

# Eiken<sup>®</sup> Prep and Practice

Pre - 1

Answer Keys



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## **Introduction- What is the Eiken Pre-1 Exam ?**

### **Stage 1- Written Exam Format (90 minutes)**

#### **1. Sentence completion**

This section is comprised of 25 questions where key vocabulary has been omitted. These questions will be short texts of one or two sentences or an A/B dialogue. The test normally consists of 21 words and 4 phrasal verbs. This section of the test should take you about 15 minutes. Ideally, you should be answering a question every 30 to 40 seconds. Do not spend too much time on this section; skip questions that you cannot answer quickly.

#### **2. Reading passages- Omitted phrases**

This section has a total of 6 questions. There are 2 reading passages, each with 3 blanks. Understanding the context of the passage is important. In this section the estimated time allotment is 15 minutes. The two passages are typically scientific or social articles. In this section, you should ideally be answering a question every 2 and a half minutes.

#### **3. Reading passages- Comprehension**

This section has a total of 10 questions. There are 3 passages with related comprehension questions. The passages are about 300, 400, and 500 words in length. This section should take you about 35 minutes. The first two passages have 3 questions each, while the third passage has a total of 4 questions.

#### **4. Writing- English Composition**

You will have to write a 120-150 word essay about a given topic. The essay prompt will provide you with 4 points. You will need to give your opinion and incorporate 2 points from the essay prompt. This portion of the test should take you about 25 minutes in total.

#### **5. Listening Questions**

##### **Part 1**

12 dialogues with 12 comprehension questions (10 seconds allotted per question) :  
These dialogues are daily conversations and discussions that cover a diverse range of topics.

## Day 1

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**1. To complete each item, choose the best word or phrase from among the four choices.**

- (1) There seem to be powerful forces that seek to (     ) dictatorships and expand democracy through peaceful means.  
1. whine                    2. crawl                    3. enliven                    4. overthrow
- (2) The businesswoman always made sure to claim her home office equipment as a tax (     ) when filling in her taxes at the end of the year.  
1. molecule                    2. connotation                    3. deduction                    4. slant
- (3) Although a vast amount of their personal correspondence was accidentally made public, nobody will ever be able to read the (     ) thoughts and secrets of this celebrated couple.  
1. underdressed    2. obedient                    3. innermost    4. subordinate
- (4) It was a leisurely trip, so we took a (     ) into a small village and enjoyed tea and cake at a pretty tearoom.  
1. province                    2. plight                    3. sanction                    4. detour
- (5) In spite of our dedicated efforts to improve performance, the critics thought it was at best (     ), which was very disappointing.  
1. mediocre                    2. superficial                    3. sublime                    4. adrift
- (6) People seeking sympathy from others used to write poems to express their (     ) emotions; today, blogs seem to serve that purpose to a certain degree.  
1. vocational                    2. decrepit                    3. intense                    4. renowned
- (7) Many people say language skills are like muscles in that they must be exercised; otherwise they will gradually (     ).  
1. browse                    2. trespass                    3. wither                    4. mumble
- (8) Police raided the headquarters of a small terrorist cell and (     ) computer equipment, but they did not make any arrests.  
1. enacted                    2. confiscated                    3. segregated                    4. enchanted

**3. Read the passage below and choose the best answer from among the four choices for each question.**

**Lives Worth Saving**

Imagine you are wearing some expensive clothes that you do not want to get dirty. Then, you come across a child drowning in a shallow body of water. What do you do? This is an analogy\* given by utilitarian\* philosopher Peter Singer. He believes everyone would answer the same: of course, they would save the child because their life is unquestionably more important than keeping clothes clean. Most people would likely consider not doing so as morally repugnant\*.

However, then, Singer continues, what about the children who are suffering, but not right in front of you? There are millions of lives that do not get access to several benefits we take for granted: vaccines to prevent fatal illnesses, sufficient money for food, tuition for advanced education, and so on. The people who are reading this passage likely have, or someday will secure, enough resources to donate to those struggling children via charities. Why then, is there no unanimous consensus to commit to helping them like a child drowning in water? This is an inconsistency that Singer believes must be confronted. He points out that there is no difference in the value of people we can immediately recognize and people who are invisible to us and live on the other side of the world. Yet, we often act as if there is. Some people may not discern this unless directly addressed. Others may be aware but be cynical and believe that donations would only go into the pockets of insatiable administrators.

Even still, Singer argues, we should all share our resources with those in need when we can. As a utilitarian, he believes that the more individuals work to rectify\* the imbalance in quality of life, the more benefits will be felt by everyone in the long run. This is not only in terms of the desired outcome for the disadvantaged, but how the advantaged who are giving will have a stronger sense of happiness and meaning in life than just pursuing self-centered hedonism\*.

- (1) According to Singer, what reasons could people possibly have behind not donating resources to those who need them?
1. People are egocentric and simply do not want to share their financial resources with those who struggle.
  2. People may not be aware of the problem or are skeptical about where their donations would go.