

2015-1

Grade

1

実用英語技能検定

主催：公益財団法人 日本英語検定協会

後援：文部科学省

1 級

2015年6月7日(日) 実施

■ 試験時間

筆記試験 (100分)

リスニングテスト (約37分)

■ 注意事項

1. 試験開始まで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 解答は、解答用紙（マークシート）に記入してください。
筆記①②③・リスニングの解答欄は解答用紙のA面（表面）、筆記④の解答欄は、解答用紙のB面（裏面）にあります。解答用紙以外に記入した解答は、すべて無効となります。問題冊子にはメモをしてもかまいませんが、後で解答用紙に解答を書き写す時間はありません。
3. 問題内容に関する質問は一切受けつけません。
4. 不正行為をした場合は、答案は無効となります。
5. 他の受験者に迷惑をかける行為を禁じます。
6. リスニングテストの準備時間、およびリスニングテスト中に教室外へ出た場合は、その後教室に戻りテストを受けることはできません。
7. 携帯電話などは必ず電源を切って机の上に置き、絶対に使用しないでください。
8. 電子機器（ウェアラブル端末を含む）の使用を禁じます。
9. 携帯電話などの着信音・バイブ音、その他試験を妨げる音を発生させた場合は、失格とすることがあります。
10. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。
11. 採点結果等については、一切異議申し立てはできません。
12. この試験問題の複製（コピー）を禁じます。また、この試験問題の一部または全部を協会の許可なく他に伝えたり、漏えい（インターネット上に掲載することを含みます）することを禁じます。



A1-10-1058A

英検

後援：文部科学省

Grade 1

→ *Start from the next page.*

1

To complete each item, choose the best word or phrase from among the four choices. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer.

- (1) **A:** Gilbert, why aren't you wearing the protective gloves we bought? You're getting paint all over your hands!
B: I know, but the gloves are so (). I can't hold the paintbrush properly when I'm wearing them.
1 menial **2** incendiary **3** cumbersome **4** lackluster
- (2) Everyone was amazed at the soccer player's () on the field. His movements were so smooth and quick that he made the sport look easy.
1 ruckus **2** tremor **3** amiability **4** agility
- (3) When Frank put up new wallpaper in his living room, he () the sheets very carefully to make sure the pattern matched.
1 corroded **2** aligned **3** fumbled **4** exhaled
- (4) Companies should not automatically expect employees to be loyal. Loyalty has to be () in them through staff benefits, training programs, and positive feedback.
1 segregated **2** prevaricated **3** obliterated **4** instilled
- (5) When plans for a new highway were announced at the town meeting, local residents protested angrily. The chairperson had to shout to be heard above the ().
1 tally **2** clamor **3** blight **4** crescent
- (6) New cars often () in value quickly after purchase. Classic cars, on the other hand, tend to become more valuable over time.
1 debunk **2** depreciate **3** deluge **4** defame
- (7) Though his artworks are now famous, Vincent van Gogh labored in () all his life. It was only after his death that his genius became widely recognized.
1 blasphemy **2** expediency **3** obscurity **4** efficacy
- (8) When Joe first asked Amy on a date, she tried to be () and made up an excuse for not going. He kept asking, however, so she had to tell him she did not find him attractive.
1 collateral **2** culpable **3** tactful **4** deranged
- (9) When the presidential candidate lost the election, it was clear that his attempt to () voters with promises of tax cuts had failed.
1 woo **2** inaugurate **3** maim **4** embellish

- (10) After a short () working as a bartender, Ethan decided he would rather become a chef. He is now attending cooking school to become qualified.
1 tenet **2** stint **3** edifice **4** enigma
- (11) Local residents who had been left homeless by the typhoon () together for warmth in temporary shelters.
1 elicited **2** rescinded **3** brandished **4** huddled
- (12) The radio show host had to apologize after she () left her microphone on during a commercial break and listeners heard her make rude remarks about a local politician.
1 inadvertently **2** chronically **3** figuratively **4** enviably
- (13) Despite the anthropologist's () efforts to learn the language of the local tribe, he still found it difficult to hold conversations with tribe members.
1 inscrutable **2** sluggish **3** assiduous **4** scrawny
- (14) The defense attorney skillfully () the arguments of the prosecution. It did not take him long to convince the jury of his client's innocence.
1 venerated **2** rebutted **3** excavated **4** coerced
- (15) **A:** How can you expect me to do housework, Mary? I'm the man of the family.
B: James, you're such a (). All of my friends' husbands help them with housework.
1 layman **2** bureaucrat **3** chauvinist **4** conspirator
- (16) Nina told her boss that completing the architectural designs for the proposed building on time would only be () if she were given more staff.
1 uncouth **2** indignant **3** prudish **4** feasible
- (17) Hiro's plan to work overseas for a year went () when his visa application was rejected due to a minor criminal offense he had committed as a teenager.
1 sullen **2** exquisite **3** awry **4** coarse
- (18) After years of experience in the complaints department, Sophie has become extremely () at handling difficult or angry customers.
1 sporadic **2** adroit **3** unsightly **4** ludicrous

- (19) Scott's open-heart surgery was a success. Nevertheless, the surgeon had to make a very large () in Scott's chest, so he has a big scar there.
1 dividend 2 inclination 3 remittance 4 incision
- (20) Over the last few years, the () effects of drought and crop disease have destroyed the livelihoods of many farmers in the region.
1 cumulative 2 complacent 3 fallible 4 impervious
- (21) Although he was on vacation, the software developer continued to answer () from clients about his new program via e-mail.
1 acquittals 2 queries 3 patents 4 embers
- (22) A wave of anger () Rosemary when her husband commented on her bad manners while they were at a dinner party. She did not like being criticized in public.
1 washed over 2 jotted down 3 played to 4 churned out
- (23) Sam's professor gave him a month to complete the assignment, but he spent the time (). The night before the deadline, he still had not done any work.
1 decking out 2 tailing off 3 lashing out 4 goofing off
- (24) The coach told the soccer player to start () during the halftime break in case he was needed in the second half of the match.
1 limbering up 2 wearing down 3 opting out 4 scraping by
- (25) The businessman had become a leader in his industry, but he () more power. At age 50, he became head of the prime minister's business advisory committee.
1 hungured for 2 brushed off 3 rolled back 4 tipped off

Read each passage and choose the best word or phrase from among the four choices for each blank. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer.

Risk Compensation

In 1991, Dutch engineer Hans Monderman introduced the concept of “shared space,” an urban-design approach that minimizes the separation of vehicle traffic and pedestrians. He believed that by removing boundaries such as curbs, road-surface markings, and traffic signs, he could (**26**). Monderman’s ideas were based on a theory proposed in 1982 by psychologist Gerald J. S. Wilde known as risk compensation. Wilde suggested individuals have a level of perceived risk with which they feel most comfortable. When the level of perceived risk is higher or lower, the individual adjusts his or her behavior to restore it to the target level. In the case of shared space, the absence of boundaries increases the level of perceived risk. The environment makes it unclear who has the right of way, and, as a result, both drivers and pedestrians become more alert and cautious.

Believers in Wilde’s theory assert that the presence of safety features often (**27**). They point to road-safety interventions that have failed to achieve their expected levels of success as evidence of this. Indeed, several studies have shown that driver behavior changes when safety features are implemented. Drivers in vehicles equipped with air bags drive more aggressively, and drivers in vehicles with antilock brakes drive closer to the car in front of them and brake more abruptly. Not all research supports the correlation between safety features and risk perception, however. A 2007 study of drivers in the United States, for example, found that reckless driving behaviors had not increased as a result of the implementation of seat belt laws.

Traffic-safety consultant James Hedlund believes basing safety measures on predicted risk compensation is ineffective because the costs and benefits people associate with risk vary depending on cultural, psychological, and situational factors. Hedlund has put together a framework that policymakers can use when considering strategies for increasing safety. He is most in favor of measures that “provide automatic protection through product and environmental design,” such as stronger car-body frames, so that the perceived levels of risk are not affected. After all, if an effort to increase safety (**28**) drivers, they will not compensate for the reduced risk.

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| (26) | 1 inspire better vehicle design | 2 reduce spending on road construction |
| | 3 speed up the flow of traffic | 4 reduce road-related accidents |
| (27) | 1 lowers the level of perceived risk | 2 helps make drivers more alert |
| | 3 makes other measures unnecessary | 4 leads to changes in driving laws |
| (28) | 1 could have a harmful effect on | 2 has been proven to protect |
| | 3 is not first accepted by | 4 is not obvious to |

The Rosenhan Experiment

Published in the prestigious journal *Science* in 1973, Stanford University professor David Rosenhan's paper "On Being Sane in Insane Places" caused a tremendous uproar in the psychiatric community. Its controversial conclusion—that "we cannot distinguish the sane from the insane in psychiatric hospitals"—called into question the very ability of psychiatrists to accurately diagnose the mental condition of their patients. In his study, Rosenhan himself, along with seven associates, claimed to be suffering from auditory hallucinations in order to be admitted to various U.S. mental institutions. Once inside, however, they reverted to completely sane behavior, reporting that they were no longer experiencing hallucinations. All except one of the patients were diagnosed with schizophrenia, prescribed drugs, and after stays ranging between 7 and 52 days, released with a diagnosis of "schizophrenia in remission." Rosenhan's conclusion was evidenced by the fact that none of the patients (**29**).

Rosenhan believed such failures were the result of a fundamental flaw in the mental health system. Due to the circumstances under which staff observed the patients, nearly everything the patients did was perceived to be evidence of mental illness. For example, Rosenhan and the other patients all took notes on their experiences but were never questioned on whether they had a legitimate reason for doing so. Instead, hospital records indicated that the patients "engaged in writing behavior." Rosenhan argued, therefore, that (**30**), any action is likely to be understood as a sign of mental illness.

The publication of Rosenhan's study ignited fierce criticisms. The most significant of these was that the diagnoses given at discharge had been (**31**). The study's foremost critic, psychiatrist Robert Spitzer, conducted research of his own to find out how frequently the diagnosis of "schizophrenia in remission" was given at various mental hospitals. He found that it was extremely rare, and given that it means "without signs of illness," it indicates the psychiatrists had recognized that Rosenhan and the other patients were indeed sane. While debate on the study's validity continues, there is no doubt Rosenhan's findings helped accelerate reforms to the processes by which psychiatric patients are institutionalized and treated.

-
- (29) **1** evaluated the care they received highly
2 responded well to their treatments
3 were discovered to have been deceiving the staff
4 were given the medication they needed
- (30) **1** in the context of a mental hospital
2 when medical doctors are not present
3 in cases where patients are severely ill
4 when patients are aware of their condition
- (31) **1** requested by the patients
2 based on medical errors
3 reversed soon thereafter
4 misinterpreted by Rosenhan

Read each passage and choose the best answer from among the four choices for each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer.

Le Corbusier

Charles-Édouard Jeanneret-Gris, better known by the pseudonym Le Corbusier, was one of the twentieth century's most influential architects. Both praised and vilified for his pioneering work in architecture and urban planning, he left a legacy that continues to provoke controversy. Le Corbusier's designs were based on an uncompromising modernist style, underpinned by a then radical philosophy. Rapid urbanization in Europe in the nineteenth century had given rise to inner-city environments full of cramped, rodent-infested slum housing. Not only were these buildings often hotbeds of crime, but the living conditions endured by their residents tended to promote social unrest, which Le Corbusier saw as a threat to democracy. He therefore proposed converting such housing into spacious, visually pleasing high-rise apartments. Le Corbusier believed functionality to be paramount, and his projects employed the most up-to-date engineering and materials, notably concrete and glass. He also advocated building upward to provide economical, hygienic dwellings on the requisite scale. Such innovations were intended to bring equality and freedom to the lives of Europe's underprivileged, deterring crime and revolt.

Le Corbusier worked extensively with French municipal governments to provide public housing, and his revolutionary designs earned him the status of a modernist prophet. Today, however, he is often accused of "architectural totalitarianism." Frequently cited is his work in creating the planned city of Chandigarh for India's national government in the 1950s. While the city is a destination for fans of modernist architecture, detractors characterize it as a failure of functional design. For example, Le Corbusier envisioned the sprawling city as a pleasant place where people could stroll to work, but did not consider that the last thing people who engaged in manual labor all day would want was a long walk home. Furthermore, the concrete he favored as a building material is ill suited to India's hot climate, and turned buildings into virtual ovens. Chandigarh residents have also objected to the sterile design of the nearly identical buildings and their repetitive arrangement.

The architectural movement pioneered by Le Corbusier inspired another highly criticized effort, the Pruitt-Igoe public housing project in St. Louis, Missouri, completed in 1955. Although Le Corbusier was not directly involved in the planning of Pruitt-Igoe, his architectural principles permeated its design, from the 33 towering concrete-and-glass buildings to the communal areas intended as places for residents to socialize. Constant vacancy, rampant crime, and shoddy construction doomed the project, however, and the complex was demolished in 1972. While media reports often link the failure of Pruitt-Igoe to Le Corbusier and his modernist vision, it is worth noting that budget constraints required the removal of key design elements, including greenery and playgrounds, and led to the use of inferior building materials. In contrast, many high-rise buildings that were designed by Le Corbusier himself and that faithfully reflect his designs, such as the 1952 Cité Radieuse in Marseille, which is set in parkland and includes first-rate amenities, are considered architectural masterpieces. Given the need for decent, affordable housing in modern cities, it is possible that, with stricter adherence to models like Cité Radieuse, Le Corbusier's architectural style will experience a resurgence.

(32)

Le Corbusier's designs reflected his belief that

- 1 architects should follow the principles that guided nineteenth-century building styles but replace the building materials with concrete and glass.
- 2 maintaining a low population density in cities was an effective way to address poverty and unclean living environments.
- 3 urbanization had led to an overemphasis on practical concerns in building designs, which sacrificed visual appearance for cost savings.
- 4 architecture could potentially serve as a means of cultivating democratic ideals and promoting societal improvements.

(33)

What is one thing Le Corbusier's critics attack him for?

- 1 He was willing to do architectural design projects for governments that were oppressing and exploiting their citizens.
- 2 His designs failed to take into account the actual needs and desires of the people who would inhabit the communities he planned.
- 3 He criticized the people who lived in his buildings for failing to use their residences in the way he had envisioned.
- 4 His insistence on working with municipal rather than national governments contradicted his architectural philosophy.

(34)

What does the author of the passage believe is true of the Pruitt-Igoe public housing project?

- 1 Although its design was superior to that of Cité Radieuse, renovations done after it had been completed made it unsuitable for living in.
- 2 Its designers should have foreseen that the number of units was not sufficient when they were drawing up plans for the complex.
- 3 Although Le Corbusier has been blamed for its failure, limited financial resources necessitated omissions that were not consistent with his vision.
- 4 Had it not been destroyed in 1972, it could have become a model for how to address the problems associated with Le Corbusier's other housing designs.

A Second Look at Fake Art

Take a close look: Is that masterpiece you are admiring in a museum the real thing? Technological advances such as carbon-14 dating have unmasked numerous counterfeit artworks hanging in some of the world's most prestigious art collections, damaging institutional reputations and leaving prominent critics and curators with egg on their faces. But art forgeries, long despised by the artistic community, have also been attracting new, and sometimes positive, interest among both scholars and the general public.

First and foremost, art forgeries have raised significant issues regarding the nature of art itself. In his book *Forged: Why Fakes Are the Great Art of Our Age*, artist Jonathon Keats argues that over the past century and a half, the art world has evolved past regarding artworks as mere objects of beauty. According to Keats, “the most significant artists provoke us to examine ourselves and our civilization.” Seen in this light, forgery becomes a vital art form because it goes beyond the limitations of traditional art. What could be more provocative and challenging to one's preconceptions than the revelation that a masterpiece in a famous gallery is actually a counterfeit? Contemporary art critics talk about art being subversive and want it to challenge viewers' perceptions. In that regard, forgeries outdo even the most avant-garde authentic artworks.

Another lesson in the significance of counterfeit art can be found in the story of New York painter Pei-Shen Qian, who from the early 1990s until 2009 produced works in the style of abstract expressionist masters like Jackson Pollock and Robert Motherwell. These were passed off as newly discovered originals by a dishonest dealer and sold for millions of dollars by the city's oldest art gallery. Rather than producing precise imitations of existing paintings, Qian echoed the styles of known artists—and did so skillfully enough that art-savvy clients were willing to pay exceedingly high prices for them. How does this differ, one might ask, from the art of masters such as Rembrandt, whose works were often executed in large part by his assistants? Arguably, the works credited to Rembrandt were completed in a style that he himself developed and passed on to his assistants and that he implicitly approved with his signature. The history and creative origins of an artwork thus seem to have a greater effect on its valuation than its outward appearance does.

The recent proliferation of forgeries and the attention paid to them have also had practical effects. Works of art are often considered investments, purchased for large sums in the hope that their value will appreciate over time. When the authenticity of works being sold is put in doubt, the high bidding and excessively high pricing common in today's art scene are dampened, which stabilizes prices at a level more accessible to the general public. As a result, pieces formerly beyond the reach of most people become easier to acquire. Museums, too, can take advantage of moderate demand by buying more pieces and exposing them to a broad audience. “If forgers can help burst our art bubble, blessings be upon them,” says art critic Blake Gopnik.

(35) What does Jonathon Keats believe about art forgeries?

- 1 They are often considered by educated viewers to be more beautiful than the authentic artworks upon which they are based.
- 2 They actually succeed in bringing about a reaction in viewers that some of the best artworks aim to inspire.
- 3 They are often painted by artists who possess great knowledge of art history but lack the technical skill of famous painters.
- 4 They increase people's appreciation of authentic artworks by helping them recognize the ways in which originals are superior to imitations.

(36) According to the author of the passage, Pei-Shen Qian's paintings serve to remind us that

- 1 the monetary worth of an artwork depends more on the ideas of its original creator than it does on the individual who paints it.
- 2 modern works of art created by masters of abstract styles are not valued highly by knowledgeable collectors.
- 3 even a technically perfect forgery can reliably be spotted by an art expert who is familiar enough with the original artist's style.
- 4 claiming the work of one's assistants as one's own is just as unethical as copying the work of another artist.

(37) What is one consequence of the numerous recent discoveries of forged artworks?

- 1 New resources have been made widely available to institutions and individuals who want to test for forgeries.
- 2 It has become difficult for consumers to purchase artworks that have been exhibited in a museum in the past.
- 3 Consumers are more likely to pay high prices to have their purchases verified if they are buying art as an investment.
- 4 It has become more likely that greater numbers of people can be introduced to a wider range of artworks.

The Tammany Legacy

In the middle of the nineteenth century, millions of immigrants fled famine, oppression, and poverty in their native lands to take their chances in the United States. As the vast majority of the newcomers entered the country through New York City, its streets were constantly teeming with hungry people who were desperate to make a new life in their adopted country.

At that time, two political parties, the Whigs and the Democrats, were vying for control of the city. The conservative Whigs represented the professional and business community. The Democratic Party was run by Tammany Hall, a patronage-based political organization that had originally begun in 1786 as a social club. The name of the organization—as well as that of its most infamous leader, William “Boss” Tweed, who came to power in 1863—is most often associated with the culture of bribes, voter fraud, and government kick-

backs that characterized Tweed’s reign.

Tweed controlled New York politics at every level while simultaneously lining his own pockets. He stuffed the ballot boxes with paid votes to install handpicked party members into office; once elected, these officials granted hugely inflated government contracts to businesses owned by Tweed and other Tammany Hall patrons. The patrons, in turn, returned the favors by donating money to Tammany Hall political campaigns and offering party bosses a percentage of their profits.

It is unknown exactly how much revenue was ultimately misdirected into the hands of Tweed and his associates, but New York’s debt roughly tripled between 1869 and 1871. Although Tweed was eventually convicted and jailed for his participation in a ring that misappropriated the modern equivalent of at least \$1

billion and jeopardized the city’s financial security, Tammany Hall continued to hold sway well into the twentieth century.

The organization’s enduring influence was gained through its ties to the masses. During the mid-1800s, Tammany Hall solidified its political grip through a network of officials, with the party boss at the top and the “ward heelers”—operatives in charge of the city’s smallest political units—at the bottom. But Tammany’s real power base was the poor immigrant population. Realizing the vast number of potential votes the newcomers represented, Tammany officials set out to court them by helping them assimilate.

Requiring only the promise of Democratic votes in return, ward heelers assisted immigrants with their naturalization paperwork, helped victims of fires and accidents, donated money to poor families for rent and food, helped them find jobs, and even attended

(38)

How did William “Boss” Tweed make money for himself and Tammany Hall?

- 1 By putting people in office who allowed companies owned by him and his associates to overcharge the city for work they carried out.
- 2 By bribing city officials so that they would overlook how little workers in Tammany Hall-related companies were paid.
- 3 By accepting money from immigrant groups in return for guaranteeing the election of politicians who would represent their interests.
- 4 By setting inflated tax rates for New York businesses and taking the extra funds that should have been used to benefit the taxpayers.

(39)

In the context of the passage, George Washington Plunkitt’s comment can be interpreted to mean that

- 1 immigrants received social services that allowed them to comfortably adjust to American society regardless of how they voted.
- 2 immigrants should have been required to prove their ability to fulfill the conditions for citizenship before being allowed into the country.
- 3 immigrants were forced to spend so much time working that they were unable to perform many of their civic responsibilities.
- 4 immigrants were often dependent on Tammany Hall’s generosity for basic necessities as well as assistance with social integration.

funerals and weddings. With this support, the tide of immigrants blended into the “melting pot” of the United States rather than being isolated in ghettos with their own people. As Tammany ward heeler George Washington Plunkitt pointed out, “There is no other organization for taking hold of untrained, friendless men and converting them into citizens. Who else in the city would do it?”

After Tweed’s fall in the 1870s, Tammany’s power temporarily diminished but rebounded quickly. A greater threat came in the early twentieth century, when a new influx of immigrants arrived in New York. These people were less vulnerable and more independent than earlier newcomers, and had no trouble organizing their own social networks, newspapers, and employment. Owing nothing to the Tammany network, this generation could not be counted on for a guaranteed Democratic vote, and Tammany

boss Charles Murphy began to worry that the organization’s power was waning.

Murphy saw an opportunity, however, in the wake of the 1911 Triangle Shirtwaist fire, an inferno in a garment factory that took 146 lives, most of them recent female immigrants. Thousands of garment workers began agitating for workplace reforms—a cause Tammany had always opposed, as the organization had a tradition of siding with management. With calculating pragmatism, Murphy set into motion a progressive series of labor laws mandating safer working conditions, shorter workdays, and other reforms. This legislation garnered sufficient popular support from a newly devoted immigrant base to keep Tammany in power for another generation.

In spite of the notorious corruption of Tammany Hall and the opportunism shown by politicians like Murphy, historian Terry Golway feels the organization’s tar-

nished legacy should be reassessed. Tammany politicians were undeniably self-serving, he acknowledges, but they also aided the lowest members of society, who, in that era before welfare and social security, would have starved, frozen to death, or died in prison without support.

According to Golway, progressive reforms like workers’ compensation, minimum-wage laws, and public pensions for widows had their origin in Tammany Hall. Furthermore, Tammany offered immigrants a chance at upward mobility through jobs in the city’s government departments and police force, as well as through public works projects such as the Brooklyn Bridge and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The far-reaching benefits that resulted from these changes are still enjoyed by New Yorkers today.

(40)

Charles Murphy’s opportunism is illustrated by the fact that he

- 1 convinced the managers and owners of businesses to support Tammany Hall candidates in return for a promise to oppose workplace improvements.
- 2 took advantage of workers’ vulnerability after the Triangle Shirtwaist fire to introduce labor reforms that benefited Tammany Hall-owned businesses.
- 3 reversed his stance on workers’ rights after the Triangle Shirtwaist fire because he believed doing so would win votes for Tammany Hall.
- 4 helped Tammany Hall regain power by assigning economically stable immigrants to important positions within the organization.

(41)

Which of the following statements would Terry Golway most likely agree with?

- 1 Tammany Hall’s important contributions to civic life in New York are insignificant compared with the crimes the organization committed.
- 2 Tammany Hall’s overall political stance, rather than the actions of its individual leaders, gave the organization a lasting negative image.
- 3 Tammany Hall had an open-minded attitude toward accepting citizens of diverse backgrounds into American society.
- 4 Tammany Hall was the source of many of the problems that immigrants in the workplace have to deal with in New York today.

4

English Composition

- Write an essay on the given TOPIC covering three of the POINTS below.
- Structure: Three or more paragraphs, including an introduction and conclusion
- Length: Around 200 words
- Write your essay in the space provided on Side B of your answer sheet.
Any writing outside the space will not be graded.

TOPIC

Should cloning research be promoted, or should it be discontinued?

POINTS

- *Endangered species*
- *Ethics*
- *Financial costs*
- *Food supply*
- *Medical applications*
- *Risks*

MEMO

Listening Test

There are four parts to this listening test.

Part 1	Dialogues: 1 question each	Multiple-choice
Part 2	Passages: 2 questions each	Multiple-choice
Part 3	Real-Life: 1 question each	Multiple-choice
Part 4	Interview: 2 questions	Multiple-choice

※ Listen carefully to the instructions.

Part 1

- No. 1*
- 1 He will move to Arizona at the end of the month.
 - 2 He bought the property as an investment.
 - 3 He is having difficulty renting the house.
 - 4 He is not happy with his real estate agent.
- No. 2*
- 1 Her family does not want her to change jobs.
 - 2 Ajax Corporation will cover her college tuition.
 - 3 Ajax Corporation has made her a better offer.
 - 4 She feels loyalty to her present firm.
- No. 3*
- 1 He has no interest in politics.
 - 2 He does not respect her political views.
 - 3 He believes everything the media says.
 - 4 His views are too conservative.
- No. 4*
- 1 The travel agent is usually dependable.
 - 2 The head office sent the woman an apology.
 - 3 The hotel had no record of the woman's reservation.
 - 4 The travel agent offered a complete refund.

- No. 5*
- 1 She postponed finishing her doctoral degree.
 - 2 She was highly qualified for her new job.
 - 3 She has applied for a new position.
 - 4 She declined the job offer from the university.
- No. 6*
- 1 Cancel the woman's contract.
 - 2 Transfer money to the woman's account.
 - 3 Compensate the woman for the accident.
 - 4 Keep part of the woman's deposit.
- No. 7*
- 1 She pretends to be friendly to younger staff.
 - 2 She is unfriendly to people her own age.
 - 3 She does not treat all people equally.
 - 4 She lacks confidence around those in authority.
- No. 8*
- 1 He was worried about looking bad.
 - 2 He does not like large crowds.
 - 3 He does not like company trips.
 - 4 He was concerned he might get hurt.
- No. 9*
- 1 He may be able to pay less federal income tax.
 - 2 He cannot get a deduction for his son.
 - 3 He may have to sell his Utah properties.
 - 4 He cannot meet the Friday submission deadline.
- No. 10*
- 1 It may not be suitable for the couple's son.
 - 2 It is too similar to what the couple's son studies now.
 - 3 It does not present students with enough realistic tasks.
 - 4 It deserves to be more popular in the United States.

Listening Test

Part 2

- (A) *No. 11*
- 1 They were illegally imported by American farmers.
 - 2 They can bring environmental benefits.
 - 3 They consume North American stinkbugs.
 - 4 They can resist the standard pest-control method.
- No. 12*
- 1 The wasp is known to sting humans.
 - 2 The wasp might spread disease throughout North America.
 - 3 The wasp could damage North American ecosystems.
 - 4 The wasp would not be as effective as chemical traps.
-
- (B) *No. 13*
- 1 Audiences did not appreciate their quality.
 - 2 A technical limitation stimulated filmmakers' creativity.
 - 3 The actors had input in developing story lines.
 - 4 Films about common people were less popular.
- No. 14*
- 1 It developed film that did not contain nitrate.
 - 2 It sold its nitrate-film technology to other studios.
 - 3 It preserved silent films for future profit.
 - 4 It stole story ideas from its rivals.

- (C)** *No. 15*
- 1** It is among the cheapest ways to destroy bacteria.
 - 2** It eliminates the need for pesticides.
 - 3** It has yet to pass FDA safety tests.
 - 4** It can be used to preserve food.

- No. 16*
- 1** It is a better option than some of the alternatives.
 - 2** It can destroy cancer-causing compounds.
 - 3** It has led to a decline in food-related deaths.
 - 4** It can be used together with antibiotics.

-
- (D)** *No. 17*
- 1** People are moving into a national park illegally.
 - 2** Climate change has reduced lions' food sources.
 - 3** Goats and sheep are destroying national park grasslands.
 - 4** Lions are being forced into areas inhabited by humans.

- No. 18*
- 1** Relocated lions will naturally return to Nairobi's suburbs.
 - 2** Relocated lions will likely spread disease to other lions.
 - 3** Relocated lions will not have access to enough food.
 - 4** Relocated lions will continue to kill livestock.

-
- (E)** *No. 19*
- 1** Inmates had to work for food.
 - 2** Guards did not carry weapons.
 - 3** Only criminals guilty of serious crimes were jailed.
 - 4** Inmates were not separated from each other.

- No. 20*
- 1** Visitors were allowed to enter the prison.
 - 2** It was modeled after foreign prisons.
 - 3** Its goal was to rehabilitate criminals.
 - 4** Inmates' sentences were reduced for good behavior.

Listening Test

Part 3

(F) No. 21

Situation: Your bank manager is telling you about a way to receive more interest. You have \$2,000 in your checking account and \$80,000 in your savings account.

Question: What should you do first?

- 1** Open a 12-month fixed-term deposit account.
- 2** Transfer money to your checking account.
- 3** Apply for a new credit card.
- 4** Submit the GoldPlus application form today.

(G) No. 22

Situation: You visited your doctor yesterday with stomach problems. You have stopped vomiting but still have stomach cramps. Today, a nurse leaves a voice mail with some follow-up advice.

Question: What is one thing you should do?

- 1** Make another appointment.
- 2** Try eating food that is gentle on the stomach.
- 3** Take some antidiarrheal medication.
- 4** Buy some Coatamin at a drugstore.

(H) No. 23 *Situation:* You are a graduate student. Tonight, you have to work alone in the university laboratory until 2 a.m. You hear the following presentation by a campus security officer.

Question: What should you do to be as safe as possible?

- 1 Have a campus security officer escort you.
- 2 Use the free door-to-door shuttle service.
- 3 Arrange for the Night Owl Van to drive you home.
- 4 Tell campus security when you will be in the lab.

(I) No. 24 *Situation:* You want to hire a lecturer for your college's business-English courses. The ideal applicant should have an MBA and five years' business experience. Your assistant tells you the following.

Question: Which applicant should you choose?

- 1 Mr. Abbott.
- 2 Ms. Morris.
- 3 Mr. Reynolds.
- 4 Ms. Cosgrove.

(J) No. 25 *Situation:* Your company wants to increase sales of its handbags in the most effective way. You listen as a consultant gives you advice.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Develop a new product line for younger people.
- 2 Shift your advertising toward younger buyers.
- 3 Lower the price of your handbags.
- 4 Export more apparel and accessories.

Listening Test

Part 4

- No. 26**
- 1** He feels it should have given the book more publicity.
 - 2** It failed to get some facts right when writing about his book.
 - 3** Most reporters were eager to promote the book abroad.
 - 4** Some reporters were surprised by the book's subject matter.
- No. 27**
- 1** Tipping is the best system as it rewards good service.
 - 2** He still cannot get used to the way staff behave in Japan.
 - 3** It is difficult to reproduce Japanese-style service elsewhere.
 - 4** Australian waitstaff show real dedication to their work.

MEMO

■一次試験の結果について■

1) 英検ウェブサイトでの解答速報 (<http://www.eiken.or.jp>)

*解答速報 6月8日 13:00以降

2) 結果通知方法

◆個人申込みの場合

一次個人成績表に合格結果を記載して、**6月29日までに送付**します（合格の場合は、一次個人成績表の右上部分が二次受験票になります）。未着の場合は6月30日以降に英検サービスセンター03(3266)8311（平日10:00～17:00）までお問い合わせください（お問い合わせの際には受験番号もお知らせください）。

◆団体申込みの場合

一次試験の結果は、**6月29日までに申込責任者あてに送付**します（個人あてには送付しません）。

3) 合格および得点の通知について

合格者には「合格」、不合格者には合格ラインに近い順より「不合格A」「不合格B」の2段階で合格結果を通知します。また、合格点、解答状況、大問別得点、および「語い・熟語」「読解」「作文」「リスニング」の各分野別得点も表示されます。なお、各分野は下記の大問により測定されます。

*「語い・熟語」—————大問 [1]

*「読解」—————大問 [2]・[3]

*「作文」—————大問 [4]

*「リスニング」—————Part 1～4

■二次試験について(一次試験合格者のみ)■

1) 試験日 2015年7月5日（日）

2) 受験地（全国11都市に限ります）

解答用紙（A面）の二次希望受験地の中から希望の受験地を選び、マークしてください。

3) 受験会場と集合時刻（協会が指定します）

二次受験票（一次個人成績表の右上部分）で通知します。これを切り離してお持ちください。ダブル受験（1級と準1級）で一次試験をどちらの級も合格した方は、午前に準1級、午後1級の受験となります。

英検ウェブサイト携帯版

英検

公益財団法人

日本英語検定協会

