

I. Questions (1)–(6) below are concerned with how words sound.

[A] Questions (1)–(3) are concerned with rhyming pairs (same-sounding word endings). In the following examples, pair 1 does rhyme, but pair 2 **does not**: 1. dear—fear, 2. gear—wear.

In each of the following groups (1)–(3) one of the five pairs **does not** rhyme. Mark the number of that pair on your answer sheet.

- (1) 1. beard—heard
2. child—wild
3. fight—sight
4. rough—tough
5. sleigh—weigh

- (2) 1. caught—taught
2. chew—flew
3. climb—limb
4. factor—tractor
5. puff—stuff

- (3) 1. bowel—towel
2. brow—crow
3. chalk—walk
4. claw—flaw
5. fumble—tumble

[B] Questions (4)–(6) are concerned with words that sound exactly the same. In each of the following groups (4)–(6) one of the five pairs contains words that are pronounced **differently**. Mark the number of that pair on your answer sheet.

- (4) 1. flour—flower
2. foul—fowl
3. haul—howl
4. tail—tale
5. waist—waste

- (5) 1. board—bored
2. groan—grown
3. role—roll
4. warm—worm
5. warn—worn

- (6) 1. flea—flee
2. law—low
3. loan—lone
4. soar—sore
5. stair—stare

II. [A] *In each of the following groups (7)–(11) one of the five sentences is **not** correct in English. Mark the number of that incorrect sentence on your answer sheet.*

- (7) 1. He cried himself to sleep.
2. He learned himself Spanish.
3. He helped himself to a cookie.
4. He made himself a sandwich.
5. He let himself into the apartment.
- (8) 1. Your order was taken by Karen.
2. Your order was placed by John.
3. Your order was paid for by someone else.
4. Your order was sent by express mail.
5. Your order was responded by e-mail.
- (9) 1. The governor handed aside his bonus.
2. The judge handed down the sentence.
3. The student handed in her report.
4. The demonstrators handed out pamphlets.
5. The victim handed over his wallet.
- (10) 1. These days there is a lot of news.
2. These days there is much news.
3. These days there are many news.
4. These days there are many news items.
5. These days there are many news stories.
- (11) 1. The child ran away from home and has been missing for three days.
2. We ran into an old school-friend at the shopping mall.
3. We ran out of shampoo so I had to wash my hair with soap.
4. I accidentally ran over your bicycle in the driveway.
5. I ran up a difficult problem with my homework last night.

[B] *Read the short sentences (12)–(16) below. In some of these sentences, there is a mistake. One word needs to be changed or removed in order to make the sentence correct in English. The intended meaning of the sentence must not be changed. Counting from left to right, write the number corresponding to the word needing to be changed or removed as your response to each question. (E.g. suppose the sentence was, “Yesterday I caught a fish.” In this case, the incorrect word would be “caught,” so you should mark 3 on your answer sheet.) If you think the sentence is correct as it is, **mark 0** on your answer sheet.*

- (12) When the hurricane came, they fled from it.
(13) While in Japan, I have eaten so much sushi.
(14) The Keio University was founded in the nineteenth century.
(15) I will evacuate if forest fires will spread here.
(16) You must take whatever action is necessary.

III. In the dialogue that follows, phrases have been removed and replaced by spaces numbered (17) — (28). From the boxed lists [A] and [B] below, choose the most appropriate phrase (1 — 6) to fill each of the numbered spaces. **In both lists, each choice can only be used once.**

Jane: Are you coming?

Henry: Wait a minute, I'm just on the phone to Tim.

Jane: Well, can't you (17) on him? We are going to be late!

Henry: It's okay, I'm finishing the call now.

Jane: Great, let's get going then. The cafe we are going to is a great place to (18), but it's quite small and gets full really early.

Henry: Right, I'm ready now. Let's go! I want to ask your advice on something.

Jane: Let me guess, it wouldn't be anything to do with your recent engagement to Mary, would it?

Henry: You guessed it! You see, now that I've proposed I need to (19) something really special for our wedding day. Any ideas?

Jane: Well, my advice is not to plan anything too extravagant. Personally, I'd (20) any ideas about arriving in a horse and carriage or anything like that. Just keep it simple but romantic!

Henry: Really, is that what you and Jeff did for your big day?

Jane: Well, that's the thing, you see. We had a really elaborate day all planned out, but in the end we had to postpone it. Who'd have thought I'd (21) a very bad cold the night before, right?

Henry: How unlucky!

Jane: Yes, and to make matters worse my mother was really pushing me to go through with it despite my feeling so terrible.

Henry: That must have been tough! I've met your mother and she can be a bit stubborn, right?

Jane: Oh yes, you can say that again! I mean, I'm her daughter but even I find it difficult to (22) her on certain issues!

Henry: Well, she's *your* mom, (23)

Jane: And as her daughter, you'll have to take it from me.

Henry: Well, you guys have been happily married for about ten years now, (24)

Jane: Yes, in fact we are about to celebrate our tenth anniversary next month.

Henry: Congratulations! These days that's no small achievement!

Jane: I know, and just think, our parents stayed married to the same person for decades!

Henry: To be honest, (25)

Jane: I can only guess that that was considered "normal" back then.

Henry: Yes, (26)

Jane: Certainly that plays a part too! So how about you, do you think your hopes are realistic?

Henry: Well, you never know for certain, (27)

Jane: That sounds sensible to me. And anyway, you guys have been dating for years, haven't you?

Henry: Yes, (28)

Jane: In that case I'm sure you guys will be fine.

[A] Questions (17)—(22)

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. come down with | 2. come up with | 3. get along with |
| 4. get rid of | 5. hang out | 6. hang up |

[B] Questions (23)—(28)

1. and maybe expectations about marriage were lower.
2. and we've lived together for most of that time too.
3. but I'm pretty sure I am going into it with my eyes wide open.
4. so at least it all worked out in the long run!
5. so I couldn't possibly comment.
6. I don't know how they did it!

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

To his great consternation₍₂₉₎, he awoke to find an enormous snake staring at him from the end of the bed. A bead of sweat trickled down his back as he recognized the distinctive markings on its head to be consistent with those of the infamous black mamba. One bite from such a serpent would prove not only painful but positively pernicious₍₃₀₎. Slowly the snake slithered forward toward him. His left leg recoiled₍₃₁₎ instinctively as the viper's tongue flicked out just millimeters from his big toe. The snake, a beast of truly monstrous proportions, inched₍₃₂₎ toward him. Sweating profusely₍₃₃₎ now, the man contemplated the options before him: lie perfectly still and hope that the serpent would merely glide over him, not recognizing him as a potential source of sustenance₍₃₄₎; or try to reach for his sword, which was resting on the bedside table to his right, and attempt to cut off the creature's head with a single, swift slash. There was no time for delay; staring as he was at the very real prospect of his approaching demise₍₃₅₎, now was the time for action. He could clearly see the beast's remorseless₍₃₆₎ yellow eyes growing larger as its huge head made its advance further up the bed toward him. The sweat was now cascading₍₃₇₎ down his forehead as he reached surreptitiously₍₃₈₎ for his trusty weapon. Grasping it by the handle he prepared to strike his deadly blow.

If you looked up the underlined words (29)—(38) 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 mark that number on your answer sheet.

0. causing great harm or damage often in a way that is not easily seen or noticed
1. done, made, or acquired by stealth or in a secret way
2. the end of something that used to exist
3. to fall, pour, flow, or hang down in large amounts
4. given, produced, or existing in large quantities
5. to move very slowly or by a small amount in a specified direction or manner
6. to quickly move away from something that is shocking, frightening, or disgusting
7. something that gives support or strength, or keeps someone or something alive
8. a strong feeling of surprise, amazement, or dismay that hinders or throws into confusion
9. very cruel and showing no pity or sympathy for others

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

- [A] We Americans have poor eating habits, and the other developed nations of the world are copying these. We eat too few unprocessed foods such as fresh fruits and vegetables and too many processed foods such as fast foods. Three quarters of us fail to meet the minimum recommended five portions each day of fruits and vegetables, and **obesity*** caused by unhealthy eating habits is now one of the most serious problems faced by the nation.
- [B] Recently, technology is being used irresponsibly to create taste-tempting, nearly irresistible foodstuffs that are beneficial only to the bottom lines of food companies' balance sheets. As their profits increase, so does (40).
- [C] Indeed, corporate responsibility seems to exist no further than ensuring that their food products are not fatal in the short run. Food companies are well aware that most processing removes nutrients and introduces unhealthy substitutes. The sugar, salt, and fat they add to the grains and meats that came from the farm can cause obesity or high blood pressure, but they certainly taste good. These companies are not doing anything illegal, only immoral.
- [D] More than half of Americans favor taxing fast foods and processed foods as a way of reducing their consumption. Should the government become involved in our eating habits or is what we eat a matter of individual responsibility? In general, government intervention is economically justified when the cost of one's own actions is incurred by another, as in the case of industrial pollution, drunk driving, or second-hand smoke. Any costs incurred by one's own actions are not a matter for government involvement.
- [E] In the case of overeating and obesity caused by personal eating habits, those who favor government involvement point out that medical costs in the United States are soaring and that a growing reason is the increase in disease caused or aggravated by obesity. Everyone pays for this through their taxes, a part of which is used to maintain public health insurance programs, but people of normal weight with private health insurance pay twice through higher premiums.
- [F] Another factor that some believe justifies government action in the area of food consumption is social inequality. There are documented differences in obesity levels that correspond to ethnic grouping. For example, low-income African-Americans display obesity levels that are much higher than the national average, at least in part because of the higher cost of fruits and vegetables and the lesser access to them for this group. In fact, there are usually fewer supermarkets in the communities of low-income minority groups, and those who live in such neighborhoods inevitably rely on cheap but unhealthy processed foods.

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"America's Food: What You Don't Know About What You Eat,"
870 word excerpt from pages 261-263,

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*The condition of being very fat in a way that is unhealthy.

- (39) *Which of the following statements can **not** be made on the basis of paragraph [A]?*
1. American people's diet heavily relies on processed foods.
 2. Unhealthy eating habits make obesity a nationwide issue in America.
 3. Some countries in the world are following American eating habits.
 4. Most American people manage to meet the minimum requirement for a healthy diet.
- (40) *Which of the following could best be inserted into the bracketed space (40) in paragraph [B]?*
1. the level of our health
 2. the size of our bodies
 3. the speed of our technological innovation
 4. the amount of our income
- (41) *Which of the following statements can best be made on the basis of paragraph [C]?*
1. Food companies in America are manufacturing unhealthy foods because these products are good value for money.
 2. Food companies in America are not manufacturing unhealthy foods even though these products are good value for money.
 3. Food companies in America are manufacturing unhealthy foods, unconcerned about morality.
 4. Food companies in America are not manufacturing unhealthy foods because these products are illegal.
- (42) *Which of the following statements can best be made on the basis of paragraph [D]?*
1. In America, the government is expected to intervene in personal health issues.
 2. In America, the government is not expected to intervene in personal health issues.
 3. In America, government intervention is considered legitimate when individual losses are unpredictable.
 4. In America, government intervention is considered legitimate when individual losses are caused by others.
- (43) *Which of the following statements can **not** be made on the basis of paragraph [E]?*
1. Some people believe that the government should intervene in the issue of obesity even though the government itself does not have a lawful right to do so.
 2. Some people believe that the government should intervene in the issue of obesity even though it is primarily a matter of individual lifestyle choices.
 3. Some people believe that the government should intervene in the issue of obesity because this condition has helped trigger a rapid increase in the nation's medical costs.
 4. Some people believe that the government should intervene in the issue of obesity because this condition affects tax payers in general.
- (44) *Which of the following statements can **not** be made on the basis of paragraph [F]?*
1. Certain poor ethnic minorities are especially likely to become overweight.
 2. Processed foods are relatively cheaper than fruits and vegetables.
 3. Unhealthy foods are mainly targeted at poor minorities.
 4. Healthy foods are insufficiently available in low-income communities.

- [G] Even if we assume that government intervention in food consumption is justifiable, what form should that intervention take? It has been suggested that clearly unhealthy beverages and snack foods such as sodas and potato chips might be taxed to increase their price and reduce consumption—in other words, a “fat tax.”
- [H] Revenues raised from this tax might be set aside for use in national educational programs in nutrition. Regrettably however, the tax would fall most heavily on low-income consumers, who spend more of their income on food than do higher-income consumers. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that the money saved by not buying the snacks would result in an increase in fruit and vegetable consumption.
- [I] Another possible government intervention might be in advertising for candy, soft drinks, and fast foods aimed at children. The principle would be the same as that for restrictions on cigarette advertising. However, some studies have found that cigarette consumption actually increased for a while after the government banned broadcasting cigarette advertising: cigarette companies were forced to compete on price rather than through broadcasting commercials and were able to do so from savings in their advertising budgets. Restrictions on advertising of unhealthy foods might bring about a similar result.
- [J] Some European nations have led the way in imposing a greater degree of social responsibility on corporate advertisers. In 2007, Britain banned commercials for foods high in fat, salt, or sugar around children’s TV programs. In 2006, Ireland had already imposed a similar ban. Their new code prohibits using celebrities or sports stars to promote junk foods to children. Similar laws are needed in the United States.
- [K] There probably is no substitute for self-control. If individuals do not care enough about their health to act more responsibly, no one can (49) them to care. There is little outside intervention can (50) . An alcohol or sugar addict must (51) to change for a cure to be possible. Education is the most promising route to (52) eating habits, but unless the producers of processed foods act more responsibly to (53) unhealthy foods off the market, it is doubtful that food education will (54) the desired effect. Most people (X) in America clearly demonstrates.

(Adapted from Harvey Blatt, 2008, *America’s Food: What You Don’t Know about What You Eat*, pp. 261–263. Cambridge: MIT Press.)

- (45) *Which of the following best summarizes the idea of a “fat tax” in paragraph [G]?*
1. Fat people should pay more tax.
 2. Consumers who purchase unhealthy foods should pay more tax.
 3. Retailers who sell unhealthy foods should pay more tax.
 4. Companies which produce unhealthy foods should pay more tax.
- (46) *Which of the following statements can best be made on the basis of paragraph [H]?*
1. The “fat tax” would hit the poor hardest financially.
 2. The “fat tax” would make nutrition education more important.
 3. The “fat tax” would contribute to promoting the consumption of healthy foods.
 4. The “fat tax” would contribute to reducing the consumption of unhealthy foods.
- (47) *Which of the following statements can **not** be made on the basis of paragraph [I]?*
1. If we ban advertisements for unhealthy foods, food companies might start a price war.
 2. If we ban advertisements for unhealthy foods, food companies might reconsider their role in society.
 3. Even if we ban advertisements for unhealthy foods, food companies might not stop making unwholesome products.
 4. Even if we ban advertisements for unhealthy foods, food companies might not sell any less product.
- (48) *Which of the following statements can best be made on the basis of paragraph [J]?*
1. In America, banning advertisements for unhealthy foods has not yet been debated by politicians.
 2. In America, children tend to consume unhealthy foods because of TV commercials.
 3. In some nations, a corporate sense of responsibility improved thanks to new TV commercial regulations.
 4. In some nations, the content and timing of TV commercials can be controlled by the authorities.
- (49)—(54) *By choosing from the verbs listed below (1—6), fill in the blank spaces (49)—(54) in paragraph [K] to form the most appropriate combination. **Each verb can only be used once.***
- | | | |
|------------|----------|---------|
| 1. do | 2. force | 3. have |
| 4. improve | 5. keep | 6. want |
- (55)—(64) *A portion of paragraph [K] marked by the bracketed space (X) has been removed from the text and the words that make it up are numbered below in alphabetical order. Rearrange them to make a grammatically correct sentence that best matches the intended meaning of the original text. **Each word can only be used once.** Mark the numbers on your answer sheet as the answers to questions (55)—(64).*
- | | | | | |
|--------|----------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 0. are | 1. as | 2. by | 3. epidemic | 4. obesity |
| 5. of | 6. ruled | 7. tastes | 8. the | 9. their |