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| NAME:  EXAM ROOM NUMBER: **Time: 60 minutes** |

**READING 1 QUESTIONS** (15 points)

**For questions 1-10, circle the best answer a-d. (1, 5 points for each question)**

**1.** What is the main idea of **paragraph C**?

1. The number of animals used in experiments keeps declining with 3R guidelines adopted worldwide.
2. For rats and mice to be used in experiments more effectively, Russell and Burch came up with three principles.
3. The ways Russell and Burch promoted to improve the conditions of animals used in experiments turned out productive.
4. The 3R principles refers to strategies that will result in fewer animals being used to obtain sufficient data to answer a research question.

**2.** When the issue of animal experimentation is taken in hand from a moral perspective, it can be stated that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. The inherent value of animals was considered important in the past.
2. The context of moral status of animals have changed over time.
3. All animals have a moral status today, but no innate rights.
4. People show respect to animals for the same purposes they did in the past.

**3.** The word *endorse* in paragraph E is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. reject
2. produce
3. advocate
4. reinforce

**4.** According to the information given in the text, which of the following would Peter Singer agree with?

1. The use of animals under no circumstances can be justifiable.
2. Animals should only be used in tests which yield major benefits for humanity.
3. Humans, rather than animals, should be used in medical experiments.
4. The question to be asked should be whether or not animals can reason.

**5.** A study conducted in the 1990s to understand why people did not favor animal experimentation indicated that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. The more knowledgeable people are about science, the more likely it is that they will support testing on animals.
2. People did not trust the uncertain test results about testing on animals.
3. Lacking scientific knowledge was not necessarily the reason for the disapproval.
4. People did not want to separate humans from animals which is morally wrong.

**6.** Which of the following best completes the missing line in **paragraph I**?

1. There are those who think that some humans do not deserve moral regard unless they fulfill their responsibilities.
2. Though many reject, a moral community theoretically includes animals.
3. Despite denying moral status to animals, these individuals are still against harming animals.
4. Since most animals do not have the cognitive capabilities of humans, they are not included in the moral community.

**7.** Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned about “moral community” in **paragraph J**?

1. One issue is that not all human beings fit to the definition of a moral community.
2. Only those animals who have complex capacities can be regarded as a member of a moral community.
3. Children and people with psychological problems do not hold intellectual abilities and/or self-determination.
4. One thing to be questioned is whether some people should be included in human moral community or not.

**8.** The word ***hampered***in paragraph K is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. legalized
2. prevented
3. undergone
4. appreciated

**9.** Which of the following is **NOT** a true statement according the information given in the text?

1. Testing on animals is more efficient than any other alternatives.
2. There exist laws protecting the rights of animals.
3. Scientists benefit from animal research to a great extent.
4. Alternative ways are not as effective as testing on animals.

**10.** Which of the following summarizes the text best?

1. A middle ground is the best choice in the issue of animal experimentation when there seems to be no solution.
2. Animal research has had a vital role in many scientific and medical advances and continues to aid our understanding of various diseases.
3. On an ongoing debate, there are those who support testing on animals for its contribution to human life and those who oppose to it for moral and health-related reasons.
4. Although more and more people believe animals should be given equal rights with humans, they continue to be subjected to experiments for various reasons.

**READING 2 QUESTIONS** (15 points)

**Part A: For questions 11-18, circle the best answer a-d.** (1,5 points each; 12 points)

1. What is true about procrastination according to the text?
2. Procrastination can be rationalized if analyzed under the light of academic performance.
3. Reasons of procrastination can be well explained with the years of collected data.
4. Procrastination is a concept which is a natural consequence of modern pressure.
5. Procrastination is comparatively an ambiguous phenomenon in the field of psychology.
6. What does William James mean by *“Nothing is so fatiguing as the eternal hanging on of an uncompleted task”?*
7. If you procrastinate for a long time, you can feel fatigued.
8. The more you procrastinate, the more you feel tired because of not completing the task.
9. The most tiring thing is the lingering of unfinished assigned work.
10. Nothing is as lethargic as the feeling of unfulfilled premises.
11. What can **NOT** be said about University psychologist Dianne M. Tice’s study?
12. Non-procrastinators feel more stressed than procrastinators when a deadline is looming.
13. Procrastination may make people more vulnerable to serious health conditions.
14. Procrastinators tend to have a poor self-image and are harder on themselves.
15. Students putting off a task feel more pressure as the due date for submitting it draws closer.
16. Taiwan is an ideal setting for the survey because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
17. There is a shortage of studies that explore adolescents’ academic procrastination.
18. Academic and social contexts produce perfectionist tendencies toward achievement.
19. Taiwanese students spend a lot of time at school, which creates pressure on them.
20. It is highly difficult to pass the university entrance exam.
21. What is the main idea of **Paragraph F**?
22. Teachers can provide goal orientation and a motivated, planful approach to learning that may reduce procrastination.
23. If the physical conditions at school are not good enough for the students, most of the studnets are prone to procrastinate.
24. Teachers should help students have long term goals to lessen the tendency to procrastinate.
25. A goal is reached by a chain of progressive improvements and small achievements.
26. The word “**mitigate**” in **Paragraph G** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
27. decrease
28. aggravate
29. intensify
30. tackle
31. What can be stated about the role of parents on procrastination?
32. Parental criticism makes students study more in contrast to teacher feedback.
33. Parents’ role on procrastination is diminishing with the high academic standards.
34. Parental expectations reduce academic procrastination, so students manage time better.
35. Fear of failure elevates when parents expect more from their children.
36. Which of the following best completes the missing line in **Paragraph H**?
37. Then perfectionism can be defined as a set of self-defeating thoughts and behaviors.
38. Accordingly, maladaptive perfectionists can reach excessively high personal standards.
39. It is hence expected that maladaptive perfectionists would put off work until the last minute.
40. Thus, higher level of perfectionism is associated with higher academic achievement.

**Part B: For Questions 19-20, choose the situation that best explains the concept.** (1.5 points each; 3 points)

1. Which of the following can be considered as an Active Procrastinator?
2. Amy loses her drive in the middle of the task because it is a long or tedious one.
3. Sally works best under pressure, for she can pull it off the last minute.
4. Adam settles for mediocre results when he could have done better.
5. Casey feels guilty of not having clear goals or objectives for what he wants to do**.**
6. Which of the following can be considered as a Maladaptive Perfectionist?
7. Penny gets at people by delaying them.
8. Ted isbad at establishing priorities, so he treats everything as if it were equally important.
9. Jane thinks people will accommodate her when she turns in things late.
10. John procrastinates because he is afraid to fall short of his mental image.