

All answers must be indicated on the MARK SHEET.

I Read the passage and answer the questions below.

Organic foods are produced without chemical pesticides and industrial fertilizers. A recent study at Stanford University found that organics are, on average, no healthier than less expensive conventional foods, although they do contain lower levels of pesticides. Are there other benefits that outweigh the higher cost of organic food? Is there a place for organic farming in a world with severe food shortages and rising food prices? Here are four experts addressing the topic.

*Expert 1 (Professor of Nutrition and Public Health)*

Questions about organic food raise three issues: productivity, benefits, and costs. Productivity is easy. Since the early 1980s, studies have concluded that organic yields are only slightly lower than conventional output, and organic production leaves soils in much better shape, which bodes well for future productivity. The yield difference is too small to have much of an effect on world food supplies.

Next, benefits. If crops are grown without chemical pesticides, they won't contaminate soil and water, foods will contain fewer pesticides, and people who eat organic foods will have lower levels in their bodies. Critics of organics say: "So what? Pesticides are safe." They point out that nobody has ever died from eating mass-produced broccoli. Although science has not proven long-term health hazards from eating pesticide-treated vegetables, pesticides are demonstrably harmful to farm workers and wildlife, and they remain in soils for ages. If pesticides were all that harmless, the government wouldn't need to regulate them, yet it does.

The Stanford study made a big deal about the absence of nutritional benefits in organics, but nutrients are beside the point. The point of organic production is its effects on the health of people and the planet. The investigators did not examine the overall health impact of organics, no doubt because such studies are difficult to conduct and interpret.

That leaves the cost question. Organics cost more because they require greater amounts of hand labor. Are they worth it? Personally, I prefer not to be a lab mouse in a long-term pesticide experiment. I'm also fortunate to have the choice. We should be doing all we can to give everyone else the same choice.

*Expert 2 (Researcher of Cellular and Molecular Biology)*

Organic farming holds emotional appeal, reminding us of a simpler time when life was rugged and man lived off the land. We're told organic farming is not only better for us, but also better for the environment. While it sounds like the perfect solution, the fact is our notion of organic farming is an idyllic fantasy.

Most consumers say they buy organic food to avoid pesticides, but organic farms use natural pesticides like rotenone and copper sulfate. While "natural" sounds better, it's not synonymous with safe. There are plenty of naturally occurring things that are harmful to humans. Organic pesticides have been linked to a wide variety of diseases—some more so than synthetic ones. Truth is, all pesticides are designed to kill, and natural ones are no less dangerous.

Perhaps the crux of the organic argument is the idea that natural methods are better for the environment. The trouble is, organic farms are only about 80 percent as productive as conventional ones. Already, we have cleared more than a third of the Earth's ice-free land for agriculture. To farm entirely organically, we'd need more. Decreased productivity isn't just a space issue; it has real environmental consequences. Research has found that organic agriculture actually produces more CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of food.

Until organic farming can rival the production output of conventional farming, its ecological cost is

prohibitive, and so far, science has been unable to support claims that organic foods are safer or healthier. Organic farming does have many potential upsides, but its methods must be considered alongside conventional ones to best balance productivity and sustainability.

*Expert 3 (Journalist)*

The Stanford study showed what most academics already knew: there are few, if any, health benefits of organic foods. In reaction, many critics of the study emphasized organic's lower pesticide content and general environmental benefits.

But these points conceal much larger drawbacks. Avoiding pesticides can do some good; based on my calculations, it might prevent up to 20 cancer deaths per year in the United States. But organic foods cost 10 percent to 174 percent more than their conventional counterparts. If higher prices lead to a decrease of just 10 percent in fruit and vegetable consumption in the U.S., that would cause some 26,000 additional cancer deaths annually.

Eating more fruits and vegetables, however they're grown, is much more crucial than avoiding already well-regulated pesticides. In fact, it can be argued that if the higher cost means you reduce your intake of fruits and vegetables by just 0.015 grams a day, your risk of cancer goes up. Based on data from the World Cancer Research Fund, if you forgo buying just one apple every 20 years because you have gone organic, you're exposing yourself to greater risk of cancer.

Most of the world's inhabitants need cheaper food, so we should focus on higher yields and better access to fertilizer and pesticides. Well-regulated use of genetically enhanced crops offers the potential to boost yields, reduce pesticide use, and better handle harsh conditions like poor soil and droughts.

*Expert 4 (Farmer)*

Organic agriculture is the idea that farmers should learn from and work with nature, not attempt to surmount it. For Sir Albert Howard, one of organic's founders, the connection between farming method and food quality was direct: nourishing food, he asserted, could come only from healthy soil.

Modern agriculture relies on a different set of principles. Vast monocrops trump biodiversity, creating ideal habitats for weeds and destructive insects (to be controlled by dangerous pesticides). Artificial, industrial fertilizers replace the painstaking process of soil building. Nutritional deficiencies are compensated with supplements and additives.

Yet, despite its claim that only it can feed the world as the climate warms and population grows, industrial agriculture has already broken its promises. Around 14 percent of the world population is undernourished, a level that has held steady since the mid-1990s and will likely rise alongside food prices. Even in the U.S., the center of industrial agriculture, nearly 15 percent of households are "food insecure." Meanwhile, Howard's contention that chemical-dependent soil can't produce healthy food may be coming true: food-related health problems among Americans are reaching extreme levels. Nor can industrial agriculture's material basis last forever. Producing nitrogen for fertilizer requires vast amounts of energy—bad news in a time of climate change and global competition for fossil fuels.

Does organic farming "have a place" in such a world? A better question might be, how long can policy makers keep ignoring its lessons?

[Adapted from *The New York Times* (Sep. 10, 2012).]

- (1) **Choose FIVE sentences that are NOT TRUE according to the passage.**
- A Both organic and non-organic modes of food production emit CO<sub>2</sub>.
  - B Expansion of organic agriculture would require the allocation of more land for that purpose.
  - C Experts agree that organic foods and non-organic foods contain equal levels of pesticides.
  - D Government regulators control which pesticides are permissible for human consumption.
  - E No pesticides or fertilizers whatsoever are used in organic food production.
  - F Non-organic foods are typically more affordable than organic ones.
  - G Organic products boast more nutrition than their conventional equivalents.
  - H The findings of the study at Stanford University on organic foods contradict the results of previous research.
  - I The problem of nutritional insufficiency around the world has now been all but overcome.
- (2) **Choose FIVE sentences that are TRUE according to the passage.**
- A Affordability of food is something that is more important to Expert 4 than it is to Expert 3.
  - B Both Experts 1 and 2 point out the effects of pesticides on human health.
  - C Eliminating pesticides altogether is something that is advocated by each expert.
  - D Expert 1 and Expert 3 agree that the nutritional value of organics is not especially relevant to this debate.
  - E Expert 2 has a different view from Expert 1 regarding organic's relative productivity.
  - F Expert 3 is indifferent about improving overall access to food whereas Expert 2 is not.
  - G Neither Expert 3 nor 4 considers the relationship between food quality and human health.
  - H Organic agriculture is easier on the environment than conventional agriculture, and both Experts 1 and 4 point this out.
  - I When considering cost, Expert 1 defines it in monetary terms while Expert 2 does so in environmental terms.
- (3) **Which pair of experts generally argues IN FAVOR OF organics?**
- |                   |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| A Experts 1 and 2 | B Experts 1 and 3 | C Experts 1 and 4 |
| D Experts 2 and 3 | E Experts 2 and 4 | F Experts 3 and 4 |
- (4) **Choose the best title for a discussion panel in which these four experts express the views above.**
- A Debating the Future of Food: A Retrospective
  - B Recent Trends and Technical Innovations in Organic Production
  - C The World's Looming Food Shortage: How Did We Get Here?
  - D Why Modern Agriculture Can No Longer Afford the Status Quo
  - E Worth the Expense? Pros and Cons of Organic Agriculture
- (5) **Choose the best way to complete each of these sentences, which relate to the underlined words in the passage.**
- 1 Here "crux" means
- |          |          |          |           |           |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| A heart. | B limit. | C merit. | D method. | E reason. |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
- 2 Here "prohibitive" means
- |                |                       |                         |
|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| A complicated. | B controlled by laws. | C difficult to measure. |
| D excessive.   | E inexpensive.        |                         |
- 3 Here "forgo" means
- |                |               |                |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| A bring forth. | B do without. | C insist upon. |
| D move toward. | E push up.    |                |

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

"Thank you for dinner," I say, gazing fixedly at the tablecloth as one of the waiters magically appears at my side with my coat.

"Emma," says Jack, getting to his feet in disbelief. "You're not seriously going."

"I am."

"Give it another chance. Please. Stay and have some coffee. I promise I'll talk—"

"I don't want any coffee," I say as the waiter helps me on with my coat.

"Mint tea, then. Chocolates! I ordered you a box of Godiva truffles specially..." His tone is entreating, and just for an instant I waver. I love Godiva truffles.

No, I've made up my mind. "I don't care. I'm going. Thank you very much," I add to the waiter. "How did you know I wanted my coat?"

"We make it our business to know," says the waiter discreetly.

There's an instant of silence.

"Fine," says Jack at last in resignation. "Fine. Daniel will take you home. He should be waiting outside in the car..."

"I'm not going home in your car! I'll make my own way, thanks."

"Emma, don't be stupid—"

"Good-bye. And thanks very much," I add to the waiter. "You were all very attentive and nice to me."

I hurry out of the restaurant to discover it had started to rain. And I don't have an umbrella.

Well, I don't care. I stride along the streets, skidding slightly on the wet pavement, feeling raindrops mingling with tears on my face. I have no idea where I am. I don't even know where the nearest station is or where...

Hang on. I can see a bus stop. The Islington bus runs from here.

Well, fine. I'll take the bus home. And then I'll have a nice cup of hot chocolate. And maybe some ice cream in front of the TV.

It's one of those bus shelters with a roof and little seats, and I sit down, thanking God my hair won't get any wetter.

What happened? Did I do something wrong? Did I break some rule I wasn't even aware of? One minute everything's great. The next, it's a [1].

It doesn't make any sense. My mind is running back and forth, trying to work it out, trying to pinpoint the exact moment when things started going wrong, when a big silver car purrs up at the pavement.

I don't believe it.

"Please," says Jack, getting out. "Let me take you home."

"No," I say without turning my head.

"You can't stand here in the rain."

"Yes, I can! Some of us live in the real world, you know." What does he think? That I'll meekly say, "Thank you!" and get in? That just because he's got a fancy car he can behave how he likes?

He sits down in the little seat next to mine, and for a while we're both silent.

"I know I was terrible company this evening," he says [2]. "And I'm sorry. And I'm also sorry I can't tell you anything about it. But my life is complicated. And some bits of it are very delicate. Do you understand?"

No, I want to say. No, I don't understand, when I've told you every single, little thing about me.

"I suppose," I say at last.

The rain is beating down even harder, thundering on the roof of the shelter and creeping into my—Jemima's—silver sandals. God, I hope it won't stain them, or she'll be upset.

"I'm sorry the evening was a disappointment to you," says Jack, lifting his voice above the noise.

"It wasn't," I say, suddenly feeling bad. "I just had such high hopes! I wanted to get to know you a bit, and I wanted to have fun and for us to laugh..."

"Oh, Emma. I'm sorry." He shakes his head. "I wanted to get to know you, too. And I wanted to have fun, too. It sounds like we both wanted the same things. And it's my fault we didn't get them."

"It's not your fault—" I mumble.

"This is not the way I planned for things to go." He looks at me seriously. "Will you give me another chance? Tomorrow night?"

A big red double-decker bus rumbles up to

the bus stop, and we both look up.

"I've got to go," I say, standing up. "This is my bus."

"Emma, don't be silly. Come in the car."

I feel a flicker of temptation. The car will be all warm and cozy and comfortable.

But something deeper inside me resists it. I want to show Jack that I was serious. That I didn't come running out here expecting him to follow me.

"I'm going on the bus."

The automatic doors open, and I step onto the bus. I show my travel card to the driver and he nods.

"You're seriously considering riding on this thing?" says Jack, stepping on behind me. He peers dubiously at the usual motley collection of night bus riders. A man with bulbous eyes looks up at us and hunches his plastic hood over his head. "Is this safe?"

"You sound like my grandpa! Of course it's safe. It goes to the end of my road."

"Hurry up!" says the driver [3] to Jack. "If you haven't got the money, get off."

"I have an American Express card," says Jack, feeling in his pocket.

"You can't pay a bus fare with American Express!" I say. "Don't you know anything? And anyway"—I stare at my travel card for a few seconds—"I think maybe we should call it an evening. I'm pretty tired."

I'm not really tired. But somehow I want to be alone. I want to clear my head and start again.

"I see," says Jack in a more serious voice. "I guess I'd better get off," he says to the driver. Then he looks at me. "You haven't answered me. Can we try again? Tomorrow night. And this time we'll do whatever you want. You call the shots."

"OK." I try to sound noncommittal, but as I meet his eye, I find myself smiling, too. "Tomorrow."

"Eight o'clock again?"

"Eight o'clock. And leave the car behind," I add firmly. "We'll do things my way."

"Great! I look forward to it. Good night, Emma."

"Good night."

As he turns to get off, I climb the stairs to the top deck of the bus. I head for the front seat, the place I always used to sit when I was a child, and look out at the dark, rainy London night. If I gaze for long enough, the streetlights become blurred like a kaleidoscope. Like a fairyland.

That date was nothing like I expected it to be. Not that I knew what to expect. I wasn't expecting to storm out. I wasn't expecting to cry. I wasn't expecting Jack to have made such an effort.

Swooshing around my mind are images of Jack's expression as I said I was leaving, the waiter bringing me my coat, Jack's car arriving at the bus stop. Everything's jumbled up. I can't quite straighten my thoughts. All I can do is sit there, aware of familiar, comforting sounds around me. The old-fashioned grind and roar of the bus engine. The noise of the doors swishing open and shut. The sharp ring of the request bell. People thumping up the stairs and thumping back down again.

I can feel the bus swaying as we turn corners, but I'm barely even aware of where we're going. Until after a while, I start to take in familiar sights outside, and I realize we're nearly at my street. I gather myself, reach for my bag, and totter along to the top of the stairs.

Suddenly the bus makes a sharp swing left, and I grab for a seat handle, trying to steady myself. Why are we turning left? I look out of the window, thinking I'll be really upset if I end up having to walk, and blink in astonishment.

We're in my tiny little road.

And now we've stopped outside my house.

I hurry down the stairs, nearly breaking my ankle.

"Forty-one Elmwood Road," the driver says with a flourish.

No. This can't be happening.

I look around the bus in bewilderment, and a couple of drunk teenagers leer at me.

"What's going on?" I look at the driver. "Did he pay you?"

"Five hundred pounds," says the driver, and winks at me. "Whoever he is, love, I'd hold on to him."

[Adapted from Sophie Kinsella, *Can You Keep a Secret?* (2004).]

(1) Choose the ONE way to complete each of the sentences that is CORRECT according to the passage.

1 After dinner,

- A Emma remembers that the restaurant is close to the station.
- B Emma starts to cry as she walks along the street.
- C it starts to rain as Emma arrives at the bus shelter.
- D Jack and Emma talk about why Jack's life is so complicated.
- E Jack runs to the bus stop to prevent her from leaving.

2 Emma

- A didn't want to ask Jack too much about himself.
- B is happy when Jack offers to drive her home in his car.
- C is surprised that the bus driver remembers her home address.
- D is wearing sandals she borrowed from Jemima.
- E liked to sit next to the bus driver when she was a child.

3 Emma decides to leave the restaurant because

- A she found the conversation with Jack to be frustrating.
- B she is angry that Jack tries to stop her from leaving with chocolates.
- C she is embarrassed to have deliberately broken some rules.
- D she realized that Jack wasn't having any fun either.
- E she wants to go home to watch TV and eat ice cream.

4 Jack

- A drives his car after Emma after she leaves the restaurant.
- B explains to Emma during dinner that his company isn't good.
- C is happy when Emma suggests to have dinner again tomorrow.
- D offers Emma money so that she can get home safely.
- E seems to be unaccustomed to using public transportation.

5 The bus that Emma uses to go home

- A does not seem safe to Jack.
- B is full of teenagers that keep looking at her as she gets off the bus.
- C is one that she uses regularly, so she knows the driver well.
- D only accepts cash for passengers to ride it.
- E usually stops outside the front of her house.

6 The waiter at the restaurant that Emma and Jack go to

- A does not seem to notice that they are fighting.
- B makes Emma upset by ignoring her.
- C offers to bring them coffee after the meal.
- D waits for Emma to ask for her coat.
- E watches them to provide whatever they need.

(2) Choose the FOUR statements that are NOT true according to the passage. You may NOT choose more than FOUR statements.

- A After being invited by Jack three times on the bus to have dinner again the following night, Emma finally agrees to go.
- B Although Emma told Jack a lot about herself, Jack seems to be hiding things about his life from her, which upsets her.
- C As she is unhappy that Jack didn't try to organize the dinner tonight properly, she decides to plan things for tomorrow herself.
- D Despite the fact that she is still upset with Jack, Emma can't stop herself from smiling before they say good night to each other.
- E Emma has become quite tired from the fight with Jack, so she wants to be alone to have some time to reflect on things.
- F Even though Emma is really tempted to go home in Jack's car, she is worried that Jack wouldn't take her seriously if she did.
- G Jack promises to talk with her over coffee and chocolates because he feels guilty that he didn't talk much with Emma during dinner.
- H The bus shelter has a roof so that Emma and Jack don't get wet as they stand talking with each other.
- I Though the bus ride back to her house is quite noisy, Emma is able to think about the events that happened during the night.

(3) Choose the ONE word that best fits each of the blanks [1] through [3] in the passage.

- |   |                |                 |           |
|---|----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1 | A coincidence  | B disaster      | C miracle |
|   | D performance  | E relief        |           |
| 2 | A accidentally | B eventually    | C happily |
|   | D incidentally | E occasionally  |           |
| 3 | A impatiently  | B pleasantly    | C quietly |
|   | D repeatedly   | E unfortunately |           |

(4) Choose the best way to complete each of the sentences, which relate to the underlined words in the passage.

- |   |   |                             |                          |
|---|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Here "mumble" means to say something          |                             |                          |
|   | A angrily.                                    | B intentionally.            | C loudly.                |
|   | D unclearly.                                  | E unnecessarily.            |                          |
| 2 | Here "dubiously" means that he looked at them |                             |                          |
|   | A aggressively.                               | B carelessly.               | C irritably.             |
|   | D slowly.                                     | E suspiciously.             |                          |
| 3 | Here "leer at" means to                       |                             |                          |
|   | A make jokes about.                           | B say something quietly to. | C stare unpleasantly at. |
|   | D throw something at.                         | E walk behind.              |                          |

III Choose the underlined section in each text below that is **INCORRECT** grammatically. If the choices in the sentences are **ALL** correct, choose **E**.

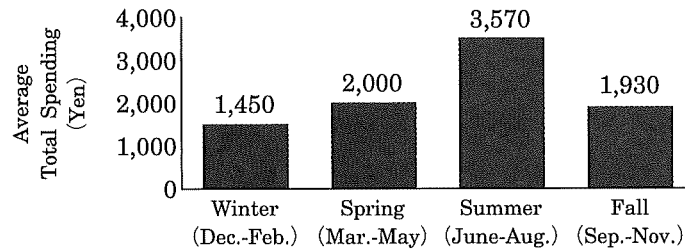
- 1 Having made great effort, she was possible to defeat last year's champion  
                                  A                                  B                                  C  
and win the championship.  
                                  D  
E ALL CORRECT
- 2 On this occasion, I would like to congratulate you to be successful  
                                  A  B  
in completing this particularly difficult course in record time.  
  C  D  
E ALL CORRECT
- 3 What made that film interested to me was the way in which it pushed me to question  
  A  B  C  
my assumptions about justice.  
  D  
E ALL CORRECT
- 4 Why weren't you able to get someone else to cover your shift while you were away  
  A  B  C  
caring for your ill mother?  
  D  
E ALL CORRECT

IV Choose the **BEST** way to fill each of the blanks to complete the following sentences.

- 1 ( ) trains in Japan are on time, but today the train was seven minutes late because of an accident.  
A Almost                                  B Although                                  C Hardly  
D Occasionally                                  E Usually
- 2 A good boss never looks down ( ) her employees; she learns how to praise them instead.  
A at                                  B by                                  C for  
D in                                  E on
- 3 When there is no hope left, will you believe ( ) miracles?  
A at                                  B by                                  C for  
D in                                  E on
- 4 Will you ( ) me a visit when you travel to Italy this summer?  
A get                                  B have                                  C offer  
D pay                                  E take



V Examine the graph showing the average spending on ice cream per household by season in Japan. Complete the analysis below with the best words from the box. You may use each word only ONCE.



Source: Japan Ice Cream Association (Dec. 2015–Nov. 2016)

A about B at C by D down E in F of G on H to

During the winter, a typical household spends [1] 1,500 yen [2] ice cream. In the spring, spending increases [3] 2,000 yen. The summer brings a further increase [4] 1,570 yen. In the fall, spending drops [5] around 45%. In other words, there is a sharp decline in the sales of ice cream.

**WRITING SECTION**

All answers must be written in English in the spaces provided on the ANSWER SHEET.

VI Examine the graph below and follow the directions.

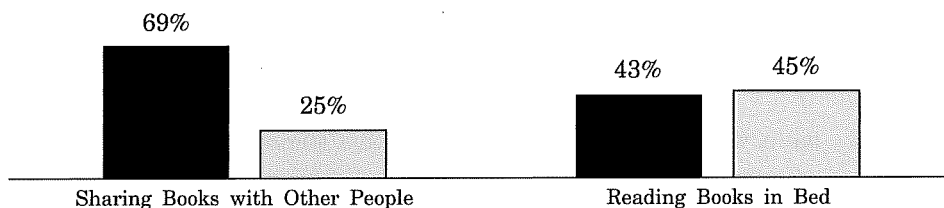
- 1 In ONE sentence, describe what the graph says about sharing books with other people.
- 2 In ONE sentence, describe what the graph says about reading books in bed.

Which Is Better for These Purposes:

A Printed Book or an E-book?

A Survey of Those Who Have Read Both Printed and E-books over the Past Year

■ Printed Books □ E-books



Source: Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Reading Habits Survey (Nov. 16–Dec. 21, 2011)

VII Do you prefer printed books or e-books? In a paragraph, explain your answer giving at least two specific reasons.

[以下余白]