

準 1 級

2018年度第 2 回

一次試験 2018.10.7実施

二次試験 A日程 2018.11.4実施

B日程 2018.11.11実施

一次試験・筆記(90分)

pp.34～49

一次試験・リスニング(約29分)

pp.50～55
CD青-1～26

二次試験・面接(約8分)

pp.56～59

※解答一覧は別冊p.3

※解答と解説は別冊pp.4～46

※別冊の巻末についている解答用マークシートを使いましょう。

合格スコア

●一次試験…1792

(満点2250/リーディング750, リスニング750, ライティング750)

●二次試験…512(満点750/スピーキング750)

◎一次試驗・筆記

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 () of today’s training course is to teach you how to operate all of the machines safely,” said the manager. “This will help reduce the number of accidents in the factory.”
1 incidence 2 sanction 3 objective 4 occupancy
- (2) Consumers should be aware that the rates some companies advertise for their services can be (). Various additional charges often have to be paid.
1 gratifying 2 misleading 3 attentive 4 defective
- (3) Before the couple () on their three-day hike in the wilderness, they made sure they had enough food and water.
1 fastened 2 embarked 3 dictated 4 applauded
- (4) The drivers of the two cars disagreed about how the accident occurred, so the police officer questioned some () at the scene to find out what really happened.
1 pioneers 2 innovators 3 bystanders 4 successors
- (5) **A:** Great news! I heard Farouk will be promoted to chief accounting officer.
B: Let’s not celebrate yet. The board’s decision is still ().
1 smudging 2 consenting 3 receding 4 pending
- (6) After the general surrounded the city with his troops, he demanded the () surrender of the enemy.
1 unconditional 2 deceptive 3 unfaithful 4 primitive

- (7) Raw vegetables are more difficult to () than cooked ones. It is much easier for the body to process cooked foods.
1 digest 2 inspire 3 thrust 4 smash
- (8) Lena was () thinner when she returned from her year abroad. In fact, many of her friends said they did not recognize her at first.
1 briefly 2 doubtfully 3 cautiously 4 notably
- (9) The official was jailed for (). He had accepted money from manufacturing companies in exchange for covering up their illegal dumping of chemical waste.
1 misery 2 bribery 3 artistry 4 irony
- (10) Roy hated the idea of selling his guitar. However, he needed the money, so he eventually overcame his () and put an advertisement in the newspaper.
1 projection 2 petition 3 reluctance 4 abundance
- (11) **A:** Tom, it was really () of you not to offer Stan a ride after the game. He had to walk three kilometers to get home!
B: Sorry. I thought he would have asked if he wanted a ride.
1 inconsiderate 2 fundamental 3 generic 4 plentiful
- (12) The forest () of many animals is being destroyed by logging companies. Environmentalists fear these animals will soon have nowhere to live.
1 dose 2 riot 3 blockade 4 habitat
- (13) Leaders in both countries hope the newly signed peace () will not be broken. No one wants the fighting to carry on any longer.
1 creek 2 accord 3 venue 4 estate

- (14) **A:** I can't believe how () Chris is.
B: Yes, once he decides he wants to do something a certain way, he won't listen to any suggestions or advice.
1 blissful **2** witty **3** stubborn **4** damp
- (15) Liz is finding it tough to follow her diet. She constantly () chocolate and cannot stop eating it between meals.
1 pierces **2** craves **3** endorses **4** comprises
- (16) **A:** I always like to take a () around the block before bed.
B: Really? If I do anything active at night, even a short walk like that, I can't get to sleep.
1 sanctuary **2** gasp **3** revelation **4** stroll
- (17) Our coach's () words after we lost the game motivated us. She said she knew we were very capable and would do better next time.
1 vain **2** uplifting **3** awkward **4** tasteless
- (18) **A:** Before I invest in your new company, I'd like you to () the help of an outside expert to guide you for the first few months.
B: That seems reasonable. I know a consultant who can help us.
1 sprint **2** enlist **3** drift **4** curse
- (19) Banks will usually only () loans for people who have good financial histories. If you have had money troubles, it is unlikely they will loan you any money.
1 tame **2** penetrate **3** despise **4** authorize
- (20) The athlete hired a lawyer to fight the () that he had used illegal drugs. He said the charges made against him were false.
1 inclination **2** predator **3** allegation **4** ascent

- (21) The house fire quickly spread to nearby buildings and was still burning hours after firefighters arrived. Viewers watching the scene () on television could not believe the damage.
1 eject 2 twist 3 unfold 4 confer
- (22) Justine was angry at her husband for losing money in the stock market, but he said it was not his fault as he had () the advice of his trusted financial adviser.
1 acted on 2 fixed up 3 thrown off 4 cleaned out
- (23) Raphael avoids reading film reviews because they often () the movie's ending. He thinks there is no point in watching a movie if you already know what happens.
1 grow on 2 hold off 3 give away 4 fall for
- (24) The courtroom is usually almost empty, but when a famous gang leader () the judge, it was full of reporters and curious people.
1 lifted off 2 ruled out 3 came before 4 held over
- (25) Marsha is extremely busy with her job, but she always makes sure to () time for her children in the evening.
1 roll up 2 stay off 3 miss out 4 set aside

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.

Airplanes and Germs

The threat of germ exposure is a common concern among airline passengers. Recent research by microbiologist Kiril Vaglenov of Auburn University suggests that (26). In the study, two disease-causing bacteria—a type of *E. Coli* and a type of *Staphylococcus aureus* known as MRSA—were put onto various surfaces found in airplanes, including an armrest and a seat-back pocket. Vaglenov then measured how long the bacteria would survive under environmental conditions typically found on airplanes. Both survived for extended periods: MRSA for up to one week, and *E. Coli* for up to four days. The results suggest that, given the growth of air travel, infectious diseases could spread more widely. (27), Vaglenov argues, airlines should look for more effective cleaning strategies and materials.

In a separate study, Ashok Srinivasan, a computer science professor at Florida State University, investigated the spread of germs among airline passengers during boarding. The present boarding system usually involves grouping passengers into three or more zones based on seat location. This greatly increases the amount of time passengers spend in extremely close contact while waiting to board and get into their seats, increasing the likelihood of germs spreading. Through computer modeling, Srinivasan found it would be preferable to operate a two-zone system, with the plane divided in half lengthwise. Passengers in each zone would be allowed to board at random. Srinivasan says this would result in people being “less likely to spend extended periods of time close to each other.” That would mean that, although the proposed system would be more time-consuming overall, (28).

- (26) 1 germs die quickly on most surfaces
2 passengers are right to be worried
3 airplane environments weaken certain germs
4 passengers are largely to blame
- (27) 1 Despite this
2 Alternatively
3 Otherwise
4 Consequently
- (28) 1 it would create a safer environment
2 arguments between passengers would decrease
3 it would allow more time for cleaning
4 passengers would be grouped into more zones

Young People and Sports

Many athletes considering a career in professional sports start preparing from a young age, but young people in the United States now appear to be specializing in one sport earlier and earlier. A recent survey by doctors at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital found current high school students began specializing in their chosen sport at around age 13, whereas current college students and professionals started at around age 15. Over three-quarters of the high school athletes surveyed were of the opinion that early specialization results in better performance. This view (**29**) professional athletes. Out of the 1,731 pros polled in the study, a mere one-fifth said they would want their own children to specialize in one sport.

The trend to specialize early (**30**). A study led by Dr. Drew Watson of the University of Wisconsin-Madison examined 49 female soccer players between the ages of 13 and 18. Some of the girls played various sports, while the others had chosen to play only soccer. Despite both groups getting just over eight hours of sleep, the girls who played multiple sports reported higher-quality sleep, better mood, lower stress, and less fatigue and soreness than the girls who played only soccer. (**31**), a study led by sports-medicine researcher Timothy McGuine found that specializing in just one sport increased high school athletes' chances of suffering a sports-related injury by around 50 percent. It therefore seems that teenage athletes' physical and mental health benefit when they play a range of sports.

- (29) 1 was less likely to be held by
2 seems to be increasing among
3 has been widely encouraged by
4 has led to criticism of
- (30) 1 is not seen with every sport
2 could actually be harmful
3 is based on evidence of its benefits
4 could be slightly exaggerated
- (31) 1 Instead
2 For one thing
3 Similarly
4 Regardless

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.

Medical Volontourism

“Medical volontourism” allows medical professionals to combine vacations with volunteer work—for example, performing surgeries and administering vaccines in developing countries. In recent years, thanks to specialist travel agencies, growing numbers of premedical students and nonprofessionals are also showing up to provide medical care in underserved communities. Though these trips often cost as much as stays at luxury resorts, they offer opportunities to visit exotic locations and, for some, to gain praise on social media websites for providing aid to people who live in poverty.

The growth of medical volontourism has drawn concern, however, with critics saying the care provided can be poor, and that it often harms local healthcare systems. Untrained volunteers are frequently assigned tasks such as delivering babies—a mismatch dangerous to both the mother and the child. Offering free care can also hurt healthcare providers in the local community who rely on patient fees to continue their work. People may postpone care until the next volunteers arrive, or refuse to pay for affordable care at their community hospital because volunteers are providing it for free. Even when volunteer projects are staffed by medical professionals, they can endanger local economies and lead to dependency.

Medical student Lexy Adams, who has volunteered several times, says to improve healthcare in the developing world, “we need to focus on systems-building and medical education in underserved countries.” That is, instead of focusing on short-term efforts, foreign healthcare volunteers could teach best practices to their local counterparts and develop ongoing collaborations that would allow for follow-up. Another issue is that only qualified individuals with real skills should be traveling to poor areas to provide medical care. Local people should not be viewed as opportunities for unqualified tourists to play at being

medical professionals, or as “practice dummies” for doctors learning complex procedures. Limiting volunteer openings to qualified professionals may disappoint idealistic travelers, but it would ensure that medical volunteers provide real value to developing nations.

- (32) According to the author of the passage, the participants in “medical voluntourism”
- 1 are attracted to it because such vacations are cheaper than staying at expensive resorts in developing nations.
 - 2 are recruited through social media websites that specialize in matching qualified professionals with communities in need.
 - 3 can be given the opportunity to observe local doctors performing medical procedures.
 - 4 can be motivated by the online recognition they will gain for helping those who are less fortunate.
- (33) What is one criticism of medical voluntourism?
- 1 It may hurt the ability of local medical professionals to provide fee-based treatment for residents on their own.
 - 2 The availability of foreign medical care can lead local healthcare providers to raise prices to levels patients cannot afford.
 - 3 It could encourage local doctors to start performing important procedures such as childbirth using unsafe techniques.
 - 4 Patients may choose to avoid getting medical help from volunteers because of fears of being treated by an amateur.
- (34) How does Lexy Adams believe medical care in developing countries should be changed?
- 1 Volunteers should have to show they are familiar with local medical practices before treating patients.
 - 2 Volunteers should change their focus to long-term efforts that will improve the skills of local healthcare workers.
 - 3 Nonprofessionals who want to volunteer should be given the opportunity to be trained by doctors in developing nations.
 - 4 Programs should aim to match patients who need a certain procedure with doctors who want to master that procedure.

Pollution in Portland

In 2015, when the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) conducted air-quality tests in the city of Portland to monitor pollution from cars, fuel burning, construction, and industry, it found that concentrations of toxic metals such as cadmium and arsenic were three to six times higher than levels considered safe. However, it could not determine the origin of the metals. The US Forest Service therefore recommended that the DEQ utilize *Orthotrichum lyellii*, a carpet-like green moss that commonly grows on Portland's trees. This low-growing plant absorbs its nutrients from the air but takes in pollutants at the same time, storing them in its cells. Measuring the amount and type of toxic substances in the moss is therefore an easy way to identify and trace airborne environmental threats.

Analysis of 350 moss samples from trees around Portland helped the DEQ narrow down the highest pollutant concentrations to the area around two glass factories. At high levels, the cadmium, arsenic, and other substances used to make colored glass have been linked to serious health issues, including cancers and other diseases. In spite of this, the DEQ did not take immediate steps to address the issue, but instead waited five months to conduct further tests. Although these tests supported the prior findings, no action was taken to stop or reduce emissions from the factories until local media reported on the story. When asked why it was allowing the factories to freely release toxins into the city's air, the DEQ replied that Oregon lacked state laws to stop them. According to the DEQ, it could only enforce federal laws, which require testing and pollution control only if a facility emits more than 10 tons of a single pollutant each year. The glass factories, along with other small-scale polluters such as car body shops, fell under this limit.

After some time, the two glass factories and the DEQ took action to deal with the problem. Both factories voluntarily stopped using arsenic and cadmium, and levels in the local environment fell. The DEQ established a set of glass-manufacturing rules that called for improved emissions monitoring. However, without using arsenic, cadmium, and other metals required for their products, it became increasingly difficult for the glass factories to operate. One of them

eventually relocated to Mexico, and the remaining facility struggled because of a 30 percent drop in production. That factory eventually installed filters on its furnaces so it could return to making its full line of colored glass while keeping toxins out of the atmosphere.

- (35) How was *Orthotrichum lyellii* useful to the city of Portland, Oregon?
- 1 Samples of it gave authorities data they needed to locate the source of toxic chemicals in the city's air.
 - 2 Analyzing its growth patterns helped authorities understand why many of the city's trees were not properly absorbing nutrients.
 - 3 The city was able to reduce levels of pollutants by removing it from hundreds of trees it was found growing on.
 - 4 The US Forest Service helped the city grow it in two locations in order to absorb pollutants in the air.
- (36) What reason did the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality give for its response to the pollution findings?
- 1 Pressure from political groups had forced it to delay taking action against the factories.
 - 2 Strict state laws regulating levels of pollution conflicted with a federal law that was created to protect businesses.
 - 3 Additional tests revealed emissions were not causing the high rates of cancer and other diseases among residents.
 - 4 The factories were releasing pollutants in amounts that were too small to be covered by existing regulations.
- (37) What do we learn about the glass factories?
- 1 They both reduced production by 30 percent, but only one could prove the air quality in nearby areas had improved.
 - 2 Only one of them obeyed a law made by the city requiring the toxic metals it used to be replaced with safer substances.
 - 3 They both took action to reduce pollution, but only one of them remained in the city of Portland.
 - 4 Only one of them could continue production, as the other closed down because it was unable to compete with Mexican glass.

The Marielitos

In April 1980, six Cubans crashed a bus through the gates of the Peruvian embassy in Havana, Cuba. Like many Cubans, they wanted to escape the country's terrible economic situation and political oppression. When the embassy refused to hand the six over to Cuban authorities, the nation's dictator, Fidel Castro, attempted to pressure Peru by removing all guards from the embassy's gates. In the next four days, over 10,000 freedom-seeking Cubans entered the embassy. Soon, there was nationwide unrest, and Castro was compelled to take action to relieve the tension. He signed an immigration agreement with the US government and announced that any Cuban citizen could now leave Cuba via the port of Mariel. This led to around 125,000 refugees boarding boats for the United States. More than half settled in Miami, Florida. Since their arrival, there have been numerous debates about the effects on American society.

The Cuban "Marielitos" were granted immediate refugee status and were viewed favorably by Americans until some were identified as criminals. The media was quick to exaggerate this, implying the Marielitos were causing huge increases in Miami's murder, robbery, and assault rates. Although there was, in fact, a noticeable rise in crime, it was mostly due to drug-related activities carried out by Colombian gangs. Castro himself further heightened the tension by revealing he had sent prison inmates and psychiatric patients along with the other refugees. The protest over Marielito criminality overlooked the fact that many had been jailed in Cuba for things like simply being jobless or criticizing the Cuban government, which were not crimes in most other countries. Others had signed statements confessing to crimes simply to obtain permission to leave Cuba. Yet the stereotype of the Marielitos as criminals became common among the US public, and even extended to the Cuban immigrant community in general.

In later years, researchers examined the Marielitos' effect on Miami's workforce, which grew by around 8 percent following their arrival. As most of the refugees were uneducated and had few skills, there should have been, in theory, a significant negative impact on the

wages of Miami's unskilled workers resulting from the large increase in supply. Yet according to a study by economist David Card, although there was a slight increase in the unemployment rate between April and July 1980, there was "virtually no effect" on wages in the long run: earnings for non-Cuban unskilled workers remained steady and followed the patterns of other comparable cities.

Card's findings were challenged, however, in a study by economist George Borjas, who used a different definition of unskilled workers. While Card looked at the effects on the 25 percent of workers in Miami with the least skills overall, Borjas focused specifically on unskilled workers who had dropped out of high school. He concluded that wages in the high-school dropout group fell dramatically—by as much as 30 percent—after 1980. Further, a similar decline in wages occurred after a second wave of Cuban immigration in 1994. Given the difference between Card's and Borjas's findings, it is difficult to draw a firm conclusion about the economic impact the Marielitos had on Miami.

- (38) What factor led to many Cubans immigrating to the United States in 1980?
- 1 The Peruvian government failed to keep its promise to accept 10,000 Cuban refugees, which led the United States to accept the remaining ones.
 - 2 A mistake in the wording of an immigration agreement allowed Cubans to leave Cuba from the port closest to Miami.
 - 3 Many Cubans were so unhappy with their circumstances that Fidel Castro was forced to change his policy on citizens leaving the country.
 - 4 Changes to Cuba's immigration agreements with other nations made it necessary to also change its agreement with the United States.

- (39) What is one reason US public opinion of the newly arrived “Marielitos” changed?
- 1 The US government acknowledged that its immigration authorities had failed to adequately investigate the Marielitos upon their arrival.
 - 2 Media reports gave the impression that the Marielitos were responsible for Miami’s growing crime problem.
 - 3 Many of the Marielitos began doing things that were not considered crimes in Cuba but that were illegal in the United States.
 - 4 Miami’s previous Cuban immigrants distanced themselves from the Marielitos after some of them claimed to support Castro.
- (40) Which of the following statements is supported by David Card’s study?
- 1 It is a mistake to assume large-scale immigration will have a negative effect on wage levels in the cities that immigrants come to live in.
 - 2 Large-scale immigration is only beneficial when those supplying the additional labor are not competing with highly skilled workers.
 - 3 When wages for unskilled workers in a city are already very low, large-scale immigration will likely have a positive effect on them.
 - 4 Large-scale immigration to a city can have a lasting influence on education and employment there even if its short-term effects are minor.
- (41) What explanation can be given for the difference between David Card’s and George Borjas’s findings?
- 1 While Card examined only short-term effects on people’s wages, Borjas studied the Marielitos’ impact on unskilled workers in the long term.
 - 2 Most of the data that Borjas analyzed was gathered from a second immigration event that occurred at a later time.
 - 3 Card was working with a smaller body of data and using research techniques that had become outdated by the time later studies were done.
 - 4 Borjas focused only on the effects of immigration on members of a particular group within the unskilled workforce.

4

- Write an essay on the given TOPIC.
- Use TWO of the POINTS below to support your answer.
- Structure: introduction, main body, and conclusion
- Suggested length: 120-150 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 do more to protect its historic sites?

POINTS

- *Cost*
- *Development*
- *Education*
- *Tourism*

●一次試験・Listening Test

There are three 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

※ Listen carefully to the instructions.

Part 1

No. 1



- 1 She saw the movie with Mary.
- 2 She is protective of her son.
- 3 She does not have time to see the movie.
- 4 She agrees with her husband.

No. 2



- 1 Call the police.
- 2 Complain to the neighbors.
- 3 Give her dog away.
- 4 Stay at her friend's house.

No. 3



- 1 Talk to someone at the bank.
- 2 Get a part-time job.
- 3 Try to dress more nicely.
- 4 Manage his money better.

No. 4



- 1 Claire was late arriving at the airport.
- 2 Claire's flight was canceled.
- 3 Claire lost her wallet this morning.
- 4 Claire could not get another flight today.

No. 5



- 1 He may have inherited health problems.
- 2 He fails to follow his doctor's advice.
- 3 He often forgets appointments.
- 4 He is stressed from overwork.

No. 6



- 1 Purchase a wide-screen TV.
- 2 Get a new remote control.
- 3 Buy some more batteries.
- 4 Take the TV to be repaired.



No. 7



- 1 He dislikes having to work in the evenings.
- 2 He has not found it helpful.
- 3 He is tired after giving his presentation.
- 4 He has a lot of work waiting for him.

No. 8



- 1 Clyde should make more friends.
- 2 His wife should talk to Clyde about studying.
- 3 Clyde should not use the Internet so much.
- 4 The couple should not worry about Clyde yet.

No. 9



- 1 He has not learned his lines.
- 2 He wants to drop out of the play.
- 3 He might not perform well in the play.
- 4 He wants to change his character's lines.

No. 10



- 1 Management will not consider his preferences.
- 2 Management will reject his request to be transferred.
- 3 His productivity has improved recently.
- 4 His son may not get into college.

No. 11



- 1 Look for a different dress.
- 2 Purchase the shoes at the regular price.
- 3 Wait until both items are on sale.
- 4 Buy only the cocktail dress.

No. 12



- 1 There was not enough walking.
- 2 The guide was not knowledgeable.
- 3 It was good value for the money.
- 4 It was similar to the last tour he joined.



(A)

No. 13

- 1 He lost some of his biggest fans.
- 2 The image of baseball gloves improved.
- 3 Charles Waitt criticized him for doing so.
- 4 The crowds at professional games decreased.

No. 14

- 1 Padding in gloves stopped being used.
- 2 Catchers refused to use larger gloves.
- 3 Rules about gloves were made.
- 4 Gloves for left-handed players were introduced.



(B)

No. 15

- 1 They create high-paying jobs.
- 2 They help residents overcome social divisions.
- 3 Their guards are often former police officers.
- 4 Their crime rates do not stay low for long.

No. 16

- 1 Public facilities may not be built.
- 2 Property values generally increase.
- 3 Local taxes tend to rise.
- 4 Poverty levels tend to fall.



(C)

No. 17

- 1 All start-up costs are usually paid by the company.
- 2 Owners can get access to cheaper supplies.
- 3 Free local advertising is available.
- 4 Delivery dates for supplies are flexible.

No. 18

- 1 It can take time to become profitable.
- 2 Hiring suitable managers can be difficult.
- 3 Franchise agreements often change.
- 4 Frequent visits to headquarters are necessary.



(D)

- No. 19
- 1 They prevent women from giving birth.
 - 2 They are the reason the sea is so cold.
 - 3 They steal food from Inuit people.
 - 4 They take children away from their parents.
- No. 20
- 1 The history of the Canadian Arctic.
 - 2 The importance of learning to swim.
 - 3 The danger of playing on the ice.
 - 4 The need to protect the sea.



(E)

- No. 21
- 1 Snakes existed earlier than previously thought.
 - 2 Lizards and snakes had a similar diet.
 - 3 Snakes were more dangerous in the past.
 - 4 Lizards' jaws used to be larger.
- No. 22
- 1 The analysis results got mixed up.
 - 2 The bones had been damaged by other animals.
 - 3 The skeletons were missing some bones.
 - 4 They included bones of prey animals.



(F)

- No. 23
- 1 Many drivers break traffic laws there.
 - 2 Some of its streets are badly damaged.
 - 3 Accidents involving children have decreased there.
 - 4 Traffic on its streets often increases suddenly.
- No. 24
- 1 They campaigned to get more roads built.
 - 2 They organized traffic-safety campaigns.
 - 3 They sent in false traffic reports.
 - 4 They tried to get their area included in GPS software.



(G)
No. 25

Situation: You and your husband are adopting a child. You currently both have to work until 6 p.m. every weeknight. You receive a voice mail from Welfare Services.

Question: What should you do next?

- 1 Visit Tina at her office.
- 2 Send the paperwork by e-mail.
- 3 Go to the courthouse.
- 4 Talk to your caseworker.



(H)
No. 26

Situation: You live on a farm and grow all the vegetables you need. You hear the following radio advertisement for supermarket that will open in a few weeks.

Question: What should you do to save the most money?

- 1 Download the GreenWay smartphone app.
- 2 Apply for a ValuePlus credit card.
- 3 Pay cash for your groceries.
- 4 Spend more than \$100.



(I)

No. 27

Situation: A hotel staff member is explaining transportation options for getting to the airport. You want to make sure restrooms are available for your young children, and want the cheapest option.

Question: How should you get to the airport?

- 1 Take a taxi.
- 2 Ride the train.
- 3 Use the subway.
- 4 Reserve the airport shuttle bus.



(J)

No. 28

Situation: You have ordered a white refrigerator. You do not want a different color or size, and you cannot afford to spend more money. You receive a voice mail from the store.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Wait for a month.
- 2 Buy last year's model.
- 3 Order the other maker's fridge.
- 4 Schedule delivery for the end of the week.



(K)

No. 29

Situation: You are at a zoo with your five-year-old daughter, who wants to see and touch small animals. You need to leave before 2 p.m. You hear the following announcement.

Question: Which activity should you choose?

- 1 Monkey Magic.
- 2 Bird Bonanza.
- 3 Farmyard Fun.
- 4 Baby Penguin Feeding.

