

2016-3

一次試験 2017.1.22実施

二次試験 2017.2.19実施

Grade 1

試験時間

筆記：100分

リスニング：約35分

一次試験・筆記 p.138～152

一次試験・リスニング p.153～159

二次試験・面接 p.160

*解答・解説は別冊p.265～316にあります。

*面接の流れは本書p.14～15にあります。

2016年度第3回



Web特典「自動採点サービス」対応 オンラインマークシート

- ※検定の回によってQRコードが違います。
- ※筆記1～3，リスニングの採点ができます。
- ※PCからも利用できます(本書 p.7 参照)。

1 To complete each item, choose the best word or phrase from among the four choices. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer.

- (1) In an effort to () gang violence in the city, the police department has increased the number of officers on patrol.
 1 curtail 2 mesmerize 3 infer 4 postulate
- (2) **A:** Do you like living in your new apartment?
B: Very much, except for the fact that some students live next door and they have pop music () day and night. I've asked them to turn it down, but they never do.
 1 prowling 2 blaring 3 sparring 4 drizzling
- (3) Her father was clearly in a bad mood, so the girl decided to wait for a more () moment before asking for an increase in her allowance.
 1 flamboyant 2 exorbitant 3 lugubrious 4 auspicious
- (4) Nadia's cat climbed up a tall tree behind her house. She tried to () it to come down with a bowl of cat food, but the animal would not move.
 1 append 2 obfuscate 3 accredit 4 entice
- (5) The new government committee is working on () measures to be employed in the event of an earthquake.
 1 absurdity 2 serendipity 3 contingency 4 velocity
- (6) Janet's father told her that her short skirt was not appropriate for a graduation ceremony. He advised her to wear something more ().
 1 mystic 2 leery 3 demure 4 onerous
- (7) When John started his own business, he knew that promotion would be () to its success, so he spent a lot of money on advertising.
 1 pivotal 2 compliant 3 pompous 4 scant
- (8) The church requires its younger members to spend time () their religion. Many of them are sent abroad as missionaries.
 1 disseminating 2 misconstruing
 3 perpetrating 4 traversing

- (9) It is a good idea to apply an () whenever you cut yourself. Although most minor cuts pose no serious danger, they can occasionally develop into serious infections.
1 entourage 2 idiosyncrasy 3 amputation 4 antiseptic
- (10) Wherever the pop star went, she faced a () of questions from reporters about her marriage problems. She grew so tired of this that she stopped going out in public for about a month.
1 spillage 2 remnant 3 barrage 4 blunder
- (11) Professional athletes often sign () sponsorship contracts with sportswear companies. Those contracts can sometimes be worth more than the salary they receive from their team.
1 fervent 2 lucrative 3 insular 4 listless
- (12) The university was accused of accepting students with only () academic ability simply because the students' parents had made large financial donations to the school.
1 mediocre 2 judicial 3 evocative 4 uncouth
- (13) When one of Jake's clients offered him free tickets to a baseball game, he told her that company rules () employees from receiving gifts of any sort.
1 pulverized 2 precluded 3 catalyzed 4 collated
- (14) A: How was your presentation, Jim?
B: It was a total (). First, I forgot to bring the correct handouts, and then the projector I was using broke.
1 cocoon 2 shackle 3 dispersal 4 fiasco
- (15) Many of the staff dislike the new employee's () attitude. They are especially concerned by the way he openly criticizes his senior colleagues.
1 soggy 2 docile 3 brash 4 prone
- (16) The stockbroker was arrested for () millions of dollars from client accounts. It appeared that he had stolen money from hundreds of investors.
1 indoctrinating 2 embezzling
3 supplanting 4 regressing
- (17) A huge fight broke out in a bar on Fifth Street last night. The () resulted in three serious injuries and property damage to the establishment.

1 mayhem 2 affinity 3 clique 4 servility

(18) A: I was hoping to use my research funds to visit the United States, but the university's regulations won't allow me to.

B: We can probably find a way to () the regulations. I'll talk to the department head about it.

1 tyrannize 2 belie 3 circumvent 4 coalesce

(19) Although Sharon wanted to get a cat, her husband was () opposed to it because he said it would scratch all their expensive furniture.

1 sporadically 2 ruefully 3 adamantly 4 daintily

(20) The judge said that, since the convicted criminal showed no () for his crimes, she had no choice but to give him the maximum sentence.

1 vitality 2 remorse 3 fidelity 4 restitution

(21) The mountain trail is well-known for being (). It is very steep and rocky, and it has caused several deaths over the years.

1 putrid 2 circumstantial
3 sluggish 4 treacherous

(22) Although Mia had trained hard for the marathon, she had not () a storm coming during the race. She had to stop halfway through because of the lightning and hail.

1 sworn in 2 bargained on
3 forked out 4 nailed down

(23) When Kate's friend came to her house last week, her dog () him and tried to bite him. If Kate had not grabbed the dog, it would have injured him.

1 flew at 2 played off 3 sided with 4 told on

(24) Roger's friends say he is too good-natured. He is often () by his co-workers, so he usually has to work overtime to get the work they give him finished.

1 dished out 2 ruled out 3 put upon 4 cut back

(25) The campfire () when the rain began, and no one was able to get it started again.

1 fizzled out 2 slipped through
3 eked out 4 barged through

2 Read each passage and choose the best word or phrase from among the four choices for each blank. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer.

Teaching Gifted Children

Students in the United States are barely reaching the global average on scholastic achievement tests. To remedy this, legislators have implemented a number of policies designed to bring low-achieving students up to a minimum standard. Although this is an admirable goal, critics claim the policies (26). New educational guidelines have been introduced to establish baseline expectations, and schools are increasingly devoting large proportions of their budgets to ensuring these benchmarks are met. Gifted students, however, appear to have been lost in the shuffle. Policymakers, it seems, were so focused on improving the scholastic ability of low achievers that they neglected to ensure the needs of high-achieving students were being adequately catered to. The academic performance of the latter group has therefore suffered significantly.

David Lubinski, a psychology professor at Vanderbilt University in the United States, believes this may (27). He tracked the educational achievements of 320 precocious youths over a 25-year period. Now in middle age, 44 percent of those students have earned doctoral degrees—compared with just 3 percent of the overall population—and most have succeeded in their chosen fields. This generation, however, was lucky: their abilities were acknowledged, and they were given opportunities to engage their potential. In the current educational climate, such students are less likely to be recognized, let alone supported. According to Lubinski, by targeting the lowest common denominator, the country is overlooking the talent it desperately needs to maintain its economic standing.

As funding for public programs for gifted children shrinks, places in them are increasingly in demand. Well-off families can afford to hire tutors to give their children an edge on placement tests or pay for private institutions offering gifted programs—options that are generally out of reach for low-income families. However, an approach known as “differentiated instruction” is being increasingly implemented to (28). Gifted children have traditionally been instructed separately in so-called gifted pull-out programs, but

some schools have begun integrating these children with the rest of the student population. Curriculums are tailored to a diverse array of abilities, and methodologies emphasize small-group projects. Advanced learners receive enrichment materials but are not segregated from their peers. This ensures that educational benefits are not limited to any one group of students.

- (26) 1 cannot achieve the desired target
2 are too similar to those of the past
3 have had an unintended consequence
4 ignore the cause of the problem
- (27) 1 have been exaggerated by critics
2 not be an entirely bad thing
3 discourage the nation's educators
4 hurt the nation's competitiveness
- (28) 1 recruit students from wealthier families
2 make things as fair as possible
3 focus on lower-achieving students
4 increase the number of gifted programs

Hunter-Gatherer versus Farmer

Some 12,000 years ago, humans transitioned from a hunter-gatherer lifestyle to the domestication of plants and animals. Many scientists now suggest the adoption of such an approach to survival (29). In 2007, researchers compared 13,000-year-old hunter-gatherer skeletons from Egypt's Nile valley with those from a thousand years later, by which time the society had become agricultural. The latter group showed a 30 percent increase in malnutrition as well as reduced average height. Around the time agriculture was first developed, however, a climatic period known as the Younger Dryas was increasing the number of glaciated areas worldwide, thereby reducing populations of species consumed by humans. Agriculture would have been the sole viable solution for sustaining ever-increasing human populations as climatic deterioration rendered former survival methods ineffectual.

The hunter-gatherer lifestyle that agriculture replaced is generally

viewed as a miserable existence marked by constant hardship. However, some anthropologists believe (30). Agriculture necessitated reliance on crops such as rice and wheat, which were selected for their high calorie content rather than their nutritional qualities and which required intensive labor. In contrast, modern hunter-gatherers, such as the San people of Africa's Kalahari Desert, devote a mere 12 to 19 hours per week to activities related to obtaining calories, and the wealth of plant life ensures adequate nutrition. When asked why his people did not adopt agriculture, one San man responded, "Why should we, when there are so many mongongo nuts in the world?"

Another disadvantage of agriculture is raised by Jared Diamond of the University of California, Los Angeles. He argues every hunter-gatherer was an indispensable participant in the food-procuring system. Conversely, class hierarchy developed even in early agricultural societies, and skeletons of members of the emerging ruling classes exhibit superior health to those of commoners. Diamond therefore believes class divisions originated as a result of farming. Critics acknowledge this possibility, but insist today's scientific and technological advances would have been impossible without the food surpluses agriculture enabled. Moreover, additional Nile valley skeletons show that, around 4,000 years ago, people there actually started to become more robust, with relatively few signs of malnourishment. It therefore seems that the benefits of agriculture may have (31).

-
- (29) 1 did not come about voluntarily
2 could not have occurred in larger societies
3 damaged the natural environment
4 reflected cultural shifts
- (30) 1 farmers would have benefited
2 such a lifestyle was unavoidable
3 this view is far from accurate
4 modern hunter-gatherers prove this
- (31) 1 been appreciated more in the past
2 ultimately outweighed any disadvantages
3 been limited to certain areas
4 faded with time

3

Read each passage and choose the best answer from among the four choices for each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer.

The Legacy of Edward Bernays

Edward Bernays is widely regarded as the pioneer of modern public relations. His transformative approach to the art of mass persuasion was developed when, at the age of 26, he was employed by the Committee on Public Information (CPI) following the United States' entry into World War I in 1917. President Woodrow Wilson had been reelected in 1916 largely by promising to keep the nation out of the war, and his later change of heart necessitated swaying public sentiment in favor of US involvement. The CPI was created as a government propaganda body for just this purpose, and one of its most effective strategies was exploiting racism and negative national stereotypes of Germans as barbarians intent upon destroying democracy. It achieved this by employing tools such as posters featuring repulsive images of monstrous-looking German soldiers, which appealed to the public's subconscious fears. In fact, when it came to shaping public opinion, the work of CPI illustrators and advertising staff had more impact than the factual arguments put out by its journalists. This convinced Bernays that influencing people without their being aware it was happening could be equally effective in a peacetime setting.

Following the war, Bernays applied what he had learned at the CPI to the emerging field of public relations. He continued, for example, to play on public fears, at one point promoting a brand of disposable drinking cups by frightening the public with images of disease being spread by the reuse of regular cups. Unlike conventional advertising agents, Bernays was concerned with strategy; rather than merely selling a product, he aimed to transform the buyer's world—in other words, to alter customs so that products would sell themselves. In fact, it was not unusual for his campaigns to lack any specific mention of the product he was marketing. To sell bacon, he enlisted physicians who recommended a hearty breakfast, and to sell pianos, he cultivated a desire in the public for a music room in the home, thereby creating a space for the piano. Bernays convinced his clients that using the news was the most effective means of spreading a message. A key tactic was manipulating public opinion from behind

the scenes through press releases and the recruitment of notable third-party authorities who could put forward a particular case.

In his 1928 book, *Propaganda*, Bernays set out to sell the concept of propaganda itself, not merely as a tool of business but as a scientific endeavor by which clever and determined people could “pull the wires which control the public mind.” In his view, such manipulation was not only necessary but beneficial, as a guiding elite could utilize it to bring about a “smoothly functioning society.” Mark Crispin Miller, a professor of media studies at New York University, has criticized Bernays for presenting his craft in this manner. Miller points out that, while *Propaganda* enhanced Bernays’s reputation, it was unsuccessful in its wider goal: as the twentieth century progressed, the term “propaganda” took on sinister connotations, especially after Bernays’s work was embraced and used by the Nazis in their infamous genocidal campaigns. Today, the word “propaganda” is associated primarily with falsehood, deception, and the mind-control tactics practiced by totalitarian regimes.

(32) Edward Bernays’s experience working for the Committee on Public Information led him to believe that

- 1 the adoption of principles developed by the advertising industry could boost the popularity of political journalism significantly.
- 2 it would only be possible to challenge stereotypes regarding people of other nationalities by presenting the public with facts that disproved them.
- 3 the techniques of psychological manipulation that had convinced Americans to support World War I could also be applied outside the context of war.
- 4 it was possible for the efforts of propaganda organizations to bring about results that were the opposite of what the organizations had intended.

(33) What is true of the public-relations industry that Bernays pioneered?

- 1 Companies directed their advertising toward opinion leaders in the hope that these people would use their products and the public would follow.
- 2 Companies came to rely on newspaper advertisements

because the public subconsciously associated them with the factual news they read in the articles.

- 3 Advertisers employed experts in various fields in order to ensure the facts and descriptions they used to sell their products were accurate.
- 4 By using media organizations or experts to change consumers' way of thinking, advertisers could sell products without marketing them directly.

(34) What conclusion does Mark Crispin Miller draw about Bernays's legacy?

- 1 The commercial failure of Bernays's 1928 book decreased his popularity, but his efforts to distance himself from the Nazis restored his reputation.
- 2 The fact that most of Bernays's professional efforts utilized propaganda to help ordinary businesses damaged his credibility as a social reformer.
- 3 Bernays failed to make a convincing case that propaganda benefits society, as it is now associated with the harm done by oppressive governments.
- 4 Although Bernays was successful in influencing the behavior of ordinary citizens, he had difficulty manipulating people in government.

The Horse's Tale

The domestication of horses some 6,000 years ago revolutionized everything from transportation to food production to warfare. Despite this event's significance in the annals of human history, exactly where it happened has long been a source of scholarly contention. Archaeological clues such as ancient pottery that revealed traces of horse's milk, along with images showing horse-drawn plows and chariots, suggested the domestication of wild horses was a one-time occurrence that happened in the western part of the Eurasian Steppe—an area encompassing present-day Kazakhstan and Ukraine. Genetic studies that analyzed a type of DNA called Y-DNA, which is only passed down by male horses, were consistent with the archaeological evidence. They showed low levels of genetic diversity,

indicating that modern horses are descended from a small, geographically limited population of ancestors. Analysis of a different genetic marker called mDNA, which is passed down only through females, on the other hand, revealed radically different results. Modern horses' mDNA shows an extremely high degree of genetic diversity, indicating that as many as 18 different lines of female horses were domesticated in far-spread locations.

Hoping to discover the reasons behind these apparently contradictory findings, Vera Warmuth of the University of Cambridge conducted an analysis of the entire genomes of 300 present-day horses in Eurasia and then analyzed this data using a sophisticated computer model. The model compared various potential points of origin and patterns of spread for domesticated horses, comparing those with the Y-DNA and mDNA combinations found in the genomic analysis. From this data, Warmuth concluded that horses had in fact first been domesticated in the region encompassing Kazakhstan and Ukraine. Moreover, she was able to offer an explanation for the apparent disparity in earlier DNA analyses. The high degree of variation in mDNA, Warmuth believes, can be explained by the need to restock herds early on in the history of domestication. Warmuth points to the nearest living wild relative of domesticated horses, Przewalski's horse, as evidence. This horse presented significant challenges when attempts were made to breed it in captivity. Warmuth speculates that similar obstacles were encountered when breeding early domesticated horses, making it necessary to periodically replenish domesticated herds with wild horses. The fact that wild females would have been far easier to integrate into a domesticated herd because of their gentler nature would help explain the multiple domestications suggested by the mDNA.

Warmuth's study is not without critics, however. Archaeologist Marsha Levine points out that the horses Warmuth used to provide data for her computer model are the result of thousands of years of interbreeding. Levine argues that because "there's been mixing of cultures and mixing of horses . . . for many thousands of years" in the Eurasian Steppe, Warmuth's methodology is fundamentally flawed. Instead, Levine advocates examining archaeological finds and sequencing ancient genes, while also incorporating what is known about how people utilized horses in the past, to solve the domestication mystery. Many researchers, however, are excited about Warmuth's findings and believe the mystery of where domesticated horses

originated has finally been solved.

(35) Why did there originally appear to be a contradiction regarding the origin of domesticated horses?

- 1 Although archaeological evidence suggests domestication happened in one location, this was not supported by either of the genetic markers examined.
- 2 Depending on which genetic marker scientists analyzed, different degrees of genetic diversity were suggested for domesticated horses.
- 3 A genetic analysis of mtDNA revealed that there was less diversity among the first domesticated horses than there was among wild ones.
- 4 There is less genetic diversity between modern and ancient domesticated horses than was originally indicated by archaeological evidence.

(36) The example of Przewalski's horse supports Vera Warmuth's theory because it suggests that

- 1 previous genetic analyses that were conducted had placed too much emphasis on DNA obtained from wild horses.
- 2 the horses found today in Kazakhstan and Ukraine are genetically similar to the horses that were first domesticated in that region.
- 3 there was enough genetic similarity between wild horses and modern horses for scientists to conclude that they bred with each other early on.
- 4 difficulties in getting early domesticated horses to reproduce in captivity could have made it necessary to introduce wild females.

(37) Which of the following statements would Marsha Levine most likely agree with?

- 1 Rather than genetically analyzing living horses, researchers should bring together various forms of concrete evidence from the past.

- 2 Warmuth's model needs to go even further back in time because domestication likely happened at an earlier date than she thinks.
- 3 Researchers should focus on the interbreeding of modern domesticated horses rather than their wild ancestors.
- 4 The fact that there are so many different species of domesticated horse means there almost certainly must have been multiple domestications.

How Science Works

It is often assumed that science marches steadily toward an increasingly accurate and objective description of nature and the universe, and that scientific knowledge advances through a steady accumulation of discoveries based on previous experiments and logical thought. But is this how science really works?

In 1962, American physicist and philosopher Thomas Kuhn wrote a book titled *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*, which challenged such common presumptions. Kuhn believed scientists operate under a paradigm—a worldview that acts as a framework for their research. A paradigm determines everything from the kinds of problems scientists try to solve to the type of experiments they perform. And the existence of paradigms, Kuhn believed, calls the traditional concept of scientific progress into question.

According to Kuhn, the history of science consists of decades, or even centuries, of research resulting in dead ends, faulty assumptions, and extreme setbacks. In the 1600s, for example, scientists thought combustion occurred because flammable objects contained an invisible substance known as phlogiston. Combustion was thought to consume phlogiston, as was supposedly proven by the fact that when a material such as wood was burned, all that remained was ash.

In time, however, experiments showed that metals such as magnesium actually gained mass when they burned in a sealed environment, casting doubt on the phlogiston theory. It took more than a century for scientists to demonstrate that it was actually oxygen and other gases that enabled combustion. The “advances” made in understanding combustion based on the phlogiston paradigm were thereby invalidated, and scientists had to start again from scratch. This rethinking of assumptions is an example of what Kuhn

called a “paradigm shift.”

One of the most significant paradigm shifts was the adoption of the Newtonian paradigm as a replacement for the Aristotelian one. The latter, established by the Greek philosopher Aristotle, asserted that everything in nature was the result of interactions among four elements: fire, water, air, and earth. Under this paradigm, a stone falls to the ground because the stone and the ground are attracted to each other, both being composed of the element earth.

The Newtonian paradigm, on the other hand, conceives of the universe as a machine controlled by physical laws, with atoms as building blocks. One of the laws in this system is that objects at rest or in motion will continue in that state until a force acts upon them: in the case of the stone, the force would be Earth’s gravity. When Isaac Newton’s ideas were proved, all the assumed “progress” based on the Aristotelian framework had to be abandoned.

According to Kuhn, paradigms are so all-encompassing that scientists are often unaware of their influence. To demonstrate his point, he cited a psychology experiment conducted with a set of playing cards, in which some cards had the suit colors reversed. For example, certain cards in the clubs suit were colored red instead of the usual black, and certain cards in the hearts suit were colored black instead of red. When subjects were allowed an extremely brief look at the cards, they nearly always misidentified them based on their color, calling a black three of hearts a three of clubs, for example. The more they were exposed to these unexpected cards, the less certain they became, but in the first few instances, the subjects were highly confident of their perceptions. Kuhn believed that in the case of paradigms, scientists’ experimental observations and the interpretations they make of them are affected by their preconceptions in the same way that the participants’ observations in the card experiment were.

Kuhn argued that paradigm shifts stem from crises in which accepted scientific practices are thrown into chaos by unexpected findings, and the card experiment led him to his most radical claim: that the “issue of paradigm choice can never be unequivocally settled by logic and experiment alone.” When seeking answers, scientists are taught to obtain more data, but this is of no use for deciding between rival paradigms, because the type of experiments they perform and their interpretations of the data will be affected by the preconceptions and biases that are part of the paradigm.

Since its publication, Kuhn’s theory has been highly influential,

but it has also been widely misapplied. The term “paradigm shift,” which Kuhn meant specifically to refer to scientific frameworks, has been used to describe any sort of radical alteration in areas as diverse as business models and video games. Furthermore, this concept of total replacement of previous systems is nearly always presented as a desirable outcome, even though this is often not so. Some critics say Kuhn’s theory encourages “mob psychology” in the assessment and selection of scientific paradigms: if a rational comparison is not possible, the worldview with the most supporters will prevail. Despite the misapplication of his work and the controversy surrounding it, however, Kuhn arguably had more effect on the way science is viewed than any other twentieth-century thinker.

(38) For Thomas Kuhn, the example of phlogiston demonstrated that

- 1 most scientists place too much emphasis on the role that experiments play in advancing scientific understanding.
- 2 scientists need to be more careful to prevent the results of their experiments from being affected by their colleagues.
- 3 in order to ensure that scientific knowledge continues to progress smoothly, it is essential to make careful observations and measurements.
- 4 the view of science as a process in which knowledge is continuously increased by building upon past research is inaccurate.

(39) What is true of the paradigms of Isaac Newton and Aristotle as presented in the passage?

- 1 The laws that each one relied on to explain how objects move were based on a fundamentally different understanding of matter.
- 2 They were both based on inaccurate conclusions about the makeup of the elements, as the experiments that led to their establishment were flawed.
- 3 The Newtonian paradigm was unusual in that it incorporated some of the basic principles of the Aristotelian paradigm regarding physical laws.
- 4 They both contained fundamental errors in their explanations of why various forms of matter could be attracted to one another.

(40) What did Kuhn believe the playing-card experiment implied?

- 1 Only by conducting their experiments during times when there is no paradigm shift occurring can scientists ensure their perceptions are accurate.
- 2 Scientists' observations may be so strongly affected by their expectations that it affects their interpretations of reality.
- 3 Lasting progress in science can be achieved only if researchers pay close attention to unexpected discoveries and errors.
- 4 Experiments must be carefully designed so that the subjects' own prejudices do not affect their behavior during the experiments.

(41) What is one problem regarding Kuhn's theory?

- 1 It was intended to apply only to a limited range of circumstances, but it has come to be used to characterize any type of dramatic change.
- 2 It has been used to stop the complete replacement of frameworks in numerous fields even when such change was necessary.
- 3 Because it employs so many principles of psychology, it is a mistake to believe it could accurately describe progress in science as a whole.
- 4 Because it is truly applicable only to a narrow field, it is much less significant than its widespread influence would seem to indicate.

4

- Write an essay on the given TOPIC.
 - Give THREE reasons to support your answer.
 - Structure: introduction, main body, and conclusion
 - Suggested length: 200–240 words
 - Write your essay in the space provided on Side B of your answer sheet. Any writing outside the space will not be graded.
-

TOPIC

Should the death penalty be banned in Japan?

リスニング

Listening Test

There are four parts to this listening test.

Part 1	Dialogues: 1 question each	Multiple-choice
Part 2	Passages: 2 questions each	Multiple-choice
Part 3	Real-Life: 1 question each	Multiple-choice
Part 4	Interview: 2 questions	Multiple-choice

※Listen carefully to the instructions.

Part 1 CD 3 26 ~ 36 / MP3 1q_2016_3_1

- No. 1**
- 1 His hospital visit took longer than expected.
 - 2 He has to go for another checkup.
 - 3 His new doctor did not examine him.
 - 4 He will have to change his medication.
- No. 2**
- 1 Mandy would regret missing college.
 - 2 Mandy must listen to her parents.
 - 3 Mandy should travel before college.
 - 4 Mandy should not go abroad.
- No. 3**
- 1 She always wanted to design furniture.
 - 2 Design offers greater earning potential.
 - 3 She is no longer interested in sculpture.
 - 4 Fine art was more challenging than she thought.
- No. 4**
- 1 The woman will try to meet the deadline.
 - 2 The woman will refuse the assignment.
 - 3 The president will extend the deadline.
 - 4 The president will ask someone else.

- No. 5**
- 1 The woman will have to sit in economy class.
 - 2 The woman will use only part of her available miles.
 - 3 The woman miscalculated her total number of miles.
 - 4 The woman will not fly during the holiday season.
- No. 6**
- 1 He did not get along with the staff.
 - 2 Employee turnover was high.
 - 3 He had to deal with many complaints.
 - 4 Product quality was better.
- No. 7**
- 1 The characters were boring.
 - 2 The clues were too obvious.
 - 3 The plot was not complex enough.
 - 4 The ending was not appealing.
- No. 8**
- 1 Change their advertising strategy.
 - 2 Wait for the results of the TV ads.
 - 3 Carry out more marketing polls.
 - 4 Cancel the direct-mail campaign.
- No. 9**
- 1 It will affect his work more than it will the woman's.
 - 2 It might help staff expand their professional knowledge.
 - 3 It means he will have to drive more than he currently does.
 - 4 It may help staff strengthen existing client relationships.
- No. 10**
- 1 The salary does not meet her expectations.
 - 2 The benefits package is not attractive.
 - 3 The possibilities for promotion are limited.
 - 4 The working environment may not suit her.

(A)

- No. 11
- 1 Their training affected their brain structure.
 - 2 Their training could be shortened significantly.
 - 3 Those who used GPS navigation had better memories.
 - 4 Those with a large hippocampus were slower to learn.
- No. 12
- 1 Their artistic ability had improved.
 - 2 Their ability to see close up had declined.
 - 3 Their concentration had improved.
 - 4 Their visual memory had declined.

(B)

- No. 13
- 1 They sometimes destroy their own colonies.
 - 2 They reproduce more quickly than other ants.
 - 3 They cooperate with other ants of the same species.
 - 4 They resemble a more dangerous species of ant.
- No. 14
- 1 Yellow crazy ants are consuming crabs' food sources.
 - 2 Yellow crazy ants are taking over crabs' territory.
 - 3 Crabs are catching a disease from yellow crazy ants.
 - 4 Crabs are dying after consuming yellow crazy ants.

(C)

- No. 15
- 1 It has only been signed by a few countries.
 - 2 It was signed before nuclear weapons became widespread.
 - 3 Its unclear wording allows for various interpretations.
 - 4 Its guidelines restrict the number of satellite launches.
- No. 16
- 1 They are designed to shut down after one mission.
 - 2 They could be used to damage other satellites.
 - 3 They are sometimes used to guide missiles.
 - 4 They can be hard to control once in orbit.

(D)

- No. 17**
- 1 They could become a significant source of water.
 - 2 They are essential for supporting sea life.
 - 3 The rock above them is too thick to drill through.
 - 4 The water they hold is rapidly becoming saltier.
- No. 18**
- 1 It is too difficult to purify the water from the reservoirs.
 - 2 The reservoirs may collapse if their water is removed.
 - 3 Some countries already rely too much on the reservoirs.
 - 4 The reservoirs will never refill once emptied.

(E)

- No. 19**
- 1 It can be hazardous to the environment.
 - 2 It is used as a fertilizer in developing countries.
 - 3 It can help to clean polluted water.
 - 4 It makes Greek yogurt more nutritious.
- No. 20**
- 1 They are able to store energy for long periods.
 - 2 They produce a gas that is cheaper than methane gas.
 - 3 They can be used to produce electricity.
 - 4 They can reduce the amount of deadly bacteria.

(F)

No. 21

Situation: You are talking to a financial adviser. You want to save money to help pay for your daughter's education with as little risk as possible. You can invest \$35,000.

Question: Which option should you invest in?

- 1 Platinum Plus.
- 2 The 326 Save Plan.
- 3 Blue-chip stocks.
- 4 A currency fund.

(G)

No. 22

Situation: You want to rent a property in the Glenwood neighborhood. You need three bedrooms and a garage. You hear the following voice-mail message from your realtor.

Question: Which property should you visit?

- 1 The one on Farbourne Avenue.
- 2 The one on Taylor Street.
- 3 The one near Greensdale Park.
- 4 The one on Regent Street.

(H)

No. 23

Situation: It is Monday morning. You are at the airport, waiting to catch a flight from Melbourne to Narita. You have a meeting that you cannot miss at 9 a.m. in Tokyo tomorrow. You hear the following announcement.

Question: What should you do first?

- 1 Report to Gate 24.
- 2 Head to the Dream Sky Service Counter.
- 3 Take your bags to the check-in counter.
- 4 Speak with a partner-airline representative.

(I)

No. 24

Situation: You meet with a school counselor to discuss how to help your son Ben improve his reading skills. Your finances are extremely limited. The counselor tells you the following.

Question: What should you do first?

- 1 Have Ben's vision retested.
- 2 Enroll Ben in a private therapy program.
- 3 Have Ben start doing reading exercises at home.
- 4 Apply for school-based treatment for Ben.

(J)

No. 25

Situation: You want to invest in home renewable-energy generation. You do not want to make structural changes to your roof, and you want to keep on friendly terms with your neighbors. A consultant tells you the following.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Purchase a wind turbine for the roof.
- 2 Install a wind turbine on a tower.
- 3 Cover the entire roof with solar panels.
- 4 Cover half of the roof with solar panels.

No. 26

- 1 He would rather avoid it unless his client demands alterations.
- 2 Modern photographers make too many changes to their photographs.
- 3 He prefers to use old darkroom techniques when making alterations.
- 4 It is a normal process that does not necessarily affect a photograph's authenticity.

No. 27

- 1 The increase in stock photography has improved the overall quality of photographs.
- 2 People new to photography should work for a professional before starting a business.
- 3 Many companies use stock photography because it is more convenient than hiring a photographer.
- 4 Most companies request the advice of a professional photographer when choosing photographs.