

I. [A] In each of the following groups (1)—(5), the position of the strongest stressed syllable in one word is different from the other three. Choose that word and mark the appropriate number (1—4) on your answer sheet. Count the syllables from the beginning of the word.

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|-----|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) | 1. society | 2. security | 3. dignity | 4. reality |
| (2) | 1. apparel | 2. agony | 3. applicant | 4. apathy |
| (3) | 1. herald | 2. angel | 3. reckon | 4. proclaim |
| (4) | 1. diamond | 2. discipline | 3. forever | 4. fortunate |
| (5) | 1. disciple | 2. district | 3. disgrace | 4. distress |

[B] Each of the following groups (6)—(10) contains a sentence which is NOT correct in English. Choose that sentence and mark the appropriate number (1—4) on your answer sheet.

- (6) 1. Ignorance of poverty is the main cause of crime.
2. Poverty and ignorance are the main causes of crime.
3. Poverty, not ignorance, is the main cause of crime.
4. Poverty and ignorance is the main causes of crime.
- (7) 1. Accordingly, we were forced to increase our budgets.
2. The work was done according to his instructions.
3. The action will not be in accord with their policy.
4. They acted in accord to military requirements.
- (8) 1. He denied to be a juror at the trial.
2. He declined to be a juror at the trial.
3. He denied being a juror at the trial.
4. He refused to be a juror at the trial.
- (9) 1. Women constitute the majority of the student body.
2. Women make up the majority of the student body.
3. Women consist of the majority of the student body.
4. Women form the majority of the student body.
- (10) 1. She is engaged as a consultant.
2. She is engaged to her work.
3. She is engaged in conversation.
4. She is engaged with a client.

II. In the dialogue that follows, words or phrases have been removed and replaced by spaces numbered (11)–(25). From the boxed lists [A], [B] and [C] below, choose the most appropriate word or phrase (0–9) to fill each of the numbered spaces. In each list, each choice can only be used once. (Note that initial capitals have been ignored.)

[A] Questions (11)–(15)

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 0. oh, I see | 1. there you are | 2. no entry | 3. I've been wondering why |
| 4. don't mind | 5. nevertheless | 6. I can't complain | 7. honestly speaking |
| 8. what's up | 9. what do you mean | | |

[B] Questions (16)–(20)

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 0. are completely incapable | 1. are totally lacking | 2. very many |
| 3. a lot of emphasis on | 4. emphasise a lot of | 5. a tremendous number |
| 6. much reason for | 7. a variety of reasons | 8. in proportion to |
| 9. a proportion of | | |

[C] Questions (21)–(25)

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 0. what happens to | 1. that's good news | 2. I wouldn't say that |
| 3. you previously told | 4. that you mentioned | 5. it is certainly true that |
| 6. what is occurring | 7. saying for sure | 8. to change the subject |
| 9. more to do with | | |

John: Hello, Naomi. (11) ?

Naomi: Hi, John. Nothing much, how about you?

John: (12). Say, (13) so many people send their kids to cram school.

Naomi: (14) ?

John: Well, every night I see many kids coming out of these cram schools.

Naomi: So?

John: Well, why? I mean, in the U.K., for example, there are no cram schools. The only people who pay for extra classes are students who need a private tutor because they can't keep up in class.

Naomi: (15). The system in Japan is a little different.

John: How so?

Naomi: As you've noticed, (16) of children go to cram school. Of course, (17) these go there for the same reason that U.K. children pay for a private tutor.

John: How about the others?

Naomi: Well, they attend cram schools for (18). Some kids go there in order to study how to pass the entrance exams; others go in order to learn how to study efficiently and create study schedules; some go because their school-friends go; and others to make new friends.

John: But aren't these cram schools expensive?

Naomi: It depends, but they can be in some cases, yes.

- John:** I see, but I still don't understand *why* cram schools are necessary. I mean, if kids aren't learning study skills, exam techniques and time-management in regular school, what are they learning there?
- Naomi:** A good question! Japanese schools place (19) teaching children social skills like how to co-operate, work in groups, interact with each other, strive together towards the same goal, and so on.
- John:** Of course, these things are very important. But it's not as if kids in the U.K. (20) of co-operation or working in groups; they learn these skills *and yet* they still manage to learn enough in regular school not to need to go to cram school.
- Naomi:** Well, while kids in your country may learn such skills, perhaps they do not learn them especially well. After all, the U.K. does have some fairly serious social tensions...
- John:** True, although they may have (21) economic than educational factors.
- Naomi:** Secondly, it could also be argued that U.K. children just aren't as well educated as Japanese ones.
- John:** That's also certainly possible, although I'd have to see some concrete data on that before (22). There's one more thing that bothers me. If cram schools can be expensive, (23) kids from families who can't afford the fees? Are they disadvantaged at all, say, when trying for the entrance exams of prestigious universities?
- Naomi:** Well, some people argue that if children are very clever and highly motivated they can pass those kinds of exams without having to go to cram school.
- John:** So are many parents simply wasting their money then?
- Naomi:** (24), but (25) cram schools sometimes use very powerful advertising, and that peer pressure is sometimes very strong in Japan.

III. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

International health charities are being forced to consider unusual plans to raise money as the global economic crisis ⁽³⁶⁾ takes its toll on their finances.

The Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, which raises money ⁽³⁷⁾ to tackle these three diseases, is investigating a rather unconventional plan that could see hedge-fund managers donate a (26) of the fees made on transactions to its projects. It's also trying to encourage rich governments ⁽³⁸⁾ to write off debts owed to them by poorer (27), which in return would commit themselves to donating half that forgiven debt to Global Fund projects in their own countries. Germany has already forgiven debts to Pakistan and Indonesia in a trial (28).

Meanwhile, the GAVI Alliance, which funds life-saving vaccines in the developing world, plans to raise money on the international bond markets. Its so-called "vaccine bonds" will be launched this year and are aimed at both institution investors, such as pension funds, and individuals.

Unitaid, a French initiative that funds drugs for pregnant women and children with HIV,

among other projects, has secured an agreement with companies who between them make around 1.8 billion online airline bookings every year. From September, travelers booking plane tickets via websites controlled by these companies will be asked to make a small (29) to Unitaid when buying flights.

Of course, (30) between companies and aid agencies are not new. Some large hedge funds have for years organized occasional (31) trading events in which they donate a certain amount of the day's profits to good causes nominated by their clients.

However, there's a huge (39) impetus to develop new ways of raising money on an ongoing and sustainable—rather than an occasional—basis, as aid for international development diminishes during the (32).

Philippe Douste-Blazy, chair of Unitaid and under-secretary-general in charge of innovative financing for development at the UN, says: "With the financial crisis you are going to see less public aid for developing countries because developed countries' governments want to look after their own workers."

The Global Fund is seeing the (33): late last year it cut the money available to projects by 10% to \$2.75 billion, delayed the next round of applications for new funding and has no idea whether or not donors will make further funding (34) similar to the levels seen in past years.

Industry insiders are not entirely convinced that hedge-fund managers will readily hand over their fees on a (40) perpetual basis. And although there is an appetite for bonds now, governments and companies desperate to raise cash are expected to flood the market with bonds of their own. Max King, an investment strategist, says: "There is a huge (35) of government issues and that is starting to worry the bond market."

According to King, crucially, investors might need a lot of convincing that investments in a non-profit organization are not only (41) rock-solid but competitive with corporate bonds.

[A] Considering that each word can only be used once, choose the word that can best be used to fill each space (26) — (35), and mark the appropriate number (0 — 9) on your answer sheet.

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|-------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 0. avalanche | 1. nations | 2. pledges | 3. percentage |
| 4. recession | 5. effects | 6. contribution | 7. charity |
| 8. collaborations | 9. scheme | | |

[B] In the text, there are six underlined expressions (36) — (41). In each case, decide which of the four options is closest in meaning and mark the appropriate number (1 — 4) on your answer sheet.

(36) takes its toll on

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. charges money for | 2. rings the changes on |
| 3. negatively affects | 4. automatically deducts money from |

(37) to tackle

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. to collide with | 2. to deal with |
| 3. to solve | 4. to recognize |

[Asa Whistler's Answers]

0. I was told that, while we were driving on the highway, a huge truck traveling in the opposite lane suddenly crashed into our vehicle. That's it. I was fast asleep in the back seat and the next thing I knew I was in a hospital bed with tubes and syringes snaking around my body. I was in hospital for a whole ten months, and almost ready to pass over to the next world.
1. If that's so, I would say that it has nothing to do with my creative act. I never meant for my readers to connect with me in that way.
2. The answer is yes, but I can't say how exactly. First of all, I had plenty of time to ponder things since there wasn't much to do in hospital. For a while I couldn't move a finger and I imagined so many things just to kill the time. Now, even after my recovery, my right side remains half-paralysed. So I have acquired this new sensation and a renewed awareness of my own body. Of course it was a nuisance for a while and it still irritates me not being able to do things which I could easily do before. But now it turns out that I rather enjoy this new "me".
3. First of all you might notice that there are many "roadside" poems, as I call them. The first reaction of my friends and old-time readers seems to be one of confusion since I have never been a "nature" poet. One of my friends sarcastically remarked that she was amazed by my knowledge of all those names of plants and flowers.
4. Not really, although I *am* thankful that the world is still the same after everything that's happened.
5. That's true. All those sensations just act as triggers. They lead me to my memories, my imaginings, my secret desires—all those versions of me which I keep stored deep within. In my poems I set them free from those deep wells.
6. Are you pulling my leg? After all, here I am talking about my works on the radio. Perhaps you should say, "what a change"!
7. I don't want my readers' imaginations to be restricted by the words on the book's front cover. My poems are just lines of words. You can produce anything out of them. Read them and set your imagination free, as I did while trudging along the road on a blazing summer afternoon, sweating buckets, and still feeling contented.
8. Did you? Well, all those poems were created during my rehabilitation, at which time my pace of life slowed considerably. I could only walk very, very slowly, and doing so allowed me to concentrate more on what was going on around me; I smelt all those flowers and herbs by the roadside, I felt the damp in the atmosphere, I saw the small light particles dancing in the air after each spring shower, I tasted the saltiness in my mouth in the hot afternoons. Previously I had ignored all those things. I must have noticed them, but they were just "incidents", not inspirations.

V. Below is the summary of a novel. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

- [A] Patrick O'Grady is the only son of a successful Irish doctor, who sends him to London to become a lawyer. He proves to be a lazy student, but being pleasant company and strikingly handsome, he makes many influential friends. One of them, a fellow Irishman and politician, suggests he run for Parliament in the coming election. At first, the idea seems absurd, but a stroke of luck clears his path. Lord Rory, a nobleman who is very influential in a nearby parliamentary seat, has a falling-out with his brother, who is the present member for this seat, and refuses to support him in the next election.
- [B] O'Grady wins this seat by a small margin. The closest of his London friends is Lady Celia Beaumont, the daughter of the prominent Liberal politician Lord Wandsworth. As their relationship develops, O'Grady considers asking for her hand in marriage, despite the great social and financial gulf between them. Lady Celia senses this, but despite her affection for the man, monetary considerations and her own political ambitions convince her to marry the dull, extremely wealthy John Campbell instead.
- [C] At first heartbroken, O'Grady soon recovers and falls in love with a lovely heiress, Rose Edgcombe. This proves to be awkward, as both Lady Celia and Lord Wandsworth earnestly want her to marry Lord Wandsworth's son, the savage Lord Cotswold. In addition, Lady Celia encourages O'Grady to become acquainted with her brother. O'Grady and Cotswold become fast friends, which makes the situation even more uncomfortable.
- [D] When Cotswold finds out that O'Grady is also courting Rose, he becomes furious and unreasonably demands that O'Grady withdraw. When he refuses, Cotswold insists on a duel and O'Grady is slightly wounded by Cotswold's shot. Eventually, Rose has to choose between her two main suitors; she somewhat reluctantly decides in favour of her childhood sweetheart, Cotswold.
- [E] Meanwhile, O'Grady's parliamentary career gets off to a poor start. Overwhelmed by his famous surroundings, he delivers a rather confused first speech. However, he eventually becomes accustomed to his situation and grows skilful at parliamentary business.
- [F] All does not go smoothly, however. When new elections are called, Lord Rory has reconciled with his brother and O'Grady has no chance of re-election. At this point, fortune favours him once again. Late one night, O'Grady and Mr Campbell depart Parliament at the same time. When they go their separate ways, O'Grady notices two men nearby who follow his colleague. Suspicious, he takes a shortcut and arrives in time to stop an attempt to strangle and rob Campbell. In gratitude for saving the life of his son-in-law, Lord Wandsworth offers him the seat for the district of Horton.
- [G] O'Grady's heroic feat causes Lady Celia and her husband to draw farther apart. Their temperaments clash; Mr Campbell disapproves of his wife's interest in politics. Moreover, to her intense dismay, Lady Celia finds she has great difficulty suppressing her true

feelings for O'Grady, and Campbell becomes suspicious. Eventually, she becomes so desperately unhappy that she flees to the Continent, where English law cannot force her to return to her husband's household.

[H] Later, O'Grady makes the acquaintance of a charming, clever foreigner, Mrs Klugheim, the young and beautiful widow of a rich banker. Earlier, he is appointed to a well-paid government position, where he excels. It seems as if he is finally secure.

[I] Unfortunately, it is not to be. First, Lord Wandsworth learns of the duel with his son and withdraws his support for the next election. Second, O'Grady finds himself opposed to his own party on a particularly controversial issue. His doubts force him to resign his office. With his political career in ruins, O'Grady seeks consolation from Mrs Klugheim. In an unexpected development, she offers to marry him and make him wealthy. O'Grady is greatly tempted, but in the end, returns to Ireland to marry his faithful, long-time sweetheart. As a parting reward for his hard work, his party obtains a comfortable government job for him in Ireland.

(51) Choose the word which is the nearest equivalent to "falling-out", as it is used in paragraph [A].

1. accident
2. argument
3. celebration
4. sickness

(52) Which of the following statements can best be derived from paragraph [B]?

1. It is Campbell's money alone that leads Lady Celia to marry him.
2. Lady Celia dislikes Campbell but marries him because he is rich.
3. Lady Celia marries Campbell instead of O'Grady out of prejudice.
4. Although Lady Celia likes O'Grady, she does not marry him because he is poor and has no influence.

(53) In paragraph [C], why is the situation said to be "even more uncomfortable"?

1. Because O'Grady is now friends with a man who is his rival in love.
2. Because Lady Celia is jealous of her own brother.
3. Because Lord Cotswold's savagery means he and O'Grady can't be friends.
4. Because marriage between brother and sister is illegal.

(54) Which of the following statements can best be made about Rose's decision to marry, as explained in paragraph [D]?

1. Rose chooses Cotswold because he shoots O'Grady.
2. Rose chooses Cotswold because he hates O'Grady.
3. Rose chooses Cotswold because she is afraid of him.
4. The reason for her decision is not clear.

- (55) Which of the following statements can best be derived from paragraph [E]?
1. O'Grady is a poor speaker, but good at parliamentary business.
 2. O'Grady begins his career badly, but soon learns what to do.
 3. O'Grady is initially not well known as a politician but soon becomes famous.
 4. O'Grady is famous for his inability to speak clearly.
- (56) As described in paragraph [F], whose change of mind causes O'Grady's career no longer to "go smoothly"?
1. Lord Wandsworth and his brother's
 2. Mr Campbell's
 3. Lord Rory's
 4. Lord Wandsworth's
- (57) On the basis of paragraph [G], which of the following most fully explains why Lady Celia and Mr Campbell separate?
1. Mr Campbell is jealous of Lady Celia's involvement in politics.
 2. Lady Celia's character is different from Mr Campbell's and she is still in love with O'Grady.
 3. Lady Celia is in love with O'Grady and dislikes Campbell's attitude to politics.
 4. Mr Campbell does not like Lady Celia calling O'Grady a hero.
- (58) Which of the following statements can best be derived from paragraph [H]?
1. When O'Grady meets Mrs Klugheim, he is not in need of her money.
 2. Although Mrs Klugheim gives O'Grady money, it is not much compared to his new salary.
 3. Clever Mrs Klugheim helps O'Grady get a job with a good salary.
 4. O'Grady's appointment to a well-paid job takes place some time after he meets Mrs Klugheim.
- (59) Which of the following statements is true, based on the summary of the end of the story in paragraph [I]?
1. O'Grady loses his seat, his job and the love of Mrs Klugheim.
 2. O'Grady loses his seat in Parliament and therefore his job and the love of Mrs Klugheim.
 3. O'Grady loses his seat in Parliament but not the love of his Irish sweetheart.
 4. O'Grady goes back to Ireland but refuses the love of his Irish sweetheart.

(60)—(62) The principal characters in the story are numbered below (0—6). Questions (60) to (62) are in the form of statements made to O'Grady. In each case, choose from the list the person who is most likely to have said this to him and mark that number on your answer sheet.

0 = Lady Celia Beaumont

1 = John Campbell

2 = Lord Cotswold

3 = Rose Edgcombe

4 = Mrs Klugheim

5 = Lord Wandsworth

6 = Lord Rory

- (60) "You must fight me if you want to marry her."
- (61) "But for you, another minute and all would have been over for me."
- (62) "Whatever my personal feelings for you, I must be practical when it comes to getting married."