

I. [A] *In each of the following groups (1)–(4), every word except one should be pronounced with the strongest stress on the first syllable. Choose the word that is the exception in each group, and mark the appropriate number (1–4) on your answer sheet.*

- (1) 1. London 2. Paris 3. Athens 4. Madrid
(2) 1. provider 2. mobile 3. internet 4. password
(3) 1. nowhere 2. whoever 3. anyhow 4. somewhat
(4) 1. Christian 2. Buddhist 3. Confucian 4. Muslim

[B] *In each of the following groups (5)–(8), one of the four choices is **not** correct in English. Mark the number of the incorrect item on your answer sheet.*

- (5) 1. Where in this place?
2. Which of the car?
3. What in the world?
4. Who on this street?
- (6) 1. I am a staff of this company.
2. I work for this company.
3. I am an employee of this company.
4. I am employed by this company.
- (7) 1. The operating manual seems to be mistaken.
2. There is likely to be a mistake in the operating manual.
3. The operating manual must be mistaken.
4. There appear to be a mistake in the operating manual.
- (8) 1. You needed to have written a detailed report.
2. You need not have written a detailed report.
3. You needed a detailed report to have written.
4. You did not need to write a detailed report.

II. Below are seven sentences from which one word has been removed. Choose the word from the list below (a — g) that best fits the meaning of each sentence and then change the form of the chosen word so that its form and meaning are appropriate to that sentence. **Note that each word can only be used once.**

The answer on your mark sheet should be the number of the letter from the KEY corresponding to the **final letter** of the correct answer. Numbers from the key may be used in more than one answer.

KEY

0 = d	1 = e	2 = g	3 = h	4 = l	5 = n	6 = r	7 = s
8 = t	9 = y						

- a. assure b. convince c. understand d. determine
e. smell f. succeed g. oppose

- (9) The jury didn't find his evidence very .
- (10) The proposal was unpopular and met with strong .
- (11) She gave me every that a room would be available.
- (12) She achieved her ambition by sheer .
- (13) One drawback of old-fashioned photography is that you need to work with chemicals.
- (14) We were hoping that the project would be a .
- (15) According to my , the blue whale is the largest animal that has ever lived.

III. In the dialogue that follows, words have been removed and replaced by spaces numbered (16) — (30). From the boxed lists [A], [B] and [C] below, choose the most appropriate word (0 — 9) to fill each of the numbered spaces. **In each list, no word can be used more than once.**

[A] Questions (16)—(20)				
0. up	1. round	2. forward	3. in	4. off
5. on	6. at	7. out	8. to	9. down

[B] Questions (21)—(25)				
0. down	1. on	2. out	3. up	4. round
5. over	6. through	7. forward	8. to	9. off

[C] Questions (26)—(30)				
0. back	1. for	2. into	3. off	4. forward
5. out	6. over	7. round	8. on	9. at

Steve: Hello, I was wondering when you would turn . Didn't we say one o'clock?

Ryutaro: We did. I'm really very sorry. As I was driving here, I somehow turned down the wrong street. I only realised I had made a mistake when I saw the road was getting narrower.

Steve: Well, I'm glad you got here in the end.

Ryutaro: Yes, although I looked at the map afterwards and it turns that if I had kept on going I would have emerged very near your house.

Steve: Oh, I see. When I saw how late you were I blamed it the heavy traffic on Sundays.

Ryutaro: There was that as well.

Steve: Anyway, here you are and, actually, it doesn't matter that you're late because I had quite a lot of work to do. In fact, I almost thought of phoning you this morning to put you coming.

Ryutaro: Really? In that case perhaps I should have got lost for longer!

Steve: Ha ha. Actually, I was just going to bring in the appetizer. Put your bag on that table and come through.

Ryutaro: It all looks delicious. I'm starving. I've been looking to having lunch and hearing all your news.

Steve: Same here! Would you like a drink before we start?

Ryutaro: Nothing alcoholic for me.

Steve: Why, have you given ?

Ryutaro: Yes, I've turned a new leaf; I've stopped drinking and I'm trying to exercise every day.

Steve: Any particular reason?

Ryutaro: Well, no—I just started to feel my age. I can't eat or drink what I like and not suffer.

Steve: So are you going to bed earlier too?

Ryutaro: Yes, I generally get my head before eleven o'clock.

Steve: I really envy you that. I had to work right the night last night to finish this work for my boss.

Ryutaro: Was it worth the loss of sleep?

Steve: Yes, thanks to your lateness I managed to finish it .

Ryutaro: That's good; but I don't remember you being quite so hard-working before. Have you got a new boss?

Steve: No, it's the same one, though it's true she's been keeping me my toes recently. To let you a secret, she is going to retire in a year from now and she's putting me to be her successor.

Ryutaro: Good for you! Let's hope that when you are promoted your sleeping habits will take a turn the better too!

Steve: I hope so too; but I'll tell you more about it as we eat.

IV. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Time is one of the greatest sources of mystery to mankind. Throughout history, human beings have restlessly puzzled over time's profound yet inscrutable₍₃₁₎ nature. It is a subject which has captivated poets, writers and philosophers of every generation. But not, so it seems, the modern scientist. Contemporary science—in particular, physics—has sought to suppress if not eliminate₍₃₂₎ the role of time in the order of things. Time has been described as the forgotten dimension.

We are all aware of the irreversible₍₃₃₎ flow of time which seems to dominate our existence, where the past is fixed and the future open. We may yearn₍₃₄₎ to turn back the clock, to undo mistakes or to relive a wonderful moment. But alas, common sense is against us. Time cannot run backwards.

Or can it? Disturbingly, there is little support for the common-sense view of time in many scientific theories, where time's direction makes little difference. The great edifices₍₃₅₎ of modern science—Newton's mechanics, Einstein's relativity and the quantum mechanics of Heisenberg and Schrödinger—would all appear to work equally well with time running backwards. For these theories, events recorded on a film would be perfectly plausible₍₃₆₎ no matter which way the film was run through the projector. Uni-directional time, in fact, comes to appear as a simply an illusion created in our minds. Frequently, scientists who investigate this problem rather sneer₍₃₇₎ at our everyday sense of the flow of time, referring to it as "psychological time" or "subjective time".

Could it be that somewhere in the universe the direction of time may flow against the time with which we are familiar? It would be a world where perfume mysteriously condenses₍₃₈₎ into bottles; where ripples of water in ponds converge₍₃₉₎ to eject stones; where the air in rooms spontaneously separates into its components₍₄₀₎? Perhaps the possibilities do not end there. Could it be that, if this line of thinking is correct, time might be thrown into reverse here on Earth. Could we all be sucked back into the past?

If you looked up the underlined words (31) — (40) in the above passage in a dictionary, you would find the following definitions (0 — 9). In each case, decide which definition best matches the underlined word and write that number on your answer sheet.

0. to talk about or look at someone or something in an unkind way that shows you do not respect or approve of them; to speak or write in a scornfully jeering manner.
1. to make a liquid thicker by removing some of the water.
2. a part which combines with other parts to form something bigger.
3. a system which has been established for a long time.
4. very difficult to understand or get to know; not readily investigated, interpreted, or understood.
5. to tend or move toward one point; come together; meet.
6. apparently reasonable or probable, without necessarily being so.
7. not possible to change; impossible to return to a previous condition.
8. to remove or take away; to put an end to or get rid of.
9. to wish very strongly, especially for something that you cannot have or something that is very difficult to have.

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

- [A] In principle, DNA analysis has made it possible to establish to a very high degree of probability the human source of even a minute quantity of biological matter such as blood or saliva from the mouth. The science is complex, and the degree of certainty not absolute, but it has begun to revolutionise the process not only of detection by police but of proof in court. What is particularly welcome is that it is as effective in ruling out those who are wrongly suspected or accused as it is in tracking down the guilty.
- [B] The present system permitted by the law is that the police may take and keep a DNA sample from everyone they arrest, whether or not the person is charged or convicted. This has the unfortunate effect of putting the innocent on the same level as the guilty. It draws a not very logical line between innocent people who have and have not passed through the hands of the police. However, it does not follow that the law should be moved back to what it once was, so as to require the police to destroy their DNA records of everyone not eventually convicted. What follows no less logically is that the taking and keeping of an individual's DNA profile should not depend at all on whether he or she happens to have come into the hands of the police.
- [C] To obtain a DNA record, nothing more than a speck of saliva from the mouth is needed: the taking of a sample, in other words, does not amount in any significant sense to an invasion of bodily integrity. What matters far more is the question of compulsion. In relation to people under arrest, the power to compel is ready-made; but for the rest of us, a good case has to be made for compulsory submission even to such a non-invasive process.
- [D] The highest courts have decided that keeping the DNA samples of people who had not been convicted was probably not a violation, even in principle, of their right to respect for private life. The situation the courts were and still are facing under the present legislation, however, is an illogical halfway house between the retention only of the DNA profiles of those convicted—clearly an inadequate measure—and the sampling of the whole population, a measure which Parliament has so far not addressed.
- [E] From the start, it should be agreed that the DNA data on the police national computer must be used solely—as it now is by law—for the purposes of preventing, detecting, investigating and prosecuting crime. There is also a case to be made for a separate national register maintained for humane purposes, such as identifying disaster victims without the distressing procedure of taking samples from their close relatives, or tracing missing children, and perhaps one day for identifying diseases. If this were to be the sole authorised national database then provision would have to be made for a restricted, and perhaps judicially authorised, linkage to the police national computer, where a need could be proved.

- [F] What reasons are there for objecting to a national DNA database? It has been argued that the collection of data about something as as a person's genetic make-up must be an invasion of their private life requiring justification. In my view a justification is provided by the much greater benefit that citizens may gain through it. Nonetheless, the justification would have been plainer still if the recording of people's DNA profiles did not depend on the circumstance of their having passed through the hands of the police.
- [G] There is another aspect to this problem. We know that there is an ethnic imbalance in arrests for certain types of offence, as well as in the use of stop and search powers. This is a serious issue which has to be separately addressed; but it has the unacceptable consequence that members of some ethnic minorities run a greater risk than others of being on the police DNA database without having been convicted of anything. A universal and uniform database will at least resolve this problem.
- [H] Each of us must have innocently left our DNA—perhaps a hair or a fingerprint—in places which will one day be the scene of a crime. Suspicion—proof even more so—has to be based on more than such coincidences. But where at present the only identifiable DNA will belong to people who have been arrested, with the associated risk that only the usual suspects will fall under suspicion, a universal database will ensure that any investigation takes in the full range of potential suspects.
- [I] Even then, no one can rule out the risk of a corrupt police officer planting—that is, placing false—DNA evidence at the scene of a crime. But this is not a new problem, and it is not confined to genetic material: even fingerprints can be planted. And the risk of DNA planting is already there in the present system. You deal with such risks by discipline and training; not, unless there is genuinely no alternative, by abandoning the system.
- [J] There is, in other words, no gain without risk; but in a society disturbed not only by serious crime () mistakenly acquitted or convicted of it, the potential gain represented by a universal DNA register is considerable; and the risks, so long as they are confronted, are controllable.

- (41) *Which of the following assertions can be made on the basis of paragraph [A] ?*
1. DNA samples need to be very large.
 2. DNA testing helps the innocent as well as the police.
 3. DNA testing produces completely accurate results.
 4. DNA testing has had little effect on methods of police investigation.
- (42) *Which of the following best restates the argument made in paragraph [B] ?*
1. The present system of recording DNA is fair, and should logically be applied to all those investigated by the police.
 2. The present system of recording DNA is unfair, and logically it is only the DNA records of criminals that should be kept.
 3. Even though the present system of recording DNA is not fair, this does not mean that keeping records of all non-criminals should be banned.
 4. Even though the present system of recording DNA is unfair, it does not follow that all those found guilty through DNA analysis are innocent.
- (43) *Which of the following best restates the argument made in paragraph [C] ?*
1. Even though DNA testing is invasive, no clear justification is required for forcing people to submit to it.
 2. Even though DNA testing is not invasive, a clear justification is required for forcing people to submit to it.
 3. Although DNA testing is not invasive, there is no clear justification for forcing people to submit to it.
 4. Because DNA testing is invasive, there is no clear justification for requiring people to submit to it.
- (44) *Which of the following best expresses the situation described as "an illogical halfway house" in paragraph [D] ?*
1. DNA records are kept of convicted criminals and a certain number of innocent citizens.
 2. DNA records are kept of all defendants who have not yet been convicted of crimes.
 3. DNA records are kept only of a random sample of citizens.
 4. DNA records are kept by the police but for too short a time.
- (45) *Which of the following statements can best be derived from paragraph [E] ?*
1. It would be better to have a medical DNA database than to have a criminal database.
 2. A police national DNA database would be helpful in tracing lost children.
 3. A humanitarian database should be the only authorized national database.
 4. If there were two DNA databases any use of the two together should be controlled.

(46) — (49) Choose the most appropriate from the following list of adjectives to fill the blank spaces

— in paragraph [F]. **Each number can only be used once.**

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------|
| 0. comprehensive | 1. contradictory | 2. chance | 3. clear |
| 4. intimate | 5. innovative | 6. instinctive | 7. local |
| 8. proportional | 9. professional | | |

(50) According to paragraph [G], what problem would a universal database solve?

1. Police being biased against members of ethnic minorities.
2. Police arresting more innocent members of ethnic minorities.
3. More innocent members of ethnic minorities remaining on a partial database.
4. More members of the ethnic minorities being searched.

(51) Which of the following statements can **not** be made on the basis of paragraph [H]?

1. Evidence in addition to DNA alone is required in order to accuse someone of a crime.
2. The DNA of any innocent person may by chance be found where a crime has occurred.
3. If the police only have the DNA of previous suspects they may end up always investigating the same people.
4. A universal database will remove all innocent people from the start of an investigation.

(52) Which of the following statements can best be made on the basis of paragraph [I]?

1. DNA is no easier to plant than any other kind of evidence.
2. DNA can be planted much more easily than other kinds of evidence.
3. DNA is the only kind of genetic material that can be planted.
4. DNA can only be planted by a trained police force.

(53) — (59) In the bracketed space marked in paragraph [J] seven words have been removed from the text and are numbered below in alphabetical order. Rearrange them so that they are grammatically correct and in a way that best matches the meaning of the whole sentence, and write the numbers of the words in their correct order as answers to questions (53) — (59).

1. being
2. but
3. by
4. of
5. people
6. possibility
7. the