

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. attorney | 2. solicitor | 3. barrister | 4. legitimate |
| (2) | 1. assembly | 2. parliament | 3. cabinet | 4. bureaucrat |
| (3) | 1. manuscript | 2. seniority | 3. substitute | 4. corporate |
| (4) | 1. compliance | 2. protectionism | 3. recession | 4. monetary |
| (5) | 1. submission | 2. database | 3. bankruptcy | 4. caretaker |

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

- (6) 1. The both students are present today.
2. Neither student is present today.
3. Half the students are present today.
4. More than one student is present today.
- (7) 1. He knows very little about the news.
2. She made consistent efforts until recently.
3. We could only get very few informations.
4. The police are always ready to help you.
- (8) 1. I appreciate your help.
2. I hope your success.
3. I wish you all the best.
4. I consider him the best.
- (9) 1. They submitted their inquiry to the minister.
2. We accompanied the speaker to the hall entrance.
3. He transferred his hostility to the authorities.
4. She ordered the encyclopedia to a British publisher.
- (10) 1. How many is the population of the world?
2. Where are we wrong in this policy?
3. What is the present capital of Germany?
4. How far is your argument going?

II. Read the following conversation and answer the questions that follow.

Daniel: Hey, Rob. What's up?

Robert: Hey, Dan. Well, I'm all right except for one thing.

Daniel: (11)

Robert: You know Julia's birthday is coming up soon?

Daniel: I know. She's the same sign as me. She's a June baby.

Robert: That's right. This is her first birthday since we started dating and I've been thinking what I should give her.

Daniel: It has been almost three months, hasn't it? Time does fly!

Robert: She's a bit different from the other girls I've known. And, in a way, that's why I like her. (16)

Daniel: Don't tell me that you're not sure what your girlfriend likes! (17)

Robert: I know. But she has so many hobbies and interests. And she always keeps up with the latest news! She likes reading but when I tell her about a new book she might like, (18) Also she's a good writer. She won the first prize in a national short story contest last year. I'm not confident that I can give her a book which will suit her literary taste.

Daniel: (Smiling) Yeah, yeah. (19) Also you can't please her with flowers.

Robert: Exactly. She prefers growing flowers to being given them. She gave me a beautiful bouquet of flowers she had grown for my birthday.

Daniel: Yellow roses, right? (12)

Robert: Well, of course. I was very flattered but also rather amazed.

Daniel: Hmmm.

Robert: I'm more into rock music, but it's not her cup of tea. She's on the classical side. So the idea of buying her a CD is out.

Daniel: Wait a second. (13) Try some modern Argentine music.

Robert: Argentine music?

Daniel: She's very interested in modern Argentine history and literature. Also she's keen on world music, at least she was three months ago.

Robert: But world music is not really my thing . . .

Daniel: How about the latest album of Juana Molina or Fernando Kabusacki? I know she has a couple of their CDs.

Robert: (14) How do you know so much about Julia?

Daniel: Gosh! (15) Do you remember my telling you that I broke up with my girlfriend three months ago?

Robert: Yes. You were so down at the time. The girl left you, didn't she?

Daniel: Well, that was Julia. I'm sorry, I just couldn't tell you at the time. I was a bit shocked when you two started going out together, but now I think it's all for the best. She was great but too good for me, you know. (20)

Robert: Well, perhaps in three months' time I'll be saying the same thing.

[A] Given the overall context of the conversation, decide which of the following best suits each of the spaces (11) — (15), and mark the appropriate number (1 — 5) on your answer sheet. Each number can only be used once.

1. I should have told you, shouldn't I?
2. It might not be.
3. What's that?
4. Were you impressed?
5. Hold on.

[B] For each of the spaces (16) — (20), decide which of the four choices best suits the context, and mark the appropriate number (1 — 4) on your answer sheet.

- (16)
1. But that's also why I don't know what might please her.
 2. But nobody can understand why I don't like what she likes.
 3. I sometimes know what she wants, you see.
 4. She always knows what I like, you see.
- (17)
1. Of course it's impossible to know what another person's thinking!
 2. Why can't she change her mind sometimes?
 3. You should know by now, after three months!
 4. Why don't you just call and ask her?
- (18)
1. she has never heard of it.
 2. she always seems to have understood it already.
 3. she has never bought it for me.
 4. she always seems to have a copy already.
- (19)
1. If I were you, I wouldn't buy her flowers.
 2. If I were you, I would feel the same way.
 3. I don't understand why you like short stories.
 4. I'm fond of short stories myself.
- (20)
1. I couldn't live up to her expectations.
 2. I don't know why she left me.
 3. That's why I don't know what she likes.
 4. I still regret that I left her three months ago.

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

Linguistically (21), it is a whole new world. Non-native speakers of English now outnumber native speakers 3 to 1, according to one English-language expert. "There's never before been a language that has been spoken by more people as a second than a first," he says. In Asia alone, the number of English-users has topped 350 million, roughly the combined populations of the United States, Britain and Canada. There are more Chinese children studying English, about 100 million, than there are Britons.

To achieve fluency, non-native speakers are learning English at an ever-younger age. For example, in Japan there has been a constant debate over whether they should start (22) English at public elementary schools. A (23) number of parents are (24) their preschool children in private English classes. For some (31) mothers-to-be, this is not early enough. They even speak English to their stomachs. Since English fluency is more and more needed for (25) access to new technology and better jobs, enthusiasm for English learning all over the world is not likely to fade out.

It is important to notice that the new English speakers are not just passively (26) the language — they are shaping it. New "Englishes" are (32) mushrooming the globe over. For instance, in the Philippines, people speak "Englog," the Tagalog-infused English, while "Hinglish," the mix of Hindi and English, is used in the South Asian region. In post-apartheid South Africa, many Africans have adopted their own version of English (33) laced with indigenous words as a sign of freedom, in contrast to Afrikaans, the language of oppression.

All languages are works in progress. But the globalization of English, unprecedented in the history of languages, will revolutionize the language in ways we can only begin to imagine. In the future, there could be a tri-English world, one in which you could speak a local English-based dialect at home, a national variety at work or school, and an international standardized version of English when talking to foreigners. As native speakers become a (27) minority of the English speakers' world, there is a growing sense that students should stop (28) to emulate the Queen's or Boston English, and embrace their own local versions. One linguist even asks why some Asians, who have trouble in pronouncing the "th" sound, should spend hours trying to say "thing" instead of "sing" or "ting." International pilots, she points out, already pronounce the word "three" as "tree" in radio dispatches, since "tree" is more widely comprehensible.

Indeed, English has become the (34) common linguistic denominator. Whether you are a Japanese executive on business in Shanghai, a German bureaucrat hammering out laws in Brussels or a Brazilian biochemist at a conference in Sweden, you are probably speaking English. Cambridge teachers who insist on speaking the Queen's English could be laughed at. British or American businessmen who speak in their own idiomatic language, without (29) how English is used by non-natives, might lose out on deals. Of course, not everyone is as open-minded about such changes, but others say such defensiveness misses the point. They say it is not about English eroding local identities, but it is about (30) new identities and about making everyone bilingual.

[A] Choose which of the following best suits each of the spaces (21) — (30), and mark the appropriate number (0 — 9) on your answer sheet. Each number can only be used once.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|------------------|
| 0. creating | 1. enrolling | 2. getting | 3. growing | 4. memorizing |
| 5. shrinking | 6. speaking | 7. teaching | 8. trying | 9. understanding |

[B] Decide which of the following can best be used to replace each underlined expression (31) — (34), and mark the appropriate number (1 — 4) on your answer sheet.

- (31) 1. women with several children
2. single mothers
3. women hoping to be mothers
4. pregnant women

- (32) 1. changing 2. declining 3. arising 4. selling

- (33) 1. spoiled 2. stuffed 3. tied 4. peppered

- (34) 1. most widely used language
2. linguists' favorite language
3. most logical language
4. most vulgar language

IV. Numbered below (35) — (44) are the replies made to an interviewer by the movie director, Oliver Loach. Beneath them are interviewer's remarks, numbered (0 — 9). Choose the number of the remark that is most appropriately followed by each of Loach's replies, and mark the number (0 — 9) on your answer sheet. Each number can only be used once.

Oliver Loach's Replies

(35) It's hard to explain. But we had to go through rewriting the scenario, casting, finding locations. For some people, the longer it takes to make a movie, the weaker the contents become. For me, it seems the opposite: I need quite a long time to develop the idea.

(36) Basically personal experiences and, of course, the kinds of issues that everybody knows about: war and world poverty. You will have seen the same tragic issues whenever you turned on the TV or switched on the radio over the last four or five years. We have become totally indifferent to those issues because, while they are part of our common knowledge, they are not part of our lives.

- (37) The inside story of TV news production is the main theme of this new movie. I just wanted to show how what is called the media can be manipulated not only by the makers but by the audience itself. People hear what they want to hear. Whatever we watch on the TV screen is nothing new but something we have already expected. And we remember only what we can accept as "news."
- (38) I'm not saying that. The scary thing is that both media makers and audiences come to create the news in collaboration. My favorite scene in the movie is when Russell, who started his career as a documentary producer full of high hopes and ideals, says to the chief director, performed by Hugh Garson, "Bill, whoever you think evil in this war, I can make evil. Your will is the mass's will and the mass's will is yours."
- (39) It is a multi-cultural big city with its own mass media, looking at things from a totally different point of view from that of the Western media. I was very fascinated by that.
- (40) We had to go back to square one when Pitt Law decided to leave. In a way, the role of Russell was originally created with Pitt in my mind. He is a real all-round actor. We were so lucky to find Harold Blossom to take over Pitt's role.
- (41) Well, Harold came to a screen test for the role of Russell's friend. He has been appearing in minor off-Broadway productions for the last couple of years and I've been keeping my eye on him for a while. There was something original in his acting which knocked me out. Wait and see!
- (42) It is to make people look at ordinary things from different perspectives. I always try to strike a balance between entertainment and protest. I believe that music, movies and literature are all tools for conveying our opinions to others. But as long as we propagate our opinions, we have to do it effectively.
- (43) For a couple of years the Japanese animator Hisashi Ashizuka and I have been talking of making a movie together and finally we've decided on a project. Animations and *manga* are rooted very deeply in Japanese culture and influence even the social structure and thinking. It will be a real challenge to engage with a new culture.
- (44) It's been very stimulating. I only wish we had more time.

Interviewer's Remarks

0. Part of this movie was shot on location in Tokyo. Why?
1. Do you think the media is to blame?
2. What was the most difficult part of the creation process for you this time?
3. It's been almost four years since your last work. Your fans have been asking why.
4. What is the message that you would most like to convey in this film?
5. What is the role of entertainment for you besides entertaining people?
6. What is your next plan?
7. He is totally unknown, I guess. How did you find him?
8. What was your creative inspiration for this movie?
9. Thank you, Oliver, for being with us.

V. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. The paragraphs are labeled [A] to [J].

[A] It is hard to say precisely how many lives Sir Richard Doll has saved in his career, but a million may be considered a conservative estimate. He has studied diet, radon gas, HIV, ulcers and radioactivity, but he will be widely remembered for just one thing: as the man who proved that smoking causes lung cancer.

[B] He did not achieve this (45) alone, and it has taken 50 years to complete the study, but his work can be compared to the greatest discoveries of the modern age. Because the ill effects of smoking are largely self-inflicted, and because 90 per cent of lung cancers are caused by smoking, Professor Doll's work amounts to a cure, even if it is one famously difficult for the patient to follow.

[C] Richard Doll was born in 1912, at a time when smoking was just becoming popular. The number of cases of lung cancer had increased steadily throughout the Thirties, but no one knew why. During the Second World War it became the second biggest cause of death after military action. When the conflict ended, Richard Doll began working for the Medical Research Council (MRC). The MRC had requested Bradford Hill, an epidemiologist at the London School of Hygiene, to conduct a brief study of the causes of the disease. Hill asked Doll to assist him.

[D] In 1949, Doll and Hill visited hundreds of patients in London hospitals who were suspected of having lung cancer. Most patients were well enough to be able to answer a detailed (46). They were asked about their family history, diet and previous diseases. Doll then returned to the hospitals in the following months to examine them again. "The most striking thing was that if the person was a non-smoker, the diagnosis would frequently change," Doll says. "But in the case of a heavy smoker, it was usually lung cancer. In 649 cases of lung cancer, there were two non-smokers."

- [E] Today, we may regard these results as obvious and predictable, but the epidemiologists were astonished. Doll was so struck by the certainty of his research that he instantly gave up smoking. "It wasn't so difficult."
- [F] Then something strange happened. When the results were published in 1952, no one took much notice. The same thing happened when a similar (47) appeared in the United States. The survey was still considered to be quite small, and the results seemed too simple. Even the most eminent health officials refused to believe that lung cancer was largely self-inflicted. "This wasn't a result of pressure from the tobacco industry," Doll says, "although they did make sure that, if ever there was an article about it, it was accompanied by another one from a doctor who said that the link was a load of nonsense." The tobacco industry had an unusual ally. The cancer advisory committee of the Department of Health suggested a period of inaction. Doll remembers being told: "You shouldn't frighten people into thinking that smoking might be dangerous."
- [G] By 1956, the tobacco industry had started to react. When their first report was published, Doll and Hill held a meeting at the London School of Hygiene with three representatives from the cigarette companies, who maintained that lung cancer was caused by the fumes from cars and under-regulated factory emissions. Hill replied: " X "
- [H] It wasn't until 1970 that the media became convinced, resulting in great increases in the numbers of smokers quitting and the first shift towards seeing smokers as anti-social. Restaurants and public transport began to offer non-smoking sections, and forward-thinking hotels to provide non-smoking floors. By then, of course, it was clear that smoking did a lot more than just cause cancer of the lung.
- [I] The percentage of adults who smoke cigarettes in the UK fell from 45 per cent in 1974 to 35 per cent in 1982; today, just over a quarter of adults smoke. Undoubtedly, much of the decrease has been caused by a combination of better education, higher tobacco taxes, restrictions on (48) and the partial ban on smoking in public places. When, in the mid-Seventies, the government announced that they were deliberately raising the tax on tobacco to discourage smoking, Richard Doll sent them a letter of Y .
- [J] Three years ago, Professor Doll said he had formulated a new (49) towards health education: "Find out what the tobacco industry support and don't do it, and find out what they object to and do it." Rather surprisingly, he has also said that the effect of someone lighting up a cigarette in his presence "is so small that it doesn't worry me," a comment which some interpreted as a denial of the impact of passive smoking. In fact, he had just published a study from 12 European countries suggesting the opposite: it was estimated that non-smokers exposed to second-hand smoke are between 20 and 30 per cent more likely to develop lung cancer. In other words, the damage first detected by a young doctor 55 years ago has turned out to be far worse than anyone ever imagined.

(45) — (49) From the list below select the number of the word which is most appropriate to each of the spaces (45) — (49), and mark your answer sheet accordingly.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------|------------------|-------------|
| 0. advertising | 1. feature | 2. surgery | 3. questionnaire | 4. study |
| 5. mechanism | 6. propaganda | 7. feat | 8. strategy | 9. survival |

(50) The first sentence of paragraph [A] means:

1. Sir Richard Doll has saved about a million lives, conservatively.
2. Sir Richard Doll has probably saved more than a million lives.
3. Sir Richard Doll probably had a conservative career.
4. Sir Richard Doll has saved about a million careers.

(51) The principal meaning of paragraph [B] is:

1. By discovering the link between smoking and lung cancer, Doll showed people how to cure themselves.
2. By discovering the link between smoking and lung cancer, Doll made it more difficult for people to go on smoking.
3. Ninety percent of those with lung cancer can be cured.
4. Ninety percent of those who smoke are able to stop.

(52) Which of the following statements can be deduced from paragraph [C]?

1. Soldiers smoked heavily during the Second World War.
2. Lung cancer increases during wartime.
3. The Second World War caused more deaths than lung cancer.
4. Hardly anyone smoked when Doll was born.

(53) Which of the following points, mentioned in paragraph [D], did Doll not consider significant?

1. That so many of those with lung cancer were smokers
2. That the diagnoses of those who did not smoke often changed
3. That there were only rarely changes in the diagnoses of those who were smokers
4. That there were 649 cases of lung cancer

(54) What, according to Doll in paragraph [E], "wasn't so difficult"?

1. Giving up smoking
2. Conducting research into smoking
3. Astonishing the epidemiologists
4. Predicting these results

(55) Which of the following sentences best summarizes paragraph [F]?

1. Strangely, research showing the link between smoking and cancer had little impact.
2. Strangely, the tobacco industry didn't use much pressure to stop Doll's research.
3. Strangely, research showing the link between smoking and cancer was regarded as being too small and simple.
4. Strangely, research showing the link between smoking and cancer was regarded as nonsense.

- (56) The word “it” appears twice in succession in Doll’s statement, quoted in the middle of paragraph [F]. What does the second “it” mean?
1. Research showing tobacco causes lung cancer
 2. An article denying that tobacco causes lung cancer
 3. An article by an eminent health official
 4. Research showing tobacco does not cause lung cancer
- (57) Which of the following best suits the space marked “ X ” in paragraph [G]?
1. In that case our research must be in error.
 2. In that case our research must be correct.
 3. Go away, because we can’t prove it.
 4. Go away and prove it, because we can’t.
- (58) Which of the following statements can be inferred from paragraph [H]?
1. The media can have a decisive influence on social attitudes.
 2. There were hotels with non-smoking floors before 1970.
 3. Knowledge of the dangers of smoking does not persuade people to give up.
 4. There are many different causes of lung cancer.
- (59) What word fits best in the space marked Y to conclude the last sentence of paragraph [I]?
1. congratulation
 2. inquiry
 3. resignation
 4. sympathy
- (60) Which of the following adjectives best expresses Doll’s opinion of the tobacco industry, as explained in paragraph [J]?
1. inconsistent
 2. honest
 3. dishonest
 4. careless
- (61) What is the reason for the surprise expressed by the writer in paragraph [J]?
1. Although Doll knows that passive smoke is dangerous, he doesn’t refuse cigarettes.
 2. Although Doll knows about passive smoke, he doesn’t think the smoke from one cigarette is harmful.
 3. Even if Doll knows passive smoke is dangerous, he is too polite to talk about it.
 4. Even if the cigarette is small, Doll is not worried.
- (62) Considering its use in this article (paragraphs [C] and [E]), which of the following is the best definition of an epidemiologist?
1. A researcher into skin disease among the people
 2. An expert in the hygiene of the population
 3. A researcher into the spread of disease among the people
 4. An expert in conducting surveys of the population