

英 語

問 題

2015年度

< H27090017 >

注 意 事 項

1. この科目では、この問題冊子のほかに、マーク解答用紙を配布します。
2. 試験開始の指示があるまで、問題冊子および解答用紙には手を触れないでください。
3. 問題は2～11ページに記載されています。試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚損等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせてください。
4. 解答はすべて、HBの黒鉛筆またはHBのシャープペンシルで記入してください。
5. マーク解答用紙記入上の注意
 - (1) 印刷されている受験番号が、自分の受験番号と一致していることを確認したうえで、氏名欄に氏名を記入してください。
 - (2) マーク欄にははっきりとマークしてください。また、訂正する場合は、消しゴムで丁寧に、消し残しがないようによく消してください（砂消しゴムは不可）。

マークする時	● 良い	○ 悪い	○ 悪い
マークを消す時	○ 良い	○ 悪い	○ 悪い

6. 解答はすべて所定の解答欄に記入してください。所定欄以外に何かを記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合があります。
7. 試験終了の指示が出たら、すぐに解答をやめ、筆記用具を置き解答用紙を裏返しにしてください。
8. 問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。
9. いかなる場合でも、解答用紙は必ず提出してください。

I. Read Text I, Text II, and Text III, which come from different sources. Choose the best option from a – d for questions 1 – 15.

Text I

[1] Facebook's popularity has grown exponentially over recent years, from 5.5 million active users in 2005 to around 500 million active users in 2011. Facebook allows users to create a profile where they can post information about themselves ranging from their occupation, to their religious and political views to their favorite movies and musicians. Further, Facebook also offers the facility to send private and public messages to other users and even engage in real time instant messaging. All of these features make Facebook broadly popular for online socializing.

[2] Although Facebook is the largest social networking service (SNS), there are others. The newest and perhaps most interesting SNS is Twitter, as its focus seems to be on the sharing of opinion and information rather than on mutual social interaction. Twitter allows users to update their account with short statements named "tweets" limited to 140 characters. Other users are able to 'follow' these updates. The service is rapidly growing with recent statistics suggesting that in January 2010 alone Twitter attracted 73.5 million unique viewers, and from 2009–2010 it demonstrated an annual membership growth rate of 1,105%.

[3] Twitter, unlike Facebook, offers the opportunity to reinstate some of the anonymity previously sought in online communication. Users do not need to post information about themselves to find 'friends' and thus the site focuses less on who you are and more on what you have to say. The reduction of social pressure brought about by anonymity may mean that reasons for using Twitter differ from Facebook.

[4] There have been several studies that have researched links between personality and Facebook. However, there are currently no studies linking Twitter use to personality. It must be noted that much of the research concerning personality and the internet has been conducted using small, predominantly student samples. Thus, caution must be advised when interpreting the results obtained from any individual study.

[5] In investigating the role of personality in the use of the internet, researchers have tended to use the Five-Factor-Model or Big Five. The Big Five consists of five broad personality traits, namely, Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness. Although the theoretical and methodological underpinnings of the model are not completely without dispute, it is regarded as acknowledging at least some of the essential aspects of personality.

[6] Neuroticism is defined as a measure of affect and emotional control, with low levels suggesting good control over emotions and stability, whereas individuals with high levels may be somewhat sensitive and nervous with a tendency to worry. Early opinions suggested that those high in Neuroticism were likely to avoid the internet. However, empirical inquiry has failed to support this hypothesis. It is now considered that those high in Neuroticism use the internet frequently, mostly to avoid loneliness. Indeed, positive correlations have been found with the amount of time spent on Facebook and frequency of instant messenger use. On the other hand, Amichai-Hamburger and Ben-Artzi (2003) found a negative relationship between Neuroticism and use of the internet for informational purposes (i.e., Twitter).

[7] Extraverts are typically adventurous, sociable and talkative, whereas introverts are typically quiet and shy. Extraversion has been shown to correlate with the use of instant messaging and SNS. Within Facebook, those high in Extraversion have been shown to be members of significantly more 'groups' and have significantly more 'friends'. Many of these 'friendships', it seems, were not initiated online, however. Extraverts tended to make friends offline, then use the internet to keep in touch, suggesting that extraverts do not see online socialization as a substitute for offline communication.

[8] Ryan and Xenos (2011) found significantly higher levels of self-reported Extraversion in Facebook users compared to non-users and also found Extraversion to be correlated with the social use of Facebook. Amichai-Hamburger and Ben-Artzi (2000) also found a significant correlation between social use of the internet and

Extraversion, but only for females. The same authors also reported a whole sample correlation between Extraversion and informational use of the internet.

[9] Individuals who demonstrate high Openness-to-experience (Openness) have broad interests and seek novelty, with low ratings linked to preferring familiarity and convention. Openness has been shown to correlate with the use of instant messaging and SNS and with the use of a wider variety of Facebook features. Further, Openness has been shown to be related to information seeking.

[10] Agreeableness is seen as a measure of how friendly people are, with high ratings being associated with individuals who are kind, sympathetic and warm. It has been suggested that less agreeable individuals would have greater numbers of online contacts as the internet provides a means to build friendships that may prove difficult to initiate and maintain offline. However, Agreeableness has been included in several studies relating to internet and social media usage and has generally been found to be unrelated.

[11] Conscientiousness refers to a person's work ethic, orderliness and thoroughness. It has been suggested that conscientious individuals are inclined to avoid SNS as they serve as a distraction from more important tasks. However, Ross et al. (2009) failed to provide empirical support for such suggestions, finding no significant correlation between Conscientiousness and Facebook activities. However, Ryan and Xenos (2011) did find a significant negative correlation between Conscientiousness and the amount of time spent on Facebook. Similar trends were also uncovered by Amichai-Hamburger and Vinitzky (2010), who found that despite highly conscientious individuals having more friends than those low in the trait, they uploaded significantly fewer pictures to the site.

[Adapted from David John Hughes, Moss Rowe, Mark Batey, Andrew Lee, "A tale of two sites: Twitter vs. Facebook and the personality predictors of social media usage", *Computers in Human Behavior*, Volume 28, Issue 2, March 2012, Pages 561-569, ISSN 0747-5632, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2011.11.001>.]

Questions 1 – 10 refer to Text I.

1. How do the authors of Text I *contrast* Facebook and Twitter?
 - a. Both of them are social networking services.
 - b. Facebook is newer and more interesting than Twitter.
 - c. The popularity of both Facebook and Twitter has grown exponentially in a short period of time.
 - d. Facebook emphasizes interactive communication, while Twitter emphasizes expressing opinions.
2. Which of the following best expresses the meaning of anonymity as used in paragraph [3]?
 - a. communicating directly with another user
 - b. carrying out a task in a speedy manner
 - c. not revealing one's name in public
 - d. experiencing many different things
3. Why do the authors of Text I advise caution when drawing conclusions from many of the studies that they describe?
 - a. Because the reasons for using Twitter may be different than those for using Facebook.
 - b. Because the Five-Factor-Model is still disputed by many researchers.
 - c. Because the concepts of Extraversion and Openness overlap.
 - d. Because the number of people participating in many of the studies has been quite low.
4. What does this hypothesis in paragraph [6] refer to?
 - a. Individuals with low levels of Neuroticism have good control over emotions and stability.
 - b. Individuals with high levels of Neuroticism are sensitive and nervous.
 - c. Individuals with high levels of Neuroticism are likely to avoid the internet.
 - d. Individuals with low levels of Neuroticism tend to worry.
5. Consider the following situation: Mark spends his vacation travelling to new places, while Tom usually spends his vacations working on his home garden. Which personality trait best describes this difference between them?
 - a. Openness
 - b. Neuroticism
 - c. Agreeableness
 - d. Conscientiousness

6. Consider the following situation: Mary usually spends her Saturday evenings partying with her friends, while Carol usually spends her Saturday evenings reading novels. Which personality trait best describes this difference between them?
- a. Neuroticism b. Extraversion c. Openness d. Conscientiousness
7. Based on the studies discussed in the text, which of the following predictions is most plausible about the correlation of use of SNS with various personality traits?
- a. There will be no correlation with Agreeableness. b. There will be a negative correlation with Extraversion.
c. There will be no correlation with Neuroticism. d. There will be a negative correlation with Openness.
8. Based on the studies discussed in the text, which personality trait is most likely to show that its correlation with use of Facebook is in the OPPOSITE direction to its correlation with use of Twitter?
- a. Extraversion b. Neuroticism c. Agreeableness d. Conscientiousness
9. Where in Text I is the following sentence best placed?
- “It is expected that these differences will be evident in the relationships between personality and Twitter and Facebook usage.”
- a. at the end of paragraph [2] b. at the end of paragraph [3]
c. at the end of paragraph [9] d. at the end of paragraph [11]
10. Text I can be grouped into three parts: (i) [1]-[3], (ii) [4]-[5], and (iii) [6]-[11]. In such a grouping, what purposes would (i), (ii), and (iii) serve?
- a. (i) describes Facebook and Twitter, (ii) introduces research on links between personality and internet use, and (iii) describes components of the Big Five and how they each relate to internet use.
b. (i) describes Facebook and Twitter, (ii) explains relationships between personality and internet use, and (iii) discusses each component of the Five-Factor-Model.
c. (i) discusses Facebook and Twitter, (ii) explains relationships between personality and Twitter use, and (iii) describes various personality traits.
d. (i) discusses social networking services in general, (ii) explains relationships between personality and the Five-Factor-Model, and (iii) describes various personality traits of internet users.

Text II

Our review suggests that the five-factor model is a fruitful basis for examining the dispositional source of job satisfaction. Neuroticism (N) emerged as the strongest and most consistent correlate of job satisfaction. It also is the Big Five trait that has been studied most often in relation to job satisfaction. The validity of N came as no surprise to us. We also were not surprised that Extraversion (E) displayed nonzero relationships with job satisfaction across studies. Emotional stability (low N) and E are key aspects of the “happy personality”; one would expect that the factors that cause emotionally stable and extraverted individuals to be happy in life would also lead them to be happy in their jobs. Although the positive effects of Conscientiousness (C) in terms of job performance have been clearly demonstrated, the potential positive effects of C in terms of job satisfaction have been virtually ignored in the literature. Our results suggest that this is an oversight. Of the Big Five traits, C displayed the second strongest correlation with job satisfaction. Finally, the other two traits—Agreeableness (A) and Openness to Experience (O)—displayed relatively weak correlations with job satisfaction.

[Timothy A. Judge, Daniel Heller, and Michael K. Mount. 2002. “Five-Factor Model of Personality and Job Satisfaction: A Meta-Analysis.” *Journal of Applied Psychology* 87, no. 3: 530-541.]

Questions 11 – 13 refer to Text I and Text II.

11. Which of the following best explains why the authors of Text II were not surprised at the validity of Neuroticism?
- a. Working at a job makes people feel less lonely.
 - b. People who are emotionally stable enjoy working.
 - c. Worrying is an important factor in working efficiently.
 - d. Employees are unlikely to use Facebook during their work hours.
12. Which of the following is the most likely scenario?
- a. A worker who is low in C has high job satisfaction.
 - b. A highly agreeable worker happily manages the company's Twitter account, sending many tweets every day.
 - c. Someone who is high in O is not happy working in a job doing research.
 - d. Co-workers who are high in E interact via Facebook on the weekend.
13. Consider the following situation: A national park needs a worker to stay at a remote fire watch tower alone for several days and send regular tweets about fire conditions. Which of the following personality profiles would be best suited for and most satisfied with this job?
- a. high N, high A, low O b. low N, low C, low A c. low N, high C, high O d. low E, low C, low A

Text III

One common criticism is that the Big Five does not explain all of human personality. Some psychologists have dissented from the model precisely because they feel it neglects other domains of personality, such as religiosity, manipulateness, honesty, sexiness, thriftiness, conservativeness, masculinity/femininity, egotism, sense of humour, and risk-taking. Dan P. McAdams has called the Big Five a "psychology of the stranger," because they refer to traits that are relatively easy to observe in a stranger; other aspects of personality that are more privately held or more context-dependent are excluded from the Big Five.

[Wikipedia, "Big Five personality traits". Accessed at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Big_Five_personality_traits on 18 June 2014.]

Questions 14 and 15 refer to Text I, Text II, and Text III.

14. Assuming that the Big Five is sufficient to explain personality, which of the following is most likely to be true?
- a. A and C explain honesty.
 - b. N and O explain risk-taking.
 - c. E and C explain sense of humour.
 - d. O and A explain masculinity/femininity.
15. Which of the following is most likely to be true?
- a. It's easy to judge whether someone you have just met is extraverted.
 - b. A good way to test the reliability of the Big Five is to examine pairs of close friends.
 - c. Twitter is satisfactory for everybody because they can remain strangers.
 - d. Dan P. McAdams is high in C and therefore has high job satisfaction.

II. Read the passage and rearrange the seven words in 1 – 5 in the correct order. Then choose from a – d the option that contains the third and fifth words.

Each of us carries just over 20,000 genes that encode everything from the keratin in our hair down to the muscle fibers in our toes. It's no great ¹(own / came / where / from / our / mystery / genes): our parents bequeathed them to us. And our parents, in turn, got their genes from their parents. But where along that genealogical line did each of those 20,000 protein-coding genes get its start? That question has hung over the science of genetics ²(ago / dawn / century / since / a / ever / its). "It's a basic question of life: how evolution generates novelty," said Diethard Tautz of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Biology in Plön, Germany. New studies are now bringing the answer into focus. Some of our genes are immensely old, perhaps ³(to / way / back / dating / all / the / the) earliest chapters of life on earth. But a surprising number of genes emerged more recently—many in just the past few million years. The youngest evolved after our own species broke off from our cousins, the apes. Scientists ⁴(being / finding / into / are / genes / come / new) at an unexpectedly fast clip. And once they evolve, they can quickly take on essential functions. Investigating how new genes ⁵(understand / help / become / scientists / important / may / so) the role they may play in diseases like cancer.

[Adapted from Carl Zimmer, "The continuing evolution of genes", *New York Times*, April 28, 2014]

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. a. 3rd: our
5th: genes | b. 3rd: where
5th: came | c. 3rd: genes
5th: from | d. 3rd: own
5th: came |
| 2. a. 3rd: ago
5th: since | b. 3rd: its
5th: ever | c. 3rd: its
5th: a | d. 3rd: dawn
5th: century |
| 3. a. 3rd: back
5th: the | b. 3rd: the
5th: back | c. 3rd: way
5th: back | d. 3rd: the
5th: the |
| 4. a. 3rd: genes
5th: being | b. 3rd: genes
5th: into | c. 3rd: finding
5th: genes | d. 3rd: new
5th: come |
| 5. a. 3rd: may
5th: scientists | b. 3rd: important
5th: help | c. 3rd: scientists
5th: understand | d. 3rd: help
5th: understand |

III. Answer the questions in Sections A and B.

Section A: Read the text and choose the best option from a – d for questions 1 – 6.

Can you become better (A) influencing others? Can you learn how to influence people more effectively in other cultures? If I didn't believe the answer to these questions was "(B)," I would not have written this book. Influence is a skill like any other. Each of us learns influencing skills as we develop from childhood to adulthood, but few of us are masters (A) influencing. Although some people are born (C) an innate capacity to influence others—just as some people are born (C) musical, mathematical, or linguistic genius—even their gifts need to be nourished and developed. Most people do not naturally excel (A) influencing, in part because influencing effectively requires a deal of adaptability, perceptiveness, and insight into other people, and in part because influence has cultural variations, and we learn to influence almost exclusively from within our own cultural lens. If we are fortunate to have lived in many different cultures during our childhood, we may have grasped that power and influence differ tremendously from one culture to the next, and we may have learned to adapt accordingly. But (D) people have this advantage. Many of us are steeped in our culture, barely aware that others may see the world differently, and we tend to become judgmental (E) accepting of other cultures. We assume that others see the world (F) we do, react (F) we do, interpret experience (F) we do, and therefore use power and influence the way we do. But, this is not the case.

[Terry R. Bacon, *Elements of Influence: the art of getting others to follow your lead*, American Management Association, 2012, page 7]

- Which of the following best fits in the three blanks labeled A?

a. in	b. at	c. with	d. toward
-------	-------	---------	-----------
- Which of the following best fits in blank B?

a. yes	b. perhaps	c. doubtful	d. no
--------	------------	-------------	-------
- Which of the following best fits in the two blanks labeled C?

a. in	b. by	c. with	d. through
-------	-------	---------	------------

4. Which of the following best fits in blank D?
 a. all b. little c. many d. few
5. Which of the following best fits in blank E?
 a. based on b. derived from c. rather than d. at the cost of
6. Which of the following best fits in the three blanks labeled F?
 a. as b. before c. just d. when

Section B: The five paragraphs [A] – [E] given below make up a passage but are not properly ordered. Moreover, the five sentences (1) – (5) in paragraph [A] are not properly ordered. Choose the best option from a – d for questions 7 and 8.

- [A] (1) As with all batteries, current is generated because electrons must flow around an outside circuit to balance the charges.
 (2) These ions flow through a charge-carrying liquid electrolyte into a layered metal oxide electrode.
 (3) One of Li-S's main advantages, says Cairns, is that it gets rid of the "dead weight" in a Li-ion battery.
 (4) To recharge the battery, a voltage is applied to reverse the electron flow, which also drives the lithium ions back.
 (5) Inside a typical Li-ion cell, space is taken up by a layered graphite electrode that does little more than host lithium ions.

[B] Chemical engineer Elton Cairns suspected he had tamed a promising-but-wild battery chemistry early last year, when his coin-sized cells were still going strong even after a few months of continual draining and recharging. By July, his cells at the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory in Berkeley, California, had cycled 1,500 times and had lost only half of their capacity—a performance roughly on a par with the best Li-ion batteries.

[C] In a Li-S battery, the graphite is replaced by a sliver of pure lithium metal that does double duty as both the electrode and the supplier of lithium ions: it shrinks as the battery runs, and reforms when the battery is recharged. And the metal oxide is replaced by cheaper, lighter sulphur that can really pack the lithium in: each sulphur atom bonds to two lithium atoms, whereas it takes more than one metal atom to bond to just one lithium. All of that creates a distinct weight and cost advantage for Li-S technology.

[D] But the reaction between lithium and sulphur causes a problem. As the battery is charged and discharged, soluble Li-S compounds can seep into the electrolyte, degrading the electrodes so that the battery loses charge and the cell gums up. To prevent this, Cairns uses tricks made possible by advances in nanotechnology and electrolyte chemistry—including adulterating his sulphur electrode with graphene oxide binders, and using specially designed electrolytes that do not dissolve lithium and sulphur so much. Cairns predicts that a commercial-sized cell could achieve an energy-density of around 500 Wh kg⁻¹. Other labs are reporting similar results, he says.

[E] His batteries are based on lithium-sulphur (Li-S) technology, which uses extremely cheap materials and in theory can pack in five times more energy by weight than Li-ion (in practice, researchers suspect, it will probably be only twice as much). Li-S batteries were first posited 40 years ago, but researchers could not get them to survive past about 100 cycles. Now, many think that the devices are the technology closest to becoming a commercially viable successor to Li-ion.

[Richard Van Noorden. "The rechargeable revolution: A better battery." *Nature* 507, 26–28 (06 March 2014) <http://www.nature.com/news/the-rechargeable-revolution-a-better-battery-1.14815> (doi:10.1038/507026a)]

7. Rearrange the five sentences in paragraph [A] to make it coherent and choose the option that shows the best sentence order.
 a. 3–2–4–1–5 b. 5–1–2–4–3 c. 3–5–2–1–4 d. 5–4–2–3–1
8. Rearrange the five paragraphs [A] – [E] and choose the option that shows the best paragraph order.
 a. B–C–A–D–E b. B–E–A–C–D c. C–D–B–E–A d. C–B–A–D–E

IV. Read the texts in Sections A and B, and answer the questions.

Section A: Choose the best option from a – d for questions 1 – 5.

Logical thinkers make a journey of reasoning from an initial statement (called a *premise*) through one or more steps in a linked chain (forming a series of *premises*) to a final statement (called a *conclusion*). An argument composed of premises and a conclusion is called an *inference*. In a logical argument, all the steps in the sequence are sound. If the initial premise is true, the final conclusion must be true. But in an illogical argument, the steps in the journey do not necessarily follow one after the other. Even if the initial premise is true, the conclusion may be false. Logic is the study of reasoning. It is concerned with sound steps of reasoning, not with whether the premises of an inference are true or false. So the central aim of logic is to understand *validity*.

There are two main types of logical argument. A deductive argument is one in which the premises support the conclusion completely; that is, there are no situations in which the premises are true and the conclusion is not. Inferences of this type are said to be *deductively valid*. An inductive argument is one in which the premises support the conclusion but not completely; that is, there are other possible situations that support the conclusion. Inferences of this type are said to be *inductively valid*.

In the real world, we cannot always find premises that are 100 percent true, so we have to rely on what we can justifiably hold to be correct.

[Adapted from Graham Priest (2000) *Logic: A very short introduction*. New York: Oxford University Press and from Charles Phillips (2011) *Logical Thinking*. London: Connections Book Publishing Limited.]

1. Which of the following is an example of a logical argument?
 - a. All Xs are Y; Z is a Y; therefore Z is an X.
 - b. All Xs are Y; all Ys are Z; therefore all Xs are Z.
 - c. both a and b
 - d. neither a nor b
2. Which of the following is the correct understanding of the inference given below?
[Children are always truthful; Taro is a child; therefore Taro never lies.]
 - a. It is perfectly logical because there is nothing wrong with the reasoning steps taken.
 - b. It is perfectly logical because the given premises are hypothetically possible.
 - c. It is illogical because the reasoning steps taken are not sound.
 - d. It is illogical because of the questionable premise; it is hard to imagine that children are always truthful.
3. Which of the following inferences is inductively valid?
 - a. If the burglar had broken in through the window, there would be footprints outside; there are no footprints; so the burglar didn't break in through the window.
 - b. John has nicotine-stained fingers; so John is a smoker.
 - c. John buys two packets of cigarettes a day; so it is John who left footprints outside the window.
 - d. If there are footprints outside, the window is also broken; the window is broken; so there must be footprints outside.
4. What can be said about making a deductively valid argument in the real world?
 - a. One has to recognize inferences as valid in many cases.
 - b. One may achieve deductive logic through repeated inductive reasoning.
 - c. One has to show at least one situation in which the initial premise follows from the conclusion.
 - d. One has to survey all relevant situations.
5. Which of the following is the most rational consequence about the real world?
 - a. We can rely on deductive logic in the real world.
 - b. Professionals such as doctors and lawyers should rely on deductive logic.
 - c. We often have to rely on inductive logic in the real world.
 - d. Logic is rarely useful in the real world.

Section B: Choose the best option from a – d for questions 6 – 10.

It is important to know the degree to which a larger quantity of units to be produced or purchased will result in a lower average cost per unit. Economies of scale, the cost savings that result from dealing in larger quantities, can be increased to the extent that fixed costs (those not sensitive to variations in volume) are absorbed by each additional unit that is produced or purchased. The table below gives an example of economies of scale describing two projects, Project A and Project B, with different fixed and variable costs.

ECONOMIES OF SCALE: THE EFFECT OF FIXED AND VARIABLE COSTS ON UNIT COSTS

	Project A	Project B
Fixed Cost	\$1,000	\$250
Variable Cost	\$5/unit	\$8/unit

Quantity (units)	Unit Cost (\$/unit)	
	Project A	Project B
250	9.00	9.00
500	7.00	8.50
750	6.33	8.33
1,000	6.00	8.25
2,000	5.50	8.13
5,000	5.20	8.05
10,000	(A)	8.02

Assuming that you operate a “fast-food” restaurant, rent, insurance, equipment, furnishings, and utilities are examples of fixed costs, since they do not vary with volume. (B), they remain pretty much the same regardless of how many orders are filled or how many meals are served. (C), paper cups and napkins are examples of variable costs and are volume sensitive, since the number of these items that are used directly corresponds to the number of drinks that are served. So each additional drink that you serve during a meal period costs less than the one (D) it, until the economies of scale are exhausted. Moreover, if your restaurant has been open for dinner only, you might entertain the notion of offering lunch as well. After all, your fixed costs would already have been borne. Your variable costs would, in effect, (E) those associated with food portions actually served.

[Adapted from Milo Sobel (1994) *The 12-Hour MBA Program*, Prentice Hall, pages 103-105.]

6. Which of the following best fills in (A)?
a. 5.10 b. 5.01 c. 4.99 d. 4.90
7. Which of the following best fills in (B) and (C)?
a. (B, C) = (Namely, Alternatively) b. (B, C) = (Consequently, Furthermore)
c. (B, C) = (To put it differently, Based on this notion) d. (B, C) = (In other words, On the other hand)
8. Which of the following best fills in (D)?
a. after b. behind c. following d. before
9. Which of the following best fills in (E)?
a. be limited to b. be including c. be expanded to d. be excluding
10. Which of the following best describes the concept of economies of scale?
a. Costs decrease as experience increases. b. The longer we perform a task, the better we become at it.
c. Costs decrease as output increases. d. Output is disproportionate to input.

V. Answer the questions in Sections A – C.

Section A: For questions 1 – 5, two definitions are given with one sample sentence each. Think of a word that matches both definitions and also fits the blanks in both sentences. Convert each letter of the word into a number 1 to 4 according to the table below: number 1 represents letters *a – g*, 2 represents *h – m*, 3 represents *n – s*, and 4 represents *t – z*. Then choose the matching series of numbers from a – d. For example, if the word you think of is *wise*, for which the first letter *w* is given, the remaining letters would be changed into 2 for *i*, 3 for *s*, and 1 for *e*. Hence, the correct answer would be *w231*.

Number	Letters
1	a, b, c, d, e, f, g
2	h, i, j, k, l, m
3	n, o, p, q, r, s
4	t, u, v, w, x, y, z

- the official system or organization that provides something everyone in a country needs to have: Workers in the emergency *s*____s are forbidden from striking in most countries.
 - a type of help or work that is provided by a business to customers: The company's aim is to provide the best *s*____ at the lowest price.

a. *s14231* b. *s11144* c. *s134211* d. *s413*
- the degree of something, compared to another degree: Inflation fell to its lowest *l*____ in twenty years.
 - a standard of skill or ability in sport or education: Are you a beginner or an advanced learner? What *l*____ do you think you're at?

a. *l1412* b. *l3114233* c. *l231* d. *l131*
- the way you feel at a particular time: You seem to be in a good *m*____ this morning.
 - feeling unhappy or angry: Don't talk to John. He's been in one of his *m*____s all day.

a. *m12334* b. *m311* c. *m331* d. *m231*
- permission to do something: That was done entirely without our *l*____.
 - a period of time that you are allowed to spend away from work for a particular purpose: Mary has been given *l*____ of absence to attend advanced courses in business management.

a. *l211344* b. *l1141* c. *l13142* d. *l313*
- a person's social or professional rank, considered in relation to other people: Medical doctors and lawyers have traditionally enjoyed high social *s*____.
 - the official legal position or condition of something: These documents have no legal *s*____ in Japan or in any other country.

a. *s3111* b. *s1331* c. *s411133* d. *s41443*

Section B: For questions 6 – 10, think of words that fit in the two blanks in sentences (i) – (iii), convert the words into a series of numbers according to the table in Section A, and choose the matching pair of series of numbers from a – d.

6. (i) John took the machine apart and couldn't (p) () it () again.
 (ii) What reaction do you think you will get if you (p) these two chemicals ()?
 (iii) The students (p) their heads () and decided what to do with their presentation.
 a. (p44) (43114213) b. (p422) (311) c. (p432) (1112) d. (p14) (1112)
7. (i) It is not yet decided which research team will (c) () the next experiment.
 (ii) The students are expected to (c) () the teacher's instructions precisely.
 (iii) The manager will (c) () her business plan as soon as possible.
 a. (c44) (1343) b. (c1412) (43) c. (c2112) (3413) d. (c1334) (344)
8. (i) There were many pictures of cats (c) () of magazines and posted on the wall.
 (ii) Several sections were (c) () of her book draft by the publisher because they were too long.
 (iii) I've (c) () sweets to try to lose weight.
 a. (c12211) (344) b. (c321) (1343) c. (c44) (344) d. (c134) (311)
9. (i) I don't want to (l) you () by telling you this, but the trip has been cancelled.
 (ii) Mary kept saying she would help, but she (l) us () at the last minute by refusing our request.
 (iii) It's important that our decision doesn't (l) () our customers.
 a. (l14) (1343) b. (l1141) (344) c. (l332) (43) d. (l14) (13211)
10. (i) The whole country is going to (f) () due to the bitter civil war.
 (ii) Their marriage will soon (f) (). I think they will divorce by the end of next month.
 (iii) The whole deal will (f) () if the two companies fail to agree on these points.
 a. (f32234) (4233412) b. (f2124) (1112) c. (f222) (344) d. (f122) (13134)

Section C: For questions 11 – 15, choose the option from a – d that best fits in the blank.

11. Our new laboratory is () to the old building that is being renovated.
 a. preliminary b. adjacent c. compulsory d. eligible
12. People in the area were given () that the water is not contaminated at all and safe to drink.
 a. redundancies b. reassurances c. summons d. configurations
13. If we lose this case, huge financial costs will be ().
 a. embarked b. dedicated c. amended d. incurred
14. This test is designed to detect the presence of () that help the patients resist the infection.
 a. tempers b. antibodies c. surges d. contractions
15. This symposium was organized to pay () to all the scientists who have participated in our ambitious project.
 a. tribute b. exemption c. prescription d. enzyme

[End of Exam]

