

Grade 1

# 2017-1

一次試験 2017.6.4実施  
二次試験 A日程 2017.7.2実施  
B日程 2017.7.9実施

## 試験時間

筆記：100分

リスニング：約35分

一次試験・筆記 p.114～128

一次試験・リスニング p.129～135

二次試験・面接 p.136

\*解答・解説は別冊p.213～264にあります。

\*面接の流れは本書p.14～15にあります。

2017年度第1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) The judge decided that rather than (        ) the first-time offender in prison, making him perform community service would be a better option.  
1 enthralling    2 epitomizing    3 incarcerating    4 impeaching
- (2) Cherry blossoms are appreciated not only for their beauty but also for their (        ) nature, as they bloom for only about one week every year.  
1 transient        2 noxious        3 benevolent    4 hideous
- (3) In the debate last week, the opposition candidate rejected the president's (        ) that raising taxes would help the economy. He claimed, rather, that taxes should be lowered.  
1 obscenity    2 bemusement    3 dissidence    4 contention
- (4) The American Civil War began after a number of Southern states (        ) from the United States of America and attempted to form an independent nation.  
1 seceded        2 lamented        3 anointed        4 gratified
- (5) The museum's large model airplanes were made with (        ) attention to detail. Each part was handmade by professional craftspeople, and the models took months to complete.  
1 painstaking    2 makeshift        3 ticklish        4 latent
- (6) Marcy read an article in a beauty magazine about ways to conceal (        ). It recommended several good products for covering up skin problems.  
1 bundles        2 murmurs        3 blemishes        4 thresholds
- (7) At first, the fire department suspected the fire in the building had been started deliberately, but it later ruled out (        ) after finding evidence of faulty electrical wiring.  
1 arson            2 traction        3 allure            4 clemency
- (8) When Richard first mentioned his idea for cutting costs to his boss, he never imagined it would (        ) into a major project involving four different departments.

- 1 extrapolate 2 juxtapose 3 eavesdrop 4 snowball
- (9) The government, fearing that the ( ) would turn into a full-scale civil war, acted quickly to keep the rebels under control.  
1 interlude 2 remission 3 insurgency 4 countenance
- (10) **A:** Wow. Look at the beautiful colors of the leaves on those trees!  
**B:** Yes, the autumn ( ) is at its peak at the moment.  
1 tumult 2 apathy 3 reproach 4 foliage
- (11) In an effort to get Linda to stay with the company, her boss ( ) the chance of a promotion in front of her, but in the end she decided to quit anyway.  
1 ousted 2 dismantled 3 slashed 4 dangled
- (12) Zachary is always ( ) dressed. He buys his suits from the most fashionable shops in town, and his clothes never have a single wrinkle.  
1 sheepishly 2 impeccably 3 vehemently 4 militantly
- (13) A suspect was arrested for the murder, but he was later released when an acquaintance ( ) his story that he was out of town at the time of the crime.  
1 obliterated 2 corroborated 3 placated 4 hoarded
- (14) Since its ( ), the company has grown continually, and it is now a national chain. Its founders never thought it would become so successful.  
1 infatuation 2 inhalation 3 inception 4 inclination
- (15) After his operation, Frank was given some painkillers, but the pain was so ( ) that he asked his doctor for something stronger.  
1 excruciating 2 presumptuous  
3 tantalizing 4 gregarious
- (16) For the general meeting tomorrow, each department manager has been ( ) a maximum of 15 minutes to make his or her presentation.  
1 eschewed 2 manifested 3 brandished 4 allotted
- (17) Mosquitoes breed in ( ) water. For this reason, it is important for homeowners to keep rainwater from accumulating

in their yards.

1 tenacious    2 stagnant    3 harrowing    4 ludicrous

(18) Janice is an excellent negotiator. She always tries to find an (       ) solution, as it is important to her that she please everyone.

1 ephemeral    2 unwieldy    3 equitable    4 illustrious

(19) The company's decision to reduce paid vacation days for staff led to much (       ). Employees were extremely angry that they had not been consulted.

1 matrimony    2 acrimony    3 feasibility    4 alacrity

(20) A: What did you think of the art exhibition?

B: It was too (       ) for me. All those images of disease and death made me feel depressed.

1 morbid    2 gullible    3 circumspect    4 symmetrical

(21) Just as Sergio settled down to study, he was disturbed by a (       ) outside. He looked out of his window and saw a group of men arguing loudly.

1 stigma    2 commotion    3 vestige    4 periphery

(22) A: Are you still tired, Carrie?

B: A bit, but I had a cup of coffee and the caffeine is starting to (       ), so I'm feeling more awake now.

1 clam up    2 while away    3 kick in    4 squeeze by

(23) Nick is often frustrated by his boss, but he (       ) his feelings while at the office. He often runs or does yoga after work to get rid of his stress.

1 bottles up    2 sticks by  
3 rifles through    4 shells out

(24) As the time to write her thesis approached, Becky began to spend more time in her professor's office. She hoped some of his knowledge would (       ) her.

1 boil down to    2 go through with  
3 chip away at    4 rub off on

(25) A: We're all getting hungry, honey. Can't we stop for lunch?

B: Let's drive for another hour. The snacks we brought from home should (       ) the kids until lunch.

1 tangle with    2 clog up    3 tide over    4 scrimp on

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**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.

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## *Pirate Radio in the UK*

During the early 1960s, unlicensed radio stations began broadcasting rock-'n'-roll music from ships anchored beyond UK territorial waters and outside the jurisdiction of British courts. These so-called pirate radio stations soon drew the ire of Britain's national broadcaster, the BBC. Apart from the fact that many of its executives found rock-'n'-roll distasteful, the BBC's primary objection was based on the idea that ( **26** ). The pirate stations operated on a commercial American model, earning substantial advertising revenue. In Europe, however, broadcasters were state funded and therefore considered to have the responsibility to inform, educate, and uplift society in an impartial manner. Sponsorship, it was felt, created the potential for conflicts of interest that could interfere with this almost sacred duty.

Before the pirates, the BBC had enjoyed a virtual monopoly on the airwaves, and as the upstart stations' ratings skyrocketed, it employed tactics such as attempting to convince high-profile musicians and record companies to boycott them. In a sense, however, the threat posed by the pirates ( **27** ). The leading pirate station, Radio Caroline, claimed a regular listenership of over 20 million. Yet ratings of the very few BBC programs that played rock-'n'-roll music remained steady in areas with pirate broadcasts. Although the BBC commenced a covert lobbying campaign to convince the government to take legal action against them, the pirates' success seems not to have come at the BBC's expense.

Pirate radio also played a crucial role in the so-called Swinging Sixties. Britain's class structure was already losing much of its rigidity, and traditional values were beginning to give way to more progressive ones. In fact, pirate radio was a part of the reason the BBC ( **28** ). Although the government finally passed the Marine Broadcasting Offences Act, which effectively abolished the pirate stations, a radical transformation in British broadcasting had been initiated. Despite its initial repressive stance against the pirates, the BBC eventually established a new station, Radio 1, which mainly

played music designed to appeal to young audiences. Pirate radio therefore illustrated a remarkable cultural shift, whereby the mass population began to set the standards for the elite, rather than the other way around.

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- (26) 1 neutrality was essential in broadcasting  
2 the pirates intentionally spread misinformation  
3 broadcasting licenses should be international  
4 it was being deprived of revenue
- (27) 1 exposed the BBC to criticism  
2 was gradually diminishing  
3 actually came from within the BBC  
4 seemed worse than it really was
- (28) 1 started to accept advertising  
2 replaced its top executives  
3 began to reflect popular culture  
4 overlooked a more serious problem

## *A Look at Recycling*

Today in the United States, roughly one-third of all waste is recycled. According to the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), recycling one ton of paper, cardboard, or aluminum saves approximately three tons of CO<sub>2</sub>, and these materials account for over 90 percent of reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from recycling. However, it seems that ( 29 ). An EPA assessment conducted on the CO<sub>2</sub> produced throughout the lifespan of plastic bottles compared whether recycling old bottles or producing new ones resulted in a smaller carbon footprint. Although it concluded recycling would win by a small margin, critics assert that if the heated water used during the reprocessing of the plastic is factored in, there is actually a net carbon gain in the atmosphere.

Although recycling plastic seems to be inefficient in terms of reducing carbon emissions, there may be ( 30 ). Plastic products such as bottles are frequently shipped abroad, recycled to

manufacture toys and other such products, and then shipped back to the original country, so the carbon emissions that result from transportation negate any benefit of recycling. If, however, the shipped plastic is converted into something like packaging for local products that do not make the long return journey, recycling can provide a net benefit. Additionally, trade deficits mean ships often travel to places like China with little cargo. Filling them with used plastic does not result in increased emissions since they are making the voyage anyway.

Journalist John Tierney dismisses such arguments, however, claiming that disposing of waste in landfills is more cost-effective. Although demands for recycling have caused landfills to lose popularity, Tierney asserts that putting high-tech liners under them greatly reduces their environmental impact. Furthermore, rural communities that host landfills can benefit financially from government subsidies. Recycling advocates, however, say that approaching the disposal versus recycling issue from a financial perspective ( 31 ). According to the United Nations, the 9.6 billion people predicted to live on Earth in 2050 will require “the equivalent of almost three planets” to sustain modern lifestyles. Recycling proponents argue that squandering crucial reserves of oil and gas by utilizing them a single time to make a plastic drink bottle is an irrational usage of irreplaceable commodities.

- 
- (29) 1 this number is even higher  
2 this has always been the case  
3 not all materials offer such a benefit  
4 it is not possible to sustain this level
- (30) 1 an exception to this  
2 no way to prevent this  
3 alternatives to recycling  
4 environmental concerns beyond emissions
- (31) 1 can help everyone  
2 misses the point  
3 should be the focus of governments  
4 reveals even higher emission levels

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**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.

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## *The Jungle*

In 1904, author Upton Sinclair wrote a novel called *The Jungle* based on his undercover investigation of Chicago's meat-processing industry. The book was an exposé designed to raise public awareness of the plight of laborers facing hazardous workplace environments, exhausting work schedules, and miserable living conditions. Sinclair, an ardent socialist, believed conditions could be improved if his novel inspired the public to demand a government takeover of the industry. However, a small fraction of the book also included descriptions of appalling sanitation in meat-packing plants, including dead rats being turned into sausage and rotten meat being treated with chemicals to conceal the smell. To Sinclair's dismay, when *The Jungle* became an instant bestseller, the furious public ignored his intended message, clamoring instead for legislation that would impose hygiene standards on the meat industry. Sinclair commented bitterly, "I aimed at the public's heart, and by accident I hit it in the stomach."

Sinclair's book even attracted the attention of the nation's president, Theodore Roosevelt. Despite the US Department of Agriculture's insistence that US meat was completely safe, Roosevelt commissioned his own study, which confirmed Sinclair's assertions. Coincidentally, the government had been considering regulating food and drugs before *The Jungle* was published, but the legislation was blocked because of opposition from powerful corporate interests. Roosevelt used the scandal inspired by Sinclair's book to push the bill through Congress, and he also created a second law known as the Federal Meat Inspection Act.

Sinclair was in the vanguard of what is now called "investigative journalism," where writers research and expose social or political problems in order to promote reform. In the early twentieth century, these journalists worked to undermine corporate monopolies and expose corrupt politicians, while also drawing attention to issues such as poverty, unsafe working conditions, and child labor. The success of *The Jungle* inspired others to publish dramatic accounts that pulled back the curtain on corruption, and



which were read avidly by the public.

When a writer named David Graham Phillips published a series of pieces highlighting corruption in the US Senate and implicating some of Roosevelt's political allies, Roosevelt, despite his early support for federal regulations and corporate reform, responded with a speech calling investigative journalists such as Phillips and Sinclair "muckrakers." The term was a reference to a famous literary character who used a tool called a muck rake to clean a filthy floor. The man was offered a priceless crown in exchange for his muck rake, but he was so obsessed with removing the filth on the floor that he was oblivious to the opportunity to better his life. While Roosevelt believed muckraking journalists did shed light on serious issues like the ones in *The Jungle*, he argued that the practice was dangerous because it could create a society where people "neither believe in the truth of the attack, nor in the honesty of the man who is attacked; they grow as suspicious of the accusation as of the offense." Whether Roosevelt's criticism was valid or not, works like *The Jungle* are generally considered to have dealt a significant blow to corruption in the United States.

(32) Upton Sinclair was disappointed by the reaction to *The Jungle* because

- 1 the public insisted that it was actually socialists who were responsible for the problems he described.
- 2 there was widespread outrage not about the treatment of laborers but rather the lack of regulation regarding food processing.
- 3 the meat-processing industry was able to convince the public that the book's descriptions of poor sanitary conditions were not factual.
- 4 he felt that people were focusing on the controversial aspects of his book rather than appreciating it as a work of literature.

(33) What political effect did *The Jungle* have?

- 1 It generated the necessary political will to get laws passed that were designed to improve the safety of the nation's food supply.

- 2 It forced food and drug companies to begin obeying laws that they had previously been allowed to break.
  - 3 It distracted politicians' attention away from important social issues by focusing on corruption in finance and government.
  - 4 It provided journalists with the information they needed to defend Theodore Roosevelt's administration against accusations of corruption.
- (34) What was Theodore Roosevelt's opinion of the people he called "muckrakers"?
- 1 He felt that instead of merely criticizing problems, they should write stories that included their ideas for reforming corrupt institutions.
  - 2 He wanted them to display less political bias when they reported on corruption and wrongdoing in the government.
  - 3 He believed that, while their work could be beneficial, it could also lessen people's trust of both the media and the people it reported on.
  - 4 He thought their attacks on US institutions could lead to overly strict government and business regulations, which would hurt the nation's progress.

## *Negligible Senescence*

Scientists theorize that the deterioration and death of cells as a result of aging is caused by factors such as accumulated damage requiring ever-increasing amounts of energy to repair, or genetic mutations that build up over time through the process of cell division. This generally results in "senescence," a state in which cells are still metabolically active but have lost the power to divide, grow, and repair themselves.

Though it has long been believed that aging inevitably results in a cell's demise, some organisms, such as lobsters, exhibit negligible senescence. With negligible senescence, there is little or no cellular deterioration as the organism ages. In lobsters, this is attributed to an enzyme known as telomerase. When most organisms' cells divide, structures called telomeres, which are found on the ends of chromosomes and which help prevent genetic mutations, become

shortened. High levels of telomerase in lobsters, however, enable their telomeres to be constantly renewed. This allows the telomeres to remain effective in preventing the mutations associated with aging.

Negligible senescence is also seen in bristlecone pines, but appears to result from a different mechanism. Growing in the western United States, bristlecone pine specimens over 4,700 years old have been discovered. Researcher Lieven De Veylder of Ghent University, in Belgium, believes a part of the tree called the meristem contains the secret of its negligible senescence. There, rapid division of stem cells, which have the potential to become any type of cell in the plant, generates new growth. De Veylder has focused on what is called the quiescent center in the meristem, where cell division is greatly inhibited. De Veylder theorizes that “keeping a subpopulation of stem cells that divide only infrequently might be a way to keep a close-to-perfect ‘back-up’ genome.” The ability to maintain a source of cells to take the place of those whose DNA has become corrupted may be the reason that the pollen and seeds of 4,000-year-old bristlecone pines show no more evidence of mutations than those from trees just a few decades old.

Researcher Thomas Bosch of Kiel University, in Germany, has discovered a third mechanism in tiny, soft-bodied river creatures called hydras. Hydras’ stem cells replace themselves at a frenetic pace. The creatures rely on a form of asexual reproduction known as budding to produce genetically identical offspring which begin as an outgrowth and then separate from the parent. This requires stem cells capable of continuous regeneration and appears to have granted their cells the potential for immortality. Realizing that all the various stem cell populations in hydras contain a gene called *FoxO*, Bosch isolated the stem cells and genetically modified them with different forms of the gene. All the stem cell populations reacted in the same way: when *FoxO* was made more potent, division of stem cells increased, and when it was inhibited, not only did stem cell division decrease but the immune system also deteriorated. *FoxO* has also been found in long-lived humans, so Bosch’s study has important implications for humankind.

(35) The author of the passage uses the example of lobsters to show that

1 although cell division slows down substantially as an organism

grows older, the majority of cells in most organisms remain healthy and active.

- 2 although certain enzymes can speed up the rate of cellular mutations, telomerase is unique in that it slows down the rate of cellular division.
- 3 cellular deterioration is only a problem for organisms that tend to have excessively high levels of telomerase in their cells.
- 4 it is not necessarily true that the probability of an organism's cells dying because of cellular deterioration becomes higher as it increases in age.

(36) According to Lieven De Veylder, what could be the reason for negligible senescence in bristlecone pines?

- 1 Certain cells in the tree that are less likely to suffer from mutations, thereby allowing the tree to replace cells that have mutated.
- 2 The ability of the meristem to rapidly isolate cell populations where mutations have occurred in order to stop them from spreading.
- 3 Cellular mutations that help the tree produce pollen and seeds that can survive far longer than those found in other types of trees.
- 4 The fact that cell division occurs everywhere in the tree, which greatly stimulates new growth.

(37) What was suggested by the results of Thomas Bosch's research?

- 1 Stem cells from hydras whose production of *FoxO* genes is inhibited could be used to extend human life expectancy.
- 2 Although the *FoxO* gene inhibits the process of budding, organisms that have large numbers of stem cells can overcome its effects.
- 3 The effects of the *FoxO* gene on the stem cells of hydras vary depending on the strength of each individual hydra's immune system.
- 4 There is a correlation between the levels of the *FoxO* gene in an organism and the degree to which its stem cells reproduce themselves.

## *The Conquest of New France*

The British conquest of the colony of New France — what is today the Canadian province of Quebec — presents a difficult subject for historians, because it can be viewed either as an economic and ideological disaster or as a fortunate intervention that ultimately enabled the French colonists, known as *Canadiens*, to maintain their language and religion under British rule. The colony was obtained by the British in 1763, ending more than a century of French rule. It left the victorious British with the challenge of governing a population of 70,000 colonists who had suffered tremendously during the years of war leading up to the loss, and who retained strong loyalties to the French crown.

Initially, the British attempted to deal with the situation through the Royal Proclamation of 1763, which aimed to forcibly assimilate the *Canadiens* into the new province of Quebec. It abolished the French legal system, attempted reform of the land ownership system, and barred practitioners of Roman Catholicism, the dominant religion among the *Canadiens*, from holding political office. Implementing these sweeping reforms, however, was no easy task. When British settlers failed to flock to the newly available territory in Quebec as had been expected, it became clear that the odds of the British dominating the *Canadiens* numerically were slim. The province's vast size also contributed to the problem, as roughly 85 percent of its inhabitants resided in rural areas beyond government reach.

Concluding that the Royal Proclamation was unenforceable, the British recognized the need for a system of governance that would be practical in a society whose language, religion, and institutions were at variance with other British colonies in the region. This was addressed with the Quebec Act of 1774. Though the British legal system remained in use for criminal law, the French legal code was applied for civil cases. In addition, the traditional French land ownership system was reinstated, and Roman Catholics were permitted to hold elected office.

Following these measures, the *Canadiens* gradually became better integrated with their English-speaking compatriots. The accepted perspective among historians was that the Quebec Act and other policies following the conquest constituted an enlightened approach that had benefited the *Canadiens*, allowing them to maintain their social and cultural identity while still becoming

integrated into the nation as a whole. This upbeat outlook, however, was challenged in the 1960s by a group of historians from the Université de Montréal who became known as the Montreal school.

Though Quebec had begun to industrialize following World War II, its two centuries as an agrarian society proved hard to shrug off. It lagged behind English Canada economically, its people tended to be less educated, and the Catholic Church had a much greater influence socially and politically than in other areas of the country. The Montreal school historians explained this conservatism by asserting that, although New France had a farming economy prior to 1763, an emerging merchant class had been an indispensable part of the society. These individuals, who would have been more commercially oriented than the religious elite, fled back to France after the handover of the colony to the British. In their absence, there was no force to resist the conservatism of the Catholic Church, which rejected the capitalism that prevailed in the rest of Canada. The Montreal school's "decapitation thesis" holds that the British conquest removed the merchant-class "head" from the "body" of Quebec, leaving behind, in the words of historian Ramsay Cook of Toronto's York University, "an agrarian people dominated by an alien government and an alien commercial class."

Another group of historians, from Laval University in Quebec City, known as the Laval school, fiercely opposed the Montreal school. The Laval school asserted that Quebec actually had no commercial class to be wiped out. They argued that it was, in fact, exposure to constitutional government and democracy through the Quebec Act that laid the groundwork for Quebec's transformation into an integral part of Canadian society. The Montreal school's theory, however, has taken a stronger hold on popular opinion.

Historian Jocelyn Létourneau says the British conquest "does not belong primarily to a past that we might wish to study and understand, but, rather, to a present and a future that we might wish to shape and control." According to Létourneau, although the conquest occurred more than two centuries ago, resentment over this pivotal event and the policies enacted in its aftermath galvanized the ongoing Quebec nationalist movement that emerged in the 1960s, and has influenced more recent political controversy over the status of the province in Canada. Many Quebecers have agitated for independence, believing their province was treated unfairly by the federal government

and English Canada. Ideas such as the belief that “decapitation” was responsible for Quebec’s disadvantaged situation have further fueled the independence movement.

(38) The Royal Proclamation of 1763 failed because

- 1 the lack of British colonists and the population distribution patterns of the *Canadiens* in Quebec made it impractical to carry out the necessary reforms.
- 2 the fact that politicians chose to ignore key aspects of it led the *Canadiens* to believe that the new government was hostile toward them.
- 3 although the reforms were intended to appeal to both new British immigrants and the *Canadiens*, each group felt the other was favored.
- 4 measures such as abolishing the French legal system so angered the *Canadiens* that there were threats of rebellion.

(39) What is true of the Quebec Act?

- 1 It made minor compromises between French and British institutions, but it was actually intended to suppress the *Canadiens*’ culture and religion.
- 2 It contained laws and regulations that were much stricter than those that were being applied to people in the nearby British colonies.
- 3 It took into consideration the fact that Quebec’s society was distinct from that of other British colonies and so had to be governed in a different manner.
- 4 It attempted to radically reform Quebec’s institutions and laws so that they would become more like those of the nearby British colonies.

(40) According to the historians of the Montreal school, the conquest of New France

- 1 had a short-term negative impact, but was essential to the colony’s ability to evolve from a traditional agrarian society into a modern industrial one.

- 2 interfered with the colony's economic and social evolution by causing the loss of an element of its population that was essential to its development.
- 3 was carried out to free the *Canadiens* from the harsh rule of France but put them in an even worse situation in the twentieth century.
- 4 represented a mixed blessing because it benefited some elements of society but did so at the expense of the Catholic Church.

(41) Which of the following statements would Jocelyn Létourneau most likely agree with?

- 1 It must be remembered that ideas which had great significance in the 1960s will not necessarily continue to be relevant in the future.
- 2 If Quebec is to be fully integrated into Canadian society, Canadians must realize how much the country has changed in the past 200 years.
- 3 The Canadian government's desire to avoid political controversy regarding Quebec has done enormous damage to the province's culture.
- 4 The way the conquest is interpreted by modern people has an impact on debates about whether Quebec should remain part of Canada.

- 
- 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**

*Can restrictions on freedom of speech ever be justified?*



# リスニング

## Listening Test

There are four parts to this listening test.

|               |                            |                 |
|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Part 1</b> | Dialogues: 1 question each | Multiple-choice |
| <b>Part 2</b> | Passages: 2 questions each | Multiple-choice |
| <b>Part 3</b> | Real-Life: 1 question each | Multiple-choice |
| <b>Part 4</b> | Interview: 2 questions     | Multiple-choice |

※Listen carefully to the instructions.

Part 1 CD 3 1 ~ 11 / MP3 1q\_2017\_1\_1

- No. 1**
- 1 He is planning to leave the company.
  - 2 He is away on business for much of the year.
  - 3 His current project has become complicated.
  - 4 His boss will not extend the deadline.
- No. 2**
- 1 He will be angry.
  - 2 He will not notice.
  - 3 He will overreact.
  - 4 He will be understanding.
- No. 3**
- 1 The declining quality of school meals.
  - 2 The proposal to open a snack shop.
  - 3 The lack of convenient restaurants in the area.
  - 4 The increasing cost of school meals.
- No. 4**
- 1 She may buy an inexpensive used bike.
  - 2 She will check out prices for new bikes.
  - 3 She plans to give her old bike to Dave.
  - 4 She wants her husband to get her a bike.

- No. 5**
- 1 Getting elected is more about publicity than policies.
  - 2 Young people should learn more about politics.
  - 3 The candidates' policies differ greatly.
  - 4 Political ads should be banned.
- No. 6**
- 1 Order from their usual supplier.
  - 2 Change their specifications temporarily.
  - 3 Wait until their regular order arrives.
  - 4 Buy more expensive parts from elsewhere.
- No. 7**
- 1 They are relatively fuel-efficient.
  - 2 They are not environmentally friendly.
  - 3 They are losing their market share.
  - 4 They are still his favorite kind of car.
- No. 8**
- 1 He will have to continue working for the same salary.
  - 2 The company wants to offer him a permanent contract.
  - 3 He needs to make a bigger contribution next year.
  - 4 The company's economic situation is improving.
- No. 9**
- 1 He would rather be sent back to Singapore.
  - 2 He will help finalize the IT product contracts.
  - 3 He thinks Damian Spears is a suitable replacement.
  - 4 He lacks the necessary expertise in IT.
- No. 10**
- 1 Research the public's attitude toward animal enclosures.
  - 2 Boost the zoo's Internet advertising budget.
  - 3 Improve the living environments for large animals.
  - 4 Renovate the reptile house before next summer.

(A)

- No. 11
- 1 Muzak would fail to boost sales in stores.
  - 2 Workers could be distracted by Muzak.
  - 3 Many workplaces were too noisy to play Muzak in.
  - 4 Muzak actually lowered worker morale.
- No. 12
- 1 People believed it was an attempt at mind control.
  - 2 Scientists discovered it did not improve productivity.
  - 3 Employees preferred music with a faster tempo.
  - 4 The government had concerns about its effect on the public.

(B)

- No. 13
- 1 The imaginary company's past profits.
  - 2 The kind of information given to them.
  - 3 The amount of business experience they have.
  - 4 The type of work done by each worker.
- No. 14
- 1 Explain that firing people is often immoral.
  - 2 Teach ethics courses in a more scientific way.
  - 3 Include business ethics in all classes.
  - 4 Ensure students are knowledgeable about societal trends.

(C)

- No. 15
- 1 They moved into areas inhabited by humans.
  - 2 Invasive plants became easier to control.
  - 3 Another predator began consuming elk.
  - 4 The balance of the ecosystem was disrupted.
- No. 16
- 1 Grizzly bears may soon outnumber wolves.
  - 2 The park is no longer keeping track of plant health.
  - 3 Wolves may start to attack other animals.
  - 4 Lower elk numbers may affect grizzly bear numbers.

(D)

- No. 17**
- 1 Money concerns affected their mental capacity.
  - 2 Consuming sugarcane lowered their IQ.
  - 3 Relying on one crop made them poorer.
  - 4 They harvested their crops at inappropriate times.
- No. 18**
- 1 They should be taught by other farmers.
  - 2 They should be made more sophisticated.
  - 3 They should be held after harvesttime.
  - 4 They should be more focused on everyday problems.

(E)

- No. 19**
- 1 Male faculty underestimated female job applicants.
  - 2 The most qualified candidates were often overlooked.
  - 3 Job opportunities have decreased for both sexes.
  - 4 Women were seen as better candidates than men.
- No. 20**
- 1 Gender bias affects women while studying at college.
  - 2 Fewer men want to be employed in academia.
  - 3 The data on women's earnings is disputed.
  - 4 Men do not usually admit to gender bias.

No. 21

(F)

*Situation:* You are at an information session about volunteering at your local community center. You have volunteered there before. You are available on Wednesdays or Saturdays, and you have a car.

*Question:* What should you do?

- 1 Fill out a registration form.
- 2 Submit a copy of your driver's license.
- 3 Set up an orientation with Janet.
- 4 Visit the library website.

No. 22

(G)

*Situation:* You are attending the first day of a college course but have not registered for it. You scored 75 in the preparatory course.

*Question:* What should you do first in order to register?

- 1 Review the online course syllabus.
- 2 Fill out a form online.
- 3 Get a letter from your academic adviser.
- 4 Submit a study plan to the professor.

No. 23

(H)

**Situation:** You are about to leave the hospital after having knee surgery. You took an antibiotic this morning, and it is almost lunchtime now. You feel fine and have no pain.

**Question:** Which medication should you take next?

- 1 A green tablet.
- 2 An orange capsule.
- 3 A white tablet.
- 4 A yellow tablet.

No. 24

(I)

**Situation:** You need to move your bed and sofa to your friend's house for less than \$150. You have a regular driver's license but do not have a car. A truck-rental-company employee leaves the following voice mail.

**Question:** What should you do?

- 1 Rent the utility trailer.
- 2 Rent the light truck.
- 3 Rent the cargo van.
- 4 Request the moving service.

No. 25

(J)

**Situation:** You are taking a week off work. It is 10 p.m. on Thursday, and you listen to this voice mail from a colleague. You will return to the office next Wednesday.

**Question:** What should you do?

- 1 Correct the file and send it back tonight.
- 2 Ask to delay the deadline for the first draft.
- 3 Wait for the printer's draft to be sent by e-mail.
- 4 Take your corrections to the office on Wednesday.

No. 26

- 1 Dealing with reporters who sent in their stories directly.
- 2 Making last-minute changes to the front page.
- 3 Explaining significant global events to domestic readers.
- 4 Keeping up-to-date with all the latest news stories.

No. 27

- 1 It has led to a decline in journalistic standards.
- 2 It has created healthy competition among news services.
- 3 People who do not read online news are at a disadvantage.
- 4 Journalists should use social media more to promote their stories.