

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.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| (1) | 1. intelligence | 2. development | 3. machinery | 4. temperature |
| (2) | 1. consequence | 2. diplomacy | 3. technology | 4. essential |
| (3) | 1. female | 2. fulfill | 3. famine | 4. fertile |
| (4) | 1. fatigue | 2. compromise | 3. melancholy | 4. luxury |
| (5) | 1. carrier | 2. canvas | 3. career | 4. capable |

[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. He took part in the team and afterwards joined a match.
 2. He joined a party and took part in an election.
 3. He joined a discussion team and joined in their activities.
 4. He joined the army and took part in the battle.
- (7) 1. The boy of whom I know has arrived.
 2. The boy I know has arrived.
 3. The boy in whom I have a great deal of knowledge has arrived.
 4. The boy I know to be honest has arrived.
- (8) 1. The company president is busy until next week.
 2. The company president is busy until a week from now.
 3. The company president is busy until one week.
 4. The company president is busy until the end of the week.
- (9) 1. The manager denied any involvement in the crime.
 2. There is no doubt the manager involved the crime.
 3. A crime was unquestionably committed involving the manager.
 4. Concerning this crime, the manager is obviously involved.
- (10) 1. I still have not saved enough money.
 2. I have not still saved enough money.
 3. I have not saved enough money yet.
 4. I have yet to save enough money.

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

[A] Questions (11)—(13)

- 0. the other way round 1. tells us more 2. won't be long 3. could swear
- 4. very enjoyable 5. simply unfair 6. puts it worse 7. in the end
- 8. could understand 9. just for fun

[B] Questions (14)—(16)

- 0. really only 1. people never know 2. exactly right 3. please ignore
- 4. it's not just 5. I can deny 6. if you see 7. everything but
- 8. people tell me 9. I can picture

[C] Questions (17)—(19)

- 0. people tell me 1. somewhere 2. slip out 3. people never know
- 4. stay put 5. something about 6. unusual 7. people associate with
- 8. get exaggerated 9. won't be long

[D] Questions (20)—(22)

- 0. not so much 1. not just 2. only a question of 3. I always say
- 4. undoubtedly 5. no, but listen 6. here at all 7. always
- 8. please stop 9. how about this

[E] Questions (23)—(25)

- 0. temporarily 1. as fast as possible 2. cautiously 3. for the moment
- 4. by the way 5. properly 6. I suppose 7. with a will
- 8. in time 9. according to him

Alan: Are you looking for something?

Teruo: My keys, I (11) I put them down on this table about five minutes ago and now they're gone.

Alan: That happens to me all the time with things like keys. My father used to say that certain things have "legs".

Teruo: Yes, that's exactly what it feels like. We have a tradition back home that there are certain little creatures that deliberately hide things from human beings (12). There's a belief like that in most cultures.

Alan: Yes, it probably (13) about humans than it does about keys—the tendency to blame the universe for their own minor acts of carelessness.

Teruo: But (14) material objects like keys. Recently I've found I've been forgetting things a lot, too.

Alan: If you mean things like your girlfriend's birthday, credit card numbers and so on, I can't remember a time when I haven't forgotten them—(15) what I mean.

Teruo: Yes, those things seem to be universal, but what worries me more is forgetting the names of everyday things: things which (16) so clearly in my mind.

Alan: That just sounds like someone with an over-worked brain. You probably spend so much time thinking about difficult things that the easy things (17).

- Teruo:** That's a flattering way of putting it, but somehow it doesn't reassure me. Do you ever worry about getting old?
- Alan:** I'm sure somebody famous said (18) not worrying over things you can't change.
- Teruo:** I'm sure someone not famous said it, too! But I don't mean old really, I mean the condition that (19) old age—losing your mental abilities.
- Alan:** Actually I do worry, but it's (20) losing and forgetting things as not thinking straight.
- Teruo:** I can't see you ever having a problem with logical thought.
- Alan:** Well, (21) ? The other day I rented a car and I thought the man at the desk said the tank was full, whereas it turned out to be almost empty.
- Teruo:** Sounds more like a problem with your hearing than your memory!
- Alan:** (22). The point was I could see the fuel gauge was nearly empty, but because I had decided the tank was full I told myself it was an unusual type of gauge and it really was indicating full, though it looked empty.
- Teruo:** So you ran out of fuel?
- Alan:** No, I didn't, I actually realized my mistake (23), but what I'm saying is I made the facts fit what I wanted to believe, rather than follow common sense and the evidence of my own eyes.
- Teruo:** That's another thing human beings have always been very good at, (24).
- Alan:** Ever the wise word, Teruo! (25), I've just seen your keys.
- Teruo:** Oh good, where are they?
- Alan:** They're lying just by your foot. Either you accidentally knocked them off the table, or you must have a hole in your trouser pocket.

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

Every author expects reviews while knowing, deep down, that few are chosen. Partly it is a question of numbers. The sheer (26) of titles—90,000 a year in Britain alone—is at least 85,000 more than reviewers can hope to accommodate.

Talent is relevant—up to a (27). A great number of books published ⁽³³⁾are not worth a second glance except by their authors' relatives. This is not to say that a bad book is automatically ignored. It all depends on what is written about and by whom. A dismal book on a prominent member of the royal family invariably climbs the heights. For a dismal book by a prominent member of the royal family, the sky is the limit.

An easily recognizable name is always a (28) in attracting (29). This is why established authors—even ⁽³⁴⁾those who fail to live up to their early creativity—can rely on extensive coverage whenever they reappear in print.

Knowing the right people helps. Some time ago, *The Sunday Times* ran a survey of 5,000 book reviews that revealed how well-connected authors slyly promote each other's careers, setting up their own little groups that have a powerful influence on the publishing industry. The study, which sampled 1,200 books published in the last year, included a detailed analysis of the 100 most reviewed books. It found that one in three of the authors of those books had also reviewed other writers on the top 100 list; they accounted for 60 out of the 650 reviews; and the

connections spread out in all directions.

"The message," said *The Sunday Times*, "is clear: if you want to get ahead as a writer, find a literary 'mafia' prepared to mention your (30) at the right parties and review your books in the right papers."

Subject matter has the single most powerful influence on review coverage. (31) novels and thrillers are largely ignored because there is little to be said about them except that they are good, bad or indifferent. Likewise, first novels. Biographies, on the other hand, are ideally suited to the needs of the feature writer. (35) The number of column inches given to them is out of all proportion to their sales potential; a memoir of a recently retired politician is always good for a lively (32), which is what makes a readable feature. Whether or not the article sets off a rush to the bookshops is irrelevant.

For the most part, book reviewing is a gentler business than, say, theatre or film criticism. Savagery seldom intrudes into the literary pages and nowadays there is no (36) single book critic who is credited with the power to make or break an author. Because there are more books than there are movies or plays, criticism is diluted by its spread across a huge range of subjects. Also, literary critics (37) tend towards books that they think deserve favour. Film and theatre critics, with fewer titles to choose from, cannot ignore bad productions. Instead, they dispose of them with a few poisoned words.

- [A] Considering that each word can only be used once, choose the word that can best be used to fill each space (26) — (32), and mark the appropriate number (0 — 6) on your answer sheet. (Note that initial capitals have been ignored.)

0. name 1. debate 2. point 3. quantity 4. romance 5. publicity 6. help

- [B] In the text, there are five underlined expressions (33) — (37). In each case, decide which of the following is closest in meaning and mark the appropriate number (1 — 4) on your answer sheet.

(33) are not worth a second glance except by their authors' relatives

1. require to be read more than twice
2. are only looked at by the author's family
3. are very poor in quality
4. require to be read with concentration at one sitting

(34) those who fail to live up to their early creativity

1. those authors whose best book was written recently
2. those authors who have declined in the quality of their literary output
3. those authors who write best in the morning
4. those authors who have failed to earn enough from their early masterpieces

(35) The number of column inches

1. The height
2. The description
3. The praise
4. The space

- (36) single book critic who is credited with the power to make or break an author
1. person believed to have the power to ruin an author's reputation
 2. person who can ruin a reputation on the basis of one book
 3. person who reads only one book before judging an author
 4. person who gives an author a chance to write a book
- (37) tend towards books that they think deserve favour
1. are inclined to read the books they like
 2. are inclined to review the books that they have a high opinion of
 3. tend to come to like books while reviewing them
 4. tend to write reviews because they think they themselves need praise

[C] For questions (38)—(39), choose the statement that can best be derived from the text.

- (38)
1. Talent matters the most in attracting media attention.
 2. A book by a prominent member of the royal family is almost always bad.
 3. There is a famous organization of writers for promoting the sales of their books.
 4. It is important for authors to have good contacts.
- (39)
1. It is less than ten percent of all the published books in Britain that get reviewed.
 2. To know the right gangsters is the key to literary success.
 3. Few thrillers are reviewed because their authors are only interested in the artistic quality of their work.
 4. Film critics are inclined towards harsher criticism than literary reviewers, because they are more excitable people.

IV. Below is a sequence of remarks, numbered (40)—(48), from an interviewer to a rock musician, Charlie Crich. Beneath them are the musician's replies, numbered (0—8). Choose the number of the reply that most appropriately follows each remark, and mark that number (0—8) on your answer sheet. Each number can only be used once.

[Interviewer's Remarks]

- (40) Today we are talking to Charlie Crich, the main vocalist of the rock group, Suns and Lunas. Charlie, you've already had two number-one selling albums and your latest disc *Clean World* has been in the charts for three months now. What is the key to your success, do you think?
- (41) Suns and Lunas has always been referred to as a good example of globalization in the music business. Do you think you are pioneers in this aspect, as some suggest?
- (42) May I ask how exactly you work on an album?
- (43) But obviously, as a band, you couldn't see things the same way this time.
- (44) You didn't end up just with simple environmental slogans, it seems.
- (45) Some critics say you are too political and poke your noses too deep into areas other than music.

- (46) And did this album cause a lot of controversy?
- (47) What's your next plan as a band?
- (48) Oh, wow! Then it will be a while before your next album comes out.

[Charlie's Replies]

0. For sure and in many ways. It contains more political songs than our former ones and each song has a very different approach to political issues. In that sense everyone can find something in it to disagree with. Still, I believe it led to our music reaching a wider audience in the long run.
1. Exactly. As an Irishman, I have always been on the "green" side. All the same, I'm not as extreme as Jamie or Nahor. Hiro is pretty skeptical about the growing eco-friendly movement in his country. For example, Japan is very famous for its hybrid cars which cut CO2 emission rate by using both gas and electricity. Still, one article Hiro sent us said that more carbon dioxide was produced in making these cars than in making ordinary ones. Anyway, he firmly refuses to buy one because now the hybrid car has become a status symbol for rich people, who are the only ones able to buy such pricy "toys". Hiro says, "Why don't they just take the subway?" In some countries, ecology is used as an encouragement to consumerism.
2. We are sure that many songs will be conceived through this experience. There should be a lot of love songs as well next time and we hope you will think they're worth the wait.
3. We would like to put that question back to you. It is hard to tell if we have made a hit till we actually release an album. We put into it what we want to convey to people, and if the music fans don't like it, that's our tough luck. Mostly, our luck has been good.
4. Well, in this globalized world, as you called it, everything is interconnected and there is no magic formula. What happens in one country can easily affect all the others, sometimes in a permanent way. For example, if the developed countries insist on ecologically-friendly manufacturing procedure and ecologically-friendly products, they have to listen to other nations who are struggling to catch up economically. Developed countries have exploited those poor countries for their natural and human resources. While they build large-scale plantations and introduce harmful agricultural chemicals, the people in small villages are suffering from hunger and epidemic diseases. They shouldn't clean up their own lands by sweeping the trash into those of others.
5. There's a trip to Kenya. Jamie has been planning to establish a grass-roots organization to help small villages on the side of Mount Kenya and the other band members are going to take part in the project. We will use the money we earn from this album and our upcoming world tour. Our main goal is to provide a water system and educational facilities for the villagers. This will be a real challenge for Suns and Lunas because we will be doing physical work together for the first time since we started the band.
6. We rather dislike that kind of label. We don't think it makes any difference to our music that we all usually go our own ways when we're not recording or touring. One thing I can say is that the fact that we live in different cities has kept our relations fresh. I am in

Ireland, Jamie lives in Kenya, Nahor is in India and Hiro is mostly in Japan. Every three months we meet up in one of the cities where a band member lives and discuss our next musical plans face to face. Other than that, we can talk and see each other's faces using the Net. Living in different environments makes us look at things in different ways. And that is exactly what is happening in many different fields these days. Why should the rock world be different?

7. Why not? Music is part of society and culture. Music is an expression of a society and a culture. If you are allowed freedom of speech then we should be allowed freedom of song. We are totally against the idea that rock singers should only deal with things like love and being young. Well, that's not quite right. We also sing about peace and freedom and, when you do that, you want everyone to live in a society where they can have those things. We are proud to be called interferers: that means we are rocking the boat and raising people's awareness.
8. We start out with key words or phrases. This time Nahor came up with the expression, "clean world", which eventually became the title of our album. He thought somehow our world has become obsessed with "cleanness": clean energy, clean cosmetics on one hand and antibacterial products on the other. As you can tell, different cultures have different ideas or images derived from any one word. We had such a fruitful time discussing the meaning of a "clean world".

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

- [A] Suppose you believe that a central aim of public policy in a democratic society should be improving the welfare of its citizens. Even when resources are plentiful, this is a challenging task because of the difficulty of determining what "welfare" consists in. Beyond basic necessities, there is great variation in what people want out of life. This is true with respect to material goods, and also true with respect to what people want from their work, their medical care, their educational opportunities and just about everything else. So any specific use of public resources is likely to please some people and displease others.
- [B] The way to solve this problem, we are often told, is to provide a wide range of opportunities and let people choose for themselves whatever promotes their personal welfare. Since each individual is in the best position to judge his or her welfare, putting decisions into the hands of individuals is a solution to the social welfare problem that can't be improved on. To improve welfare, you must increase freedom of choice, not because increased choice is necessarily good in itself, but because it increases the chances that each individual will be able to find something that serves his or her interests.
- [C] This is the central teaching of neoclassical economics. Economists assume that we know what we want, and that we are rational, so that if we have the opportunity—freedom to choose—we will choose whatever gives us the greatest satisfaction. These assumptions contribute to the current enthusiasm for the libertarian view that the best government is the least government. Whatever else initiatives like these may achieve, each has the virtue of allowing individuals to pursue welfare as they see fit: risky

retirement investments or safe ones, open classrooms or highly structured ones, etc. On this view, the real virtue of the competitive free market is not so much what it gains in economic efficiency (narrowly defined as output per unit of input) over other economic systems, as what it gains for individuals in opportunities to choose.

- [D] The importance of choice also casts light on the emphasis that developed societies place on increasing the material wealth of their citizens. It is roughly true that the wealthier people are, the freer they are to live the kind of life they want and to make the choices they want. GDP per head is a decent indicator of the amount of freedom enjoyed by individuals in a society. It is an admittedly imperfect measure: civil rights don't require wealth, and wealth doesn't buy freedom of speech or assembly. But even with civil rights, if you have to struggle to exhaustion every day just to meet your basic needs, freedom of speech or assembly becomes the kind of luxury you rarely get to enjoy.
- [E] The view that choice is essential to collective welfare seems convincing, on account of the reasonable assumption that if some choice is good then more choice is better. Adding further options can't make anyone worse off and will surely make some better off. And increasing wealth is what makes more of these options real for more and more citizens.
- [F] Against such views, the economic historian Avner Offer makes the powerful argument that not only has our unprecedented affluence failed to make us better off, it may actually have made us worse off; not only does affluence fail to solve the most basic human problems, it creates new ones. We measure the wrong things, we adopt policies designed to promote the wrong things, and we spend money on the wrong things.
- [G] We have wasted too much time listening to economists. There is extensive research on the causes of well-being that for more than forty years has studied people across the globe. The results indicate that wealth is extremely important as people struggle out of poverty. After that, the welfare gains diminish, and other aspects of life become more important. This amounts to an argument that people living in poor countries should listen to economists, but people living in rich countries should not.
- [H] Offer's key insight, from which most of his analysis derives, is that "economic resources are not final goods". What this means is that wealth is a means to an end, not an end in itself. The true "end" is "welfare", or "life satisfaction", or "utility". We all know this: we all know that wealth is at best a substitute for welfare, which is what we really care about. But "welfare", "life satisfaction" and "utility" are not especially easy to define or to measure. It is thus tempting to use wealth in their place. It seems perfectly reasonable to assume that the more money we have, the better able we will be to use it to provide us with what we value—material goods, leisure time, education.
- [I] Offer criticises this line of thinking. "The paradox of affluence and its challenge," he writes, "is that the flow of new rewards can undermine the capacity to enjoy them." There are two main reasons for this. First, freedom of choice is not an unmixed good, in part because people can be paralysed by too wide a choice, in part because they often choose badly, and in part because even when people choose well, the thought of all those attractive options they left on the table can undermine their satisfaction with the option they chose. Economists believe that choice shouldn't work this way, but it does.

[J] Second, affluence exposes one of our principal weaknesses: our inability to exert self-control. We have a powerful tendency to indulge short-term passions at the expense of long-term interests, and increased wealth feeds this short-sightedness, by giving us the means to indulge such preferences. The market offers us one novel consumption opportunity after another, and “novelty tends to produce a bias towards short-term rewards, towards individualism, pleasure-seeking, narcissism and psychological confusion”. Offer discusses, for example, the steep increase in the number of overweight people in the developed world.

[K] Consumption has shifted increasingly from time-saving devices, like washing machines, to time-using devices, like iPods and digital video recorders. We want to have a good time, but a fundamental aspect of our psychology works against us; we adapt. New acquisitions give us pleasure, but for much less time than we expect. We become bored, and we’re off to find the next new thing. This process of adaptation could be described as the “pleasure-seeking cycle”. However, just as with (60—61) anywhere. We don’t even get any exercise.

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

1. Welfare is a hard concept to define.
2. People who believe in welfare also believe in democracy.
3. Welfare means providing people with the basic necessities.
4. Most people agree on what welfare consists in.

(50) Which of the following best summarizes paragraph [B]?

1. Given freedom of choice, people will always make the right decisions.
2. Freedom of choice is the best way to improve welfare.
3. Freedom of choice is a moral good.
4. Freedom of choice is a moral evil.

(51) Which of the following would most appropriately be added as another example in paragraph [C], following the underlined passage “risky retirement investments or safe ones, open classrooms or highly structured ones”?

1. private health insurance or state healthcare
2. elementary schools or universities
3. early or late rising
4. economic theories or sociological ones

(52) Which of the following is the best restatement of the concluding sentence of paragraph [C]?

1. The free market offers more output than input.
2. The free market offers more input than output.
3. The free market offers financial advantage, if not necessarily choice.
4. The free market offers choice, if not necessarily financial advantage.

(53) Which of the following best summarizes the overall point being made in paragraph [D]?

1. In order to enjoy civil rights, you first need a basic minimum of wealth.
2. Few poor countries have civil rights.
3. Civil rights are something that cannot be bought.
4. In order to enjoy civil rights, you have to work very hard.

- (54) Which of the following views is NOT expressed in some way in paragraph [E]?
1. In general more choice is a good thing.
 2. More choice for some doesn't disadvantage the others.
 3. Wealth leads to more choice.
 4. More choice leads to genuine happiness.
- (55) Given the summary of his views in paragraph [F], which of the following is Offer NOT likely to have said?
1. Being rich makes us unhappy.
 2. Being rich makes us unwise.
 3. Being rich makes us confused.
 4. Being rich makes us free.
- (56) According to the explanation in paragraph [G], why should people in rich countries not listen to economists?
1. Because the science of economics is fundamentally wrong.
 2. Because economic models are all based upon poor countries.
 3. Because economics can only explain matters in terms of money.
 4. Because economists never agree among themselves.
- (57) Which of the following best summarizes the main point of paragraph [H]?
1. We know wealth isn't the final goal and we are satisfied with that knowledge.
 2. We can't define what the final goal is but we know it isn't wealth.
 3. We can't reach the final goal, although we know it is wealth.
 4. We know wealth is the final goal but we are dissatisfied with that knowledge.
- (58) Which of the following best summarizes what is said in paragraph [I]?
1. With too much choice people choose badly.
 2. With too little choice people choose badly.
 3. With too much choice people may choose badly and feel regret.
 4. With too little choice people may choose badly and feel regret.
- (59) Which of the following statements can best be derived from paragraph [J]?
1. Getting fat is one consequence of always wanting new things.
 2. One consequence of getting fat is not being able to see clearly.
 3. One consequence of wealth is a bias against fat people.
 4. Affluence makes our lives more rewarding in the long term.

(60)—(61) In the second-to-last sentence of paragraph [K], the eight words between the initial words "However, just as with" and the final word "anywhere" have been removed. These eight words are rearranged into alphabetical order below (0—7). Based on the overall content of the paragraph, as well as on your understanding of grammar and word order, put the words back in their correct original order. Write the number of the first word as the answer to question (60), and the number of the sixth word as the answer to question (61).

0. a 1. cycles 2. don't 3. found 4. get 5. gym 6. in 7. we