

- I. *Translate the following article and summarise it in English using your words. DO NOT quote from the article.*
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Trouble on Korea's Mountain

Pyongyang's nuclear test has dulled the appeal of Mt. Kumkang as a symbol of Korean solidarity.

By B. J. Lee

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Last week the famous autumn leaves of Mt. Kumkang weren't as colorful as they normally are. A hot, dry summer had dulled the foliage, and worse, the scenic mountain was enshrouded by heavy clouds—a harbinger perhaps of the mountain's hazy future. Heightened tensions on the Korean peninsula following Pyongyang's nuclear test in early October have prompted many South Korean tourists to cancel their trips to the mountain resort, leaving numerous hotel rooms and restaurant seats empty in this peak season. "We originally expected 40,000 tourists in October but the actual number will be half that because of the nuclear test," says Jang Hwan Bin, an executive at Hyundai Asan, the South Korean firm that operates the tour project. "If this business fails, it would be a tragic loss for not only our company but also the whole Korean peninsula."

The problems at Mt. Kumkang highlight the uncertainty these days between the two Koreas. Following a Washington-led U.N. resolution condemning the nuclear test, the international community agreed to limited sanctions on North Korea. U.S. Assistant State Secretary Christopher Hill isn't happy that Mt. Kumkang is a cash cow for the North. Officials in South Korean President Roh Moo Hyun's administration say they might scale down the project, but refuse to close it completely. Last week Pyongyang warned that Seoul would pay "high costs" if it succumbed to U.S. pressures—a threat that was echoed by northerners working at Mt. Kumkang. "Our nuclear weapon is to protect both Koreas from U.S. imperialists," said Kim Hyun Shil, a 23-year-old North Korean guide at the mountain. "The South will fight against U.S. attempts to close the project."

In fact, the site is precious for both Koreas. For the South, it is the most significant achievement of its decade-long "sunshine policy" of engagement with the North. Since 1998, more than 1.3 million southerners have visited the mountain, which is almost sealed off from the rest of the North. In comparison, fewer than 1,000 southerners had visited the North during the previous 50 years. Seoul hopes the project will promote further détente and eventual unification. Southern tourists, particularly young ones, say that visiting the mountain and interacting with northerners (even if they are only a handful of tour guides who spout Pyongyang propaganda) gives them a sense of filial attachment with their neighbor.

The North's motive can be summed up in a word—cash. Hyundai Asan has paid Pyongyang about \$450 million so far for entry and visa fees, and doled out another \$450 million to pursue various business projects in the North. The company hopes to turn the area into a resort town equipped with golf courses, ski slopes and even a casino. A \$70 million golf course is scheduled to open next year.

Critics argue the money sent to Pyongyang is helping to prop up the dictatorship of Kim Jong Il, and may even help fund the production of nuclear or conventional weapons, while the North Korean people go without food. Conservatives in Washington and Seoul assert that any benefits are exaggerated; personal contacts between northerners and southerners at the tourist site are tightly regulated, and political discussion is banned.

The nuclear test has discouraged many potential visitors. Some canceled trips because of security concerns; others because they disapproved of the provocative act by North Korea. Hotels and restaurants were more than half empty last week. And new tour reservations have fallen significantly since the test, according to Hyundai Asan. The company originally projected a record 400,000 visitors to Mt. Kumkang this year, but its latest forecast is 260,000. Next year could be worse; Seoul is likely to eliminate some incentives for prospective tourists. One possibility: canceling the subsidies it now provides for student visits in the off-season.

Northerners, unsurprisingly, are stoic. "We have survived under U.S. sanctions for more than 50 years," says Kim Jung Geum, a hotel-bar waitress. "Sanctions will make us even stronger." Despite her tough words, a look of concern crossed her face as she surveyed empty tables at her bar. Mt. Kumkang may eventually become a gateway to unification. But right now, it's a plum target for realpolitik, as the international community tries to squeeze a dictator.

II. Translate the following paragraph into Polish.

Baker, known for his deft bargaining skills, refused to bite on that point even as he supped heartily. (The dinner took place Oct. 5 at the Iran envoy's Manhattan townhouse.) He said that the only issue he had come to talk about was Iraq. Baker argued that a failed state next door would hurt Iran more than America—which, after all, can always just leave the region. Despite the friendly ambience, Zarif suspected in the end that Baker was "trying to buy Iran's cooperation on Iraq at a very cheap price."

Both the Iranians and Syrians are clearly feeling cocky. Negotiations to halt Iran's nuclear program remain stalemated, and Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad declared last week that "many countries have agreed to live with an Iran that has mastered enrichment." One key nation that Tehran thinks it can count on is Russia, which wants to protect its huge investments in Iran and is resisting tough sanctions in the U.N. Security Council.

(From "Talking With the Enemy" NEWSWEEK, Nov. 27, 2006)

III. Write an essay on **one** of the following subjects. Use 140 – 180 words.

1. Discuss three main factors holding back the growth of the economy in African countries. Suggest possible ways of tackling the problems. How far should the international community contribute?
2. Birthrates are declining all around the world. Discuss the causes of depopulation, its effects and possible solutions to the problem.
3. "Today's holidaymaker should research, examine and make moral decisions as to whether they should go to a particular destination. Questions now arise: What is the pollution effect of my journey? Can the local economy support my social footprint on their landscape? How much of my money goes to the local economy? What investment is being carried out by governments, local councils or tour operators? How many hours does my chambermaid or waiter have to work, do they have union representation? What freedoms exist for local people, does a government hold a record for human rights abuses?" (from HolidayTravelWatch site)

Present your view on whether it is possible for ETHICAL TRAVEL to become a relevant issue, taken up by more and more tourists. Provide adequate explanations.

IV. Complete each of the following gaps with **one** word only.

Mysteries of Memory

One day, quite a long time ago, a young man had an accident on his motorbike in (1) _____ he suffered a few apparently minor injuries. There was a bruise on the left side of his forehead and some slight bleeding from his left ear. He (2) _____ taken to hospital for examination but X-rays did not reveal any (3) _____ injuries.

Nevertheless, the doctor who was (4) _____ decided to keep him in hospital for (5) _____ observations because the young man was having difficulty speaking and seemed very confused. At the time of the accident, the young man was 22 years old, and the date was August 1933. A week later, he was able to (6) _____ on what seemed a perfectly normal conversation. However, he told the doctor that he was only 11 years old and that the date was February, 1922. What is (7) _____, he could not remember anything that (8) _____ happened since 1922. For example, he could not recall (9) _____ spent five years in Australia, or coming back to England and working for two years on a golf (10) _____.

As time went by, part of his memory of the eleven missing years (11) _____ back. A few weeks later, he (12) _____ remembered his years in Australia. But the two years of his life just before the accident were still a complete (13) _____. Three weeks after his injury, he went back to the village where he had been living for (14) _____ two years. Everything looked unfamiliar and he did (15) _____ recall ever having been there.

Despite this, he was able to take (16) _____ his old job again in the village and do it satisfactorily. But he often got lost when walking around the village and (17) _____ it difficult to remember what he had done during the day. Slowly, (18) _____, his memory continued to return so that, about ten weeks after the accident, he could even remember most of the (19) _____ two years. There remained only one complete gap in his memory: he could remember absolutely nothing about what he had done a few minutes (20) _____ before the accident or the accident itself. This part of his memory never came back.

Mysteries of Memory

1. which	11. came
2. was	12. even
3. other / more	13. blank
4. treating / examining	14. those
5. further	15. not
6. carry	16. up
7. more	17. found
8. had	18. however
9. having	19. previous
10. course	20. immediately / just

