for most graduates is exactly what its name implies—a temporary choice. Instability, gaps between contracts, lack of vacation time and isolation from other employees are often-cited negatives.

"Temping gave me the time to figure out what I wanted to do, because I could pay off my bills. But none of that came from the jobs themselves," said Atienza, who quit temping last month in favor of a full-time job.

21. Atienza took a short-term job mainly because _____.
- A. he didn't want to give up his apartment
 - B. he liked to try out different companies
 - C. he wanted to get more experience
 - D. he couldn't find a long-term job
22. According to the passage, in the year of 2005, the United States had workforce of more than _____.
- A. 25 million
 - B. 12.5 million
 - C. 4.17 million
 - D. 2.5 million
23. Which is NOT mentioned as an advantage of temping?

-
- A. It gives recent graduates experience.
 - B. It enables employers to adjust their workforce.
 - C. A temporary job will turn full-time.
 - D. Employers can reduce their costs.
24. Atienza stayed with the temp agency for some time because _____.
- A. he liked his office work
 - B. he was satisfied with the pay
 - C. his employer provided health insurance
 - D. he hated gaps between contracts.
25. What does the word “trade-offs” in Paragraph 5 mean?
- A. Benefits.
 - B. Compromises.
 - C. Risks.
 - D. Disadvantages.

Text 2

There is extraordinary exposure in the United States to the risks of injury and death from motor vehicle accidents. More than 80 percent of all households own passenger cars or light trucks and each of these is driven a average of more than 11,000 miles each year. Almost one-half of fatally injured drivers have a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.1 percent or higher. For the average adult, over five ounces of 80 proof spirits would have to be consumed over a short period of time to attain these levels. A third of drivers who have been drinking, but fewer than 4 percent of all drivers, demonstrate these levels. Although less than 1 percent of drivers with BAC s of 0.1 percent or more are involved in fatal crashes, the probability of their involvement is 27 times higher than for those without alcohol in their blood.

There are a number of different approaches to reducing injuries in which intoxication plays a role. Based on the observation that excessive consumption correlates with the total alcohol consumption of a country’s population, it has been suggested that higher taxes on alcohol would reduce both. While the heaviest drinkers would be taxed the most, anyone who drinks at all would be penalized by this approach.

To make drinking and driving a criminal offense is an approach directed only at intoxicated drivers. In some states, the law empowers police to request breath tests of drivers cited for any traffic offense and elevated BAC can be the basis for arrest. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration estimates, however, that even with increased attests, there are about 700 violations for every arrest. At this level there is little evidence that laws serve as deterrents to drinking while intoxicated. In Britain, motor vehicle fatalities fell 25 percent immediately following implementation of the Road Safety Act in 1967. As the British increasingly recognized that they could drink and not be stopped, the effectiveness declined, although in the ensuing three years the fatality rate seldom reached that observed in the seven years prior to the Act.

Whether penalties for driving with a high BAC or excessive taxation on consumption of alcoholic beverages will deter the excessive drinker responsible for most fatalities is unclear. Impart, the answer depends on the extent to which those with high BAC involved in crashes ate capable of controlling their intake in response to economic or penal threat. Therapeutic programs which range from individual and group counseling and psychotherapy to chemotherapy constitute another approach, but they have not diminished the proportion of accidents in which alcohol was a factor. In

the few controlled trials that have been reported, there is little evidence that rehabilitation programs for those repeatedly arrested for drunken behavior have reduced either the recidivism or crash rates. Thus far, there is no firm evidence that Alcohol Safety Action Project supported programs, in which rehabilitation measures are requested by the court, have decreased recidivism or crash involvement for clients exposed to them, although knowledge and attitudes have improved. One thing is clear, however, unless we deal with automobile and highway safety and reduce accidents in which alcoholic intoxication plays a role, many will continue to die.

26. The author is mainly concerned with_____
- A. interpreting the results of surveys on traffic fatalities.
 - B. reviewing the effectiveness of attempts to curb drunk driving.
 - C. suggesting reasons for the prevalence of drunk driving in the United States.
 - D. analyzing the causes of the large number of annual traffic fatalities.
27. It can be inferred that the 1967 Road Safety Act in Britain_____
- A. required drivers convicted under the law to undergo rehabilitation therapy.
 - B. made it illegal to drive while intoxicated.
 - C. increased the number of drunk driving arrests.
 - D. placed a tax on the sale of alcoholic drinks.
28. The author implies that a BAC of 0. 1 percent_____
- A. is unreasonably high as a definition of intoxication for purposes of driving.
 - B. penalizes the moderate drinker while allowing the heavy drinker to consume without limit.
 - C. is well below the BAC of most drivers who are involved in fatal collisions.
 - D. proves that a driver has consumed five ounces of 80 proof spirits over a short time.
29. The author cites the British example in order to_____
- A. demonstrate the need to lower BAC levels in states that have laws against drunk driving.
 - B. prove that stricter enforcement of laws against intoxicated drivers would reduce traffic deaths.
 - C. prove that a slight increase in the number of arrests of intoxicated drivers will not deter drunk driving.
 - D. suggest that taxation of alcohol consumption may be more effective than criminal laws.
30. The author' s tone of the end of the article can best be described as_____
- A. ironic.
 - B. indifferent.
 - C. admonitory.
 - D. indecisive.

Text 3

Scientists are hoping to eliminate malaria by developing a genetically modified mosquito that cannot transmit the disease. Malaria has long troubled the populations of South America, Africa, and Asia, where mosquito bites infect up to 500 million people a year with this serious and sometimes fatal parasitic blood disease. For generations, scientists have been trying to eliminate malaria by developing new drugs and using pesticides to wipe out local mosquito populations. But these measure aren't working—and some scientists, like Greg Lanzaro, say that because of drug resistance and population changes, malaria is actually more prevalent now than it was 20 years ago. Lanzaro says he has a better way to stop the spread of malaria: genetically modifying mosquitoes so they are unable to carry the disease.

Lanzaro and his colleagues are planning a multi-year project to produce malaria-resistant mosquitoes—and he thinks they can do it within five years. “We can get foreign genes into mosquitoes and they go where they're supposed to go,” Lanzaro says, pointing out that scientists

have already succeeded in genetically engineering mosquitoes that cannot transmit malaria to birds and mice. And, he says, scientists are quickly making progress on genes that block transmission of the disease to humans as well.

The most difficult part scientifically, Lanzaro says, is figuring out how to get the lab—engineered mosquitoes to spread their genes into natural populations. After all, he points out, it's useless to engineer mosquitoes in the lab that can't transmit malaria when there are millions out in the wild that can. To solve this problem, Lanzaro wants to load up a mobile piece of DNA with the malaria-resistant gene, and then insert it into a group of mosquito embryos. The malaria-resistant gene would be integrated directly into the mosquitoes' DNA, making it impossible for those mosquitoes to transmit the parasite that causes malaria. In this way a small group of lab-raised mosquitoes could be released into the wild, and by interbreeding with wild mosquitoes, eventually transmit the beneficial gene to the entire population.

31. One reason for malaria to be widespread now is that _____.
 - A. more people have moved to malaria-infected areas
 - B. mosquitoes have become resistant to pesticides
 - C. genetically modified mosquitoes still transmit the disease
 - D. mosquitoes bite as many as 500 million people a year
32. Lanzaro is hopeful that in a few years man can _____.
 - A. start to eliminate malaria
 - B. cure parasitic blood diseases
 - C. prevent mice from transmitting parasites
 - D. acquire immunity against malaria
33. Lanzaro is confident that scientists can block transmission of malaria to humans because _____.
 - A. natural mosquito populations do not change
 - B. scientists have succeeded with birds and mice
 - C. foreign genes always go where they are required
 - D. lab-raised mosquitoes will not be resistant to drugs
34. What is the most difficult part of Lanzaro's project?
 - A. Spreading malaria-resistant genes into natural mosquito populations.
 - B. Raising malaria-resistant mosquitoes.
 - C. Making genes that block the transmission of malaria.
 - D. Identifying malaria-resistant genes.
35. According to the passage, a fundamental way to wipe out malaria is to _____.
 - A. develop new malaria-resistant drugs
 - B. produce effective pesticides to kill mosquitoes
 - C. change the genetic makeup of mosquitoes
 - D. remove people from malaria-infected areas

Text 4

One of the questions that is coming into focus and we Americans must be awakened to as we are confronted with growing scarcity of resources of diverse kinds in the world is how to distribute limited resources among countries. For many years, the international development community has held the conventional notion that the 2 billion people living in poor countries could never anticipate

reaching the standard of living that most of us in North America enjoy, simply because the world does not have enough reserve of iron ore, protein, petroleum, and so on. At the same time, we in the United States have continued to pursue super-affluence as though there were no limits and then there were to restrictions to how much we consume. Every American must be aware of the fact that we account for 6 percent of the world's people but we consume one-third of the world's resources.

Provided that the resources we consumed each year came primarily from within our own boundaries, this was largely an internal matter. But as our resources come more and more from the outside world, "outsiders" are going to have some remarks over the rate at which and terms under which we consume. We will no longer be able to think in terms of "our" resources and "their" resources, but only of common resources.

As Americans consuming such a disproportionate share of the world's resources, we have to question whether or not we can continue our pursuit of super-affluence in a world of increasing scarcity. That is, we are now reaching the point where we must carefully examine the presumed link between our level of well-being and the level of material goods consumed. If you have only one crust of bread and get another crust of bread, your well-being is greatly enhanced, whereas if you have a loaf of bread, then an additional crust of bread doesn't make that much difference. In the eyes of most of the world today, Americans have their loaf of bread and are asking for still more, which people elsewhere are beginning to challenge. This is the question we're going to have to answer, whether we're trying to persuade countries to step up their exports of oil to us or trying to convince them that we ought to be permitted to maintain our share of the world fish catch.

The prospect of a scarcity of, and competition for, the world's resources required that we reexamine the way in which we relate to the rest of the world. It means we find ways of cutting back on resource consumption that is dependent on the resources and cooperation of other countries. We cannot expect people in these countries to concern themselves with our worsening energy and food shortages unless we demonstrate some concerns for the hunger, illiteracy and disease that are diminishing life for them. (416 words)

36. The writer warns Americans that_____.
- A. their excessive consumption has caused world resource exhaustion
 - B. it is getting harder and harder for them to obtain material resources
 - C. they are consuming a disproportionately share of the world resources
 - D. the natural resources like iron ore and petroleum are not infinite
37. According to the passage, it has long been believed that_____.
- A. people in poor countries do not know how to enjoy a high standard of living
 - B. the finite resources make almost impossible for the poor people to become wealthy
 - C. most Americans know that the world's resources of many kinds are becoming scarce
 - D. it is impossible for all the people in the world to improve their living standards
38. The countries exporting resources to America will probably _____.
- A. make more profit by exporting resources to America
 - B. cut down the amount of export of resources to America
 - C. accelerate their development rate by consuming more
 - D. express their discontentment of America's consumption
39. The writer gives the example of bread to show that_____.
- A. the United States has been much richer than any other countries
 - B. the United States has acquired more than what it has contributed

-
- C. the United States has been too greedy in its pursuit of super-wealth
 - D. the United States is more capable of pursuing wealth than other countries

40. What is the conclusion of this passage?

- A. The United States will be isolated if it does not stop pursuing superaffluence.
- B. The poor countries will no longer supply the United States with their good.
- C. The United States should care about the well-being of other countries.
- D. It is time for the Americans to help the people in poor countries to improve their living standards.

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and find the main ideas or headlines of paragraph 2 to 6 from the above choices marked A, B, C and D. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

- A. **The Right Staff Employee is results-oriented**
- B. **Multitasking ability**
- C. **Improvement Oriented**
- D. **The Right Staff Employee has high levels of loyalty and energy**
- E. **The Right Staff Employee is a true team player**
- F. **Growth Potential**
- G. **Know the boss**

Fast growing, entrepreneurial organizations need employees who regularly demonstrate entrepreneurial characteristics and work habits. Management of entrepreneurial companies must work diligently to recognize, identify and attract this type of employees during the recruitment process to assure a steady stream of the people with the “Right Staff” to fuel growth of the venture. So what are the characteristics of highly effective “Right Staff” entrepreneurial employee? Here are a few to keep in minds you interview potential new hires.

41. _____

The Right Staff Employee takes ownership to get the task done. She is a “can do” person who demonstrates common sense in her decision actions and is able to cut through and resolve problems that divert others. Her ability helps her to attain the ultimate outcome. Her business judgment is sound and becomes stronger with each experience, decision or recommendation. While supervisors and managers may disagree with her ultimate recommendation, they usually agree that the alternatives she presents are reasonable for the situation at hand.

42. _____

The Right Staff Employee consistently generates the achievement that is higher than could be reasonably expected. He is fully committed to the organization, its goals and overall success. Not only does he desire to make a contribution to his organization, he needs to see the effects of his contributions quickly, not measured in years. He will seek out an organization that solicits and acts upon his ideas, gives credit where credit is due and points out errors and poor decisions quickly and clearly. He performs efficiently and dynamically with limited supervision and is able to self-motivate and set priorities with minimal guidance.

43. _____

The Right Staff Employee is flexible to accept new duties, assignments and responsibilities. He can perform more than one role until the incremental duties and functions assumed can be assigned to coworkers in newly defined role. He is also willing to dig in and do grunt work which eventually will be performed by lower level employees.

44. _____

The Right Staff Employee's reach exceeds her grasp today. Today's Right Staff Employee is often next year's supervisor and a department manager soon thereafter. She is willing to accept much higher levels of responsibility that is the norm for her position, title, experience level or salary. She acts as a strong role model, trains and coaches others, and soon begins to assume supervisory responsibilities, again much earlier than would be expected in a normal corporate environment.

45. _____

The Right Staff Employee is more than willing to challenge in a constructive way existing procedures and systems: to her the status quo is temporary. She suggests changes and improvements frequently and encourages others to do so also. Right Staff Employees are easier to manage in some ways but require a higher level of management involvement in others. Ordinary employees will not produce extraordinary works over time. Right Staff Employees will generally produce extraordinary works consistently over time. Unfortunately, unless properly motivated, managed and rewarded, Right Staff Employees could perform at lower levels and only produce ordinary works.

So when you interview each new employee or manager, look beyond the mere facts of the resume and ask yourself is this a "Right Staff" person? You are most likely interviewing the person because of the resume. Now is the time to put the resume aside and focus on the "Right Questions".

Section III Translation

46. **Directions:**

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET.
(15points)

Education is one of the key words of our time. A man without an education, many of us believe, is an unfortunate victim of adverse circumstances, deprived of one of the greatest twentieth-century opportunities. Convinced of the importance of education, modern states 'invest' in institutions of learning to get back 'interest' in the form of a large group of enlightened young men and women who are potential leaders. Education, with its cycles of instruction so carefully worked out, punctuated by textbooks—those purchasable wells of wisdom—what would civilization be like without its benefits?

So much is certain: that we would have doctors and preachers, lawyers and defendants, marriages and births—but our spiritual outlook would be different. We would lay less stress on 'facts and figures' and more on a good memory, on applied psychology, and on the capacity of a man to get along with his fellow-citizens. If our educational system were fashioned after its bookless past we would have the most democratic form of 'college' imaginable. Among tribal people all knowledge inherited by tradition is shared by all: it is taught to every member of the tribe so that in this respect everybody is equally equipped for life.

Section IV Writing

Part A

Directions:

You found something wrong with the telephone bill you have received from the local post office. You made a call to inquire about this; however, the person who answered the call was very rude. Write a letter of complaint to the manager of the post office, explaining the situation and giving your suggestions for improvement. Your letter should be no less than 100 words. You don't need to write the address. Don't sign your own name at the end of the letter, use Donna instead.

Part B

Directions:

For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition of no less than 150 words on Income Sources between Chinese and American Students. Study the following table carefully and your composition must be based on the information given in the table. Write three paragraphs to:

1. Describe the differences of the income sources between Chinese and American students.
2. Analyze possible reasons for these differences.
3. Predicate future tendency.

Source of Income Percentage

of Total Income	Parents	Part-time job	Fellowship or Scholarship
American students	50%	35%	15%
Chinese students	90%	5%	5%