■ 試験時間 ■

筆記試験（100分）
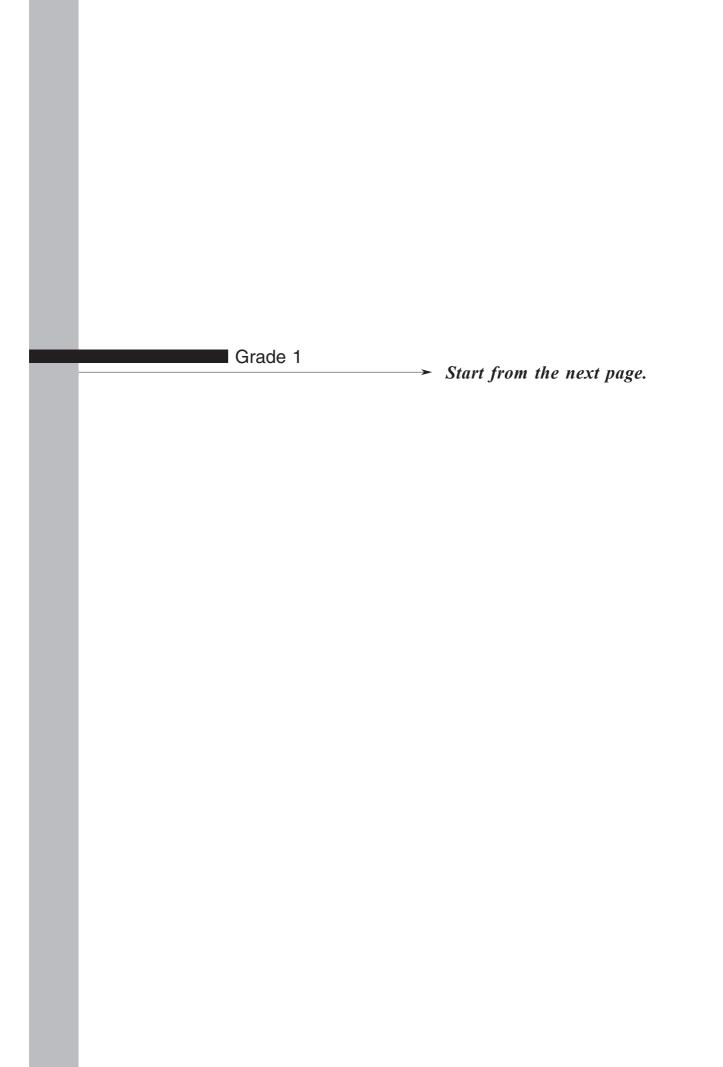
リスニングテスト（約35分）

■ 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 1 2 3 ・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。

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) Although the lottery winner became a millionaire overnight, he continued to live the same (   ) life he had had as a poor man. He never spent more money than he had to.

1 pitiless   **2** irascible   **3** frugal   **4** aberrant

(2) As reading requirements for the course are highly demanding, passing the department's English language test is a (   ) for foreign students wishing to enroll.

1 denomination   **2** premonition   **3** discrepancy   **4** prerequisite

(3) The government has been (   ) with the problem of homelessness for years, but it believes its recent measures to improve welfare services will finally show results.

1 grappling   **2** imploring   **3** admonishing   **4** swiveling

(4) Jane knew her husband was opposed to her going back to work so soon after having a baby, so she waited until he was in a good mood before (   ) the subject.

1 pampering   **2** splurging   **3** crumpling   **4** broaching

(5) Gold is valued not only for its beauty but also its (   ). It can be used to make everything from jewelry to electrical wire to dental fillings.

1 versatility   **2** rhetoric   **3** duplicity   **4** flotation

(6) The suspect claimed he had been stuck in traffic at the time of the robbery. The detective found this (   ) since many roads in town had been under construction when the crime occurred.

1 emblematic   **2** barbaric   **3** plausible   **4** morose

(7) Although most of the rioting was brought under control yesterday afternoon, occasional (   ) between police and rioters continued last night.

1 skirmishes   **2** deferrals   **3** pilgrimages   **4** incarnations

(8) The author's first book is aimed at scholars and covers such (   ) matters as medieval Chinese coins. Next, she wants to write about something that will appeal to a general audience.

1 skittish   **2** inclement   **3** decrepit   **4** arcane

(9) Because the boxer had won every match he had ever fought in, he was thought to be (   ). However, he was finally defeated last month.

1 invincible   **2** untenable   **3** dispensable   **4** palatable

(10) In an attempt to (   ) more people into using solar energy, the government is giving tax breaks to homeowners who install solar panels.

1 prod   **2** sap   **3** gnaw   **4** fray

(11) Activists are (   ) by the cruel treatment of the animals in the new film. They have been protesting outside theaters where it is being shown.

1 substantiated   **2** appalled   **3** redeemed   **4** dilapidated

(12) Many parents are against using (   ) to get children to do things. They think forcing children can have negative effects in the long term.

1 bigotry   **2** solace   **3** coercion   **4** slumber

(13) Because the soldier was killed in battle, his medal for bravery was awarded (   ) and presented to members of his family.

1 inexorably   **2** posthumously
3 haphazardly   **4** horrendously

(14) The doctor told his patient that her medical condition was likely (   ). Sure enough, she found out her grandmother had suffered from the same illness.

1 cryptic   **2** omniscient   **3** hereditary   **4** fastidious

(15) Karen's neighbor demanded she move the fence she had built between their houses. He claimed that it (   ) on his property.

1 whimpered   **2** encroached   **3** reverberated   **4** exasperated

(16) *A:* Honey, I'm feeling (   ) after eating so much. I think I'll skip our afternoon walk and relax on the couch.
B: Oh, come on, Jim. You'll feel more energetic once you start moving, so let's go!

1 residual   **2** preposterous   **3** venerable   **4** lethargic

(17) The company's plans to increase production hit a (   ) when workers at several of its factories went on strike.

1 spree   **2** prop   **3** snag   **4** rout

(18) George tends to be very (   ). He often shouts at his colleagues and has even threatened them with violence.

1 ornate   **2** belligerent   **3** cerebral   **4** tactile

(19) The magician (   ) the audience with his latest tricks. No one could figure out how he managed to do them.

1 rescinded   **2** sabotaged   **3** lubricated   **4** astounded

(20) Jack failed at various jobs, but then he discovered he had a (   ) for writing advertising copy and his career took off.

1 knack   **2** decoy   **3** lesion   **4** vice

(21) People with light-colored skin have a higher risk of getting skin cancer than those with a darker (   ). It is important for them to use sunblock when their skin is exposed.

1 anecdote   **2** complexion   **3** pedestal   **4** denunciation

(22) Owing to fears that a civil war might break out, the government has strengthened efforts to (   ) the supply of weapons to rebel groups.

1 tack on   **2** draw up   **3** bawl out   **4** choke off

(23) For his Halloween party, Steve (   ) his house with ghosts, spiders, and other decorations. He spent a lot of money, but the result was worth it.

1 tore into   **2** raked in

3 did up   **4** fanned out

(24) It began raining heavily as the group of friends walked from the restaurant to the movie theater. They stopped the first taxi they saw and (   ) quickly.

1 nodded off   **2** piled in   **3** poked around   **4** chimed in

(25) The sales manager spent weeks trying to think of a new marketing strategy. Then he suddenly (   ) a good idea while thinking about something completely unrelated.

1 fended off   **2** shook off   **3** headed up   **4** struck on

2

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.

Election Polling

Opinion polls have wrongly predicted the results of some major political contests around the world recently. One example is the 2016 US presidential election, in which Hillary Clinton's advantage in a few key states was overestimated, leading to erroneous forecasts that she would defeat her opponent, Donald Trump. Though the result of the election stemmed from many factors, the failure of the polls in this case has mainly been attributed to "nonresponse bias." This happens when, even though polling organizations strive to contact voters from all walks of life, some percentage of the population does not respond. These voters turn up at the voting booth, however, and when the ballots are counted, it becomes clear they (**26**).

An alternate explanation, suggested because Trump was a highly controversial candidate, is the "spiral of silence." This phenomenon occurs when poll respondents are unwilling to answer the question of whom they intend to vote for honestly—particularly in face-to-face or phone surveys—because they feel their favored candidate may be socially unacceptable. However, the fact that support for Trump in Internet polls was not significantly greater than in traditional surveys suggests the spiral of silence (**27**). For the most part, people are more willing to subject themselves to criticism online, where they have a greater degree of anonymity.

In general, one overlooked issue is the questions asked in polls. Finding out which candidate respondents prefer is, of course, essential for predicting outcomes; however, determining whether respondents will actually show up to vote for that candidate is equally important. Additionally, when it comes to polling methodology, (**28**) must also be considered. The potential of polls to create self-fulfilling prophecies has been widely acknowledged by analysts. When polling results project a candidate to have a significant lead, for instance, voters are more likely to support that individual. Likewise, candidates whose polling results have made them out to be the underdog sometimes find themselves receiving sympathy votes, though some studies have found this effect to be less significant. Phenomena such as these have led some countries to prohibit publication of polling results in the days leading up to an election.

(26)
1 were underrepresented in survey results
2 had voted as expected
3 did not cast their votes properly
4 had supported the losing candidate

(27)
1 affects how data is interpreted
2 is a reliable indicator of support
3 can discourage people from voting
4 may not have had an effect

(28)
1 individual political strategies
2 changes in how candidates campaign
3 influence on election outcomes
4 the personal history of candidates

The Productivity Paradox

In 1987, economist Robert Solow famously quipped, "You can see the computer age everywhere but in the productivity statistics." The phenomenon he was referring to is known as the productivity paradox. American firms have committed staggering sums to developing and implementing information and communications technology (ICT) in offices and factories, believing this would pay off in greatly increased labor productivity. Even in recent years, however, despite expanded ICT investment, growth rates have remained feeble compared with those achieved prior to the early 1970s. Robert Gordon, an economist at Northwestern University, notes that the digital age has not inspired the duration or degree of growth seen with previous technological leaps. It seems, therefore, that (**29**).

Many economists say the problem is that more recent advances in technology cannot hold a candle to past inventions. For example, the telephone was revolutionary because it enabled long-distance communication, whereas smartphones are merely an evolutionary step in the subsequent development of phones. Kemal Derviş and Zia Qureshi of the Brookings Institution, however, point out that ICT innovations (**30**). They cite studies showing that firms on the cutting edge of ICT have experienced healthy productivity growth. Growth for those that have been slower to implement ICT, however, has been weak, suggesting it is the lag in the diffusion of technology, rather than an inherent failing of the technology itself, that is to blame.

Economic historian Joel Mokyr of Northwestern University belongs to a third camp, which asserts that the productivity paradox (**31**). According to Mokyr, this is because economists tend to focus too narrowly on the cost of production. While cost is certainly part of the equation, ICT allows goods and services of superior quality to be produced with the same labor and capital inputs as goods and services produced in the past, which must necessarily be regarded as a significant productivity improvement. Economic statistics for assessing productivity are accurate when measuring things like a factory's physical output, but, according to Mokyr, fall short when it comes to less tangible aspects like quality. Failure to include such intangibles, Mokyr argues, indicates that productivity statistics as currently calculated are unlikely to accurately reflect the state of the economy.

(29)
1 critics were overreacting
2 there is not really a paradox
3 comparisons with the past are impossible
4 Solow's statement still applies today

(30)
1 reduce workers' motivation
2 require time to become widespread
3 were introduced too quickly
4 have a minimal effect on productivity

(31)
1 has wider-reaching effects
2 requires immediate action
3 may be greatly exaggerated
4 could have been avoided

3

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.

Churchill and Gallipoli

During World War I, Britain and its French and Russian allies were locked in a desperate struggle against the Central Powers, a German-led alliance that included Austria-Hungary and Turkey. In the first four months of fighting alone, nearly one million soldiers perished as the massive armies clashed on the Western Front in France and Belgium, with neither side prevailing. Future prime minister Winston Churchill, then a powerful politician who oversaw the British navy, responded to rising calls from the British public to break the stalemate. Spurred on by erroneous reports of Turkey lacking troop strength, he believed an invasion of the country would draw enemy forces away from the Western Front, stretching them beyond their limit while conveniently eliminating Turkey as an opponent. The venture also had the potential to open up a sea route for supplying Russia, Britain's crucial ally, which, despite its tremendous manpower, faced difficulties in obtaining sufficient arms and ammunition.

Churchill at first called for naval assaults, but when Turkish shelling and undersea mines sank a number of ships, the naval attack stalled and a land invasion was ordered. On April 25, 1915, British-led forces landed on the shores of Turkey's Gallipoli peninsula. Met immediately with fierce Turkish resistance, they constructed trenches in the hilly ground and dug in for the long haul. The Turks, desperate to defend their country from invasion, did the same, and the conflict quickly came to resemble the brutal impasse on the Western Front. After months of vicious fighting in which little ground was gained, it became clear that the campaign was doomed. Problems such as a lack of adequate scouting have been put forward as an explanation for the British-led forces' loss, but while many factors were likely to blame, most significant was that the mindset of the higher-ranking officers who planned the land campaign was rooted in nineteenth-century wars. Their tactics did not account for the supremacy of new battlefield technology such as machine guns and massive artillery pieces—the foundation of modern industrial warfare. This gave Turkish troops in fortified trenches an overwhelming advantage against British-led assaults.

Churchill was blamed for the disaster and was eventually removed from authority over the navy. Though he claimed the military's poor execution of his strategy had been the cause, many modern critics still point the finger at him. In particular, during the invasion's initial planning phase, high-ranking officers such as Admiral John Fisher sought to dissuade Churchill on the grounds that his strategy was fundamentally flawed. According to Dean Williams of the Harvard Kennedy School, Churchill not only overrode Fisher but also kept political decision makers in the dark about Fisher's objections. Williams claims British prime minister Herbert Henry Asquith was under the impression that opposing views would be brought before the War Council. However, in an act of blatant deception, Churchill said nothing. According to Williams, Churchill "did not give ample space for dissenting voices to challenge his assumptions . . . or explore alternative strategies." Though Churchill went on to lead Britain to victory over Nazi Germany in World War II, Gallipoli remains a stain on an otherwise brilliant career.

(32) Winston Churchill was in favor of invading Gallipoli because

1 he believed it would result in mistrust among the Central Powers and therefore almost certainly lead to the breakup of their alliance.

2 he had been convinced by reports that exaggerated the British public's demand for Britain to free Turkey from German control.

3 if the Central Powers were forced to send troops to Turkey, it would potentially shift the tide of the fighting in Europe.

4 it was necessary to send British ships to the area to assist Russia's naval forces, which were on the edge of defeat.

(33) What does the author of the passage say about the outcome of the Gallipoli battle?

1 The British-led forces would have been able to penetrate the Turkish defenses if the battle had been allowed to continue for several more months.

2 The defeat of the British-led forces resulted primarily from the failure of British commanders to comprehend the threat posed by the Turkish defenses.

3 The British-led forces' lack of knowledge regarding how the Turks had fought important historical battles contributed to their defeat.

4 The Turkish troops would have been at a major disadvantage had their strategic mistakes been recognized more quickly by the British-led forces.

(34) Why does Dean Williams hold Churchill responsible for the disaster at Gallipoli?

1 His fear of upsetting powerful politicians caused him to support the military strategies of officers who were not trusted by their peers.

2 He misled Britain's political leadership about the degree to which military authorities believed in the invasion's chances of success.

3 His concern about his reputation and political career meant he refused to admit defeat when it became clear the invasion had not gone as planned.

4 He replaced key officers who disagreed with his strategy, making it impossible for the military to execute the invasion effectively.

Michel Foucault and the Birth of the Modern Prison

The French philosopher Michel Foucault's influential 1975 book *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison* examines changes in the Western justice system during the early modern era. Foucault documented the radical transformation of state-administered punishments in France from the violently chaotic spectacle of public torture and execution in the 1700s to the highly structured and regulated lives of inmates at detention facilities in the 1800s. This revolutionary change is widely held to have come about through the efforts of individuals whose consciences were troubled by the brutality of torture and execution, and it led to more-civilized attempts to rehabilitate wrongdoers. *Discipline and Punish* acknowledges this, yet contends that behind this apparent altruism lurked an attempt to establish the prison as a vehicle by which the state's disciplinary authority could be extended. Foucault claimed, for example, that attempts to rehabilitate criminals were actually a way to legitimize incarceration—the seemingly positive intention of curing the criminal was validation for the use of confinement.

Foucault further argued that the brutality of the punishments that had been administered under the authority of the nation's rulers had created an adversarial relationship between the governors and the governed, as the state was seen to be exercising power rather than administering justice. The idea of rehabilitation created societal norms that had not previously existed: the apparent benevolence of attempting to reform criminals and do away with corporal punishment was instrumental in persuading the general public that surveillance and regulation of their lives was within the bounds of the state's role. As a result, Foucault argued, the state no longer seemed like an adversary; instead, "the social enemy was transformed into a deviant, who brought with him the multiple dangers of disorder, crime and madness." Foucault even asserted that prisons had been integral to the evolution of other ubiquitous societal institutions such as schools, hospitals, and factories. Authorities' use of surveillance to deprive prisoners of liberty through regulation of time and movement, he argued, had subsequently spread to these other institutions.

Heavily influenced by the ideas of Karl Marx, Foucault contended that the prison system was developed as a tool of the elite. For instance, he argued that in the past, members of the lower class had often sided with criminals, rioting when they felt public torture and execution were too extreme. By defining criminality as abnormal and thereby separating criminals from the rest of society, he said, prisons were intended to weaken the solidarity of the lower class, thereby reducing protests. Foucault's detractors say this is an exaggeration at best. Critic Karl von Schriltz argues that in *Discipline and Punish*, Foucault was "torturing history to punish capitalism," and writes that the book is a "harnessing of leftist assumptions about capitalism to reconfigure history." Yet, while the shortcomings in Foucault's analysis have been acknowledged, he is one of the most frequently cited authorities in current research by social scientists, and he has certainly shaped the way modern society regards the institutions and mechanisms behind power and authority.

(35)   How did Michel Foucault view justice system reform in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries?

1   He believed that even though efforts to move away from harsh punishments seemed to result from humanitarian concerns, they had a hidden motive.

2   He argued that rather than focusing on prisoners' sense of morality, the government should have introduced more-practical reforms.

3   He thought that the state should have suspended public executions entirely as soon as it introduced the concept of prisoner rehabilitation.

4   He accepted that public torture and executions were unethical, but he felt that attempts to punish prisoners were ineffective without them.

---

(36)   According to Foucault, changes in the nature of state-administered punishments

1   reduced the public's sense of security, since crimes came to be regarded less seriously by the state than they had been in the past.

2   convinced the public that certain major institutions had deviated from their proper role and were in need of reform.

3   affected the way people thought about the role of the government by making them more accepting of its involvement in their everyday lives.

4   had the greatest effect on the lives of the mentally ill because their psychological problems became strongly associated with crime.

---

(37)   What is one criticism that is made of Foucault's theories?

1   He unfairly focused on criminals and members of the lower class when categorizing groups of people as abnormal.

2   His elite, upper-class background influenced him to view crime as a more serious problem than it actually was.

3   He failed to recognize the positive effect that ideas from members of the upper class had on the creation of various institutions.

4   His political biases caused him to overemphasize the role of class conflict in the development of the prison system.

Deep Learning

Researchers have taken various approaches to creating machines that possess artificial intelligence (AI). At first, many programmers attempted to develop AI by writing code containing logic-based commands that categorize and interpret information and then have the machine react accordingly. Programming specific instructions for every possible situation has limitations, however, particularly when the AI is confronted with something for which clear decision-making criteria are difficult to establish.

Recently, an alternative strategy known as deep learning has come to the fore. Machines are exposed to massive quantities of data, and algorithms utilize the immense processing power of modern computers to autonomously recognize patterns within the information they have been provided. Image recognition software, for instance, could be fed hundreds of thousands of animal pictures and tasked with finding birds in them. The algorithm would then create a multilayered network of information about the images. The top layer would be analyzed to find the outlines of birds by detecting changes in color or brightness. Results would be fed to the next layer, which would attempt to recognize shapes and features unique to birds. Deeper levels would combine and contrast these results, dealing with concepts of increasing complexity and abstraction, such as the relative position of identified physical features.

Because of the tremendous diversity in birds, however, such an algorithm must be capable of reevaluating its definition of exactly what constitutes a bird. Criteria based on the amount of black or white or the presence of a rotund body shape may be useful for identifying penguins, but if an algorithm comes across images of another bird species, the weight of variables related to, say, the shape of the head, may take on more significance. As new data is encountered, therefore, a deep-learning algorithm updates the criteria used to interpret it. This allows machines to be "taught" rather than "programmed."

Deep learning has tremendous potential for complex tasks such as predicting stock market movements and piloting autonomous cars. Unlike programming, however, where humans are in control of the code, machine learning is obscure—the models an AI creates to make decisions about classifications are uninterpretable by humans because they consist of millions of pieces of previously analyzed data. This causes uncertainty about the degree to which deep-learning algorithms should be entrusted with decisions that have consequences in the real world. In recent years, deep-learning algorithms have been re-

(38) According to the author of the passage, image recognition software that uses a deep-learning approach

1 is able to improve its ability to identify images by constantly altering the rules that it follows to recognize patterns.

2 is more successful when the layers of its information network are divided based on shape rather than on other factors, such as color.

3 can only work successfully if instructions for all possible combinations of images the software will encounter are programmed beforehand.

4 relies on programmed instructions for recognizing images until it encounters something unrecognizable, at which time more images must be fed into it.

(39) What is one concern about deep-learning algorithms?

1 Although they have been useful in making predictions based on existing data, they are inferior to other types of AI when it comes to making decisions.

2 The difficulties that developers have had in writing instructions for them indicate there is a lack of people capable of creating functional AI systems.

3 Because it is impossible to know exactly how they arrive at their decisions, using them means humans have a lesser degree of control over machines.

4 The data on which they base their models often contains errors that increase in scale over time, potentially leading to major errors in the machines' output.

sponsible for phenomena including unplanned electrical blackouts and stock market fluctuations. AI engineer Danny Hillis asserts the rise of AI has led humans to a state where "instead of being masters of our creations, we have learned to bargain with them, cajoling and guiding them in the general direction of our goals."

Indeed, AI's potential as a game-changing technology could be a double-edged sword. A race between commercial interests to bring an AI to market could cause them to develop an AI without taking the necessary precautions to ensure it could not be used maliciously. One entrepreneur, Elon Musk, is taking a very different approach, however. He founded a company that intends to expand access to developmental AI technology and put it in the public domain. The company takes for granted that ill-intentioned individuals will try to abuse AI, but any threats would be checked by the sheer quantity of other AI systems. Musk's theory is that if many computer engineers were to work toward a common goal, their success would be far more diverse and profound than anything restricted and developed in private.

Another issue related to deep learning that is yet to be solved is known as the King Midas problem. In a famous Greek myth, the greedy King Midas was granted a wish by a god, so he asked that everything he touched turn into gold. However, he eventually starved to death because his food was also transformed into the precious metal. Similarly, AI that is capable of determining the optimal solution for an objective can pose an enormous risk to those who come into contact with it. If the way an objective is stated does not reflect the true desires of the AI's user, the algorithm's literal interpretation of the request could lead to catastrophe.

Stuart Russell, a professor of computer science at the University of California, Berkeley, believes we can ensure human desires and AI solutions are in alignment by observing human behavior. If a robot capable of deep learning had been in the King Midas story, for example, it might have asked King Midas whether he wished everything he touched would turn into gold, or whether he wished things he touched would turn into gold only after he confirmed that the transformation would be desirable. While many skeptics argue that even with deep learning, AI will never pose a threat to humanity, Russell believes precautions are necessary because the threat of AI "arises from the unpredictability and potential irreversibility of deploying an optimization process more intelligent than the humans who specified its objectives."

(40) What is the main idea behind Elon Musk's AI company?
1 Researchers must learn how to limit the power of deep-learning algorithms in order to prevent computers from becoming a danger to humans.
2 AI technologies will ultimately be the most financially profitable for their creators if there is a strong element of competition driving their development.
3 The more companies there are developing deep-learning algorithms, the less likely they are to operate efficiently.
4 Developing AI cooperatively and making it freely available to anyone is the best way to ensure that threats from AI can be overcome.

(41) In relation to the field of AI, the myth of King Midas illustrates the idea that
1 human and machine intelligence are similar enough that AI can likely be relied on to create far-reaching advantages for human society.
2 in order to prevent AI from becoming a danger to humans, it will be necessary to make it aware of exactly what humans want.
3 because AI systems do not have physical needs, the type of intelligence they develop will be fundamentally different from that of humans.
4 it is important that awareness of negative human qualities is not incorporated into AI algorithms during the initial learning stages.

4 English Composition

● **Write an essay on the given TOPIC.**
● **Give THREE reasons to support your answer.**
● **Structure: introduction, main body, and conclusion**
● **Suggested length: 200–240 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 developed nations encourage immigration from other countries?

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 Their concerns about the quality of their new product.
2 The increasing competitiveness of the market.
3 How to fix the problems with the software.
4 Their excitement about the new product.

No. 2
1 It is not being advertised well.
2 The location of the house might put buyers off.
3 There are better houses available in the area.
4 The asking price for the house may be too high.

No. 3
1 He lost his mother's keys.
2 He locked his mother out of the house.
3 He locked himself inside the car.
4 He let the dog out of the car.

No. 4
1 Her rent has been raised.
2 Her lease is not being renewed.
3 Her office is no longer big enough.
4 Her business is performing badly.

No. 5

  1 Faculty members might not obey the rules.

  2 The changes do not go far enough.

  3 It will cause complaints from students.

  4 Smoking in offices will be allowed.

No. 6

  1 Order a credit card.

  2 Apply for Internet banking.

  3 Suspend her bank account.

  4 Open an account overseas.

No. 7

  1 They are made from low-quality materials.

  2 They are difficult to adapt for use in Africa.

  3 Throwing them away can be dangerous.

  4 Donating them is not always a good thing.

No. 8

  1 It did not live up to the reviews.

  2 It has a poorly developed plot.

  3 It was similar to other books he has read.

  4 It was worth making the effort to read it.

No. 9

  1 He has not found any new clients.

  2 He has had to cover for another employee.

  3 He has been unable to employ more IT staff.

  4 He has been arguing with the web designer.

No. 10

  1 The ad campaign was less profitable than expected.

  2 The airline insisted the ads feature young couples.

  3 They could not obtain the budget they requested.

  4 They needed someone more creative in the design department.

Listening Test

Part 2

(A) *No. 11* **1** It led to the creation of Earth's moon.

2 It increased the number of oceans on Earth.

3 It made Earth hospitable to human life.

4 It sent rocks from Earth far into space.

No. 12 **1** Some organisms originally evolved on asteroids.

2 Radiation is more damaging to life than previously thought.

3 Asteroids travel faster than computer models have predicted.

4 Organisms from Earth could have traveled to other planets.

(B) *No. 13* **1** To provide wood for fuel.

2 To help beautify riverbanks.

3 To prevent soil from being washed away.

4 To help add nutrients to farmland.

No. 14 **1** They are not to blame for increased salt levels.

2 They have been harmed by the damming of rivers.

3 They consume water that native trees need to grow.

4 They are partly to blame for recent floods.

(C)   *No. 15*   **1**   Convert sewage into useful products.

                  2   Investigate the types of bacteria in different areas.

                  3   Find treatments for infectious diseases.

                  4   Reduce the number of chemicals in sewage.

No. 16   **1**   To identify threats to public safety.

                  2   To fine people who pollute water sources.

                  3   To prevent cases of food contamination.

                  4   To help enforce waste-dumping laws.

(D)   *No. 17*   **1**   It sends business executives abroad as trainers.

                  2   It oversees the construction of hospitals and schools.

                  3   It encourages large businesses to employ local labor.

                  4   It focuses its resources on supporting private businesses.

No. 18   **1**   It was wasting too much grant money.

                  2   It acted in an undemocratic manner.

                  3   Its need for development aid had declined.

                  4   It failed to monitor the behavior of aid workers.

(E)   *No. 19*   **1**   The productivity of farmland would increase.

                  2   Food made from it can be stored for long periods.

                  3   Its creation does not require the use of edible sources.

                  4   It burns more efficiently than petroleum.

No. 20   **1**   It does not easily sink below the surface of water.

                  2   It can be used in refrigeration processes.

                  3   It is safer to work with than cellulose.

                  4   It can be used to help make seawater drinkable.

Listening Test

Part 3

(F) *No. 21* **Situation:** You plan to move and want a three-bedroom apartment in a safe neighborhood with good schools. You can pay up to $3,000 per month. A real estate agent tells you the following.

Question: Which apartment should you choose?

1 Riverina Gardens.
2 Sanford Apartments.
3 Green Mountain Apartments.
4 Forest Villas.

(G) *No. 22* **Situation:** Your company has been hired to make English subtitles for a Spanish TV drama series. Your boss gives you the following feedback on your first draft.

Question: What should you do first?

1 Ensure the accuracy of the medical terms.
2 Shorten the subtitles in places.
3 Make some of the dialogue more informal.
4 Confirm which scenes will be cut.

(H) *No. 23* ***Situation:*** You are meeting with a counselor hired by your company. You hope to move from your human-resources position to the sales division.

Question: What should you do before the next session?

1 Read and sign the letter of consent.

2 Draft a plan for the next two years.

3 Fill out the online personality assessment.

4 Write about your motivation and goals.

(I) *No. 24* ***Situation:*** You booked a SuperSaver train ticket to Roseton, but you need to change the date to the 27th. You need to arrive before noon. You call the travel agent.

Question: What should you do to spend as little money as possible?

1 Purchase a new express train ticket.

2 Purchase a ticket for the local train.

3 Take the Cloud Airways flight.

4 Take the RoseAir flight.

(J) *No. 25* ***Situation:*** It is February 15. You must change your visa status in order to start your new full-time job on May 1. An immigration officer tells you the following.

Question: What should you do first?

1 Submit a copy of your current visa.

2 Get your new company to fill out a form.

3 Extend your current visa.

4 Have your new employer send in your application.

Listening Test

Part 4

No. 26

1 He would not have been able to do it were he a Japanese national.

2 Employees enjoy the comfort of working from home, but it causes communication issues.

3 He had to convince his company he could be relied on before he was allowed to do it.

4 Most companies have too many regulations to make it attractive.

No. 27

1 Those with a lot of experience tend not to listen carefully enough.

2 They need to ensure that employees can make independent decisions.

3 It is important for them to remember they can learn a lot from their colleagues.

4 They should share their skills regarding employee management with other managers.

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　　10月9日　13:00以降

2）結果通知方法

◆個人申込の場合

一次個人成績表に合否結果を記載して，10月30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10月31日以降に英検サービスセンター03（3266）8311（平日9:30〜17:00）までお問い合わせください（お問い合わせの際には個人番号もお知らせください）。

◆団体申込の場合

一次個人成績表は10月30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）。

■二次試験について（一次試験合格者のみ）■

1）試験日　A日程：11月5日（日）　B日程：11月12日（日）

・二次試験の受験日は，A日程・B日程のうち，申込方法・希望受験地等に基づき協会が指定します。試験日・受験会場・集合時間は二次受験票（一次個人成績表の右上部分）で通知します。これを切り離して受験会場にお持ちください。

・いかなる場合も二次受験票で指定された試験日・受験会場・集合時間での受験となり，変更はできません。

・日程区分については，英検ウェブサイトの【二次試験のA／B日程の区分けについて】をご確認ください。

・ダブル受験（隣接した2つの級を一緒に受験）の場合，それぞれの級について二次受験票に記載の日程での受験となり，級により異なる日程での受験となる場合があります。

・年齢は申込時に申請した生年月日に基づいて算出します（一次試験の答案に異なる生年月日を記入されても反映されません）。

・申込情報に不備がある場合，協会が指定した日時での受験となり，【二次試験のA／B日程の区分けについて】のとおりの日程とならない場合があります。

・一部特別会場（海外・離島等），障がい者特別措置にて二次試験を受験する場合についてはA日程とします。

2）受験地（11都市の受験地から選べます）

・解答用紙（A面)「二次希望受験地」の中から選び，マークしてください。