

NAME: _____ MAJOR AND YEAR: _____

DATE: _____

ALL YOUR ANSWERS SHOULD BE WRITTEN ON THE ANSWER SHEET.

I. VOCABULARY AND PHRASES (50%)

During the test, you will be hearing five words or phrases as test items. After hearing a test item, you will be read three times a sentence that contains it. The full score of this section is 50, thus 10 points for each test item. Your response to each test item includes four parts that should be consistent with the sentence given for it:

- 1) SPELLING, 2 points;
- 2) PART OF SPEECH (noun, verb, adjective, or adverb), 2 points;
- 3) MEANING, 3 points;
- 4) SENTENCE MAKING, 3 points.

Make one complete sentence with each of the words or phrases. An error of run-on, comma splice, or subject-verb disagreement in a sentence will take away all 3 points. Do not copy the original sentences from our readings. Make your own sentences.

II. READING COMPREHENSION (50%)

Please follow the instruction of each question below.

1. Concerning the food crisis, what are some of the problems that made Executive Director of the United Nations World Food Programme Josette Sheeran claim that “we are not out of the woods”? Select all the options below that apply. (5%)

- ☐ Crop disease
- ☐ Poor weather patterns
- ☐ Some nations that have blocked imports of food
- ☐ Government funding backing oil companies

For the question that follow, write your answers in Chinese, but you may choose to write in English. Whether in Chinese or English, the language of your answers must look formal and academic, and they should consist of complete sentences. No Chinese Simplified, please.

2. The following passage is taken from “The Human Factor.” What is its main idea? (5%)

Conservation is often hampered by social and economic conditions. Poor countries' priorities are often development and education—or simply food, housing, and public health—at the expense of the environment. Their economic interests are sometimes combined with conservation programs supported by international organizations. In 1987, the first “debt for nature swap” was arranged; \$650,000 worth of Bolivia's national debt was written off against a 160,000-sq-km area of rain forest and savanna.

3. Josette Sheeran says, "As it has been said, history may not repeat itself, but it sometimes rhymes. Let us not miss the opportunity this time around to end the devastating and destabilizing scourge of hunger and malnutrition once and for all." What does she mean by saying "history may not repeat itself, but it sometimes rhymes"? (5%)
4. Read the excerpt below. What is "zerowaste"? What does zerowaste require us to do (and not to do)? How does it work? While brief and concise, your answer must be based on the information included in each of the paragraphs. (20%)

One easy place to start is with the trash we produce every day, through a new movement called zero waste. Instead of seeking to "manage" waste, this important philosophy and campaign aims to eliminate it. Zero waste considers the entire life cycle of the material objects in our lives, everything from chairs to cars to computers. These goods are merely one point in a long chain of activities—natural resource extraction, processing, production, transportation, consumption, and disposal—which is simultaneously exhausting the planet's resources and creating increased pollution. Zero waste re-examines this system with an ethical, economic, and environmental eye. It recognizes that the "upstream" problems of deforestation, mining and global warming are directly linked to the "downstream" problems of waste, pollution and toxics.

Zero waste starts with the humble elements of waste reduction, re-use, recycling and composting. But it goes further by requiring companies to change the way they design and manufacture goods so that they are free of toxins. Ultimately, zero waste aims to create a society that lives sustainably on a finite resource base. In the process, it strengthens local economies with jobs, reduces energy demands and thus climate change, and saves local governments money that is spent cleaning up industries' mess.

Instead of looking towards technology for quick-fixes, zero waste focuses on how we eat, move and live in the world. It asks us to consider our real needs and then to seek to meet them without creating toxic substances at the beginning or end of the process. One obvious example is forsaking packaged food products and instead purchasing fresh food directly from local farmers. But we can name hundreds of examples, from listening to local musicians instead of buying CDs to carrying one's own cloth bags instead of using plastic. Almost all solutions to 'waste' problems can be found by looking within one's community, harvesting its skills and talents, and learning how to live with "enough."

Fortunately, this does not mean a reduction in quality of life; in fact, often it is just the opposite. Environmentalist Annie Leonard described to us one of the movement's strengths: "It's not a technical, materials-based approach but a community-building, social relations approach." Zero waste's low-cost, simple solutions tend to strengthen our relationships within the community, support the local economy, and be good to Mother Nature. They rely on neighbors sharing what they have instead of buying their own. They focus on meeting the physical needs of food, shelter, and clothing through local skills and the local ecology. Sharing and joint problem-solving, not money and material goods, become the currency of exchange.

5. Summarize the following excerpt. A hint: Begin the summary with the thesis statement of this paragraph. (15%)

One of GAIA's members, Zerowaste Kovalam, provides a shining example of how the looming dangers of environmental destruction can be defied. When garbage filled hillsides and clogged waterways and the state government moved to install an incinerator in Kovalam, a town in southern India, the population began to organize. Residents exerted enough pressure to force the government to shelve the incinerator plans and then, in 2000, formed Zerowaste Kovalam. The project's success has been based on community mobilization, led by women and involving most everyone, even primary schoolchildren. Based on the values of community control, public interest over corporate interest, and democracy, Kovalam provides a model of creating sustainable systems and closing each waste loop. The community has moved from recycling to inventing livelihoods in such resourceful ways as replacing plastics by making and selling more than 100 products from coconuts. Cloth discarded from tailors is converted to marketable items, bringing income for low-income families. Construction of a small biogas plant, fed by local compost, lightens both cost and environmental impact, while the slurry creates healthy fertilizer. Poison-free farming has reversed the toxicity of the soil while generating organic food and fair trade.