

Grade 1

2017-3

一次試験 2018.1.21 実施
二次試験 A日程 2018.2.18 実施
B日程 2018.2.25 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.66～80
一次試験・リスニング p.81～87
二次試験・面接 p.88

* 解答・解説は別冊p.109～160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) The computer company prides itself on the high () of its employees. Its executives go to great lengths to recruit the most skilled candidates.
 1 moniker 2 timidity 3 caliber 4 vulgarity
- (2) The company's decision to switch to a new advertising agency has paid off. Sales of its products are now ().
 1 burgeoning 2 begrudging 3 mollifying 4 meandering
- (3) After their argument, it took some time for the bad feelings between Toby and Fred to fully (). After a few weeks, though, they had forgotten about it.
 1 dissipate 2 inundate 3 enumerate 4 resuscitate
- (4) Many employees disliked the new chairman's () attitude. They felt his unfriendliness and lack of enthusiasm would turn off potential clients.
 1 elated 2 amenable 3 sanguine 4 aloof
- (5) In recent months, the mayor's popularity has been () due to the failure of his economic policies. The public is clearly unhappy with his leadership.
 1 waning 2 flaunting 3 scowling 4 fomenting
- (6) Opinion about the leader of the new religion was divided. Some observers thought he was genuine; others thought he was a () who had gained followers by lying to them.
 1 charlatan 2 wayfarer
 3 visionary 4 hypochondriac
- (7) The two languages showed so many similarities that linguists concluded they are both () of a common root language.
 1 outskirts 2 upstarts 3 outposts 4 offshoots
- (8) Senator Blake's claim that he knew nothing about the illegal payments was () when a journalist obtained an e-mail in which he mentioned receiving them.

- 1 stratified 2 refuted 3 consoled 4 mumbled
- (9) The government ordered a () attack against the newly formed rebel group. It intended to stop the rebellion before it had a chance to become a serious threat.
1 complicit 2 discerning 3 bombastic 4 preemptive
- (10) () temperatures caused delays at airports across the nation, as ice had to be removed from planes before they were able to take off.
1 Frigid 2 Illicit 3 Brazen 4 Haughty
- (11) Because of the () violence in the movie, only people aged 17 or above are allowed to view it in theaters.
1 clairvoyant 2 immaculate 3 explicit 4 idyllic
- (12) An argument over money caused a () between the two sisters. Twenty years passed before they spoke to each other again.
1 gamut 2 rift 3 throng 4 ruse
- (13) For their 25th wedding anniversary, Glen bought his wife a beautiful gold necklace () with rubies and diamonds.
1 dispatched 2 bereaved 3 segregated 4 adorned
- (14) The volcano erupted about 300 years ago, but it has been () ever since. Still, scientists believe it will likely erupt again someday in the future.
1 strenuous 2 dormant 3 tawdry 4 pensive
- (15) Coal mines in the region had been making steady profits for years. However, a () of foreign coal has created too much supply, driving prices down.
1 jab 2 sham 3 glut 4 thud
- (16) Leo's parents () a love of reading in him from a young age. They read him stories frequently and took him to the library to choose books to read on his own.
1 undermined 2 inculcated 3 deflected 4 effaced
- (17) Although some experts claim lengthy prison sentences are the best () against crime, others insist sentencing policies and crime rates are unconnected.
1 riddle 2 deterrent 3 pageant 4 euphoria

- (18) The judge said the lawsuit against the automotive company was (). He noted there was absolutely no evidence the company had done anything wrong.
 1 steadfast 2 inveterate 3 frivolous 4 resplendent
- (19) A: I'm so worried about meeting your parents tonight, Julie. What if they don't like me?
 B: Stop ()! Just relax and be yourself. I'm sure they'll love you.
 1 wading 2 partaking 3 fretting 4 chuckling
- (20) Many experts thought things could not get any worse after the housing market collapsed, but it turned out to be just a () to the larger economic disaster that was to follow.
 1 precursor 2 perusal 3 predilection 4 persecution
- (21) Sharon's analysis of Shakespeare's *Hamlet* was so () that her professor gave her essay an A+. He told her he had never had a student who understood the play as thoroughly as she did.
 1 astute 2 placid 3 stifling 4 polarizing
- (22) A: Drew, () on the gas a little! You're driving way too fast!
 B: Oh, sorry. I wasn't paying attention to my speed.
 1 skim off 2 chip in 3 act out 4 ease up
- (23) During his many years in office, Governor Rodriguez has managed to () scandals that would have ended the career of most politicians.
 1 tip off 2 ride out 3 spout off 4 stake out
- (24) The manager was told to cut his staff by 30 percent to reduce labor costs, so he spent the next few weeks () the least-capable employees.
 1 weeding out 2 trailing off
 3 ramping up 4 striking up
- (25) The boy waited for the school bus for 20 minutes before it finally () him that it was Saturday and he did not have to go to school.
 1 dawned on 2 zipped by
 3 muscled into 4 staved off

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.

Hannah Arendt and Adolf Eichmann

In 1960, Israel sent government agents to Argentina to capture an accused German war criminal named Adolf Eichmann. Eichmann had overseen the deportation of Hungary's Jewish population to Nazi death camps during World War II and had subsequently gone into hiding. He was brought to Israel, where he was tried and executed for his crimes. Political philosopher Hannah Arendt, who attended Eichmann's trial, was shocked by the fact that he (26). The Nazis, who killed millions of Jews in the Holocaust, are generally considered to have been sadists who delighted in human suffering. But in her controversial book *Eichmann in Jerusalem*, Arendt casts Eichmann in a different, and perhaps even more disturbing, light, portraying him as an unremarkable bureaucrat. During the hearings, she did not hear him express the hostile sentiment toward Jews she had expected. In stark contrast to the conception of Nazis committing atrocities out of pure malice, he claimed repeatedly that he had been compelled to obey the extermination orders.

Witnessing Eichmann's statements and attitude at the trial, Arendt concluded that he embodied the "banality of evil." That is, even though he had sent millions of people to their deaths, he had not been motivated by hatred or homicidal tendencies but rather by an all-too-common problem — unquestioning obedience. This led many people to believe that Arendt (27). Her conclusion — that "most evil is done by people who never make up their minds to be good or evil" — was not readily accepted by a world still reeling from the Holocaust. She was seen as failing to perceive Eichmann's hatred of Jews and minimizing the horror of his actions.

Political studies professor Roger Berkowitz of Bard College, in New York, disagrees with Arendt's detractors. He believes she saw Eichmann for what he was: a devoted Nazi who strove to carry out his orders with maximum efficiency out of dedication to his leader's ideology. It was not that Eichmann (28). Rather, Berkowitz says, Arendt thought that Eichmann — who admitted that watching executions troubled him — "justified the evil he knowingly committed

as a heroic burden demanded by his idealism.” Ultimately, he was willing to act against his conscience for what he thought was a higher good.

- (26) 1 seemed like an ordinary person
2 remembered little of what he had done
3 had escaped capture for so long
4 refused to defend himself
- (27) 1 had exaggerated Eichmann’s role
2 was concealing her true opinion
3 had been mistaken about Eichmann
4 was contradicting herself
- (28) 1 prioritized his duty as a Nazi
2 lacked moral principles
3 understood what he had done
4 expected a more severe punishment

Napoleon Chagnon and the Yanomami

During the 1960s, anthropologist Napoleon Chagnon began studying the Yanomami, one of around 400 indigenous tribes living in the Amazon rain forest. The Amazonian peoples were generally perceived as noble, romantic figures living harmoniously in a land of plenty—a view reinforced by the growing popularity of cultural materialism within the field of anthropology. According to this theory, material concerns, such as struggles over the acquisition of critical resources, are the seed of human conflict. Researching Yanomami genealogies, however, Chagnon found that male reproductive rates correlated strongly with violence and victory in warfare. He also noted astronomically high homicide rates in Yanomami society. Given that the tribe faced no scarcity of essentials such as food or land, he concluded that cultural materialism (29).

In one paper, Chagnon presented data revealing that *unokais*—Yanomami men who have taken someone’s life—had three times

as many offspring as non-*unokais*. Chagnon claimed the prestige conferred on *unokais* afforded them greater opportunity to produce offspring. Some anthropologists interpreted this as evidence that violence has a genetic basis resulting from natural selection. In truth, however, a significant percentage of *unokais* had gained the title after placing curses that had supposedly killed their enemies, or after having shot arrows into corpses during raids. Chagnon's critics argued that he had conflated actual murder with spiritual and cultural practices that merely expressed aggression. These critics insisted that *unokais* (30) natural selection has given the Yanomami a tendency toward fierceness.

Chagnon's research is frequently cited to support the argument that the Yanomami (31). Their allegedly high murder rates and propensity for making war, claim researchers such as Steven Pinker of Harvard University, demonstrate the violent tendencies of people existing in a state of nature. However, the Yanomami had in fact had direct and indirect contact with Western civilization for decades before Chagnon even arrived on the scene. Further, Chagnon himself has been accused of inciting violence among the Yanomami by giving them gifts such as machetes and knives. Critics therefore note the folly of using the Yanomami as stand-ins for the hunter-gatherers who preceded mankind's agricultural revolution.

- (29) 1 was present throughout the region
 2 was evident only in Yanomami religion
 3 applied to all existing cultures
 4 could not explain Yanomami behavior
- (30) 1 were not evidence that
 2 themselves were not aware that
 3 had gained their status because
 4 could provide a hint as to why
- (31) 1 have benefited from being left alone
 2 are representative of early human societies
 3 have been deceiving outsiders
 4 would like to become more peaceful

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 Hidden Life of Plants

Examine nearly any wild plant and you will find its roots are intertwined with long, threadlike fungal bodies. These extensive, interconnected systems of fungal filaments and plant roots, called mycorrhizae, benefit both the plant and the fungus. While plant roots are themselves capable of nutrient absorption, the microscopic fungal filaments are able to grow where larger plant roots cannot, which enables them to utilize every available millimeter of soil. The greater total surface area available means the fungal strands can absorb a greater percentage of the nutrients in a given area of soil, such as nitrogen and phosphorus, and transfer them to the plants through the mycorrhizal connections. In an apparent exchange, the plant transfers the sugars it produces through photosynthesis to the fungus.

Mycorrhizae can also link numerous plants of varying species. This was unknown until 1997, when Suzanne Simard, an ecologist at the University of British Columbia, in Canada, conducted an experiment in which she exposed birch trees to a gas called carbon-14 and fir trees in the same grove to a different gas, carbon-13. The birch and fir trees absorbed the carbon through photosynthesis, producing sugars that contained carbon-14 and -13, respectively, and sent them down to their root systems. When Simard measured the trees' carbon levels a few hours later, she found the leaves of the birch trees contained measurable concentrations of carbon-13 and the leaves of the fir trees contained measurable — and even greater — concentrations of carbon-14. The experiment was conducted in summer, and the leafy birch trees were providing more carbon to the evergreen fir trees than they were getting back from them. Further experiments, however, revealed that in winter, when the birches had lost their leaves, the situation was reversed. Simard concluded that the trees were sustaining each other via the mycorrhizal network, depending on their production capacity and mutual needs throughout the year.

Subsequent researchers, such as Ren Sen Zeng of Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, in China, have made equally amazing discoveries. Zeng worked with pairs of tomato plants,

allowing some pairs to form mycorrhizal links, while preventing their formation in others. He then infected one member of each pair with a disease called early blight. When he subsequently attempted to infect the other plant in each pair, those with mycorrhizae were far more likely to resist the blight, and the ones that did become infected exhibited less severe symptoms. Thanks to these networks, Zeng says, “tomato plants can ‘eavesdrop’ on defense responses” of their neighbors. Research by other scientists has indicated that mycorrhizae may also be manipulated to help plants cope with pests such as aphids, which consume plants and transmit viruses among them. The presence of aphids on one plant generates a heightened immune response in neighbors connected to it by mycorrhizae. The linked plants also produce chemicals which attract insects that prey on aphids. This adds weight to the supposition that groups of connected plants could be protected by exposing one of them to an infectious threat. While the mysteries of mycorrhizae are still being unraveled, the idea that plants communicate and share resources through them is transforming scientists’ understanding of biology.

(32) What is one way in which mycorrhizae benefit plants?

- 1 They alter the composition of the surrounding soil so that it produces more necessary nutrients, such as nitrogen and phosphorus.
- 2 They speed up the process of photosynthesis by increasing the rate at which nutrients travel between the linked plants.
- 3 They allow for more efficient intake of nutrients from soil than plants could achieve by means of their roots alone.
- 4 They enable plants to recycle nutrients that would otherwise be lost, by passing them on to various fungi growing in their area.

(33) Suzanne Simard’s experiments on birch and fir trees indicated that

- 1 although both species rely on mycorrhizae to obtain carbon, birch trees are more dependent on them throughout the year.
- 2 because their lack of leaves weakens their mycorrhizal connections, fir trees are more affected by harmful gases in the environment than birch trees are.
- 3 trees of different species can take advantage of mycorrhizal

- connections to exchange nutrients that one species may be lacking in a certain season.
- 4 the degree to which mycorrhizae are able to provide nutrients to trees varies depending on how much the trees contribute to the mycorrhizae's survival.
- (34) Experiments conducted on plants by Ren Sen Zeng and others suggest that
- 1 mycorrhizal networks tend to respond more aggressively to infection with disease than they do to attacks by pests.
 - 2 prevention of diseases such as early blight is likely to be more successful when plants are not linked by a mycorrhizal network.
 - 3 although mycorrhizal networks have shown the ability to protect tomato plants from disease, they can attract harmful pests in other species.
 - 4 sacrificing one plant by allowing pests or disease to attack it may actually boost the overall resistance of the other plants in a mycorrhizal network.

The Fermi Paradox

Given the estimated 40 billion Earth-like planets that exist in habitable zones around the stars in the Milky Way Galaxy, there must have been trillions of chances for intelligent life to develop during the enormous timespan of the galaxy's existence. Mathematically speaking, therefore, the rise of numerous extraterrestrial civilizations is practically inevitable. And if this is so, then no matter how many millennia interstellar travel takes, the galaxy's vast timescale makes it practically inconceivable that a technologically advanced civilization would not have arisen and colonized it. Despite decades of probing the known reaches of the Milky Way with advanced detection instruments such as radio telescopes, however, scientists have yet to discover evidence of alien civilizations. This apparent contradiction is known as the Fermi paradox.

One possible explanation is based on the work of Russian astrophysicist Nikolai Kardashev. He observed that energy consumption increases in accordance with the development of a civilization, leading him to theorize that extraterrestrial civilizations could be

divided into three classes. Type 1 civilizations are those capable of harnessing all the energy that reaches their planet from the star it orbits, Type 2 can harness all the energy of the star, and Type 3 can harness energy throughout the galaxy they inhabit. Based on the size and age of the universe, there should be numerous Type 2 and 3 civilizations, and any feat of engineering that altered the energy output of a star or galaxy would be highly apparent, even millions of light years away on Earth. The complete lack of such evidence has led some scientists to theorize about the existence of a phenomenon that could explain the Fermi paradox. Called the “great filter,” this could be something—an unintended development or event, perhaps—that prevents civilizations from enduring throughout the time needed to become Type 2 and 3 civilizations. Physicist Brian Cox of the University of Manchester, in Britain, believes that perhaps “the growth of science and engineering inevitably outstrips the development of political expertise, leading to disaster.”

A less pessimistic, yet more humbling, explanation is that Earth is in a sort of “wildlife reserve,” isolated by alien civilizations that are concealing their presence. Known as the “zoo hypothesis,” this holds that the right of civilizations to develop independently is regarded with reverence throughout the galaxy. The universe’s vast timescale means there should certainly be civilizations that have had a head start of many eons over others, and contact with such beings would inevitably result in their culture and technology coming to guide or dominate that of a less advanced civilization. Preventing premature contact would minimize the loss of diversity among the galaxy’s civilizations. Of course, this explanation could only be possible if there were numerous alien civilizations in the galaxy. Were there just a few isolated ones, there would be no uniform set of rules among them regarding the initiation of contact, and random contact would likely occur. If, however, communication among many highly advanced civilizations led to some form of established consensus, such as a required level of technology that a civilization had to achieve before it would be contacted, diversity could be ensured.

(35) The Fermi paradox refers to the idea that

- 1 although life must have developed elsewhere in the Milky Way Galaxy, the chances of intelligent life having developed are extremely low.

- 2 calculations about the chances of intelligent life evolving based on the scale of the Milky Way Galaxy contradict calculations based on other galaxies.
- 3 the distances between stars in the Milky Way Galaxy mean that even if intelligent life were found, communication with such beings would be impossible.
- 4 there are no signs of intelligent life in the rest of the Milky Way Galaxy despite the fact that its scale indicates that there should be.

(36) What does Brian Cox's statement imply in the context of the passage?

- 1 The technology of any civilization that could reach Type 2 or 3 status would enable it to easily hide its existence from civilizations on other planets.
- 2 Nikolai Kardashev's criteria for categorizing alien civilizations' technological development overemphasize levels of energy consumption.
- 3 The vast differences in technology among Type 1, 2, and 3 civilizations mean the more advanced ones would gain little from contacting the others.
- 4 It may be impossible for civilizations to develop to a degree where their energy consumption is high enough to be detected at interstellar distances.

(37) What assumption does the "zoo hypothesis" rest on?

- 1 Advanced civilizations are likely to use their technology to observe other advanced civilizations in the galaxy to learn from their development.
- 2 There are a large number of advanced civilizations in the galaxy that share a policy regarding contact with less developed ones.
- 3 If there were only a few isolated civilizations in the galaxy, they would likely feel vulnerable and so would avoid making any outside contact.
- 4 A large degree of diversity among life in the galaxy would mean many civilizations have the potential to do harm to one another.

The Electoral College

After America's successful revolution against Britain ended in 1783, the new nation's Founding Fathers set about determining how it would be governed. A democratically elected group of lawmakers — the US Congress, composed of legislators chosen by the people of their state — was established to represent the people. But the Founding Fathers faced a dilemma when it came to the method of selecting the president. One option was to have Congress vote to choose the country's leader. A fundamental part of American democracy, however, is the separation of powers between Congress, the president, and the courts. To ensure that the nation's chief executive would not be subject to manipulation by political factions in Congress, some of the Founding Fathers advocated determining the president based on a popular vote.

While inarguably democratic, this system also presented obstacles. The revolution had united 13 formerly independent colonies, but geographical barriers, limitations imposed by the eighteenth-century communication system, and variations in local customs still separated the new states. It would be a formidable task to find a candidate capable of obtaining a political majority across such widely contrasting regions.

In the end, the Founding Fathers settled on a compromise between a congressional vote and direct election by the people. Known as the Electoral College, it is made up of representatives known as electors, who cast votes for the president based on the popular vote in their state. Each state receives one elector for each of its members in the House of Representatives, whose number is based on the state's population. It also receives one elector for each of its senators. Because every state, regardless of population, has two senators, this means voters in states with smaller populations have proportionately greater influence than those in more heavily populated ones. Critics of the system say this violates the fundamental democratic principle of "one person, one vote."

The Electoral College's defenders argue that this feature gives rural citizens a degree of influence that would be lost in a system based on direct popular vote. Furthermore, they claim it contributes to national cohesiveness in a country composed of regions that differ enormously in terms of culture, degree of urbanization, and population. According to William C. Kimberling of the Federal

Election Commission, since no single region contains the absolute majority of electoral votes required to elect a president, the Electoral College requires candidates to “pull together coalitions of states and regions rather than to exacerbate regional differences.”

Others, however, contend the Electoral College is deeply flawed. Forty-eight of the fifty states use the “winner-take-all” method, in which all of the state’s votes in the Electoral College are assigned to the candidate who won the most popular votes in the state, even if the margin was very narrow. Statistics show that candidates tend to maintain an almost constant campaign presence in states where the race is close and they have an opportunity to persuade undecided voters. Focusing on issues that may sway just a tiny fraction of the popular vote can yield all the Electoral College votes in these hotly contested states. This means issues in states where a candidate is predicted to win or lose by a wide margin become less of a priority for the candidates. Critics of the system would prefer to allocate electors’ votes in proportion to the number of popular votes each candidate received in the state, as this would encourage candidates to broaden their focus when trying to appeal to voters.

Many US citizens seem to share these concerns, with recent polls showing that some 63 percent favor eliminating the Electoral College. A formidable obstacle stands in their way, however: the Constitution of the United States. An amendment to eliminate the Electoral College would require a two-thirds majority in Congress, as well as the agreement of 38 states. To accomplish this, less populous states would have to sign on to a change that would reduce their political clout, which seems highly unlikely.

The Constitution, however, is vague about how electors’ votes are to be assigned to candidates. A proposed law called the National Popular Vote Interstate Compact (NPVIC) is designed to take advantage of this loophole to turn the Electoral College into a mere rubber stamp without necessitating a constitutional amendment. It would require states to pledge all of their electors to the candidate who wins the nationwide popular vote, regardless of the outcome of the popular vote in the state itself.

Of course, no state wants to pledge all its electors to the winner of the national popular vote if other states are not doing the same. Therefore, the law is designed to become effective only when enough

states have signed on to constitute a majority in the Electoral College, which amounts to 270 electors. So far, 10 states have signed on, and the current total of electors is 165. If enough states join to bring 105 additional electors, the NPVIC will come into force, altering the way Americans choose their president.

(38) What is one reason the Founding Fathers decided that the Electoral College should choose the president?

- 1 Having the president be elected by Congress was not considered practical because the courts would not be included in the decision.
- 2 The possibility of Congress influencing the president made it necessary to shift the decision to other representatives.
- 3 Entrusting the election of the president to people who had never voted in democratic elections was felt to be risky because the country was so new.
- 4 Each state had a fundamentally different view of how the democratic process should be handled, so there was some opposition to a popular vote.

(39) In the context of the passage, William C. Kimberling's statement indicates that the Electoral College

- 1 helps create unity among the American people by compelling candidates to obtain popular support throughout the nation.
- 2 has caused rural groups to organize themselves so their interests will be recognized not just locally but in all of the nation's regions.
- 3 allows candidates who represent states with smaller populations to compete equally with those from states with a greater number of voters.
- 4 would be more efficient if a president could be elected by gaining all the electoral votes from the states in any one region.

(40) According to critics, what is one problem with the Electoral College?

- 1 Because candidates visit states with a large number of electors far more often, issues important to small states are rarely discussed during campaigns.
- 2 It is rare for candidates to have a clear majority of voters in any one state, so it is hard to gain the number of electors needed to become president.
- 3 Because all electors' votes in most states are cast for the same candidate, campaigns focus less on states where the outcome is relatively certain.
- 4 People are concerned about a range of political issues, so it is difficult to select electors who reflect the exact values of the candidates.

(41) The National Popular Vote Interstate Compact is intended to

- 1 utilize an ambiguity in the Constitution to reflect the voting preferences of the nation as a whole while still preserving the Electoral College.
- 2 allow electors to vote for the winner of their state's popular vote as opposed to the winner of the national popular vote.
- 3 alter the way the Electoral College works by revising the number of each state's electors to more accurately reflect their populations.
- 4 convince states that previously opposed a constitutional amendment to eliminate the Electoral College to now support the amendment.

-
- 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 Japan rethink its relationship with the United States?

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 2 1 ~ 11 / MP3 1q_2017_3_1

- No. 1**
- 1 Her pay is lower than before.
 - 2 She may be fired.
 - 3 Her schedule is unpredictable.
 - 4 She is overworked.
- No. 2**
- 1 Renting is a waste of money.
 - 2 The man should demand a raise.
 - 3 Keeping a car is too expensive.
 - 4 The man should save more money.
- No. 3**
- 1 Apologize to the clients.
 - 2 Reorganize the delivery system.
 - 3 Go to the warehouse again.
 - 4 Redirect the delivery of copy paper.
- No. 4**
- 1 The store does not allow exchanges.
 - 2 She could not get a full refund.
 - 3 Her store credit has run out.
 - 4 The return period is over.

- No. 5**
- 1 She will probably talk too much.
 - 2 She might not get enough work done.
 - 3 She was not as nervous as she seemed.
 - 4 She is a good candidate for the job.
- No. 6**
- 1 Turner's views are hard to understand.
 - 2 The candidates are equally bad.
 - 3 Her main concern is the war.
 - 4 She will vote for Green.
- No. 7**
- 1 Ask the volleyball team to visit Miranda.
 - 2 Go with Miranda to see the doctor.
 - 3 Try to find a way to cheer Miranda up.
 - 4 Help Miranda with some exercises.
- No. 8**
- 1 She may stop buying organic food.
 - 2 She has reduced her shopping budget.
 - 3 She is committed to helping the environment.
 - 4 She has found a cheaper organic-food store.
- No. 9**
- 1 He sent the e-mail after the closure had been finalized.
 - 2 He failed to inform everyone regarding a major decision.
 - 3 He asked for support from the wrong department.
 - 4 He revealed information that she wanted kept secret.
- No. 10**
- 1 Counseling services will no longer be offered.
 - 2 Study-abroad preparation programs will be canceled.
 - 3 Advisers will try to spend more time with each student.
 - 4 Individual counseling will replace group counseling.

(A)

- No. 11
- 1 Simulate possible future atmospheric conditions.
 - 2 Increase production of staple crops.
 - 3 Replace minerals in agricultural land.
 - 4 Prevent pests from attacking crops.

- No. 12
- 1 Reduce reliance on genetically modified crops.
 - 2 Increase the nutritional value of certain crops.
 - 3 Develop crops that require less water.
 - 4 Grow crops that are more resistant to heat.

(B)

- No. 13
- 1 Vaccines are too dangerous to be used.
 - 2 Lower concentrations make medicines more powerful.
 - 3 Illnesses are not caused by viruses in the body.
 - 4 Most substances used in mainstream medicine are harmful.

- No. 14
- 1 It is sometimes used in place of effective treatments.
 - 2 It has been shown to cause certain conditions.
 - 3 The substances it uses are illegal.
 - 4 Overdoses have become a serious problem.

(C)

- No. 15**
- 1 They were created by NASA.
 - 2 They have proved to be too expensive to keep updated.
 - 3 They are less precise than maps of some planets.
 - 4 They show similar geological features to Venus's.

- No. 16**
- 1 It is considerably more accurate than sonar.
 - 2 It can detect valuable natural resources.
 - 3 It is less dangerous than traditional methods.
 - 4 It can record physical variations on an ocean's surface.

(D)

- No. 17**
- 1 The most common drugs were undetectable.
 - 2 Some countries refused to accept the ban.
 - 3 Only large organizations could conduct the drug tests.
 - 4 Testing was not used to enforce the ban.

- No. 18**
- 1 Scientists wanted to keep its development secret.
 - 2 Most sports organizations have already approved it.
 - 3 It detects drugs already broken down by the body.
 - 4 It takes less time to administer than earlier tests.

(E)

- No. 19**
- 1 Stop frogs from spreading disease to other amphibians.
 - 2 Bring attention to the disappearance of frogs.
 - 3 Compare the behavior of frogs and other amphibians.
 - 4 Move some rare frogs to new habitats.

- No. 20**
- 1 By hosting organisms that prevent fungal diseases.
 - 2 By avoiding interaction with other amphibians.
 - 3 By changing their breeding habits.
 - 4 By adapting their diets.

No. 21

(F)

Situation: You are planning a cycling trip in France. You want the cheapest option that lets you visit wineries. You want to avoid challenging hills. A tour company representative tells you the following.

Question: Which option should you choose?

- 1 Loire Valley Adventure.
- 2 Burgundy Bike Tour.
- 3 Lyon Unlimited.
- 4 Pedal Power.

No. 22

(G)

Situation: You returned from a golfing vacation three days ago. This morning, you discovered that two of your clubs were damaged in transit. You call the airline and are told the following.

Question: What should you do first?

- 1 Submit a claim to the airline.
- 2 Contact the baggage department.
- 3 Submit a receipt for expenses.
- 4 Contact a travel insurance company.

(H)

No. 23

Situation: You are a freelance business consultant. Your availability is limited until June, when you can take on a part-time commitment. You receive the following voice mail on April 2.

Question: What can you do to help Brent?

- 1 Serve as the project's lead consultant.
- 2 Become the implementation adviser.
- 3 Help put together a list of possible candidates.
- 4 Offer feedback on the project's progress.

(I)

No. 24

Situation: You have an adult cat, and you just got a kitten at the local animal shelter. The shelter's veterinarian is giving you some advice.

Question: What should you do at first?

- 1 Keep the cats away from each other.
- 2 Get some toys for the cats to share.
- 3 Allow the kitten to explore the house.
- 4 Put up a barrier in the cats' room.

(J)

No. 25

Situation: You are a graduate student who is submitting a paper to *Sociology Journal*. The deadline is April. Your professor leaves a voice mail.

Question: What should you do to meet the deadline?

- 1 Get more people to take part in the survey.
- 2 Work on your analysis and conclusions.
- 3 Add some new survey questions.
- 4 Write a paper on a more current topic.

No. 26

- 1 It was poorly managed until Elizabeth joined and reorganized it.
- 2 The watershed's purpose was not clearly explained to local residents.
- 3 It was set up to resolve conflicts between groups with different interests.
- 4 Logging companies were reluctant to join as they felt they would be treated unfairly.

No. 27

- 1 Changing farmers' behavior has helped to reduce sediment levels in streams.
- 2 Reducing water pollution from industry is one area where progress has been made.
- 3 Cutting down a lot of forest can lead to an increase in water temperature.
- 4 Releasing baby salmon into streams has boosted the population.