

I . Questions (1) — (10) below contain ten pairs of words. In each case, choose a word from the list (0 — 9) in the box below them to insert into the underlined space in order to create two single words, and mark the appropriate number on your answer sheet. For example, in the case of the pair “candle _____ house,” the word “light” can be inserted to form “candlelight” and “lighthouse.” **All choices must be used.**

(1) battle _____ work

(2) court _____ hold

(3) fairy _____ lady

(4) foot _____ book

(5) fore _____ date

(6) home _____ robe

(7) law _____ case

(8) letter _____ line

(9) ship _____ stick

(10) war _____ well

0. fare

1. ground

2. head

3. house

4. land

5. man

6. note

7. suit

8. ward

9. yard

II. Read the text below and answer the questions that follow.

Having inveigled₍₁₁₎ his way into the old lady's home and confidence, John took advantage of her going into the kitchen to put the kettle on, to explore what lay behind the mysterious-looking door to his right. The first thing that John noticed as he descended the steps leading into the cellar was the stench₍₁₂₎. As he inhaled, his nostrils were immediately assaulted by the stale air of a room that had clearly remained long undisturbed by any intruder, at least, any human one. John halted briefly, waiting for his eyes to become accustomed to the light, or, more accurately, the paucity₍₁₃₎ of it. Meanwhile, the room's dank₍₁₄₎ atmosphere made itself felt on every patch of his skin that was exposed to it: his hands, his face, and the back of his neck. Utilizing four of the five senses granted to humanity by Mother Nature, each one now highly accustomed to his surroundings, he began rummaging₍₁₅₎ vigorously through the heaps of junk that stretched out before him. Stumbling over the detritus₍₁₆₎ of a childhood long since forgotten, pushing his way past dolls with missing limbs, a rocking horse minus its saddle, roller-skates absent their wheels, and a host of other broken toys, he descried₍₁₇₎ in the far corner of the cellar an antique, tarnished₍₁₈₎ lamp. Pausing momentarily, he surveyed the world around him one more time, before picking up the item. Pulling up a nearby toy chest to sit on, he took out his handkerchief and began burnishing₍₁₉₎ the mysterious brass vessel. John stood aghast₍₂₀₎ as an abrupt flash escaped the lamp, almost immediately followed by a plume of blue smoke slowly coiling up and out of its spout.

If you looked up the basic forms of the underlined words (11) — (20) in a dictionary, you would find the following definitions (0 — 9). In each case, decide which definition matches the underlined word and mark that number on your answer sheet.

0. having lost purity or luster, faded; to appear less bright, dull, or of a different color
1. suddenly filled with feelings of shock and worry; struck with terror, horror, or amazement
2. to acquire by ingenuity; to win over by flattery
3. to notice, discover, or catch sight of someone or something
4. to search thoroughly but unsystematically or untidily
5. to make shiny or smooth, especially by friction
6. the condition of having very little or not enough of something
7. an accumulation of rubbish or waste material of any kind left over from something
8. unpleasantly moist; disagreeably wet and cold
9. a stink; a strong and unpleasant smell

III. In the dialogue that follows, words have been removed and replaced by spaces numbered (21) — (30). From the boxed lists [A] and [B] on the next page, choose the most appropriate phrase to fill in each of the **underlined bracketed numbers** and the **boxed bracketed numbers**, respectively. **All choices must be used; the choices should be made to produce the most natural conversation overall.**

[Situation: high school students Hiro and Yuri strike up a conversation after class.]

Hiro: What do you think about the government having lowered the age of adulthood to 18?

Yuri: Well, it only came into effect a year ago, so it is a bit too early to tell really. Why?

Hiro: _____ (21) _____ it adds to our burdens without giving us any real benefits in return.

Yuri: Really, how so?

Hiro: Well, _____ (26) _____ vote at 18 for more than 5 years now, so what extra does lowering the age of adulthood give us? I mean, we still can't legally drink or smoke.

Yuri: But we can now have a credit card, sign a lease to rent an apartment, take out a loan for a car, or enter into a contract for a smartphone or a course of English lessons.

Hiro: You mean _____ (27) _____ get ourselves into debt!

Yuri: Well, _____ (22) _____ like being independent and not having to ask my parents' permission for those sorts of things. I find it kind of liberating.

Hiro: You should be careful, Yuri! Some of those contracts are very disadvantageous, and once signed _____ (28) _____.

Yuri: Yeah, I know, but I'm very careful and always read all the terms and conditions. Anyway, I figure I'm earning my own money now doing part-time work, so shouldn't I be free to spend it on what I want without having to consult my parents all the time?

Hiro: Okay, you have a point, but while we may have more freedom now, at the same time, _____ (29) _____.

Yuri: How so?

Hiro: How about the fact that now we are eligible to serve as lay judges in court cases?

Yuri: Yes, _____ (23) _____ that the prospect of being a lay judge on a serious criminal case worries me.

Hiro: Did you also know that if 18 or 19-year-olds commit crimes like robbery, _____ (30) _____, and that now, thanks to recent revisions made to the Juvenile Act, once formally charged, their names and faces could be reported in the media?

Yuri: Well, perhaps it is about time. I mean, if you are old enough to vote, and, _____ (24) _____, marry, then you should be held responsible publicly for your actions. In any case, at 18 you should be able to tell right from wrong, shouldn't you?

Hiro: Right from wrong, perhaps; legal from illegal, not necessarily.

Yuri: Well, _____ (25) _____ it will be a problem for me.

Hiro: It's up to you, but I can't help feeling you are being a bit naive there, Yuri.

[A] To fill in each of the **underlined** bracketed numbers, that is (21) — (25), choose the most appropriate phrase from the list below:

1. I'd add
2. I don't think
3. I for one
4. I can't help thinking that
5. I won't deny

[B] To fill in each of the **boxed** bracketed numbers, that is (26) — (30), choose the most appropriate phrase from the list below:

1. they can be tried in criminal courts
2. we've got an awful lot more responsibility too
3. we're now free to
4. they can be extremely hard to get out of
5. we've already been able to

IV. *The sequence of remarks below, numbered (31) — (38), are those made by an interviewer talking to actor Ben Kingsley. The actor's responses that follow have been rearranged and numbered (0 — 7). Choose the number of the response that most appropriately follows each remark to produce the most natural conversation overall, and mark that on your answer sheet. All numbers must be used.*

(Interviewer)

- (31) Is it still fun to be in front of the camera?
- (32) Would you say that acting is a question of instinct and talent rather than something you can be taught?
- (33) When you do three or sometimes more takes, how do you live with the fact that it is still the director that decides in the end?
- (34) You called it "fiddling around." Do you have the feeling that there is generally too much "acting" around in the theater and in the movies?
- (35) Tom Stoppard famously said that actors are the opposite of people. How much of that is true? When you are playing different parts how do you retain your center of gravity?
- (36) Are there warning signs?
- (37) Marlon Brando showed that you can give your best performances in extreme situations.
- (38) Is there anything in your artistic life that you regret?

(Interviewee: Ben Kingsley)

- 0. Yes. Me too. When I am almost snapping. It is like tuning a violin. You want that note from a string, so you tune it until it almost breaks — but then you get that note. It is dangerous, but it is also sublime.
- 1. What I do is I try and take responsibility for the ones that I offer them. I think the actor has to learn that although choices are made in the editing room, choices are made with what lens is being used. If you are absolutely in character and faithful to that character in every take, whatever they do in the editing room, it will be there. So, the task between "action" and "cut" is to be completely and privately at one with that character, and provide it.
- 2. It is a struggle. There is a law of physics called "the point of elasticity." Apparently, if you stretch something, it will shrink back to its original shape. But if you stretch it beyond its point of elasticity and let go, it will not shrink back to its original shape. It is permanently distorted. So, I have to stay within my limits of elasticity, otherwise it can drive me insane.

3. Yes, of course, because the moment between “action” and “cut” on a film set is, paradoxically, one of the most private places in the world. In that privacy between me and the camera, there is no judgment whatsoever. The only astonishment comes afterwards when I am in the cinema, and I watch something and think, “That’s not me,” but I did that.
4. All I know is that the camera doesn’t like it. The camera likes behavior. It’s okay to act on stage, otherwise no one can hear you or see you, but the camera doesn’t like acting very much. It will see it, so you have to be well motivated. What comes out comes out in front of the camera because you are motivated. You have to understand the series of gestures, mannerisms, voices — the wishes and dreams that make your character. You have to be very conscious.
5. No. Because life is good now; it is beautiful. I think we have to face the fact that everything in the past has brought us to my sitting here with you now, and I am so happy to be here now. I love the now, it is all we have.
6. Yeah. Maybe exhaustion for no particular reason. Usually, it means that I am doing too much, you know. I am not being economical like I said earlier. If I become economical and just stick within the essence of the story and the character, then I’m not stretching myself too much. But it is a risk.
7. I think you can learn to say something with one gesture instead of nine. I told a director once, “On take one I give you something, on take two if I am really doing my job I give you less, on take three even less than in take two.” I don’t mean in terms of generosity, I mean in terms of fiddling around as an actor. I bet with you that take three is the best take, because all the energy is going into fiddling around, but if you can dare to be still, you can be more focused. I think you can learn stillness like with certain painters. A painter is doing something with one brushstroke that is brilliant, but if he would add something, he is lost. It is that economy that we can learn.

(Adapted from an interview with Ben Kingsley.)

V. Read the text and answer the accompanying questions (39) — (49).

[A] When Chinese internet companies begin internationalization, they typically first look towards their backyard, Asia, home to over half the world's population. Many Asian countries share broad similarities with China, with mobile-first users who skipped the 1990's and 2000's Web 1.0 and 2.0 desktop internet eras. In general, Asian countries exhibit highly active social media use and strong demand for online entertainment, characteristics that appeared promising for TikTok's expansion. TikTok saw it necessary to tailor their approach to each country, utilizing localized promotion channels and native-language influencer ecosystems. Some markets would be easier than others, yet one of them stood out as being the toughest nut to crack — Japan.

[B] TikTok's first offices outside China were hidden deep among the bustling streets, endless stores, and vibrant nightlife of Shibuya Ward, Tokyo, a mecca for Japan's fashion-conscious youth. "I'm sorry it's a little small here," an embarrassed employee apologized to a visiting journalist. On the sixth floor, within a shared office space, lay the local operations staff for TikTok Japan. The earliest team had fewer than five people, yet the room was so small they were unable to all work inside at the same time. Stacks of materials piled up underneath the desks. Cut out in white paper and pasted onto the wall was the following message of encouragement from the management to the staff: "Q. 40 "

[C] (See Q. 41)

[D] Another challenge was Japan's tight labor pool. Talented young Japanese held a strong preference to work in large corporations or state agencies. An unknown new entry from China, like TikTok, would find it almost impossible to recruit top-level local talent. Given this, TikTok resorted to hiring Chinese staff with a deep knowledge and understanding of Japanese society. Several had previously worked in Japan for other Chinese tech brands, including WeChat Pay and Shenzhen-based drone manufacturer DJI. Lastly, the Japanese had a reputation for being cautious of internet products from rival East Asian economies. A prominent example was Japan's dominant messaging app, Line, which did its absolute best to obscure the Korean roots of its parent company Naver.

[E] The Tokyo team put much effort into identifying and approaching suitable online influencers for the new platform. This group could create high-quality content, and build awareness, in addition to a part of their existing follower base converting over to the new platform. There were two kinds of influencers: celebrity stars and specialist KOLs. Celebrities had broader audiences, usually measuring in the millions, while KOLs in narrow fields of specialization, such as cooking or dance, possessed smaller but loyal and engaged follower bases. The big problem was the gatekeepers — talent management agencies that controlled access to celebrities and the best KOLs. For TikTok, these organizations were an impenetrable fortress; no one knew TikTok, which meant no agency would take them seriously.

- (39) *Which of the following ideas is expressed in paragraph [A]?*
1. China's internationalization only extends as far as its own backyard, Asia.
 2. Certain internet tendencies common to Asian nations suggested TikTok could succeed there.
 3. Many people in China and other Asian countries don't know how to use desktop computers.
 4. The market for nuts in Japan is hard to enter, but well worth the effort if successful.
 5. TikTok basically employs the same overall business plan in all Asian countries.
- (40) *In paragraph [B], choose which of the following messages was most likely to have been posted on the wall in white paper:*
1. Have work, hard fun, make history!
 2. Hard work, make fun, have history!
 3. Work hard, have fun, make history!
 4. Working hard, making fun, having history!
 5. Hard working, making fun, having history!
- (41) *The sentences in paragraph [C] have been rearranged and numbered ① to ⑤ below. From the list below, choose the option that best reflects the logical flow of the original and mark the number on your answer sheet.*
- ① The problem was, the Japanese are known to be self-conscious and value privacy.
 - ② TikTok expected users to not only show their faces but film themselves.
 - ③ "If something can be accepted by the Japanese, then basically Southeast Asian users and other countries across Asia can all accept it," explained a veteran Chinese software executive.
 - ④ Exceedingly few Chinese internet services thrived in the inhospitable Japanese environment, making the market somewhat of a test case.
 - ⑤ Many prefer to remain anonymous online and are reluctant to use their real names or show their faces on publicly accessible social media accounts such as Twitter or Instagram.
1. ①, ②, ③, ④, ⑤
 2. ②, ⑤, ①, ③, ④
 3. ③, ⑤, ④, ①, ②
 4. ④, ③, ①, ⑤, ②
 5. ⑤, ④, ③, ②, ①
- (42) *Which of the following ideas is **not** expressed in paragraph [D]?*
1. TikTok would be viewed as an obscure and unfamiliar employer by Japanese job-seekers.
 2. Line took pains not to make public its foreign origin.
 3. The Japanese are thought to be wary of web services and goods made by foreign competitors in the region.
 4. There are few talented young workers in Japan because of the country's low birthrate.
 5. There were other Chinese tech companies offering employment in Japan before TikTok arrived.
- (43) *In paragraph [E], given the context, KOLs is most likely to mean which of the following:*
1. Knock Out Lifestyles
 2. Key Opinion Leaders
 3. Knights Of Laptops
 4. Knowledgeable Outside Locals
 5. Korean Online Legends

- [F] At last, a breakthrough came with female celebrity Kinoshita Yukina. (X), they immediately contacted her representative office. Kinoshita enjoyed using TikTok very much and was open to collaboration, but her agency expressed strong reservations. “It took around six or seven rounds of discussions to seal the deal finally. The star studios in Japan are particularly prudent, so we need to talk to them time and again to familiarize them with our product and show our sincerity for cooperation,” explained the then director of TikTok Japan. Having painstakingly secured their first star, the road to convincing others became less bumpy. Kyary Pamyu Pamyu, a singer with 5 million Twitter followers, girl-band “E-girls” and famous YouTube blogger “Fischer’s” were some of the earliest big names to endorse TikTok officially.
- [G] Additionally, the operations team ran promotional accounts on other platforms. TikTok Japan’s Twitter account was registered in May 2017, making it probably the very first TikTok promotional account. Videos posted reveal a similar content style to early Douyin (the original Chinese version of TikTok); that is, dance and lip-sync for young people. However, a key reason why TikTok was able to do surprisingly well in Japan was a lack of similar products in the market. Both local short video competitors such as MixChannel and the famous Silicon Valley offerings of Facebook, Snapchat, and YouTube failed to offer anything similar.
- [H] To address a widespread cultural aversion (see Q. 47) individualism, the operations team emphasized challenges that allowed people to participate together (see Q. 47) groups and filters that could be used to make faces less recognizable, reducing self-consciousness and allaying concerns (see Q. 47) physical appearance. Much operational expertise had been built up (see Q. 47) Douyin that could be transferred (see Q. 47) to TikTok Japan. This included a proven back catalog of highly engaging challenges that would generate online buzz, luring in more local stars and celebrities.
- [I] As mentioned, TikTok’s early staff were Chinese with detailed local knowledge, but soon it switched to hiring locals exclusively. As the platform’s reputation grew bit by bit, hiring became more manageable, and gradually, decision-making power was transferred away from Beijing to the Japanese branch. Later, TikTok’s Chinese parent company, ByteDance, became more confident and began offline promotion with adverts for TikTok filling the Tokyo Metro. Meanwhile, to get around a ban on product placement on Japanese TV networks, the team cleverly worked out that it was easier to feed producers interesting, report-worthy stories. Television reporting on TikTok anecdotes began to grow, becoming “almost a daily occurrence” by early June 2018, according to TikTok Japan staff.

(Adapted from Matthew Brennan’s *Attention Factory*.)

(44) — (45) *In paragraph [F], ten words marked by the bracketed space (X) have been removed from the text and rearranged below in alphabetical order. Determine the original order and mark the numbers of the **fourth** and **eighth** words as the answers to questions (44) and (45), respectively, on your answer sheet. (The first letter of the initial word of the sentence has been changed from a capital letter to a small one.)*

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|--------|---------|
| 0. a | 1. become | 2. discovered | 3. had | 4. once |
| 5. operations | 6. she | 7. team | 8. the | 9. user |

(46) *In paragraph [G], which of the following points is made?*

1. Japanese consumers prefer Asian social media companies over U.S. ones for stylistic reasons.
2. In Japan, MixChannel is more popular than Twitter, Facebook or YouTube.
3. TikTok Japan advertised itself via other social media companies, while enjoying very little direct competition.
4. Twitter and TikTok Japan enjoy a mutually beneficial relationship, with each company advertising on the other's platform.
5. Japan's MixChannel was ultimately too local and too small to compete with Chinese and U.S. tech giants.

(47) *In paragraph [H], five words have been removed. From the list below, choose the option that correctly reflects the original order that these words appeared in and mark the number on your answer sheet.*

1. about, to, over, from, in
2. from, over, to, in, about
3. in, from, about, to, over
4. over, about, in, to, from
5. to, in, about, from, over

(48) *Which of the following sentences best summarizes paragraph [I]?*

1. Because it became an independent company staffed only by Japanese workers, TikTok Japan became really popular among local people, featuring on TV news shows and dramas, and even in Japanese movies.
2. Once it was allowed to make all its own decisions, TikTok Japan employed only Japanese people and advertised with Japanese TV and train companies, often placing adverts in trains and in commercial breaks between television news shows.
3. After it had gained confidence by employing more Japanese staff, and had improved its reputation by advertising with Japanese TV companies and on the Tokyo Metro, TikTok Japan broke away from its parent company ByteDance.
4. As time went on, TikTok Japan changed to employing only Japanese staff, became more highly regarded, was given more say in how it ran its affairs, and used both direct and indirect marketing strategies to promote itself.
5. When TikTok Japan started advertising on the Tokyo Metro and featuring its product in Japanese TV dramas, and was given greater freedom to make decisions by Beijing, many young Japanese job-seekers suddenly started wanting to work for the company.

(49) *Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the text?*

1. TikTok: Its pathway to success in Japan
2. TikTok: Time is running out for Facebook and Twitter in Asia
3. TikTok: The social media boom in Asia
4. TikTok: The clock is ticking for U.S. tech giants
5. TikTok: How Chinese tech overcame Japanese people's shyness