

I. In a number of the short sentences (1—15) below, there is a mistake in grammar or usage. Where there is a mistake, one word needs to be changed or removed in order to make the sentence correct in English. No noun may be changed to a noun of a different meaning. Counting from the left, mark the number corresponding to the word needing to be changed or removed as your response to each question.

(E.g. suppose the sentence was, "The bird *flied* into the window." In that case the incorrect word would be "flied" which is the third word in the sentence and 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.

1. On my schooldays I often used to go fishing.
2. I wonder why you never think as I do.
3. What kind of car do you ride?
4. She has put on her weight since last year.
5. I have decided to challenge a marathon next year.
6. A crowd was seeing into the department store window.
7. It is important to learn other cultures.
8. The heavy traffic makes it impossible to go somewhere.
9. No one likes to be said a liar.
10. Our teacher always gives us a lot of homeworks.
11. Sometimes people can communicate with each other without speaking.
12. I think this is too traditional an approach.
13. He was wounded in the plane crash.
14. Use of slangs in written English should be avoided.
15. I became to think that he was cheating me.

II. In the dialogue that follows, choose which of the following (0—9), could most appropriately be inserted into the underlined blank spaces (16)—(25), and mark the number on your answer sheet. **Note that each number can only be used once.** Initial capitals, apart from the first person singular (I), have been ignored.

0. but I'm sure there are tens of thousands.
1. but why do you say so?
2. if it comes to that, how would I know!
3. it's probably right at the other end of town!
4. I will never dare to lose it.
5. I picked up in a hurry at the convenience store.
6. than the umbrella cost me to begin with.
7. there would probably be one for every citizen.
8. I'm so forgetful!
9. you're making me feel guilty.

**Marie:** Oh no, I left my umbrella behind on the train. (16)

**Rowena:** Still I'm prepared to bet that you won't go back to look for it tomorrow.

**Marie:** You're probably right about that, (17)

**Rowena:** I walked past the lost property office of my local station and saw them stacking up hundreds of umbrellas against the wall. So it's obvious that not many people bother claiming them.

**Marie:** You're right. I don't know the figures, but if you reckoned up all the umbrellas left on trains in this country every year (18)

**Rowena:** That sounds like an invented statistic!

**Marie:** Don't be so hard on me. I said I didn't know the figures, (19)

**Rowena:** All right, so explain to me why you are not going to track down yours.

**Marie:** Well, first I'll have to work out which lost property office it went to, and (20)

**Rowena:** You can always phone up first.

**Marie:** That's true but then I'll be faced with the problem of having to describe it.

**Rowena:** Why should that put you off?

**Marie:** Well it was a white-handled transparent vinyl umbrella, which (21)

**Rowena:** Ah, I'm beginning to understand.

**Marie:** They would probably say, "Yes, madam, 200 umbrellas of that description were handed in yesterday."

**Rowena:** All the same, one of them would be yours.

**Marie:** No doubt, and even if it wasn't how would they know? (22)

**Rowena:** You could have them analyse it for traces of your DNA!

- Marie:** Ha ha ha. Seriously though, it would be a bother to go and fetch it and it would cost me more in train fares going to the end of the line and back (23)
- Rowena:** Still, if you went you would strike a blow for the environment and against the wasteful throw-away economy.
- Marie:** Now (24)
- Rowena:** Not to worry—I'm only teasing! I tell you what, I'll let you share my umbrella. Then you won't have to add to the wastefulness by buying yourself a new one.
- Marie:** Thank you, that's kind. Perhaps next time I'll buy one that is so expensive (25)
- Rowena:** You might never dare to use it either! Maybe you should just buy yourself a waterproof coat and hat.

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

Although the Japanese public welcomed the return of independence when the Occupation ended in 1952, America remained an **ineluctable**<sub>(26)</sub> presence, not only in a cultural sense, but also in a physical one. As a condition of the return of full sovereignty, the Japanese government signed a mutual defense treaty with the United States, and American troops remained in Japan, **ostensibly**<sub>(27)</sub> to protect the country from outside attack. While many Japanese were **apprehensive**<sub>(28)</sub> about their country's strategic ties with the United States, American fashion, American pop music, American movies, and American brands continued to **mesmerize**<sub>(29)</sub> the Japanese consumer, and public-opinion polls continued to rank the United States at or near the top of the list of "most respected/admired countries" in the world.

During the 1950s there was a burst of anti-American sentiment, particularly among intellectuals on the left, who were disappointed that the United States had chosen to turn Japan into a Cold War client state. In a sense, America had become a new kind of adversary that blocked Japan's emergence as a peaceful, **nonaligned**<sub>(30)</sub> country. Intellectuals on the right, still smarting from the humiliation of defeat, turned a critical eye on the Occupation's assault on "traditional" institutions and values.

The generation that came of age during the postwar years was **steeped**<sub>(31)</sub> in American influence. For them America was not an adversary but a country that, for better or worse, had transformed their lives, more often than not for the good. It was they who experienced most intensely a new sense of freedom nurtured by the Americans. But above all, this generation was more intensely curious about the United States than any earlier generation had been, if only because they had lived in an "America-in-Japan" during their formative years.

From the 1950s onward a steady and growing number of Japanese visitors made their way across the Pacific. They brought back accounts of a postwar America in the **flush**<sub>(32)</sub> of cultural triumph, proudly living in the midst of the American Century. Not all Japanese travelers came home happy with their experiences, and not everyone came back pro-American, but on balance they all came back with fresh views of life in America that were more concrete and less **homogeneous**<sub>(33)</sub> than prewar perceptions and more grounded in social reality.

Before World War II most Japanese visitors to the United States gravitated to the West Coast or the Northeast. Few if any visited the South or the Midwest. Nor did they have much contact with African Americans or Native Americans. The only minority group they paid much attention to was the Chinese immigrant community, fellow "Orientals" whose treatment they **deplored**<sub>(34)</sub> but with whom they did not wish to be identified. Postwar visitors went everywhere, and for the first time their accounts of the country highlighted regional differences, class differences, and cultural diversities that had escaped notice before. The search for an American essence continued, but it proved as **elusive**<sub>(35)</sub> as ever.

(Adapted from Peter Duus and Kenji Hasegawa eds. *Rediscovering America: Japanese Perspectives on the American Century*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2011, 6 — 7.)

*If you looked up the underlined words (26—35) 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. afraid that something bad or unpleasant is going to happen
1. as appears or is stated to be true, though not necessarily so
2. consisting of parts all of the same kind
3. hard to find or capture; hard to understand, define, or remember
4. not giving support to a particular group or cause
5. not to be avoided, changed, or resisted
6. a period when something is fresh and full of life
7. to fascinate, to put into a state of willing acceptance
8. to hate or dislike (something) very much; to strongly disapprove of (something)
9. to surround or fill with a quality or influence

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

- [A] Robots have loomed over the future of labor for decades—at least since robotic arms started replacing auto workers on the assembly line in the early 1960s. Optimists say that more robots will lead to greater productivity and economic growth, while pessimists complain that large sections of the labor force will find their employment restricted by automation.
- [B] However, there's another way to look at this seemingly inevitable trend: (37) ? As robots start doing more and more of the work humans used to do, and doing it so much more efficiently than we ever did, what if the need for jobs disappears altogether? What if the robots end up producing more than enough of everything that everyone needs?
- [C] The redefinition of work itself is one of the most intriguing possibilities imagined in a recent report on the future of robots and jobs. Certainly, the prospect of a robot-powered, post-scarcity future of mandatory mass leisure feels like a distant possibility, and a faint one at that. In the present, ensuring that everyone has enough often seems harder for humans to accomplish than producing enough in the first place. But, taking an optimistic view of the future, a lot of people could end up with a lot more time on their hands. In that case, robots won't just be taking our jobs; they'll be forcing us to confront a major dilemma about the nature of life: if ( \_\_\_\_\_ X \_\_\_\_\_ )?
- [D] The answer is both a quantitative and qualitative exercise in defining what makes human intelligence distinct from the artificial kind, a definition that seems to keep getting narrower. And in the end, we might figure out that a job-free, robot-dominated future is even scarier than it sounds.
- [E] One common answer rather dodges the question, but it also seems to represent one of the most likely outcomes. Maybe many jobs can't be automated in the first place. Several of those questioned by researchers believed that the need for human labor will continue because so many of our basic human qualities are hard to code. "Truth be told, computers are not very smart. They are nothing but giant calculators," remarked game designer and author Celia Pearce: "(50) "
- [F] Humans will continue to be useful workers, the argument goes, because of things like sympathy, creativity, judgment, and critical thinking. Just think of the all-too-common experience of calling customer service representatives whose employers force them to follow a script—which is a kind of automation. When made to follow a decision tree the way a computer would, all four of those qualities disappear—no opportunity to exercise creativity, sympathy, judgment, or critical thinking—and the service provided is usually terrible.

- [G] Overall, the kinds of jobs that respondents predicted humans would still be needed to do involved interactions with other people. Healthcare, education, and caring for the elderly and children were all seen as occupations that would still require a human touch. “Those areas in which human compassion is important will be less changed than those where compassion is less or not important,” said Herb Lin, a computer scientist.
- [H] Future job options may even extend beyond the caring professions to include work that is most efficiently performed by humans because it requires a fluid integration of body and mind. In an article on the “instant gratification” economy of same-day delivery, San Francisco UPS driver Rafael Monterrosa says he’s not worried about a self-driving car taking his place. “As far as delivery goes, you still need someone to carry something up the stairs.”
- [I] Still, as industries from manufacturing to transportation to journalism are overtaken by artificial intelligence, the sheer number of new openings in more human service-related industries may not keep up with the number of other jobs lost. In the past increased productivity has always been a direct cause of economic growth and job growth, since labor has always driven production. A robot workforce, however, can drive productivity and growth on its own, getting rid of jobs in the process. That might mean the whole concept of exchanging labor for pay will start to break down.
- [J] Cory Doctorow suggests that robot-driven abundance could  (55)  the need for markets as we know them. “Property rights may be a way of  (56)  resources when there aren’t enough of them to go around, but when automation  (57)  labor altogether and there’s lots of everything, do we still need it?”  (58)  a post-scarcity system of distribution  (59)  to peacefully and fairly share the fruits of robot-driven post-scarcity production, jobs as we know them might not just become unnecessary—they might stop making sense altogether.
- [K] The idea that robots could make employment itself optional may sound fantastic. No more work! But the end result could be more, not less anxiety. We’d still have to find our place among the robots, except this time without work as a guidepost for defining a sense of purpose. By eliminating the need for people to work, robots would free us up to focus on what really makes us human. The scariest possibility of all is that only then do we figure out what really makes us human is work.

(Adapted from *Wired Magazine* <http://www.wired.com/2014/08/>)

When Robots Take All the Work, What’ll Be Left for Us to Do? from WIRED, Aug 8, 2014.  
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(36) Which of the following statements can **not** be made on the basis of paragraph [A]?

1. The question of how robots will affect labor has been in the air since the 1960s.
2. Robotic arms have led to an increase in productivity.
3. One possibility is that robots will improve the economy.
4. One possibility is that robots will take away jobs.

(37) Which of the following could most appropriately be inserted into the bracketed space (37) in paragraph [B]?

1. what if both are right
2. what if neither is right
3. what if it isn't inevitable
4. what if it isn't a trend

(38) Which of the following best expresses the meaning of the underlined phrase "a robot-powered, post-scarcity future of mandatory mass leisure" in paragraph [C]?

1. Because of robots most mail will not be delivered to those too heavy to work.
2. In days to come there will be little of anything but robots and everybody will have the same hobbies.
3. Thanks to robots there will be plenty of everything and most people will be obliged not to work.
4. Robots will be responsible for the way most people spend their free time in the future.

(39—48) The final words of paragraph [C] marked by the bracketed space ( X ) 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. **Note that one word must be used twice.** Mark the numbers on your answer sheet as the answers to questions (39—48).

0 continue    1 do            2 obliged    3 to            4 we  
5 weren't    6 what           7 working    8 would

(49) Which of the following best summarises the meaning of paragraph [D]?

1. The difficulty of distinguishing between human and artificial intelligence makes a future run by robots all the more frightening.
2. The ease with which we can distinguish between human and artificial intelligence makes a future run by robots all the more frightening.
3. The difficulty of distinguishing between human and artificial intelligence makes a future run by robots all the less frightening.
4. The ease with which we can distinguish between human and artificial intelligence makes a future run by robots all the less frightening.



(50) *Which of the following is most likely to be the second part of the quotation from Celia Pearce in paragraph [E]?*

1. They may be much bigger, but actually they can only do the same thing as a hand-held calculator.
2. When I am designing a game I always ask myself what a computer would think.
3. And calculating for giants hardly requires a great deal of intelligence.
4. They can do things that require logic, but logic is only one part of the human mind.

(51) *Which of the following best summarises the “argument” referred to in paragraph [F]?*

1. It is when humans are made to respond like computers that we can see what qualities humans have, and how they differ from computers.
2. It is when humans are made to respond like computers that we can see what qualities humans have, and how they resemble computers.
3. It is when humans are made to respond differently from computers that we can see what qualities humans have, and how they differ from computers.
4. It is when humans are made to respond differently from computers that we can see the ways in which humans and computers are alike.

(52) *Which of the following statements can **not** be derived from paragraph [G]?*

1. There will still be some jobs for humans in the future.
2. Jobs like teaching and nursing can not easily be done by computers.
3. Humans will need to be more compassionate in the future to keep their jobs.
4. Jobs like teaching and nursing will change less in the future than others.

(53) *Which of the following statements can best be made on the basis of paragraph [H]?*

1. Delivery services are already automated.
2. Human beings are more suited to the caring professions.
3. Delivering parcels requires the mind and body to work together.
4. Self-driving cars will never be used for parcel delivery.

(54) *Which of the following statements can **not** be derived from paragraph [I]?*

1. The more robots there are, the more efficiently they work.
2. Robots are more productive than humans.
3. There may not be enough jobs left for humans to do.
4. People may no longer be financially rewarded for working.

(55)–(59) Choose the most appropriate from the following list of verbs (0–4) to fill the blank spaces (55)–(59) in paragraph [J]. Note that all verbs in the list have been changed to the infinitive form. **Each verb can only be used once.**

- 0 allocate
- 1 assume
- 2 evolve
- 3 replace
- 4 undermine

(60) Which of the following best summarises paragraph [K]?

1. If robots become as free as humans, they may no longer wish to work.
2. If robots free them from work, humans may find that without work they are not human.
3. If robots free humans from some work, there will still be some jobs only humans can do.
4. If humans are freed from work, they may become more like robots.