

English

[I] Read the passage and choose the best answer to the questions that follow.

No one any longer argues with the fact that alcoholism is a disease. Alcoholics are subject to distinctly higher than average death rates (these rates increase even more if they are also smokers). People with a history of heavy drinking experience a death rate three times that of nondrinkers.

When it comes to occasional drinking of alcohol, however, society and the medical profession tend to display a different attitude. Some physicians have gone so far as to suggest that small amounts of alcohol may even have beneficial effects. By this they usually mean that one drink, say a glass of wine, temporarily lowers blood pressure and releases inhibitions and worries. It is interesting to note that in a survey in which people were asked, "What constitutes excessive alcohol consumption?" the definition of "excessive" was whatever exceeded the respondent's own intake.

I believe that alcohol is a toxin. It impairs clear perception and motor coordination. It has poisonous effects on the heart, liver, and brain that do not seem to be reversible. It contributes to senseless deaths from automobile accidents that number twenty-five thousand fatalities a year. Anything that harmful, even in small doses, is not a legitimate part of perfect health; therefore, I recommend complete abstinence from alcohol.

What causes alcohol addiction in the first place? Some people may be predisposed to alcoholism, either by heredity or by family upbringing. Identical twins who have been separated at infancy and raised apart have been shown to develop similar drinking habits after they grow up, and if one becomes an alcoholic, the other tends to at around the same time. Other people tend to drift slowly but steadily into alcoholism, starting with occasional drinking in adolescence.

- 1 The word “temporarily” is closest in meaning to ().
- a. for only a short time b. before long
c. at a slow pace d. in a drastic way
- 2 The word “inhibitions” is closest in meaning to ().
- a. distractions b. potentialities
c. impulses d. repressions
- 3 The word “impairs” is closest in meaning to ().
- a. shapes b. hinders c. transcends d. enhances
- 4 The word “senseless” is closest in meaning to ().
- a. unconscious b. instant
c. obscure d. unnecessary
- 5 Which “that” in the following sentences is used in the same way as the underlined word “that” in the passage?
- a. I’m afraid the problem we face now is not that simple.
b. It is important that some drastic step should be taken.
c. Did you see the letter that came this morning?
d. In those days the belief that the earth is round was not common.
- 6 The word “legitimate” is closest in meaning to ().
- a. believable b. acceptable c. alternative d. intelligible
- 7 Now everyone takes it for granted that ().
- a. alcoholism can be cured
b. drinking alcohol is more harmful than smoking
c. alcoholism should be regarded as a disease
d. alcoholics are likely to die when they are young

8 As for occasional drinking of alcohol, ().

- a. some physicians think it harmless if one does not drink too much at one time
- b. there is very little difference in attitude toward it between the public and physicians
- c. some physicians believe that out of alcoholic drinks only wine is beneficial
- d. physicians recommend drinking a glass of wine a day to keep fit

9 According to a survey respondents tend to think that ().

- a. all the other people drink more alcohol than they themselves do
- b. however small it is, the amount of alcohol other people take in is excessive
- c. it is up to each person to decide what constitutes excessive alcohol consumption
- d. an individual who drinks more alcohol than the respondent drinks too much

10 The writer believes that ().

- a. drinking alcohol can cause harm only to internal organs such as the liver, heart and brain
- b. it can be very difficult to undo damage caused by alcohol to the liver and some other organs
- c. it is best to limit alcohol consumption because it doesn't have any beneficial effect
- d. none of the bad effects alcohol has on internal organs will last long because alcohol is quickly discharged from the body

11 The writer refers to automobile accidents to show ().

- a. how many lives are lost in them
- b. how many times a year they happen
- c. how harmful drinking alcohol can be
- d. that drinking alcohol never lowers blood pressure

12 The writer refers to identical twins to show that ().

- a. alcohol addiction can be explained partly by inherited factors
- b. alcohol addiction can be explained partly by family upbringing
- c. both inherited factors and family upbringing play a decisive role in causing alcohol addiction
- d. they tend to become alcoholics at around the same time

[II] Read the passage and choose the best answer to the questions that follow.

When I tried gently to bring up the matter of her weight, she said, “Dr. Roizen, don’t beat around the bush. I know I need to lose weight. And,” she smiled, “you’re the one who’s going to help me do it.” After fighting with issues of body image and beauty for a long time, her recent heart scare made Cynthia realize that weight loss wasn’t about looking good—it was about being healthy.

She told me, “All of a sudden, I woke up one day, and I was five times the size I always thought I was. I just never made the time to take care of myself. But I don’t want to haul all this weight around anymore. Tell me what I can do.”

“Eat less and,” I paused, “exercise.”

“Damn. I thought you’d say that.”

“Sorry, but what else can I say? Let’s develop a plan you can stick to.”

Cynthia started her first “workout” that day. She walked from her house to the end of the block and back. That was it: short, sweet, and slow. The next day, she did it again. By the end of the next week, she was walking all the way around the block. Within three weeks, she was walking eight city blocks—the equivalent of a mile—each day. Then she began timing herself, increasing her pace a little bit each time. Within three months, she was walking half an hour each day. On weekends she would walk for a full hour. “Mike,” she said to me one day, “I never thought I’d say this, but I actually find myself craving my daily walk. Me, the living paperweight, actually wanting to exercise!”

She had discovered that exercise doesn’t have to be painful or exhausting. It can be something to look forward to, a reward. Soon Cynthia set a goal to walk in a five-kilometer walk-run race, just over three miles. And she did it, even jogging part of the way.

If you want to start exercising, how should you start? Like Cynthia, you should start slowly. A behavior change that can last a lifetime takes effort. Don’t try to fit a year’s worth of workouts into the first week. You’ll just get discouraged.

The most common reason for not exercising is “I don’t have the time.” Yet, exercising doesn’t use up time; it makes more of it. If you invest a little time each day, you will become younger in the here and now. In just ninety days, the effects will be measurable. You will feel better and more energetic, and your body will be healthier and more efficient.

13 The expression “don’t beat around the bush” is closest in meaning to ().

- a. don’t push me so hard
- b. don’t criticize me for that trivial thing
- c. wait for a minute, please
- d. speak openly and directly

14 The expression “stick to” is closest in meaning to ().

- a. respect
- b. participate
- c. carry out
- d. believe in

15 The expression “That was it” is closest in meaning to ().

- a. That was all she did
- b. That was the most difficult thing to do
- c. Everything went all right as we thought
- d. She did everything I recommended her to

16 Which “would” in the following sentences is used in the same way as the underlined word “would” in the passage?

- a. I wrote her address down so that I would not forget it.
- b. If I had enough money with me now, I would buy this.
- c. When I was a high school student, I would often go to the movies.
- d. Would you like another cup of coffee?

17 Cynthia called herself “the living paperweight” because ().

- a. a paperweight was a very useful thing to her
- b. she was as heavy as a paperweight
- c. both she and a paperweight were not so heavy as they looked
- d. she always sat still as a paperweight does

18 What is the relationship between Cynthia and the writer?

- a. A patient and her doctor.
- b. A woman and her friend.
- c. A woman and a relative of hers.
- d. A woman and her colleague.

19 When Cynthia came to see Mike, ().

- a. she clearly knew it was he who was responsible for her being overweight
- b. she clearly knew she had to lose weight to look good
- c. she clearly knew she had to lose weight to be healthy
- d. she clearly knew she had to lose weight, but didn't know why

- 20 When she heard Mike's advice, Cynthia ().
- a. got angry because he knew she had heart trouble and yet told her to exercise anyway
 - b. became disappointed because she knew there was no easy solution to her problem
 - c. suddenly realized she was much fatter than she had thought
 - d. suddenly decided to make the time to take care of herself

- 21 When did she try to walk faster?
- a. About two weeks after she began exercising.
 - b. About three weeks after she began exercising.
 - c. About five weeks after she began exercising.
 - d. About three months after she began exercising.

- 22 What does the writer think is most important when you start exercising?
- a. To exercise constantly.
 - b. To exercise moderately.
 - c. To exercise hard.
 - d. To exercise from time to time.

- 23 The writer thinks the most common reason for not exercising is unreasonable because ().
- a. exercising enables people to work efficiently and save time
 - b. people have to spend a lot of time doing it but get good reward from it
 - c. people don't have to spend much money to keep fit if they exercise
 - d. people will find exercising more enjoyable than working

- 24 How soon does the writer think the effects of exercising become noticeable?
- a. From the very day you start exercising.
 - b. Three months later.
 - c. Three weeks later.
 - d. Three days later.

[III] Read the passage and select the best alternative within the parentheses.

If you ever walked into a movie theater [25] (a. in b. for c. after d. of) the show started, you probably had a [26] (a. hard b. good c. useless d. long) time, at [27] (a. last b. home c. best d. first), seeing which [28] (a. movies b. streets c. rooms d. seats) were occupied and which were [29] (a. so b. not c. there d. out). In fact, not much [30] (a. which b. that c. for d. around) you was [31] (a. visible b. just c. and d. enough) as you felt your [32] (a. face b. leg c. way d. hand) down the aisle. The [33] (a. reason b. result c. danger d. fact) : you had just come from a [34] (a. modern b. clean c. far-reaching d. well-lighted) lobby or street, [35] (a. because b. if c. and d. however) the pupils of your eyes were set for the [36] (a. more b. greater c. less d. smaller) amount of light. But in a short [37] (a. time b. distance c. range d. rest), as your [38] (a. ears b. mouth c. nose d. pupils) opened wider [39] (a. for b. than c. to d. without) let in as much as possible of the dim light inside the [40] (a. lobby b. street c. theater d. world), you began to see [41] (a. movies b. yourself c. light d. things) quite clearly. Your eyes [42] (a. adapted b. were c. closed d. turned) to the darkness. This dark adaptation, or night vision, is an [43] (a. appearance b. example c. instant d. understanding) of how our senses adapt to [44] (a. changing b. working c. mental d. helpless) conditions in the environment.

[IV] Choose the answer that best completes the following sentences.

- 45 She () great progress with her English while staying in England.
a. got b. had c. made d. took
- 46 He decided to () a house instead of buying one.
a. borrow b. charter c. lend d. rent
- 47 When I saw a woman buying meat, I () to buy some beef for dinner that night.
a. have remembered b. reminded
c. was remembered d. was reminded
- 48 Those scientists went on an expedition to () the Amazon River.
a. deplore b. emigrate c. explore d. migrate
- 49 It took me two weeks to () my cold.
a. cure of b. get rid of
c. relieve of d. take care of
- 50 "Does this water () salt?" "No, it's fresh water."
a. contain b. content c. imply d. include
- 51 He () her not to go out in the rain, but she wouldn't listen to him.
a. insisted b. persuaded c. suggested d. told
- 52 A scientific hypothesis is tested in a series of () experiments.
a. controlled b. limited c. protected d. proved

- 53 It was () that he was able to get a job with an airline company.
a. fortune b. glad c. happy d. lucky
- 54 The doctor would not tell her whether it was a () illness or not.
a. harsh b. heavy c. serious d. strict
- 55 During the last century a large area of rain forest was cleared, and many kinds of plants and animals there became ().
a. exclusive b. exhaust c. explosive d. extinct
- 56 It's a () that you didn't visit the temple: it's the largest wooden structure in the world.
a. regret b. sadness c. shame d. sorrow
- 57 () and moderate exercise are essential to fitness and health.
a. Institution b. Intuition
c. Nutrition d. Substitution
- 58 Obviously, city life is stressful, but most city dwellers can't give up its ().
a. advantages b. conventions c. interests d. profits
- 59 It is () impossible at present to prevent the disease from spreading.
a. badly b. eventually c. namely d. virtually

[V] In each problem in this section four words or phrases lettered a, b, c, and d are underlined. If you find among them an expression that is grammatically wrong, mark that letter on your answer sheet. If you find none, choose letter e.

60 You can give this book to no matter who wants to read it.
a b c d

61 He told me that he couldn't stand them looking down on him any longer.
a b c d

62 It was not until I went abroad that I realized that how little I knew about Japan.
a b c d

63 "Do you know what he is going to do after he will graduate from college?"
a b c d
"No, I don't."

64 "You haven't read *War and Peace* by Tolstoy, have you?" "Yes, I haven't,
a b c
but I've seen the film version of it."
d

65 "I'd forgotten my umbrella on the train again! I'll have to buy one."
a b c d

66 Nowadays the price of tomatoes is so expensively that my wife rarely buys them.
a b c d

67 “Do you know where the capital of France is?” “Yes, it’s Paris. I’ve visited it once.”
a b c d

68 “Your eyes are red. It would be better to have them examined as soon as possible.”
a b c d

69 His income is very low, but he wants to buy his car so that he can drive to work.
a b c d

70 When he came home in the evening, his wife talked with her mother over the telephone.
a b c d

71 This morning I left much earlier than usual. Otherwise, I would miss my train.
a b c d

72 When he reached to the station, he found that the 5 o'clock train had already left.
a b c d

73 It is said that in New York more languages are spoken than any other city in the world.
a b c d

74 “Have you seen her recently?” “Yes, I ve seen her only yesterday. We spent half an hour chatting over a cup of coffee.”
a b c d

[VI] Answer the following questions.

Question 1

Order the words and phrases properly to make a correct sentence. The answers correspond to the words or phrases in the numbered locations.

A. As a result, ()()(**75**)()()(**76**)
()() treated more effectively than they could be in the past.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------|
| a. and | b. be diagnosed | c. can now |
| d. human disorders | e. inherited | f. of |
| g. some | h. the | |

B. Although genetics is still a young field, (**77**)()(**78**)
()()()()() be diagnosed, but they can be
treated through genetic engineering even more effectively than they are now.

- | | | | |
|---------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| a. can | b. diseases | c. inherited | d. not only |
| e. such | f. the day | g. when | h. will come |

C. For example, certain families ()()(**79**)()
()(**80**)()() do.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| a. cancer or tuberculosis | b. develop | c. more than |
| d. other families | e. seem | f. tendency |
| g. to | h. to have a genetic | |

D. With ()()()(**81**)()(**82**)()
(), there have been great advances in medicine.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| a. development | b. during | c. genetic | d. of |
| e. techniques | f. the | g. the past | h. two decades |

