

I . Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

- ① Films and TV shows keep depicting wild animals as fun and friendly characters with human-like personalities. It's better than representing them as evil monsters, of course, but sometimes films can have a bad influence on which animals become trendy to have as pets.
- ② The most recent example concerns the Disney animation *Zootropolis* and the fennec fox, a small, cat-sized fox with large ears that it uses to keep cool in its native Sahara. In the film, a fennec fox named Finnick appears in only a handful of scenes as a sidekick to one of the central characters, a red fox named Nick Wilde. Yet the character clearly made the most of his limited screen time. Following the movie's release in China, there have been reports of a huge demand for fennec foxes as pets despite their unsuitability for life as companion animals.
- ③ Though the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species currently lists the fennec fox as one of "least concern," this could be a game-changer. The main threat to populations in North Africa is from trapping for sale to tourists and for exhibition purposes, and there is now speculation that the Chinese pet craze could have an impact on their numbers in the wild.
- ④ There is good reason for this assumption as this isn't the first time pet-keeping trends have been influenced by blockbuster films or popular TV shows that have featured anthropomorphised animals or exotic species.
- ⑤ Large and unusual or hard-to-keep dog breeds have been given an onscreen makeover in movies such as *Beethoven* (Saint Bernard), *Turner and Hooch* (Dogue de Bordeaux) or the *Harry Potter* franchise (Neapolitan Mastiff). In *101 Dalmatians*, the breed was portrayed as a cute, fun-loving family dog, but experts point out that the breed is in fact strong-minded, requires high levels of exercise, and can be destructive. In 1997, a year after the film was released, rescue organizations in the U.S. reported that the number of dalmatians surrendered to shelters had more than doubled.
- ⑥ It's been a similar story recently for Alaskan Malamutes, Siberian Huskies, and other wolf-like breeds after the inclusion of wolves and Northern Inuit dogs in *Game of Thrones* and the *Twilight* movies. By 2014, the number of wolf-like dogs taken in by the U.K. Dogs Trust charity had tripled over four years. Owners found themselves unprepared for the realities of living with large, powerful breeds and their requirements for exercise, socialization, and mental stimulation. It's not just dogs: sales of turtles and tortoises increased rapidly following the various *Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles* movies. The charity American Tortoise Rescue estimated that the majority were eventually killed, flushed down toilets or dumped.
- ⑦ Pet shops were flooded with requests for clown fish after the release of *Finding Nemo* in 2003, despite the specialist needs and costs associated with caring for tropical reef fish. Harry Potter's pet Hedwig also led to a substantial increase in the number of pet owls given up to sanctuaries.
- ⑧ Chimpanzees have also suffered for decades due to their misrepresentation in popular media. The species is currently listed as endangered, and the illegal pet trade continues to be one of its major threats. The standard practice for acquiring chimpanzees from the wild is to kill the female chimp and take her baby. Despite numerous film and television representations of chimps as cute, human-like clowns, they are wholly unsuitable as companion animals. Natural behavior developed by around age 5 puts humans at risk of severe injury from aggression and biting. Many chimpanzees are given up to research laboratories; a lucky few find a place in specialist sanctuaries.
- ⑨ The consequences of trends driven by film and television for many animals are both sad and alarming. The industries should certainly take some level of responsibility for their representations of animals and some have already done this, providing information about the species featured as fictional characters onscreen. However, responsibility lies elsewhere, too, and there needs to be a wider conversation about the relationship humans have with animals in general. This discussion could begin with the acknowledgement that other animals are individual sentient beings with their own species-specific interests and needs. A radical change in human attitudes toward other species is long overdue.

[Adapted from *The Conversation* (19 April 2016)]

(1) Choose the best way to complete the sentences about Paragraphs ① to ⑨.

1. In Paragraph ① the writer mainly says that
2. In Paragraph ② the writer mainly says that
3. In Paragraph ③ the writer mainly says that
4. In Paragraph ④ the writer mainly says that
5. In Paragraph ⑤ the writer mainly says that
6. In Paragraph ⑥ the writer mainly says that
7. In Paragraph ⑦ the writer mainly says that
8. In Paragraph ⑧ the writer mainly says that
9. In Paragraph ⑨ the writer mainly says that

- A. a huge demand for fennec foxes as pets is not the first case in which a pet craze for wild animals was boosted by popular media depicting them as fun and friendly characters.
- B. after the release of a film in which a fennec fox is depicted as a partner, China has seen a growing trend for fennec foxes as tame animals.
- C. although they have been portrayed as cute and friendly, chimpanzees are in fact unsuitable as pets.
- D. because the chimpanzee is currently listed as endangered, the illegal pet trade continues to be one of its major threats.
- E. blockbuster films or popular TV dramas have influenced pet-keeping trends for turtles and tortoises as well as dogs.
- F. dalmatians were one of the large and unusual or hard-to-keep dog breeds, even before the release of a film in which they are depicted as friends of humans.
- G. film and TV industries should let people know that onscreen images of animals in movies and TV programs are often fictional characters.
- H. in the Disney animations, a fennec fox and clown fish make the most of their limited screen time, so that there is still a huge demand for them as pets.
- I. now it is thought that a huge demand for fennec foxes as pets could decrease their numbers in the wild.
- J. some kinds of dogs have also suffered due to their misrepresentation in popular media.
- K. there have been trends triggered by films for some kinds of fish or owls, although special care needs to be taken of them.
- L. there needs to be the acknowledgement that humans are individual sentient beings with their own species-specific interests and needs.
- M. when the TV and cinema industries represent wild animals as friends of humans, it can drive trends for animals as pets despite their unsuitability for life as companion animals.

(2) Choose the best way to complete this sentence, which relates to the underlined words in the passage.

“This assumption” in Paragraph ④ refers to

- A. the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species currently lists the fennec fox as one of “least concern.”
- B. the main threat to populations in North Africa is from trapping for sale to tourists and for exhibition purposes.
- C. there is now speculation that the Chinese pet craze could have an impact on their numbers in the wild.
- D. this isn’t the first time pet-keeping trends have been influenced by blockbuster films or popular TV shows that have featured anthropomorphised animals or exotic species.

(3) Choose the ONE way to complete each of these sentences that is NOT correct according to the passage.

1. Fennec foxes

- A. appear in a film as helpers to a red fox named Finnick.
- B. are listed as a species of “least concern” by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.
- C. are not suitable for life as pets.
- D. are small, cat-sized creatures with large ears that they use to keep cool in North Africa.

2. Dalmatians

- A. given up to shelters increased substantially in number in 1997, a year after *101 Dalmatians* was released.
- B. have never been described as companion animals due to their misrepresentation in popular media.
- C. need high levels of training in order to be companion animals.
- D. were given an onscreen makeover as lovely, fun-loving family dogs.

II . Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

Amateurism and Professionalism

What is amateurism?

Amateurism is a set of ideas about sport that emerged in the 19th century, especially from Britain's public schools and universities. The central idea was that people should not receive any material reward for taking part in sport. Amateurs were expected to play fairly and with flair, always behaving respectfully towards umpires and their opponents. During the second half of the 19th century amateurism evolved from a set of ideas about how sport should be played into the dominant ideology of athletics and many team sports. In effect, it determined the conditions under which the working and middle classes were allowed to participate in sport.

What is professionalism?

Definitions of professionalism varied considerably. However, in the 19th century a professional was generally defined as someone who made their living from sport. Some stricter interpretations extended the definition to anyone who accepted money or prizes when taking part in sport. In practice the distinction between amateurism and professionalism was often blurred. Some administrators maintained that sportspeople could be reimbursed for legitimate expenses and remain amateur. Interpretations of what 'legitimate expenses' were differed between codes and administrators. In Britain amateurism was applied differently in different sports. Football (soccer) had separate competitions for amateurs and professionals, whereas rugby union outlawed professionalism altogether.

Amateurism emerges in New Zealand

Debates about amateurism in New Zealand were influenced by developments in Britain. In the early years of European settlement amateurism was not rigidly enforced in New Zealand. Prize money was openly advertised in early provincial anniversary celebrations. In events such as Caledonian games, prize money was still offered until at least the early 1900s. By the 1850s, however, the ethics of amateurism was being discussed in newspapers. During the 1860s some people suggested that watermen (who made their living by transporting paying passengers in rowing boats) ought to be excluded from Christchurch's Heathcote Regatta because their profession gave them an unfair advantage over people who worked in sedentary jobs.

'Shamateurism'

By the 1970s some sports such as athletics had become dominated by 'shamateurism' (sham amateurism). Under-the-table payments to elite athletes were commonplace. In 1976 the New Zealand Amateur Athletics Association (NZAAA) negotiated a deal in which their Olympic (and therefore strictly amateur) 1,500-metre champion John Walker was paid to endorse Fresh Up, a fruit drink. 'We wanted upfront payments, not brown envelopes in the changing shed,' said NZAAA chairman Ian Boyd.

'Pre-professional' rugby

Between the early 1980s and mid-1990s, New Zealand witnessed a 'pre-professional' era in sport. Advertising became more prominent in rugby. A New Zealand firm, NEC, was allowed to sponsor rugby's Ranfurly Shield in 1985 and Kokusai Denshin Denwa, a Japanese firm, was the principal sponsor of the inaugural Rugby World Cup in 1987. This event — which was won by New Zealand, the host country — demonstrated the commercial potential in rugby, and by the early 1990s most international players were earning at least a living wage. Organisations such as the All Blacks Club (established in 1993) were formed to facilitate commercial opportunities for players.

The impact of sports television

Internationally, the emergence of subscriber television in the early 1990s, with channels devoted solely to sport, radically changed the way people watched sport. It also significantly increased players' incomes because subscriber television organisations were willing to pay more money for television rights than most free-to-air networks. It was not only the 'traditional' team sports that attracted commercial interest. Basketball became very popular during the 1980s, with local talent supplemented by high-

quality American professionals such as Benny Anthony and Kenny McFadden.

[Adapted from Geoff Watson, *The Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, 2013]

(1) Choose the ONE way to complete each of these sentences that is NOT correct according to the passage.

1. Material rewards in this passage relate to

- A. brown envelopes.
- B. codes and administrators.
- C. money or prizes.
- D. under-the-table payments.

2. Amateurism

- A. and professionalism were difficult to distinguish clearly in the 19th century.
- B. became a high ideal of many types of sports.
- C. in New Zealand was widely enforced by British people.
- D. was interpreted differently according to the kind of sports.

3. In New Zealand

- A. a Japanese company supported the first Rugby World Cup in 1987.
- B. people followed Britain in the argument about amateurism.
- C. the pre-professional era in sports started in the early 1980s.
- D. working class people were not allowed to take part in sports.

4. The author argues that

- A. amateurism originated in secondary school education in Britain.
- B. rugby players in Britain were banned from earning money for playing games.
- C. some athletic leader contended that athletes should be paid openly.
- D. sports television contributed to the rise of professionals' earnings.

(2) Choose the ONE way to complete each of the sentences, which relates to the underlined words and phrases.

1. Here "with flair" means

- A. enthusiastically.
- B. flutteringly.
- C. with a bright flame.
- D. with stylishness and originality.

2. Here "maintained" means

- A. denied.
- B. insisted.
- C. preserved.
- D. supported.

3. "Sedentary jobs" do NOT include

- A. a computer software engineer.
- B. a plumber.
- C. a receptionist.
- D. a taxi driver.

4. Here “endorse” means

- A. drink.
- B. join.
- C. oppose.
- D. support.

5. Here “facilitate” means

- A. catch.
- B. promote.
- C. protect.
- D. use.

6. Here “supplemented” means

- A. accompanied.
- B. challenged.
- C. nurtured.
- D. trained.

III. Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

The sport of golf has received a huge boost in exposure by featuring in the 2016 Rio Games — making its return to the Olympics after 112 years.

In addition there are drives to further the development of the game in Asia, while in Europe, including the UK, action is being taken to introduce the sport to a new playing demographic, including women and children.

But in the US, the number of golf players declined from 30 million in 2005 to roughly 24 million last year, and that has provided a problem for major equipment manufacturers, as the nation accounts for half of all players and courses in the world.

So it may come as no surprise that within the past few months sports equipment giants Nike and Adidas have announced that they are looking to exit their golf club businesses. Although interestingly, both are going to remain in the golf footwear and clothing markets.

Declining participation numbers in the game's biggest market means that other sports such as athletics and basketball offer more attractive opportunities for sales growth.

As general sports goods providers covering a variety of sports, Nike and Adidas were also latecomers to what is a specialised field — one already occupied by established brands such as Ping and Titleist.

Cycling competition

“Golf is a relatively mature market but with an increasing number of competing suppliers,” says Simon Chadwick, professor of sports enterprise at the University of Salford.

“At best, we have to say that the US golf market is static, while at the same time we have seen traditional golf markets across North America and Europe being hit by the rise of cycling,” says Prof Chadwick.

Indeed, he says that some social commentators have identified cycling as “the new golf” for middle-aged men.

Prof Chadwick adds: “There is some growth in the golf market elsewhere in the world, notably in East Asia, but this market is increasingly being served by domestic suppliers. It's a tough operating environment right now for an American golf business.”

[1]

Nike has been in the golfing market for 17 years, and has a high-profile stable of golfers, including Tiger Woods, Rory McIlroy, and Michelle Wie.

It launched golf balls in 1999, with Woods starting to use their new solid-core Nike Tour Accuracy ball the following year.

“Nike obviously had a vision that Tiger Woods would open up the market for golf to new customer groupings, but this has largely failed. Golf remains a stereotypical middle-class, white, male sport that hasn't really broken out of its traditional constituency,” says Prof Chadwick.

“Compounding this, while golfers are likely to change their footwear on a regular basis, they are less likely to buy clubs on a similar basis. At the same time, competition has been growing, which all ensures that golf is a tough business to operate in — the returns on investment are not easily made.”

[2]

Nike's market share in clubs, balls, and bags has grown slowly and steadily over the years since then, but it has never secured a position of dominance. The US firm says it will refocus its efforts on golf shoes and clothing (indeed it says it wants to be the “undisputed leader” in these fields), and away from clubs, balls, and bags.

“The turnover of business is greater when it comes to shoes, but there are also likely to be spin-off benefits for one of Nike's core businesses, i.e. footwear,” says Prof Chadwick.

“That is, what they learn in golf could well positively impact upon athletics, football and so forth, and vice versa. You could call it knowledge transfer across business units.”

[3]

Like Nike, Adidas hopes to sell the bulk of its golf business to concentrate on its own-brand golf shoes and clothing.

The company launched a review of its golf business last August, and wants to sell its brands TaylorMade and Adams, which make golf clubs and other equipment, and also the Ashworth golf shoes and clothing brand.

Players that are equipped by the firm include men’s current world number one Jason Day, who uses TaylorMade clubs and wears Adidas golf shoes and clothing. Meanwhile, newly crowned Olympic champion Justin Rose also wears Adidas golf clothing.

Adidas has been in the sport since 1997, when it bought TaylorMade as part of a \$1.4bn (£1bn) acquisition of French skiing label Salomon.

“The likes of Adidas will look towards cash cows like running and football rather than be stuck with problem children like their array of golf products,” says Prof Chadwick.

“Adidas’s cash cows are easier to manage and yield a greater return than slow-moving golf products that have failed to make a major market breakthrough.”

[4]

However, despite the seemingly gloomy outlook, Nick Oakley, an expert at KPMG’s sport industry group, believes these industry changes also offer opportunities.

He says there is now a chance for the golf industry to move away from a golfing “supermarket” approach, and back to a more crafted and traditional “green grass” environment.

Such an environment, he says, would be driven by qualified and trained PGA professionals, able to provide a specialist and customised service, and also supported by brands whose core business is golf.

“The golf retail industry, like many others, has had its challenges over the past few years,” he says.

“These have been predominantly shaped by the fact that the ‘independent’ has needed to try and compete with megastores or online. Many of the latter are now seeing challenges created by scale and a contracting market — GolfSmith and Direct Golf are examples of this.”

“But the independents are core to the golf industry and are one of the industry’s major assets to driving future [playing] participation.”

However, he says that such a retail opportunity has to be tempered with a need to create accessibility to golf facilities and to equipment expertise for those who want to take up the game.

“Successful professionals are taking their skills and industry credentials to their local market, and not waiting for customers to walk through the pro shop door,” he adds.

[Adapted from *BBC News* (24 August 2016)]

(1) Choose the appropriate subtitles for [1] to [4] in the passage.

- A. Cash cow
- B. Challenges from industry changes
- C. Independents core
- D. Knowledge transfer?
- E. Newly opened markets
- F. Spin-off benefits
- G. Tiger ‘vision’

- (2) On the basis of the passage, fill in T for the true statements and F for the false ones.
- A. The greatest number of golf players come from the US.
 - B. Nike and Adidas announced that they were stopping their support of golf club activities.
 - C. Cycling competitions are gaining popularity among North American and European middle-aged men.
 - D. Tiger Woods has significantly contributed to making golf appeal to broader categories of people.
 - E. Nike is the sole leader in sports equipment in the world, including golf.
 - F. Running and football are lucrative sports for sports equipment companies.
- (3) Choose the ONE way to complete each of these sentences, which relates to the underlined words in the passage.
1. Here “stable” means
 - A. firm.
 - B. group.
 - C. hall.
 - D. shop.
 2. Here “bulk” means
 - A. all portions.
 - B. defunct units.
 - C. large parts.
 - D. problem areas.
 3. Here “yield” means
 - A. concede.
 - B. demand.
 - C. hit.
 - D. produce.
 4. Here “gloomy” means
 - A. bleak.
 - B. optimistic.
 - C. promising.
 - D. rusty.
 5. Here “contracting” means
 - A. affecting.
 - B. booming.
 - C. diminishing.
 - D. licensing.
- (4) Choose the best title for this passage.
- A. Why Nike and Adidas are Hanging up Their Golf Bags
 - B. Why Nike and Adidas are Hanging up Their Golf Clothing
 - C. Why Nike and Adidas are Hanging up Their Golf Clubs
 - D. Why Nike and Adidas are Hanging up Their Golf Shoes

IV. Choose the ONE word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

- Chris had heard nothing from his brother, _____ made him uneasy.
A. that
B. what
C. where
D. which
- I am not sure whether _____ in a month.
A. I am possible to read this book
B. it is possible for me to read this book
C. this book is possible for me to read
D. to read this book for me is possible
- Janet can't stand it _____ noises during a concert.
A. if people have
B. if the music is disturbed
C. when people do
D. when people make
- Real wealth is _____ avoid doing what one would rather not.
A. being
B. being able as to
C. to be able to
D. to find yourself able to
- After _____ on his couch more than a dozen times, he gave up his attempt to sleep.
A. being turned over
B. he overturned
C. his having turn
D. turning over

V. Choose the ONE underlined word or phrase in each sentence below that is grammatically INCORRECT.

- To the finalists, Bill and I, the last night jump was the most exciting as well as the most difficult.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- Lie detectors measure physiological changes in respiration, perspiration, muscular grip, and how the blood pressure is.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- The automobile industry is experimenting with a new type of a motor that will consume less gasoline and cause much less pollution.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- At the climax of last year's Olympic team final, an error by a gymnast when dismounting the pommel horse almost costed Japan a medal.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- One of the most serious problems that some workers have been a lack of motivation.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

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