D. no boundary will exist between euthanasia and care omission
E. 'quality of life' will no longer be able to be rigidly defined

6. In the final paragraph the author writes, "Despite the ravages of their diseases, they are still our fellow human beings and deserve our care and respect." The main purpose of this statement is to

A. prove a previous argument
B. illustrate an example
C. gainsay a later statement
D. object to a larger idea
E. justify an earlier statement

7. Who kills the persons suffering from painful and incurable disease?

A. US court
B. Their relatives
C. Their friends
D. a lethal injection
E. B and C are answers

8. Paragraph **2** line 5 **them** refers to Preparators of euthanasia
9. Paragraph **5** line 2 **their** refers to Most euthanasia victims
10. Paragraph **7** line 3 **they** refers to Vulnerable Patients

Grammar

Instruction II: Fill in the blanks with the right voice. (0.5 marks for each=3%)

1. Because the room is cleaned (clean), we can go inside and start working.
2. Smoking cigarette is not allowed (not allow) in the examination room.
3. The road was blocked (block) by a fallen tree last night and we had to wait until it was removed (remove).
4. The wind blew (blow) and broke (break) the window to piece.

Instruction III. Change the following active sentences into passive. (4%)

1. The Senate members have discussed different issues at the university.
   Different issues have been discussed by the senate members at the University.
2. All graduate-class students will take the exit exam.
   The exist exam will be taken by All graduate-class students.
3. Are they reading the books?
   Are the books being read by them?

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D. no boundary will exist between euthanasia and care omission
E. 'quality of life' will no longer be able to be rigidly defined

6. In the final paragraph the author writes, "Despite the ravages of their diseases, they are still our fellow human beings and deserve our care and respect." The main purpose of this statement is to
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8. Paragraph **2** line 5 **them** refers to Preparators of euthanasia
9. Paragraph **5** line 2 **their** refers to Most euthanasia victims
10. Paragraph **7** line 3 **they** refers to vulnerable patients

Grammar

Instruction II: Fill in the blanks with the right voice. (0.5 marks for each=3%)

1. Because the room is cleaned (clean), we can go inside and start working. has been cleaned
2. Smoking cigarette is not allowed (not allow) in the examination room.
3. The road was blocked (block) by a fallen tree last night and we had to wait until it was removed (remove).
4. The wind blew (blow) and broke (break) the window to piece.

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blows/blew breaks/broke

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4. My brother will have taken the national exam by June.

The national exam will have been taken by my brother. / by June.

Paragraph writing

Instruction IV: Rearrange the following jumbled sentence to make a coherent paragraph. (0.5 marks for each= 3%)

A. They should review notes and read in the libraries on daily basis. 4
B. First, they should listen to the lecture attentively. 2
C. In short, I personally believe that students who implement the above points/advice exhaustively will score an excellent grade in a course. 6
D. They should take short notes during listening to the lecture. 3
E. What should students do to score an A or a B grade in a course? 1
F. Moreover, they should do home works, class activities and assignments and even examinations with a very great care. 5

E, B, D, A, F, C

to people who are not elderly or terminally ill, but who are permanently incapacitated. These people could be expected to live indefinitely, though in an impaired state, if they were given food and water and minimal treatment. No one has the right to judge that another's life is not worth living. The basic right to life should not be abridged because someone decides that someone else's quality of life is too low. If we base the right to life on quality of life standards, there is no logical place to draw the line.

7) To protect vulnerable patients, we must foster more positive attitudes towards people with serious and incapacitating illnesses and conditions. Despite the ravages of their diseases, **they** are still our fellow human beings and deserve our care and respect. We must also enact positive legislation that will protect vulnerable people from those who consider their lives meaningless or too costly to maintain and who would cause their deaths by withholding life-sustaining care such as food and water.

Instruction I: Read the above passage and choose the best answer to the questions, 1 - 10. (10%)

1. In paragraph 4, the author finds starvation and dehydration induced euthanasia is to be "more insidious" because

A. euthanasia is legally considered to be a criminal act
B. the public's attitude toward euthanasia is becoming more positive
C. it often involves those who cannot protest
D. the patient has asked to die with dignity
E. its perpetrators are viewed as kindly caregivers

2. As used in paragraph 3, what is the similar meaning for **insidious**?

A. Mischievous
B. treacherous
C. seductive
D. apparent
E. cumulative

3. The author maintains that death by withholding care is

A. largely confined to hospitals
B. largely confined to the terminally ill
C. often requested by family members
D. approved by living wills
E. difficult to prove if prosecuted

4. As used in paragraph 7, what is the similar meaning of **abridged**?

A. trimmed B. curtailed C. lengthened D. extended E. compressed

5. The main idea of paragraph 7 is that

A. lawyers will be unable to prosecute or defend caregivers
B. no comprehensive right or wrong definition of euthanasia will exist
C. using a subjective standard will make the decision to end an individual's life arbitrary

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Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the passage and answer the questions that follows.

1) The word euthanasia is of Greek origin and literally means "a good death." The American Heritage Dictionary defines it as "the act of killing a person painlessly for reasons of mercy." Such killing can be done through active means, such as administering a lethal injection, or by passive means, such as withholding medical care or food and water.
2) In recent years in the United States, there have been numerous cases of active euthanasia in the news. They usually involve the deliberate killing of ill or incapacitated persons by relatives or friends who plead that they can no longer bear to see their loved ones suffer. Although such killings are a crime, the perpetrators are often dealt with leniently by our legal system, and the media usually portrays **them** as compassionate heroes who take personal risks to save another from unbearable suffering. Prepatators-of euthanasia
3) The seeming acceptance of active forms of euthanasia is alarming, but we face a bigger, more insidious threat from passive forms of euthanasia. Every year, in hospitals and nursing homes around the country, there are growing numbers of documented deaths caused by caregivers withholding life sustaining care, including food and water, from vulnerable patients who cannot speak for themselves.
4) While it is illegal to kill someone directly, for example with a gun or knife, in many cases the law has put its stamp of approval on causing death by omitting needed care. Further, many states have "living will" laws designed to protect those who withhold treatment, and there have been numerous court rulings which have approved of patients being denied care and even starved and dehydrated to death.
5) Because such deaths occur quietly within the confines of hospitals and nursing homes, they can be kept hidden from the public. Most euthanasia victims are old or very ill, so **their** deaths might be attributed to a cause other than the denial of care that really killed them. Further, it is often relatives of the patient who request that care be withheld. In one court case, the court held that decisions to withhold life sustaining care may be made not only by close family members but also by a number of third parties, and that such decisions need not be reviewed by the judicial system if there is no disagreement between decision makers and medical staff. The court went so far as to rule that a nursing home may not refuse to participate in the fatal withdrawal of food and water from an incompetent patient!
6) "Extraordinary" or "heroic" treatment need not be used when the chance for recovery is poor and medical intervention would serve only to prolong the dying process. But to deny customary and reasonable care or to deliberately starve or dehydrate someone because he or she is very old or very ill should not be permitted. Most of the cases coming before the courts do not involve withholding heroic measures from imminently dying people, but rather they seek approval for denying basic care, such as administration of food and water,

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