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# Part 1

There are 20 very short reading texts below, and in each text there is a gap. Choose the best word or phrase from among the four choices to fill the gap. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

- (1) After grading over 300 history essays, Professor Martin went to the drugstore to get some medicine because he had a ( ) headache.  
1 broad                      2 severe                      3 rigid                      4 calm
- (2) There is an ( ) debate among environmental scientists about the best way to fight global warming. Different approaches each seem to have their own pros and cons.  
1 absolute                      2 overhead                      3 ongoing                      4 abrupt
- (3) The cost of traveling overseas has risen sharply in recent years. ( ), the number of travelers choosing foreign destinations remains steady.  
1 Furthermore                      2 Consequently                      3 Nonetheless                      4 Likewise
- (4) Professor Roberts was sick last Monday, so she asked a graduate student from the history department to teach her classes in her ( ).  
1 presence                      2 half                      3 stage                      4 place
- (5) The members of the graduating class planted a cherry tree next to the college's main gate to ( ) their graduation.  
1 commit                      2 commemorate                      3 commute                      4 compensate
- (6) Online advertising is a fairly new ( ) that universities are using to promote their undergraduate and graduate programs.  
1 portion                      2 medium                      3 slogan                      4 episode
- (7) After three students reported symptoms of a new kind of influenza, all of the classes at the school were canceled to try to prevent an ( ) in the town.  
1 exaggeration                      2 evaluation                      3 epidemic                      4 exhibition
- (8) Having made many entertaining and thought-provoking points, the graduation speaker ( ) his talk by encouraging graduates to achieve excellence in every area of their lives.  
1 edited                      2 concluded                      3 analyzed                      4 determined

- (9) Stradford College plans to ( ) \$100,000 in new equipment for its science laboratories next year.  
**1** advance                      **2** recall                      **3** establish                      **4** invest
- (10) Nowadays, due to the increasingly high cost of college, many students who work during summer vacation still cannot save enough money to pay for their ( ).  
**1** allowance                      **2** reputation                      **3** tuition                      **4** confidence
- (11) After having their French ability ( ) by an instructor, students will be placed in the class that is most suitable for their level.  
**1** expelled                      **2** completed                      **3** generated                      **4** assessed
- (12) More students had signed up for Professor Walker's course than expected, so the lectures were moved to a room with a larger ( ).  
**1** density                      **2** degree                      **3** altitude                      **4** capacity
- (13) Students must receive special ( ) to register for more than five courses in a semester. Application forms are available from the academic counseling office.  
**1** objection                      **2** significance                      **3** permission                      **4** settlement
- (14) Weather forecasts are more ( ) today than in the past, due to developments in technology and improved understanding of weather patterns.  
**1** cynical                      **2** accurate                      **3** tolerant                      **4** defective
- (15) The academic advisor told the student that choosing a major was a ( ) decision that would affect his future career.  
**1** crucial                      **2** surreal                      **3** disposable                      **4** portable
- (16) Students who have not taken the one-week course in lab safety are ( ) from working in the chemistry laboratory.  
**1** prohibited                      **2** derived                      **3** isolated                      **4** extracted

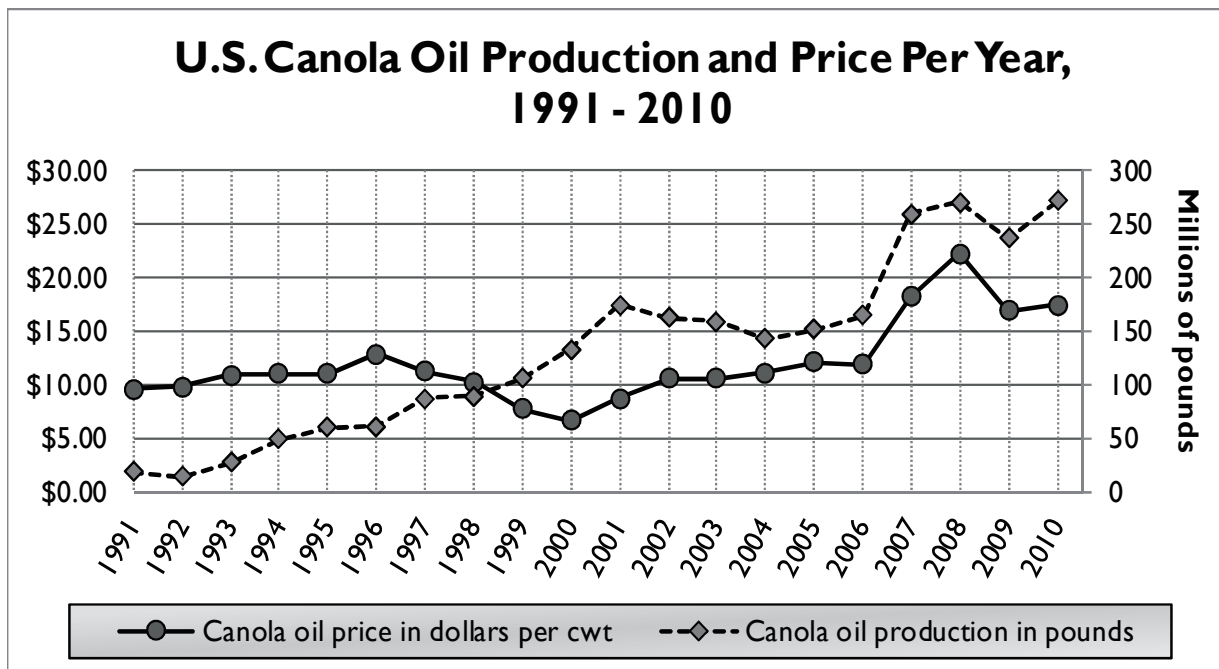
## Reading Section

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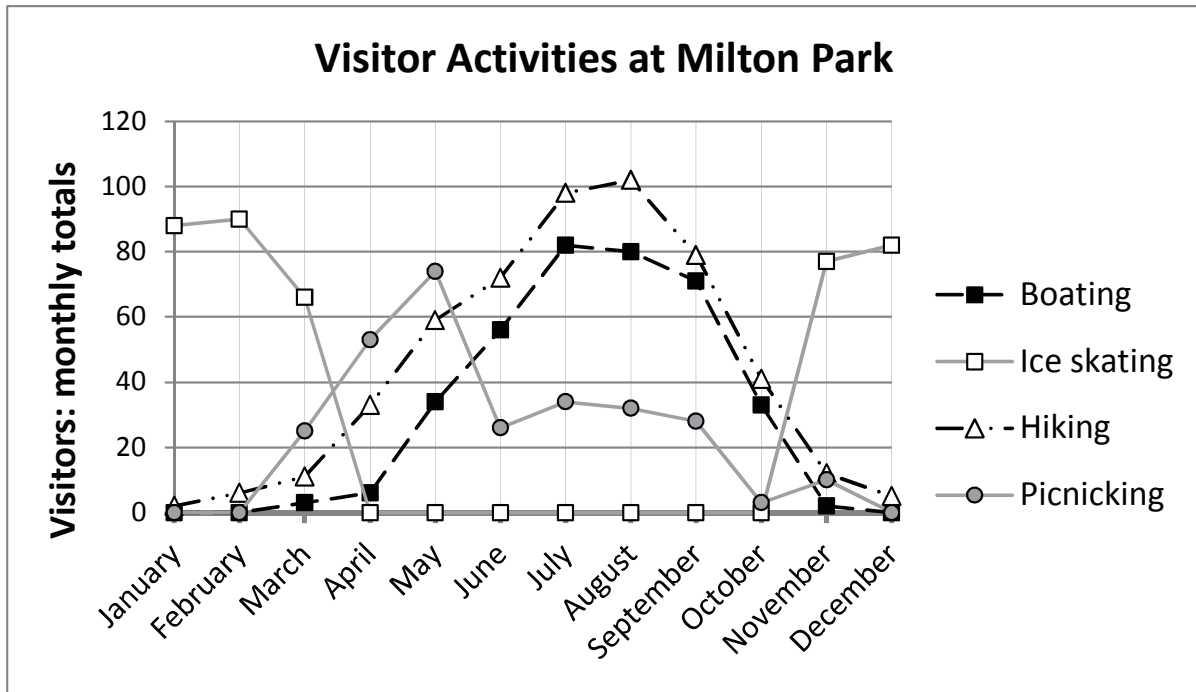
- (17) “Attendance is required for this class,” said the professor, “but that doesn’t mean just (        ). I expect you to participate in the discussions.”  
**1** hanging up                      **2** holding out                      **3** showing up                      **4** reaching out
- (18) During the first few weeks of the exchange program in Milan, some of the students had difficulty communicating in Italian. They often had to use gestures to (        ) what they wanted to say.  
**1** work off                      **2** fall behind                      **3** get across                      **4** step on
- (19) In order to register for classes online, you will need to (        ) an account on the university website.  
**1** set up                      **2** take up                      **3** turn in                      **4** give in
- (20) In the speech contest, students were told to limit their speeches to two minutes. If they went over the time limit, they would be (        ).  
**1** split up                      **2** broken down                      **3** cut off                      **4** checked out

# Part 2A

There are five graphs or charts below. Each graph or chart is followed by a question about it. For each question, choose the best answer from among the four choices and mark your answer on your answer sheet.

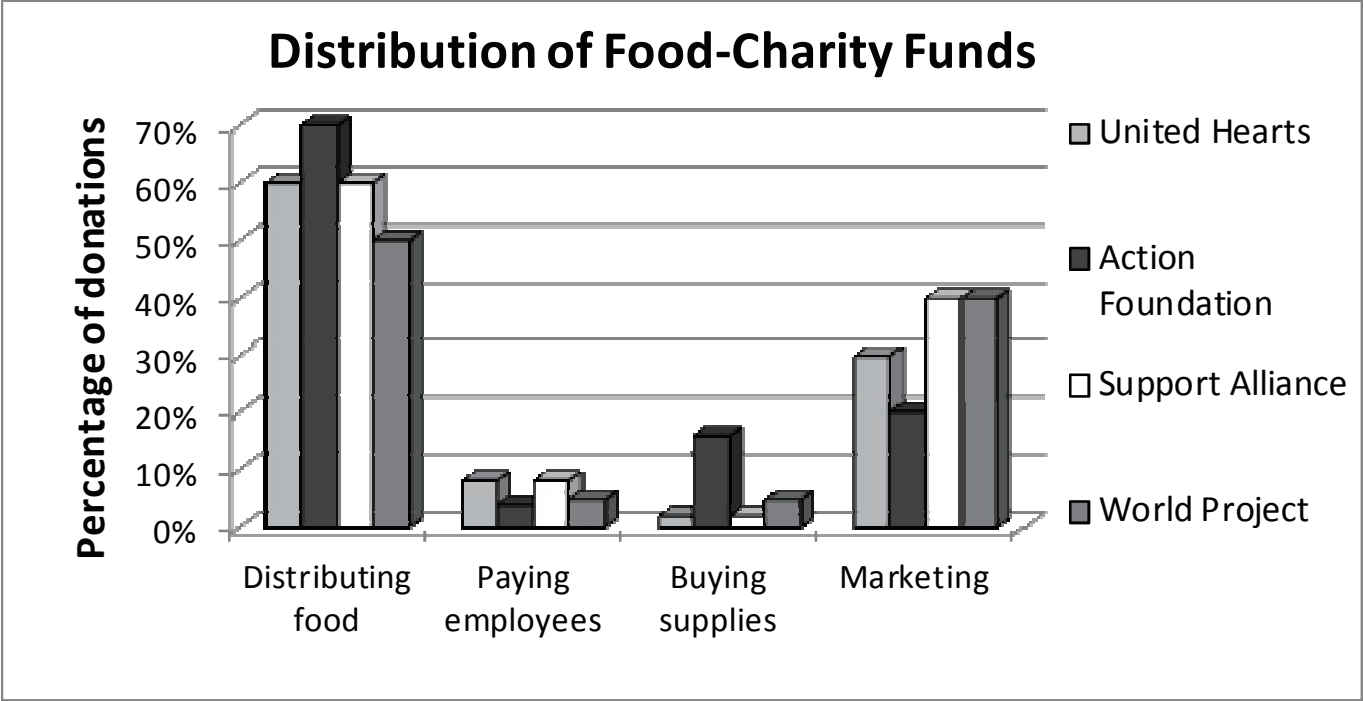


- (21) You are learning about market trends in clean-energy sources such as canola oil. Which of the following statements is best supported by the above graph?
- 1 Demand for canola oil decreased during the late 1990s, leading to a drop in prices.
  - 2 Demand for canola oil peaked in 2009, after which prices and production decreased.
  - 3 The canola market has been consistent, with price and production rising steadily.
  - 4 The canola market has generally weakened since the 1990s, and overall production has decreased.

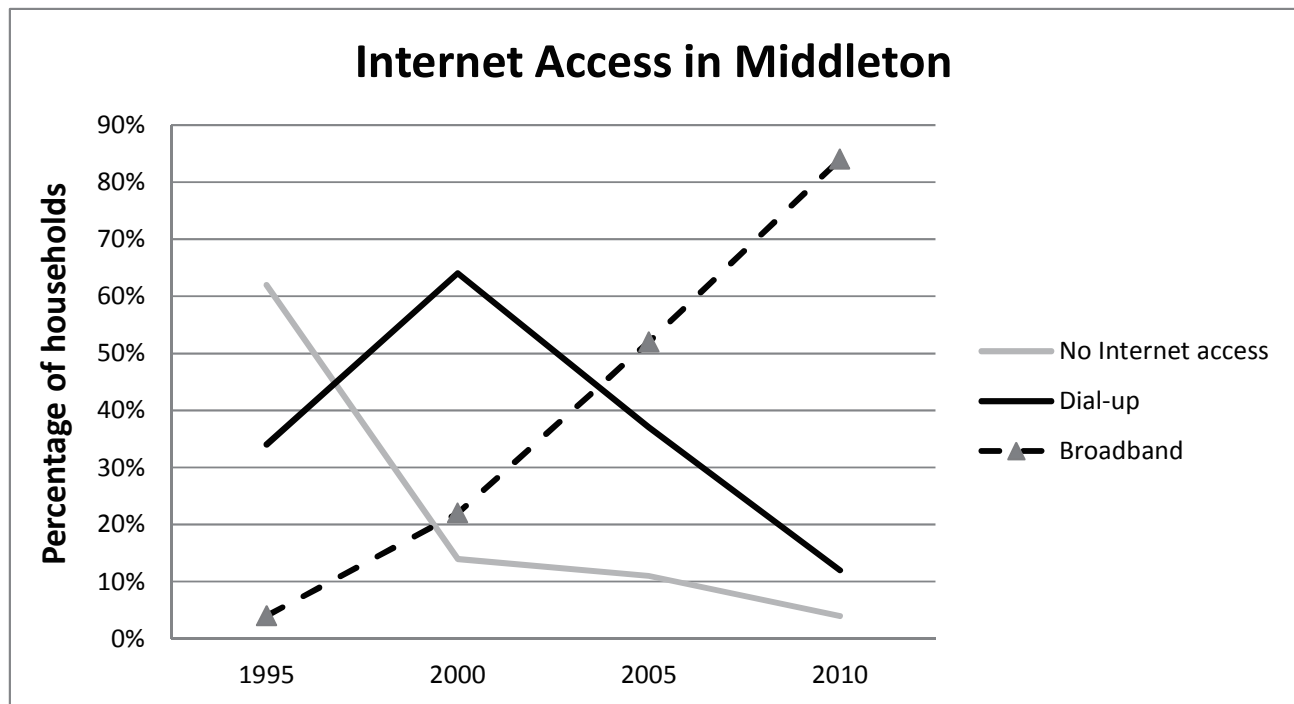


(22) In your economics course, you are reviewing a case study about a public park. Which of the following statements is best supported by the above graph?

- 1 Strong winds during June and July made it dangerous to use boats.
- 2 Visitors could not ice-skate in January due to warm temperatures.
- 3 Forest paths were closed for maintenance between April and July.
- 4 The park began charging a fee to rent picnic shelters from June.



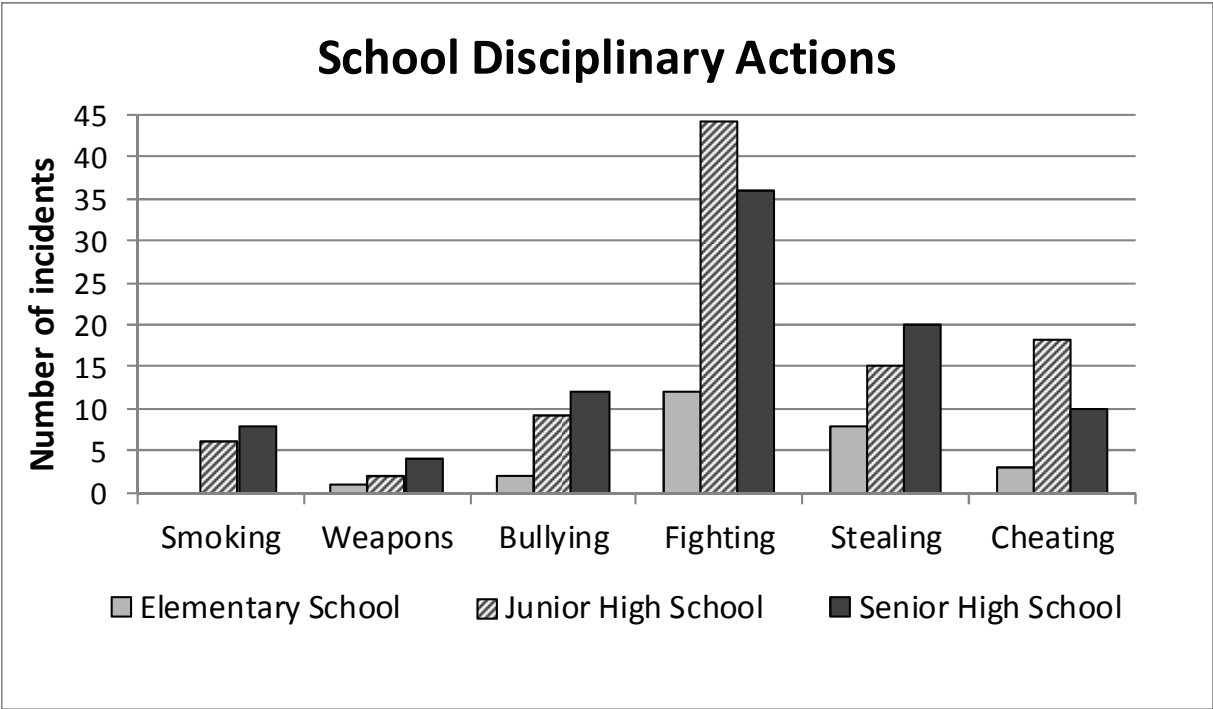
- (23) Which of the following magazine articles is most likely to have included the above graph as evidence supporting its story?
- 1 Look Before You Leap: The Hidden Costs of Volunteering.
  - 2 Charity in Question: Just Where Does the Money Go?
  - 3 Budget Strategies for International Organizations.
  - 4 Survey of Charities Reveals Wide Variation in Employee Salaries.



(24) Your teacher has asked you to revise a statement in your report because it is NOT supported by information in the above graph. Which statement needs to be revised?

- 1 Internet access was not available for most households until the year 2005.
- 2 The use of dial-up Internet access declined quickly between 2000 and 2005.
- 3 The use of broadband Internet access increased steadily from the mid-1990s.
- 4 The number of people who could access the Internet increased rapidly after 1995.





- (25) School officials in the city of Winston are working to limit the number of disciplinary actions in their schools. Based on the above graph, which strategy would be most effective in junior high schools?
- 1 Making more effort to educate students about the health risks of smoking.
  - 2 Holding workshops about study skills and exam-taking strategies.
  - 3 Providing instruction on how to resolve conflicts peacefully.
  - 4 Banning valuable items such as electronics and cell phones in schools.

# Part 2B

There are five short reading texts (notices, advertisements, posters, etc.) below. Each text is followed by a question. For each question, choose the best answer from among the four choices and mark your answer on your answer sheet.

To: Melissa Banks  
From: Kelly Nelson  
Date: February 22  
Subject: Re: Changing majors  
Dear Melissa,

Thanks for your e-mail about changing your major to history. Now that you have had discussions with both me and the academic advisor at the history department, you can go ahead with the paperwork.

First, you must obtain a change-of-curriculum card from the Registrar's Office. You'll need to get the head of the economics department and the head of your new department to sign the card. Then bring it to me for final approval.

Sincerely,  
Kelly Nelson  
Academic Advisor

(26) What is one thing Melissa must do to change her major?

- 1 Visit Kelly Nelson after obtaining the necessary signatures.
- 2 Obtain a change-of-curriculum card from her former department.
- 3 Take the completed change-of-curriculum card to the Registrar's Office.
- 4 Send an e-mail to the academic advisor at the history department.

Sinclair University needs your feedback. We would like to invite all students who have recently registered for classes using the new online system to complete a short, five-minute survey. All participants will be automatically entered to win a \$100 gift certificate for the university bookstore. The survey will be open until January 31st.

URL: <http://www.sinclair.edu/v2/feedback>

(27) The survey was designed for students who

- 1 paid their university tuition online.
- 2 registered for courses with the new system.
- 3 purchased books at the university bookstore.
- 4 applied to Sinclair University online.

### Stressed? We Can Help!

A research team in the psychology department is collecting data for a study on how stress affects students. An hour of your time will give us enough data to examine stress levels at our university, which will help us determine what resources help students cope.

To thank volunteers, we are offering a two-day “Beat Stress Workshop” free of charge.

To sign up or get more information, e-mail [beatstress@psych.com](mailto:beatstress@psych.com).

(28) What benefit do participants in the study receive?

- 1 Help choosing courses for future studies at the university.
- 2 University credit from the psychology department.
- 3 A private therapy session with a counselor.
- 4 Free admission to a stress-management workshop.

To: rainbow@shingo.jp  
 From: Pat Martin <pmartin@ucl.edu>  
 Date: Monday, October 9  
 Subject: CHEM-380A

Dear Miho,

The department has given me the go-ahead to add students to my Chemistry 380 class. You were at the top of the waiting list, so congratulations, you're able to enroll if you still wish to do so. You should now be able to add the course (CHEM-380A) through the Course Registration system on the UCL website. If you have any problems, let me know. Otherwise, I'll see you on Monday.

P. Martin

(29) According to the e-mail, Miho

- 1 has passed the CHEM-380A course.
- 2 is being moved to a different class.
- 3 should visit the professor's office on Monday.
- 4 may now register for the course.

### Toledo Writing Center Policy:

The mission of the Toledo Writing Center is to give students advice on academic writing. Tutors point out grammatical issues and provide helpful comments on writing style. Our tutors do not, however, edit or extensively proofread students' assignments. Students are responsible for applying changes to their own work. Furthermore, tutors will not perform fact checking. Verification of information is the responsibility of each student.

(30) What can tutors at the center do for students?

- 1 Teach lessons on basic grammar.
- 2 Edit the content of assignments.
- 3 Give suggestions for better writing.
- 4 Check the accuracy of information.

# Part 2C

There are 10 short reading passages below. Each passage is followed by a question. For each question, choose the best answer from among the four choices and mark your answer on your answer sheet.

Over 1,500 languages are used in India. Twenty-nine of these, including English, have more than a million speakers. Although many Indians speak English as a second language, in overall numbers it trails behind Hindi, which has over 550 million speakers. According to recently released figures, 125 million people—about 13% of India’s billion-plus population—speak English. Many people believe that in the future, India will have more English speakers than any other country.

(31) Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- 1 In the future, English is expected to become India’s most common language.
- 2 In India, English is one of 29 languages spoken by at least 1 million people.
- 3 English is the only language in India other than Hindi with at least 1 million speakers.
- 4 The number of people in India who speak Hindi has increased according to recent figures.

The constellation or group of stars called Libra, or “the Scales,” was named thousands of years ago. The sun passed through this constellation on the fall equinox, a day when the number of daylight hours and nighttime hours are equal. Ancient people called the constellation Libra because it symbolized the sun and moon in balance. Now, 4,000 years later, the sun crosses the constellation much later in the year, but the name remains the same.

(32) How did Libra get its name?

- 1 People thought the stars looked like a pair of scales.
- 2 People associated the constellation with the equinox.
- 3 The constellation lies exactly halfway across the night sky.
- 4 The constellation appears only in the fall.

Jamaican Blue Mountain coffee is one of the world's most sought-after coffee varieties, and therefore one of the most expensive. To safeguard the quality and authenticity of this valuable resource, in 1948 the government of Jamaica established the Coffee Industry Regulations Act, which specifies local growing areas outside of which the Blue Mountain label may not be used. It is generally believed that the high altitude and the quality of the soil are responsible for the coffee's unique flavor.

- (33) According to the passage, the government of Jamaica
- 1 limits use of the Blue Mountain name to coffee grown in certain areas.
  - 2 has established strict laws to protect the quality of the country's soil.
  - 3 began exporting Blue Mountain coffee to other countries in 1948.
  - 4 wants to reduce the amount of coffee sold in order to increase its value.

Harris University is known not only for its excellent tourism program but also for the scholarships it offers to foreign students. The university awards successful applicants a "full ride," which means they do not have to pay anything to attend. In order to apply, students must write an essay and submit it along with their grades from high school. More information is available on the university's website.

- (34) What must students do to apply for a scholarship?
- 1 Complete an online application form.
  - 2 Get a recommendation from a teacher.
  - 3 Ask to extend the deadline.
  - 4 Submit a written essay.

In the 1940s, alpine mountaineers began using short skis called "skiboards" to cross glaciers. Unlike normal skis, early skiboards were only about 60 centimeters long and fit nicely into mountaineers' backpacks. Forty years later, skiboards were redesigned for the recreational market. They remain popular today, thanks to the introduction of major international competitions such as the Skiboard World Cup, first held in 2007, and a lively Internet community where riders share homemade skiboarding videos.

- (35) One reason given for skiboarding's current popularity is that
- 1 large sporting events for skiboarders have been introduced.
  - 2 skiboards have been redesigned to fit in smaller backpacks.
  - 3 videos about skiboarding can be purchased easily on the Internet.
  - 4 skiboarders compete with each other using video games.

In the 1960s, after NASA introduced freeze-dried fruit into astronauts' diets, cereal maker Post added it to their corn flakes. Consumers, initially enthusiastic about the product, quickly became disgusted with it. The problem was that both the fruit and the cereal became too soft when milk was added. This illustrates that while a clever marketing strategy may convince consumers to purchase a product once, their continued use of the product depends on its quality.

(36) What is the main point of the passage?

- 1 Companies should make use of the latest scientific discoveries.
- 2 Companies should focus on making good-quality products.
- 3 Customers are attracted by effective marketing strategies.
- 4 Customers are unlikely to buy a product unless it is famous.

PST is a software tool that was developed to help university students give informative talks in their courses. It allows speakers to combine text with photos, graphics, tables, and charts to make high-quality presentations. Originally marketed as commercial software in the 1990s at a cost of over \$200, it is now a complimentary online tool that any student can use free of charge. PST includes a spellchecker, grammar checker, and thesaurus.

(37) What do we learn about PST?

- 1 It has better features than commercial software.
- 2 It can now be used at no cost.
- 3 It was designed by university students.
- 4 It is a new kind of word processor.

Alexander Graham Bell faced nearly 600 lawsuits during his lifetime, each challenging his legal claim to the invention of the telephone. One of the most notable accusers was Elisha Gray, who submitted his patent request on the same day as Bell. Although Bell was awarded the patent and later became very wealthy, he spent most of the next 18 years in court. On the bright side, he won each case.

(38) Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- 1 Bell and Gray both profited from the invention of the telephone.
- 2 Bell and Gray worked together on the telephone design.
- 3 Bell holds the patent for the telephone.
- 4 Bell spent most of his wealth on court cases.

Paleobiologists—scientists who study evolution—have long thought that early mammals were timid and vulnerable, hiding in caves during the day and coming out at night when dinosaurs would not find and eat them. But it appears that there may have been exceptions. Scientists in China have unearthed a 130-million-year-old mammal with a small dinosaur in its stomach. “This find has helped to break a stereotype about early mammals,” said a researcher in the United States.

(39) The word “stereotype” in the passage refers to the belief that early mammals

- 1 may have been stronger than some kinds of dinosaurs.
  - 2 had few natural enemies because they lived in caves.
  - 3 did not evolve until after the age of dinosaurs.
  - 4 avoided contact with dinosaurs for fear of being eaten.
- 

Ranked number one in the country, Western University’s Leadership and Recreation program is like no other. Not only do we provide exceptional training in outdoor adventure, we require each student to take business-management classes as well. A solid professional background provides our students with the skills to manage their own enterprise. It is this business focus that sets us apart from other schools, and ensures that our graduates succeed in their careers.

(40) What is the main theme of the passage?

- 1 The university offers top-rated courses.
- 2 Admission to the program requires special skills.
- 3 The business element of the program is unique.
- 4 Students will learn about outdoor adventure.



Part 3A

There are two reading passages below. In each passage, there are four gaps. Choose the best word or phrase from among the four choices to fill each gap. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

A Different Approach

Gerald Durrell was an author and a naturalist in the early 20th century. His first job was at a zoo in London, but Durrell’s real desire was to join wildlife expeditions. ( 41 ), his lack of experience prevented him from being accepted as a member of an expedition team. Eventually, however, at age 21, he was able to begin arranging his own trips using money he received from his father.

Durrell continued his expeditions for decades. When collecting animals, he followed strict principles that were unusual for the time. He caught them in a sustainable way and did not only look for valuable animals. These principles, though, also affected ( 42 ). In fact, he had run out of money by the end of his third expedition. After 1956, it was the sales of his books that allowed him to fund further expeditions and start his own zoo and conservation work.

Durrell had controversial views about how zoos should be run. Other zoos were designed mainly for the enjoyment of visitors. Durrell saw the main objective of a zoo as the successful breeding of endangered species. ( 43 ), he designed his zoo based on the comfort of the animals, and not the viewing comfort of visitors. Only when he had successfully bred a wide range of species did Durrell gain respect from his peers.

His zoo is on a small island in the English Channel. This location means that few people will ever see what Durrell achieved there. Nevertheless, perhaps this is in line with Durrell’s beliefs—that ( 44 ) is a zoo’s most important role.

- |      |                               |                           |                     |                |
|------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| (41) | 1 Besides                     | 2 Next                    | 3 Unfortunately     | 4 For instance |
| (42) | 1 his job                     | 2 the animals             | 3 his profits       | 4 the zoo      |
| (43) | 1 Then again                  | 2 As a result             | 3 On the other hand | 4 Ironically   |
| (44) | 1 conservation of the animals | 2 educating the public    |                     |                |
|      | 3 animal research             | 4 collecting rare species |                     |                |

# Conceptual Metaphors

When one considers expressions such as “food for thought” or “I need time to digest that idea,” it is easy to see that we are comparing thinking and eating. We “chew” on a proposal and are “hungry” for knowledge. A concept can be “half-baked” or difficult to “( 45 ).” When we treat ideas as food, we are employing a *conceptual metaphor*. We use conceptual metaphors to help us make sense of abstract ideas by comparing them to something in the physical world.

Using metaphors is something the human brain learns at a very young age. A baby instinctively knows that food comes in through the mouth. It is not a large intuitive leap then for the growing child to realize that ( 46 ) also help nourish his or her growth.

Conceptual metaphors are made up of two parts: a source domain and a target domain. The source domain is the concept from which the metaphor is drawn and tends to be something ( 47 ). For example, in the expression “love is a journey,” the source domain is the familiar idea of traveling from one place to another. The target domain, on the other hand, is the more abstract concept that the metaphor is seeking to provide better understanding of: in this case, love.

George Lakoff and Mark Johnson, in their book *Metaphors We Live By*, argue that such conceptual metaphors are ( 48 ) an aspect of language. Rather, they are also an essential influence structuring and ordering our lives. Though much more research is needed, it would not be surprising to learn that widely different cultures share common conceptual metaphors.

(45)	1 build	2 capture	3 lift	4 swallow
(46)	1 foreign languages	2 healthy eating habits	3 relationships with other people	4 ideas coming into the mind
(47)	1 often overlooked	2 unknown	3 easily understood	4 mysterious
(48)	1 becoming	2 not merely	3 no longer	4 mostly

# Part 3B

There are two long reading passages below. Each passage is followed by six questions. For each question, choose the best answer from among the four choices and mark your answer on your answer sheet.

## The Changing Face of Marriage

The shape of the American family has changed over the last several decades. Attitudes about marriage have changed, too—in some ways drastically. A 2010 survey conducted by the respected Pew Research Center (PRC) showed that 39% of Americans believe marriage is no longer necessary, an increase of 11% from a similar survey done in 1978. “If 4 in 10 are saying it’s becoming obsolete, they’re registering an awareness of a very important social change,” says Paul Taylor of the PRC. But exactly how has marriage changed?

While about 72% of adults were married in 1970, the percentage had dropped to 54% by 2010. In 1960, two-thirds of people in their 20s were married. In 2010, it was barely a quarter. But the falling numbers hide some interesting facts. Though 44% of Americans under the age of 30 believe that marriage will become extinct, only 5% of this age group do not want to get married. Most still dream of tying the knot someday. Furthermore, the rate of marriage in the United States is much higher than in most other Western countries. “Getting married is a way to show family and friends that you have a successful personal life,” says sociologist Andrew Cherlin of Johns Hopkins University.

Perhaps most startling is how the choice of marriage partners has changed with regard to the economic and educational level of adults. Despite the popular notion of America as the land of equal opportunity, more and more Americans are choosing partners who share similar levels of education and wealth. Fifty years ago, executives commonly married their secretaries, pilots married flight attendants, and doctors married nurses. In 21st-century America, executives marry executives and doctors are more likely to wed other doctors. One reason that fewer people in their 20s are getting married is that college students want to postpone marriage until after graduation, when their economic value as a potential partner will be higher.

Among adults who do not seek higher education, the PRC survey reported that 44% desire to get married, only slightly less than the 46% figure given for college graduates. But the ability to marry is drastically different. The decline in manufacturing jobs, coupled with the increase in knowledge-based jobs, means that a person without a college degree will have a harder time supporting a family. “The loss of decent-paying jobs that a high-school-educated man or woman could get makes it difficult for them to get and stay married,” says Cherlin.

While more than 75% of survey respondents said that it is better to be married when having and raising children, few felt that wanting to have children is an important reason for getting married. Statistics support this belief: 41% of babies today are born to unwed mothers, though many are born to unmarried couples living together. This is eight times the number in 1960. In addition, 25% of children in the United

## Reading Section

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States live in single-parent households, up by almost three times from what it was in 1960. Without two parents to financially support them, children are increasingly living in poor conditions.

However, the PRC survey also uncovered a positive trend. Though marriage may be on the decline, nearly 70% of survey respondents said they are optimistic about the future of marriage. Opinions were divided over national issues like the education system, the economy, and moral and ethical standards, but a vast majority still believe in that most vital and traditional of institutions: the family.

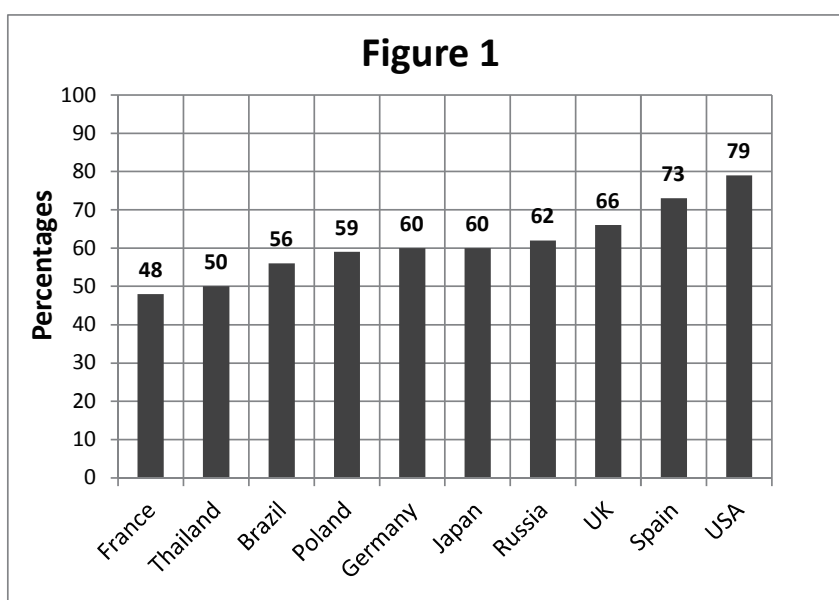
- (49) Paul Taylor of the Pew Research Center (PRC) expresses the opinion that
- 1 more research must be done in order to measure the American public's view of marriage.
  - 2 many Americans do not feel comfortable responding to surveys about marriage.
  - 3 the survey results show a significant change in the way Americans feel about marriage.
  - 4 the American public remains largely unaware of the changes happening in the country.
- (50) Which of the following is true according to the second paragraph?
- 1 Though the majority of Americans believe that marriage is outdated, more Americans are getting married than ever.
  - 2 Though marriage is still considered desirable, the rate of marriage in America has fallen below that of most other Western countries.
  - 3 Though marriage is no longer a status symbol, nearly three-fourths of Americans still want to get married.
  - 4 Though a large number of young Americans believe marriage will disappear, the vast majority still hope to marry.
- (51) In the third paragraph, what change does the author describe as “startling”?
- 1 People from lower economic backgrounds are increasingly being denied the opportunity to attend college.
  - 2 People increasingly consider wealth and level of education to be important factors when looking for a marriage partner.
  - 3 People today are choosing marriage partners from a wider range of economic and educational backgrounds.
  - 4 People today are choosing to pursue careers instead of getting married and having children.

- (52) According to the PRC survey, one similarity between college-educated people and those with less education is that
- 1 they tend to get married at about the same age.
  - 2 the rates of marriage for both groups are comparable.
  - 3 neither are deeply concerned with the costs of marriage.
  - 4 a similar number of both groups indicated a desire to get married.
- (53) What did respondents of the PRC survey believe about marriage and children?
- 1 Married parents provide a better environment for bringing up children.
  - 2 Wanting to have children is the most important reason for getting married.
  - 3 The number of single-parent households will continue to decrease.
  - 4 Unmarried women should consider having children on their own.
- (54) The conclusion of the passage suggests that
- 1 despite the survey numbers, most people agree on important issues such as ethical standards.
  - 2 despite the decline in marriage, most people still consider families to be important.
  - 3 although marriage is declining, education and moral standards are improving.
  - 4 although surveys show a decline in marriage, the number of families is increasing.

## Where East Meets West

Eastern societies appear to differ in significant ways from Western ones. One such difference is the relative value of interdependence and independence—specifically, the preference for collective action versus an insistence on freedom of individual action. Is this distinction real or merely a stereotype? Social scientists in the Netherlands have studied this subject as it relates to businesspeople from different cultures. Using businesspeople was particularly suitable because they share similar wealth and educational levels.

The Dutch researchers conducted surveys of some 15,000 middle managers from 15 different countries, including the United States, Canada, Australia, Sweden, Belgium, France, Germany, Spain, Japan, and Korea. One of the questions asked was, “What is the best way to improve the quality of life: individual freedom or collective action?” It was not surprising to see that almost 80% of the managers from the United States believed that personal freedom was the best way (see Figure 1). It is noteworthy that Germany and Japan were tied with 60% of the managers having the same opinion. But why did only 48% of the French managers believe so?



France is a country extremely proud of its respect for liberty, equality, and fraternity. So why then is individual liberty not the best way to improve life? To answer this, we need to remember that France has one of Europe’s most comprehensive social welfare systems. This system is based on another of France’s deep-seated values: solidarity, or cooperative mutual support. The French believe that society must improve through the common actions, mutual responsibility, and shared risks of all its citizens.

France shares this attitude toward cooperative mutual support with Japan. But why then did the Dutch research show Japan, an Asian culture, to be so similar to Germany, a Western culture, with regard to the role of personal freedom? Perhaps the survey suggests that Japan is changing some of its traditional Asian attitudes.

A different question asked by the Dutch researchers revealed another interesting result. The question posed this problem: “A mistake was discovered at work. This mistake was caused by the negligence of one of the members of a team. Who should be held responsible for the mistake: the individual or the whole team?” Just 36% of the Japanese managers felt the individual was responsible for the mistake. Only Thai managers were lower, with 27% feeling that way. As for the French and German managers, 43% thought the individual was responsible. Surprisingly, only 40% of the American managers thought so. The most severe were the Russian managers, with 68% blaming the individual.

However, it is possible that slight changes to the question would have produced very different results. For example, the Japanese managers may have been more willing to blame an individual, perhaps even more so than the Russians, if a third choice had been provided: the company president.

In general, the Dutch study reinforces the commonly held belief that the farther west one goes, the greater the support of independent values. Nevertheless, independence versus interdependence is not a black-and-white choice. Every society—and every individual—is a blend of both. This can clearly be seen by the differences between France and America, two countries with a very strong tradition of independence and a love of personal freedom. In terms of how much interdependence citizens have with each other, these two Western cultures think in very different ways.

(55) Why were businesspeople chosen for the Dutch study?

- 1 They all speak English fluently.
- 2 They each have wide multicultural experiences.
- 3 They all are globally minded.
- 4 They have similar educational and financial backgrounds.

(56) Which of the following is the most appropriate title for Figure 1?

- 1 Percentages of managers who responded to the Dutch survey.
- 2 Percentages of managers who favor personal freedom.
- 3 Percentages of managers who favor collective action.
- 4 Percentages of managers who seek to improve quality of life.

(57) According to the passage, what does France have in common with Japan?

- 1 Respect for individual freedom.
- 2 An attitude of social solidarity.
- 3 An appreciation for authority.
- 4 Respect for traditional values.

- (58) Had the Dutch researchers included “the company president” as a choice in their survey question, the author states that
- 1 the Russians would have been more severe.
  - 2 the Thai managers would have disagreed.
  - 3 the Japanese might have been the most critical.
  - 4 the French managers would have agreed.
- (59) The author mentions the compass direction “west” in order to
- 1 illustrate how values blend together.
  - 2 demonstrate the widespread values of individual freedom.
  - 3 explain the difference between interdependence and independence.
  - 4 show that some attitudes seem to be related to location.
- (60) In the conclusion, the author implies that
- 1 personal values often conflict with social values.
  - 2 Eastern and Western cultures are becoming more similar.
  - 3 all Western cultures believe different things.
  - 4 societies, like individuals, are a mix of different values.





This is the end of the reading section.

Do not turn this page before  
the listening test begins.

You will be told when to turn the page  
and start the listening test.

**There are five parts to this listening test.**

<b>Part 1A</b>	<b>Short Conversations:</b>	1 question each	Multiple-choice
<b>Part 1B</b>	<b>Short Passages:</b>	1 question each	Multiple-choice
<b>Part 1C</b>	<b>Short Passages:</b>	1 question each	Multiple-choice (Graphs)
<b>Part 2A</b>	<b>Long Conversations:</b>	3 questions each	Multiple-choice
<b>Part 2B</b>	<b>Long Passages:</b>	4 questions each	Multiple-choice

※ Listen carefully to the instructions.

**Part 1A**

- No. 1**
- 1 He misses his home country.
  - 2 He does not like his roommate.
  - 3 He is finding it difficult to make friends.
  - 4 He is not doing well in his classes.
- No. 2**
- 1 Her parents have given her permission.
  - 2 Her school now requires a year abroad.
  - 3 She wants to travel in a foreign country.
  - 4 She will work there after graduation.
- No. 3**
- 1 Take a summer course in composition.
  - 2 Try to find a job teaching philosophy.
  - 3 Look for part-time work on campus.
  - 4 Work as an intern in the publishing industry.
- No. 4**
- 1 Change the time of their session.
  - 2 Change their study location.
  - 3 Move their session to another day.
  - 4 Study by himself tonight.

- No. 5**
- 1 He forgot to write the report.
  - 2 He needs a copy of the instructions.
  - 3 He wrote his report on a different topic.
  - 4 He has agreed to meet Dr. Palmer tonight.

- No. 6**
- 1 Take more journalism classes.
  - 2 Focus more on her studies.
  - 3 Get more newspaper experience.
  - 4 Work for the student newspaper.

- No. 7**
- 1 What their homework assignment is.
  - 2 How to find the class website.
  - 3 When their next test will be held.
  - 4 The answers for some difficult questions.

- No. 8**
- 1 He lived in Mexico as a child.
  - 2 He speaks Spanish at home.
  - 3 He passed the placement test.
  - 4 He completed intermediate Spanish.

- No. 9**
- 1 That she can get extra points by writing a report.
  - 2 That the deadline for her report has been extended.
  - 3 That the geography trip is not required.
  - 4 That her quiz has been rescheduled.

- No. 10**
- 1 His address in the system was incorrect.
  - 2 His mail was three weeks late.
  - 3 He forgot to register his new address.
  - 4 He didn't pay his student fees.



**Part 1B**

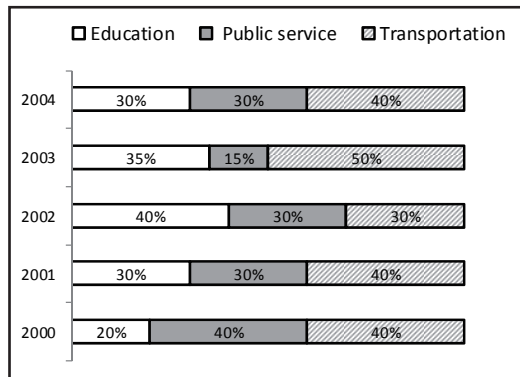
- No. 11** | 1 She started the American Red Cross.  
2 She became a nurse in a European war.  
3 She found a cure for a disease.  
4 She traveled to Europe for the Red Cross.
- No. 12** | 1 It can produce food with little effort.  
2 It is grown using only grass.  
3 It can be shared by several gardeners.  
4 It supplies water to other food forests.
- No. 13** | 1 Learning from professional farmers.  
2 Making money while studying.  
3 Earning special qualifications.  
4 Working at a relaxing pace.
- No. 14** | 1 Only students with good grades can participate.  
2 Only approved universities may join.  
3 It is open only to European institutions.  
4 It is open only to university professors.
- No. 15** | 1 Make a presentation.  
2 Take a biology test.  
3 Hear a special lecture.  
4 Visit a research site.
- No. 16** | 1 Students who want to book tickets for an event.  
2 Students who want to enter a competition.  
3 Students who want to tour Farpoint University.  
4 Students who want to take an engineering class.

- No. 17** | 1 They originated in Canada.  
 2 They are becoming more political.  
 3 They are losing popularity.  
 4 They can be difficult to organize.
- No. 18** | 1 By obtaining a loan or financial assistance.  
 2 By finding employment to cover the costs.  
 3 By spending less on books and lab equipment.  
 4 By planning better for housing and other expenses.
- No. 19** | 1 Many did not provide enough sources.  
 2 Most were surprisingly well written.  
 3 Most were written on the wrong topic.  
 4 Many contained ideas copied from other students.
- No. 20** | 1 It is the most intelligent sea creature.  
 2 It is usually found in large groups.  
 3 Its population is growing rapidly.  
 4 Its true numbers are not known.

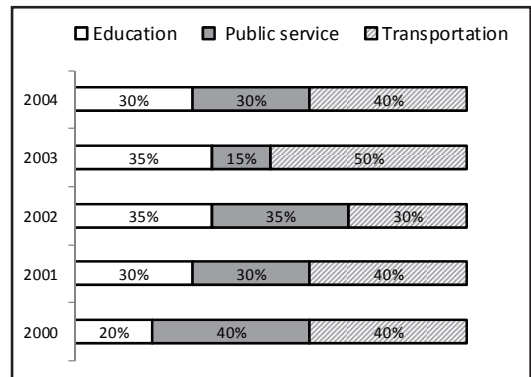


Part 1C

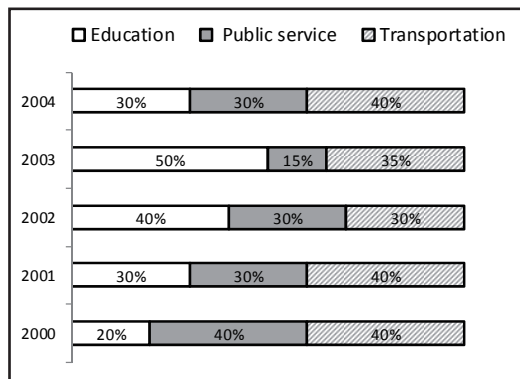
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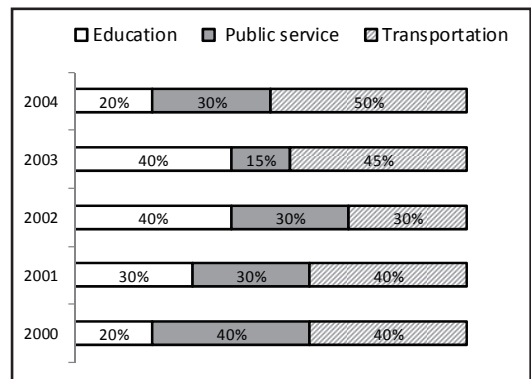
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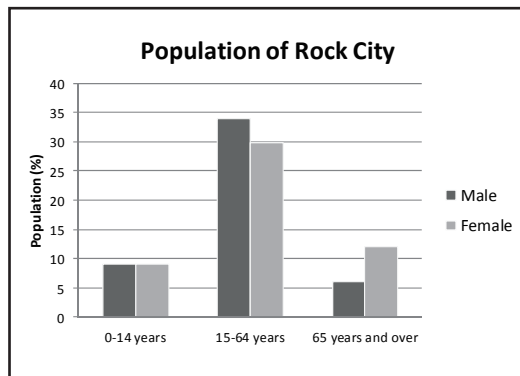
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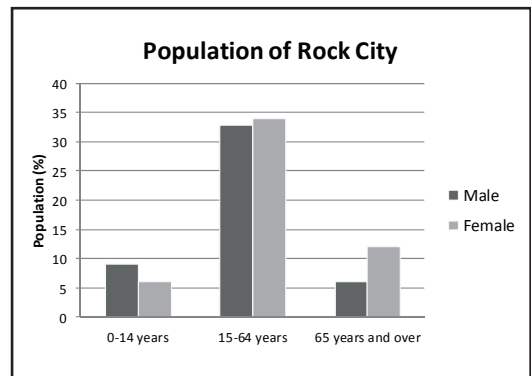
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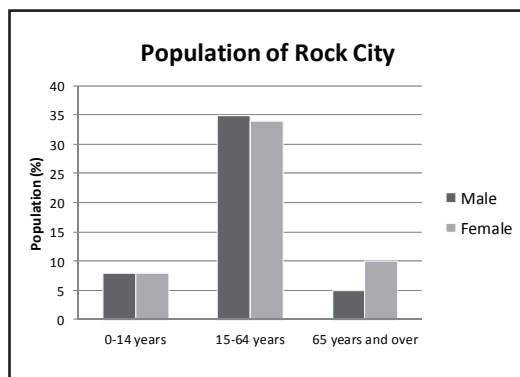
No. 22 1



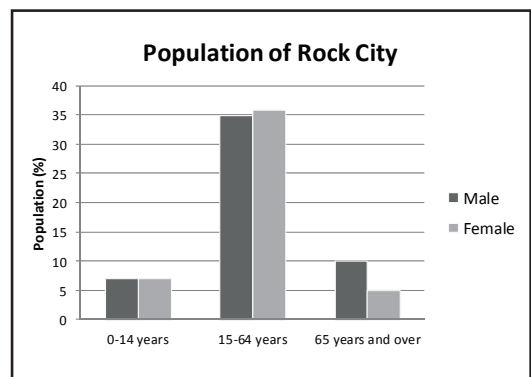
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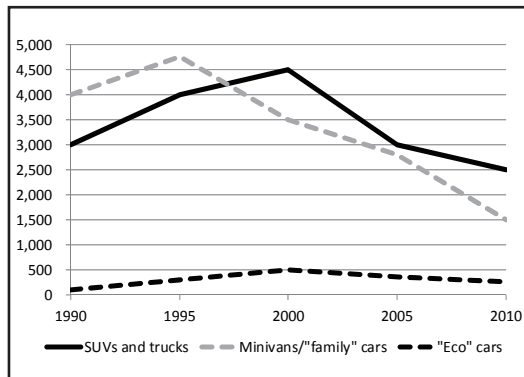
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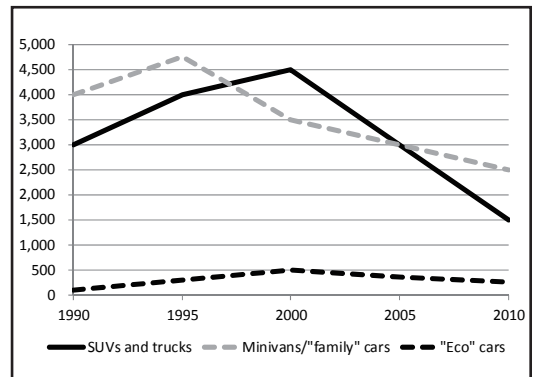
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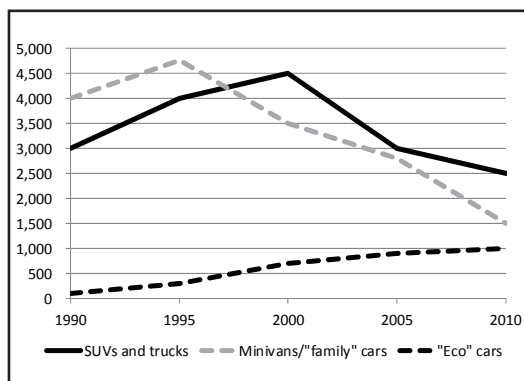
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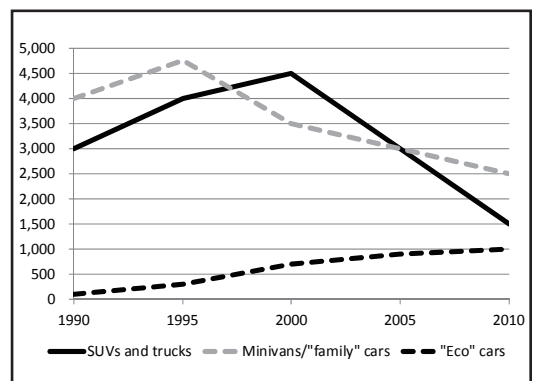
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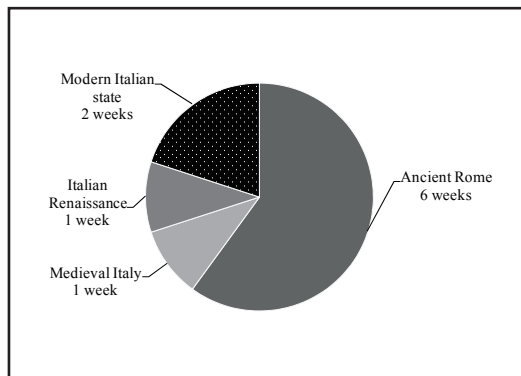
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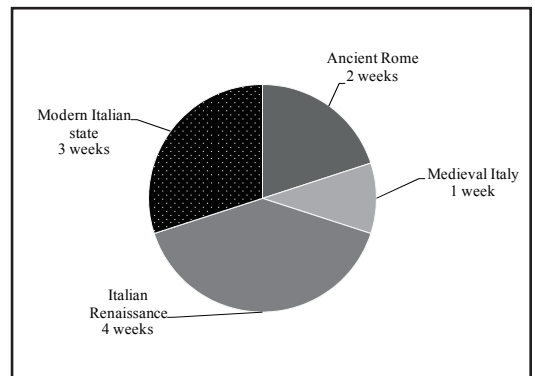
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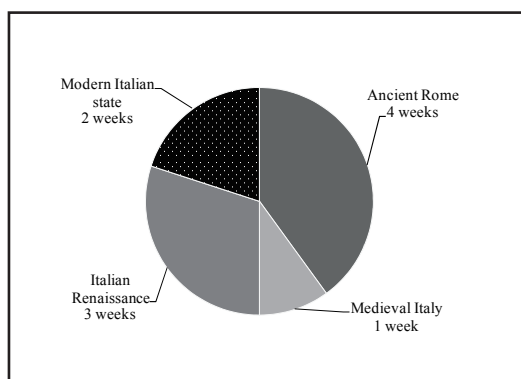
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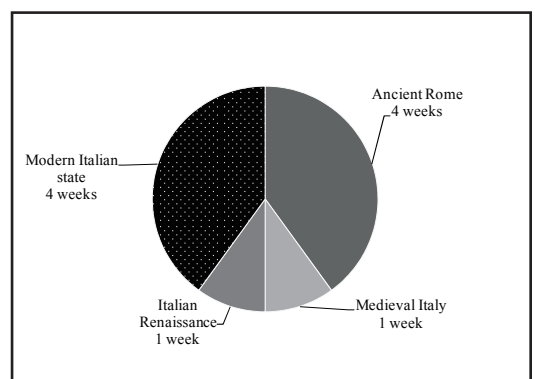
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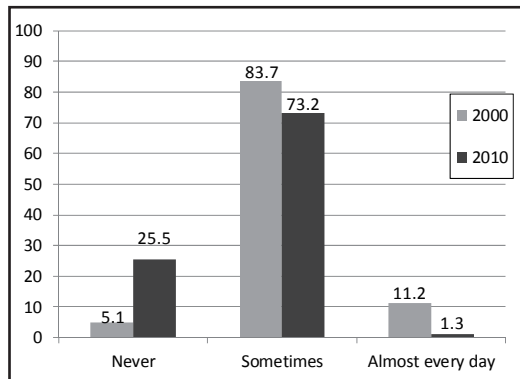


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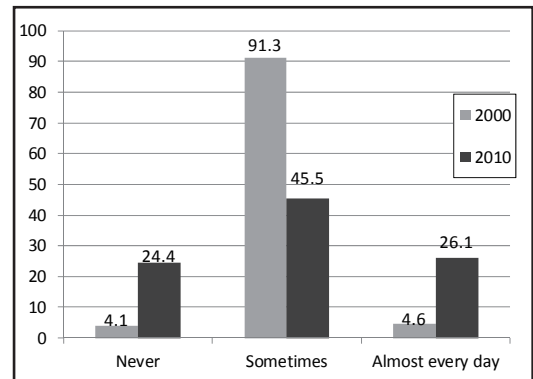




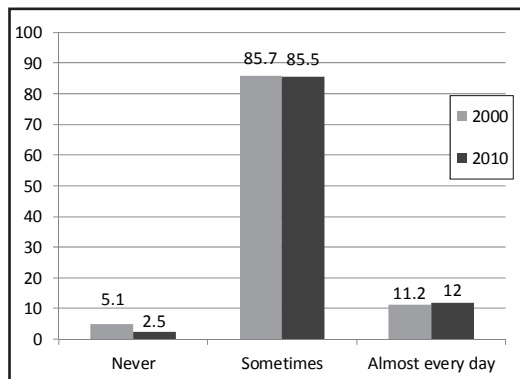
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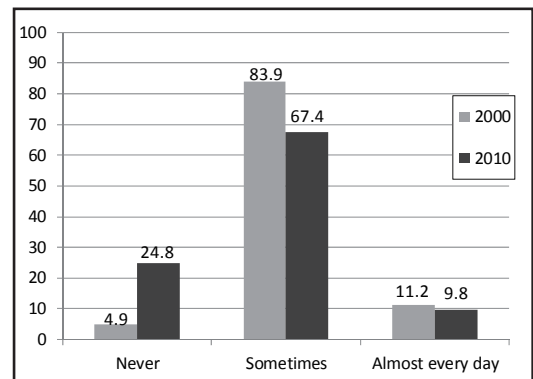
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3



4





**Part 2A****A**

**Situation:** A student is meeting with a tutor at the university's study-skills center.

**No. 26** | What does the tutor say about the student's test answers?

- 1 They were too short.
- 2 They were not well organized.
- 3 They contained incorrect information.
- 4 They did not deserve partial credit.

**No. 27** | What is the tutor's opinion of the problem?

- 1 It is partly the professor's fault.
- 2 It is uncommon for first-year students.
- 3 It may cause him to fail the course.
- 4 It is not difficult to correct.

**No. 28** | What does the tutor suggest that the student do?

- 1 Proofread his work more carefully.
- 2 Practice writing longer essays.
- 3 Write outlines when taking essay exams.
- 4 Ask the professor to explain her comments.



MEMO



## Listening Section

### B

**Situation:** A Japanese teacher at an American university meets one of her students in the hallway.

**No. 29** | What happened to Raymond in Osaka?

- 1 He was unable to find his hotel.
- 2 He lost his luggage at the airport.
- 3 He got on the wrong train.
- 4 He missed his flight home.

**No. 30** | According to the teacher, why should Raymond enter the speech contest?

- 1 He would be sure to win first prize.
- 2 He has an interesting story to tell.
- 3 He is good at speaking in public.
- 4 He gets the highest grades in class.

**No. 31** | What does Raymond admit about his speech?

- 1 His idea came from someone else.
- 2 His friend helped him improve it.
- 3 He made some of it up.
- 4 He wrote it all in one night.



MEMO

**C**

**Situation:** Two students are talking to their advisor about studying abroad.

- No. 32** | What is true about the program in London?
- 1 Students are not required to take tests.
  - 2 Students must have a degree in business.
  - 3 The classes are held at local companies.
  - 4 The business classes are taught in English.
- No. 33** | What is the students' main concern about the program in Sydney?
- 1 The classes are difficult.
  - 2 It is very expensive.
  - 3 It is difficult to get in.
  - 4 The location is inconvenient.
- No. 34** | What will the students probably do next?
- 1 Apply for travel visas.
  - 2 Apply for a summer job.
  - 3 Apply for English lessons.
  - 4 Apply for both programs.



MEMO



Part 2B

D

**Situation:** You will listen to a science professor introducing a new topic to his class.

**No. 35** | Why won't the professor give the students his quiz today?

- 1 They asked for more time to study.
- 2 They want to talk about a new topic.
- 3 He forgot to tell them about it.
- 4 He was too busy to make it.

**No. 36** | What does the professor say about science?

- 1 Many people like to study it.
- 2 More people should become scientists.
- 3 People should respect its importance.
- 4 It is not helpful in people's everyday lives.

**No. 37** | How did scientists get the idea to make the new kind of plastic?

- 1 They noticed that some insects change color.
- 2 They watched what happens when food goes bad.
- 3 They copied a process used for packaging food.
- 4 They studied the behavior of criminals.

**No. 38** | What is the main point of the professor's lecture today?

- 1 Insects should be studied more.
- 2 Nature can help give us ideas.
- 3 Everyone must sign up for his class.
- 4 Studying for tests can help us learn.



MEMO

**E**

**Situation:** You will listen to a professor making an announcement at an event.

**No. 39** | According to the speaker, what is the main purpose of the event?

- 1 To celebrate the conclusion of a study.
- 2 To conduct a study about memory.
- 3 To enjoy good food and music.
- 4 To thank the drama department.

**No. 40** | What are all participants required to do?

- 1 Respond to questions at the end of the evening.
- 2 Attend an interview later in the week.
- 3 Guess which participants are actors.
- 4 Pay a fee to the psychology department.

**No. 41** | What does the speaker say about the actors?

- 1 They are pretending to be participants.
- 2 They will provide entertainment.
- 3 They are also studying psychology.
- 4 They are working at the event for extra credit.

**No. 42** | What does the speaker request that the participants do?

- 1 Consider participating in a drama production.
- 2 Keep their identities a secret from others.
- 3 Avoid socializing with other participants.
- 4 Forget they are participating in a study.



MEMO



**F**

**Situation:** A professor is addressing his students on the first day of class.

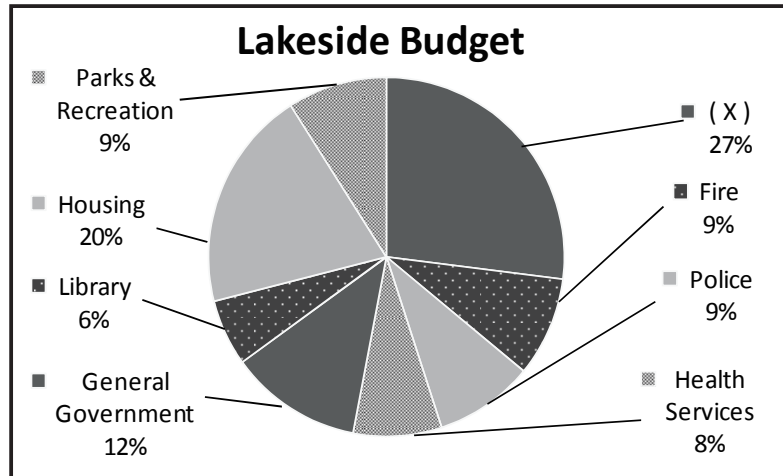
- No. 43** | What is unique about the course?
- 1 Three professors will teach it.
  - 2 There will be no final exam.
  - 3 It will be taught online.
  - 4 It will be taught by businesspeople.
- No. 44** | Which of the following is a topic in the course?
- 1 International law.
  - 2 Information technology.
  - 3 Business management.
  - 4 Teaching methods.
- No. 45** | How will students obtain the reading material?
- 1 The professor will provide copies.
  - 2 The professor will post it on his website.
  - 3 They will receive it by e-mail.
  - 4 They will purchase the textbook.
- No. 46** | What is one thing the speaker asks students to do?
- 1 Print out a copy of the course outline.
  - 2 Sit near the front of the class next time.
  - 3 Bring money to his office.
  - 4 Be quiet while he is talking.



MEMO

**G**

**Situation:** You will hear a news report about the city of Lakeside.



- No. 47** | What is the city's main source of funding?
- 1 Money from property taxes.
  - 2 Corporate donations.
  - 3 Fees for health services.
  - 4 Taxes on workers' income.
- No. 48** | What can the fire brigade and police department expect?
- 1 More money in the budget next year.
  - 2 Stricter training procedures.
  - 3 A reduction in the number of employees.
  - 4 A decrease in the number of incidents.
- No. 49** | Please look at the chart. Which of the following is represented by the letter X?
- 1 Education.
  - 2 Government Employees.
  - 3 Hospitals.
  - 4 Public Works.
- No. 50** | What will city councillors do on May 13th?
- 1 Hold a press conference.
  - 2 Elect a new city mayor.
  - 3 Submit their budget ideas.
  - 4 Vote on the new budget.

# 解答一覧

リーディング								リスニング							
(1)	2	(16)	1	(31)	2	(46)	4	1	3	16	2	31	2	46	2
(2)	3	(17)	3	(32)	2	(47)	3	2	2	17	2	32	4	47	1
(3)	3	(18)	3	(33)	1	(48)	2	3	4	18	2	33	3	48	3
(4)	4	(19)	1	(34)	4	(49)	3	4	2	19	1	34	4	49	4
(5)	2	(20)	3	(35)	1	(50)	4	5	2	20	4	35	4	50	4
(6)	2	(21)	1	(36)	2	(51)	2	6	3	21	1	36	3		
(7)	3	(22)	4	(37)	2	(52)	4	7	1	22	3	37	1		
(8)	2	(23)	2	(38)	3	(53)	1	8	2	23	4	38	2		
(9)	4	(24)	1	(39)	4	(54)	2	9	1	24	3	39	2		
(10)	3	(25)	3	(40)	3	(55)	4	10	1	25	4	40	1		
(11)	4	(26)	1	(41)	3	(56)	2	11	1	26	2	41	1		
(12)	4	(27)	2	(42)	3	(57)	2	12	1	27	4	42	4		
(13)	3	(28)	4	(43)	2	(58)	3	13	1	28	3	43	1		
(14)	2	(29)	4	(44)	1	(59)	4	14	2	29	1	44	3		
(15)	1	(30)	3	(45)	4	(60)	4	15	3	30	2	45	1		