

2018 Communication Strategies 2 (CS2)

Final Test – 29 January, 2019

Test Booklet

Instructions to Students

1. TURN OFF your cell phone.
2. Place your student ID, pencils, and eraser on the desk. Put everything else on the floor.
3. Before the test begins, you will receive this test booklet and an answer sheet. The test booklet contains 8 pages including this cover page and the back page.
4. Do NOT open the test booklet before you are told to do so by the examiner.
5. At the top of the answer sheet, write the information required about yourself and your Communication Strategies class.
 - Day (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday) and Class Period (1, 2, 3, 4, or 5)
 - Teacher's Name
 - Student ID and Name
6. Write all your answers on the answer sheet.
7. Dictionaries are not allowed.
8. The following behavior during the test is considered cheating and is subject to severe punishment.
 - the use of a camera or a cell phone
 - looking at notes
 - looking at another student's answer sheet
9. You will have 60 minutes to complete the test.
10. When the test is completed, turn in the answer sheet to the examiner, and take the test booklet away with you.
11. Wait quietly for the examiner to collect all of the answer sheets.

Section I: Understanding Structures (G2)

(0.5 points each x 10 questions = 5 points)

Directions: Answer questions 1-10. You must write your answers on the answer sheet.

1. [Unit 1] What is the structure of asking and answering questions? Choose the correct answer option from A-E below.

A. *Questioner*: $O \rightarrow AG \rightarrow Q$; *Responder*: $FU \rightarrow SA$
B. *Questioner*: $O \rightarrow AG \rightarrow Q$; *Responder*: $SA \rightarrow FU$
C. *Questioner*: $AG \rightarrow Q \rightarrow O$; *Responder*: $SA \rightarrow FU$
D. *Questioner*: $AG \rightarrow O \rightarrow Q$; *Responder*: $SA \rightarrow FU$
E. *Questioner*: $Q \rightarrow AG \rightarrow O$; *Responder*: $FU \rightarrow SA$

2. [Unit 1] What is the purpose of Teacher's question in the following conversation? Choose the correct answer option from A-F below.

Teacher: Everyone, let's review what we learned last week. Mr. Endo, what are the six purposes of asking questions?

Student: Six purposes of asking questions? Sorry, I don't remember any of them.

A. to obtain information
B. to develop or maintain a relationship
C. to ask for repetition
D. to express emotion
E. to get attention
F. to evaluate

3. [Unit 2] What is the structure of supporting opinions? Choose the correct answer option from A-E below.

A. *Opinion Provider*: $R \rightarrow Op \rightarrow E$
B. *Opinion Provider*: $R \rightarrow E \rightarrow Op$
C. *Opinion Provider*: $Op \rightarrow E \rightarrow R$
D. *Opinion Provider*: $E \rightarrow R \rightarrow Op$
E. *Opinion Provider*: $Op \rightarrow R \rightarrow E$

4. [Unit 2] What does the opinion provider need to say when he uses data as evidence? Choose the correct answer option from A-E below.
- A. The opinion provider needs to say why this data is the best data to support his opinion.
 - B. The opinion provider needs to say where he got the data.
 - C. The opinion provider needs to say if the data is accurate enough to support his reason.
 - D. The opinion provider needs to say why the data is important.
 - E. The opinion provider needs to say what purpose the data serves.
5. [Unit 3] What is the structure for the responder to follow? Choose the correct answer option from A-E below.
- A. *Responder*: General Information → More General Information → Specific Information
 - B. *Responder*: General Information → Specific Information → More Specific Information
 - C. *Responder*: Specific Information → Less Specific Information → General Information
 - D. *Responder*: Specific Information → General Information → More general Information
 - E. *Responder*: Less Specific Information → Specific Information → General Information
6. [Unit 3] In the following conversation, Presenter uses a general-specific structure. What is the purpose of doing so? Choose the correct answer option from A-F below.

Questioner: Thank you for your interesting presentation. I didn't quite understand the graph on the last slide.

Could you tell me what it's about?

Presenter: Sure. This graph summarizes the result of our experiments and shows the relationship between the amount of caffeine consumed and the amount of REM sleep. Generally, the more caffeine you consume, the less REM sleep you get. Specifically, our participants who did not drink any coffee at all had 107 minutes of REM sleep, whereas those who had two cups of coffee only got 72 minutes of REM sleep.

- A. to describe a person or a place
- B. to deduce logically
- C. to define something
- D. to explain events
- E. to explain data
- F. to give examples

7. [Unit 4] What is the structure of a narrative? Choose the correct answer option from A-E below.
- A. *Narrator*: Preamble → General Information → Ordered Specific Information
 - B. *Narrator*: Preamble → Ordered Specific Information → General Information
 - C. *Narrator*: Ordered Specific Information → General Information → Preamble
 - D. *Narrator*: General Information → Ordered Specific Information → Preamble
 - E. *Narrator*: General Information → Preamble → Ordered Specific Information
8. [Unit 4] In the following conversation, Presenter uses one of the six methods of ordering specific information. Which method is used? Choose the correct answer option from A-E below.

Student A: Hi, Taro. You look very busy this semester. How many classes are you taking?

Student B: 10 classes. I have 3 classes on Mondays, 2 classes on Tuesdays, 3 classes on Wednesdays, and 2 classes on Thursdays. I have no classes on Fridays.

- A. by time
 - B. by location
 - C. by alphabet
 - D. by category
 - E. by hierarchy
9. [Unit 5] What is a transition sentence in an opinion? Choose the best definition from A-E below.
- A. A transition sentence is a sentence that connects each reason to the evidence that supports it.
 - B. A transition sentence is an optional sentence that explains the importance of the topic of the opinion.
 - C. A transition sentence is the first sentence that indicates how the opinion is organized.
 - D. A transition sentence is a sentence that smoothly connects the opinion to its reasons.
 - E. A transition sentence is an optional sentence that introduces the topic sentence of an opinion.
10. [Unit 5] Choose the best expression that introduces the concluding sentence of an opinion from A-E below.
- A. Therefore,
 - B. Similarly,
 - C. In addition,
 - D. However,
 - E. For example,

Section II: Expressing Opinions (G4)

(5 points each x 2 = 10 points)

For questions 1 and 2, you can use the last page (p.8) of this test booklet to organize your ideas and make a rough draft.

1. Read the short text below and write your opinion about the question: ***What do you think makes you a good researcher?*** Write your opinion in the space provided on the answer sheet. Your opinion must meet the five conditions listed below.

- (1) The opinion must be about **the question above**.
- (2) It must have two reasons.
- (3) Each reason must be supported by evidence.
- (4) It must have a transition sentence.
- (5) It must have a concluding sentence.

Tasuku Honjo is a 76-year-old professor at Kyoto University. He won this year's Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine for his discovery of a protein that contributed to the development of an immunotherapeutic drug against cancer. When he received the Kyoto Prize in 2016, Honjo said, "Doing research isn't simply about studying hard. Reading papers and memorizing them doesn't make you a good researcher."

(adapted from *the Japan Times*, on October 1, 2018)

2. Choose one of the questions: ***What do you want to study while you are a student?*** or ***What activity do you want to do while you are a student?*** Write your opinion about it (for example, why you want to study this area or why you want to do this activity) in the space provided on the answer sheet. Your opinion must meet the five conditions listed below.

- (1) The opinion must be about **one of the two questions** given above.
- (2) It must have two reasons.
- (3) Each reason must be supported by evidence.
- (4) It must have a transition sentence.
- (5) It must have a concluding sentence.

Section III: Vocabulary (G5)

(0.5 points each x 20 questions = 10 points)

Directions: For questions 1 – 10 choose the THREE words/phrases from A-F on the right that best collocate with the word on the left. Write your answers (three letters from A-F for each question) on the answer sheet.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--|----------------|---|
| 1. conclusion | A. a logical ____
B. jump to a ____
C. reach a ____
D. become ____ to me
E. painfully ____
F. for no ____ reason | 2. equipment | A. state-of-the-art ____
B. laboratory ____
C. in his closing ____s
D. make personal ____s about him
E. take his ____s at face value
F. a piece of ____ |
| 3. philosophy | A. our management ____
B. ____ from medical school
C. the ____ of science
D. the college to ____
E. my ____ of life
F. the top ____ from the university | 4. researcher | A. an entrance ____
B. a post-graduate ____
C. ____s in this field
D. a team of ____s
E. study abroad on a ____
F. a scientific ____ to nature |
| 5. predict | A. ____ news
B. ____ to attend
C. hold ____ing on education
D. ____ the weather accurately
E. is impossible to ____ with certainty
F. a method of ____ing earthquakes | 6. appointment | A. make an ____ recovery
B. in ____ succession
C. an urgent ____
D. an executive ____
E. make an ____
F. ____ population growth |
| 7. theme | A. in the ____ for the future
B. the central ____ of the book
C. a ____ danger of war
D. the ____ song of a movie
E. solve the most ____ problem
F. a common ____ in his poetry | 8. debate | A. a heated ____
B. your ____ in powers
C. a hotly ____d issue
D. an example of ____ thinking
E. the subject of extensive ____
F. a ____ solution to the problem |
| 9. literature | A. classical ____
B. ____ from the meaning of dreams
C. be difficult for accurate ____
D. very wide of the ____
E. a work of ____
F. read ____ | 10. explore | A. a wide range ____s
B. ____ ways of
C. cover to ____ such as
D. ____ the possibility of
E. mainly ____ for discussion
F. ____ the ideas in more detail |

Directions: For questions 11-20, choose ONE word from A-D on the right that best fits into ALL three blanks on the left. Write your answers (one letter from A-D for each question) on the answer sheet. Note that in some cases, you need to change the word forms appropriately to complete the collocations.

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| 11. a basic ____
define ____s
a theoretical ____ | A. affair
B. favor
C. habit
D. concept | 12. a government ____
an educational ____
a financial ____ | A. institution
B. identity
C. tone
D. confidence |
| 13. an amazing ____
make a ____
the process of ____ | A. problem
B. potential
C. discovery
D. trial | 14. of great ____
show high ____
gather ____ | A. mission
B. intelligence
C. contest
D. threat |
| 15. generously ____ing to
a ____ing factor
have a lot to ____ | A. satisfy
B. contribute
C. enable
D. develop | 16. have a major ____ on
the environmental ____
be damaged on ____ | A. presence
B. majority
C. impact
D. property |
| 17. think ____
suggest ____
be ____ engaged | A. otherwise
B. elderly
C. mostly
D. besides | 18. ____ a series of events
the threats of ____ed crime
get everything ____ed | A. identify
B. repair
C. brush
D. organize |
| 19. an acceptable ____
offer a(n) ____
have little ____ but to | A. shift
B. code
C. faith
D. alternative | 20. remain ____
a(n) ____ stream of visitors
keep in ____ contact with | A. constant
B. tight
C. tough
D. electronic |

END OF TEST

[This page is provided for Section II.]

- Use this page for organizing your ideas and making a rough draft.
- You must write your opinions **on the answer sheet.**