

「1級リスニングテスト」原稿

ただいまから、1級リスニングテストを行います。これからお話することについて質問は受けませんので、よく注意して聞いてください。なお、リスニングテスト放送中に音飛びや騒音があった場合は、発生した問題のトラックに戻し、やり直します。しかしながら、万が一、教室監督者が気づかない場合は速やかに手を挙げてお知らせ願います。このテストでは、テストの方法と注意事項がすべて英語で放送されます。

The listening test for the Grade 1 examination is about to begin. Listen carefully to the directions. You will not be permitted to ask questions during the test.

This test has four parts. All of the questions in these four parts are multiple-choice questions. For each question, choose the best answer from among the four choices written in your test booklet. On your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer. You are permitted to take notes for every part of this listening test.

Now, here are the directions for **Part 1**. In this part, you will hear 10 dialogues, **No. 1** through **No. 10**. Each dialogue will be followed by one question. For each question, you will have 10 seconds to choose the best answer and mark your answer on your answer sheet. The dialogue and the question will be given only once. Now we will begin the Grade 1 listening test.

(★=男性 A ★★=男性 B ☆=女性 A ☆☆=女性 B)

★No. 1

★★: Hey, Lynn. I didn't know you worked at this clinic.

☆☆: Oh, hi, Tom. Yeah, I'm an on-call nurse here.

★★: What happened to your hospital job?

☆☆: I was a victim of budget cuts.

★★: I'm glad you got hired here, then.

☆☆: I am, too. But I don't have a regular shift—my hours change every week.

★★: That doesn't sound so good.

☆☆: No, and they can send me home when they don't need me.

★★: I'd be surprised if that happened often. They always seem so busy here.

★Question: What does the woman say about her current job?

★★No. 2

★: You look thoughtful, Jean.

☆: It's my personal finances. I'm trying to figure out whether I have enough for a deposit on a house of my own. I'm sick of throwing away money every month on a place that'll never be mine.

★: Wow, I can't even think about buying a house. The cost of running my new car is killing me. After insurance, fuel, and loan payments, a quarter of my salary's already gone.

☆: Well, I'm determined to. I'll just have to manage my money better.

★★Question: What is the woman's opinion?

☆☆No. 3

☆: Robert, TopDown Communications just called. They received four boxes of notebooks instead of their copy paper.

★★: Not again. That's the third client this week that's ended up with the wrong order from the warehouse.

☆☆: Well, where's the copy paper?

★★: I'll bet it's on its way to Superior School Supplies. They ordered notebooks for their back-to-school sale, and the delivery truck just left.

☆☆: Well, get on the line and see if the driver can swing by TopDown Communications first to sort out this mess.

☆☆**Question:** What does the woman tell the man to do?

☆**No. 4**

☆☆: Hi. I'd like to return this sports bag. My son says it's too small.

★: Sure. We can offer you a full refund. May I see your receipt, please?

☆☆: I thought I'd saved it, but I can't find it anywhere.

★: That's OK. We can still offer you store credit for the current price of the bag.

☆☆: But the bag's 30 percent off now. I paid full price for it.

★: I'm sorry, but that's our store's policy. We have a 30-day return policy, so if you want to keep looking for your receipt . . .

☆☆: No, I've looked everywhere. I guess I'll just have to take the credit.

★: OK. Please fill out this form.

☆☆**Question:** What was the woman's problem?

☆**No. 5**

☆☆: Hi, Stan. What do you think about the job applicant we interviewed this morning?

★★: I thought she had a positive attitude. What about you?

☆☆: I don't know. She seemed nice, but she talked an awful lot. I could hardly get a word in edgewise during the interview.

★★: Well, I think she might've been a little nervous.

☆☆: That's possible, but what if she's always like that? She won't get much work done if she's constantly chattering.

★★: Maybe, but I think you're misjudging her, Rosie. I think she'll fit in well.

☆☆**Question:** What is the man's opinion of the job applicant?

☆☆**No. 6**

★: Are you voting on Tuesday, Amy?

☆☆: Definitely. I feel pretty strongly about the election this time.

★: It sounds like you've decided who to support.

☆☆: To be honest, it was a tough choice. Turner's views on the war really resonate with me, but Green's ideas for education reform make a lot of sense. It would've been impossible to choose if I weren't a teacher. Will you be voting?

★: Unfortunately not. I'm registered in another state, and I didn't arrange an absentee ballot.

☆☆**Question:** What does Amy imply about the election?

☆**No. 7**

☆☆: Have you heard from Miranda lately, Richard?

★★: Yeah. She seems down.

☆☆: She's still recovering from her knee surgery. Her doctor said she won't be able to play

volleyball this year.

★★: Yeah, that was a major blow. Volleyball's everything to her, and she can't even do simple exercises.

☆☆: Do you think there's anything we can do to make her feel better?

★★: Maybe we should get in touch with her coach. There might be something she can do for the team to stay involved.

☆☆: Good idea!

☆☆**Question:** What will these people do?

☆☆No. 8

★: Lesley, how nice to see you. I didn't know you shopped here.

☆☆: I just started recently. I'm trying to be more careful about what I eat. The prices are a little steep, though.

★: True, but you have to be prepared to fork out a bit extra for organic food.

☆☆: I guess so.

★: And you get the satisfaction of knowing you're making a contribution to the environment.

☆☆: It's a tough choice, though. If I don't notice any improvements in my health, I may switch back to my regular place.

☆☆**Question:** What do we learn about the woman?

★★No. 9

☆☆: Hey, Max. Did you get my e-mail?

★: I did. You sounded kind of ticked off. I thought we were on the same page regarding the closure of the Hong Kong office.

☆☆: We are, but I wish you hadn't forwarded our e-mail exchange about the proposed closure to everyone. I didn't want to show our hand until we'd gotten a broad consensus to support our proposal.

★: Why was that a problem? The e-mail laid out our arguments really well.

☆☆: You included Larry from the international department.

★: Yeah, because he's one of the ones who'd have to approve the closure.

☆☆: But you left in my comments about the oversight of the Hong Kong office being poor. He wrote me a pretty sharp note telling me to mind my own business.

★: Oh . . . sorry. I should have deleted that part before forwarding it.

☆☆: Now we have to do some damage control. We've likely turned Larry into an enemy.

★: I just meant to keep everyone in the loop, but I should have thought things out more.

☆☆: Look, Max, what's done is done. Let's just work on a strategy to build up more support elsewhere.

★★**Question:** Why is the woman annoyed with Max?

★No. 10

☆☆: So, what's the issue you both needed to discuss?

☆☆: Well, Professor Furukawa, as you know, the number of students coming to the university's English Center has almost doubled since last year. It's great, but David and I are stretched beyond our limit.

☆☆: So I've gathered from your monthly reports, Janet. But I noticed that you're giving extra small-group sessions to English majors. Is that necessary, David?

★★: Well, professor, students here in Japan don't have many chances to practice their English, so we've been helping them prepare for going overseas. They need a lot of assistance before they go on study-abroad programs.

☆: I see. Well, let's talk about the breakdown of your daily workload. It looks like student "counseling" takes up a significant amount of time.

★★: That's true. Our main objective is teaching English, but sometimes students need support with personal issues.

☆: Isn't that what the Counseling Center's for?

☆☆: Of course we refer students with serious psychological problems, but we're in a better position to help students deal with daily stress and other more manageable issues.

☆: I see. In an ideal world, there would be time for counseling, but I don't think our department can be offering services that are available elsewhere. This is one area where you need to make better use of your time.

★**Question:** What change is likely to happen at the English Center?

Here are the directions for **Part 2**. In this part, you will hear five passages, (A) through (E). Each passage will be followed by two questions, **No. 11** through **No. 20**. For each question, you will have 10 seconds to choose the best answer and mark your answer on your answer sheet. The passage and the questions will be given only once. Now, let's begin.

☆ (A) *CO₂ and the Global Food Supply*

Some people are concerned that rising levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere could have a major impact on the nutritional value of crops. To investigate this matter, researchers have completed a six-year study at numerous agricultural sites on three continents. Crops grown in normal conditions were compared with ones grown in fields where CO₂ was constantly added to the air using sprayers. This was done to produce CO₂ levels similar to those expected to exist 60 years from now. Analysis of the results showed that levels of iron, zinc, and proteins in staple crops such as wheat, rice, and beans could drop by as much as 15 percent.

This would have significant health implications for the millions of people around the world who rely on these crops. The study's lead researcher, Dr. Samuel Myers, says simply providing people with more food to make up for the shortfall could create other health problems, such as obesity. Laboratory scientists are therefore focusing on developing crop varieties that will deliver more nutrients in CO₂-rich environments. Because these efforts require sophisticated genetic-engineering techniques, however, the scientists are now in a race against time.

★**Questions**

★**No. 11** What did researchers use sprayers to do?

★**No. 12** What do scientists hope to do?

★★ (B) *Homeopathy*

It is estimated that over 100 million people worldwide have used homeopathy, an alternative medical approach. Homeopathy usually treats people with weakened forms of the substance that is causing the problem. For example, if someone has itchy skin, a homeopathic treatment would contain the substance that actually causes the itchiness, but in an extremely watered-down form. This practice may sound similar to mainstream medicine's use of vaccines, in which small quantities of a virus or toxin are administered to prevent the illness

they cause. A main belief of homeopathy, however, is that watering down the substance increases its effectiveness. Homeopathic medicines are so diluted with water that hardly any of the original substance remains.

Preparations consisting largely of water might seem harmless, but the British Medical Association has condemned homeopathy, saying it has no basis in science. The association points out that the health of people with serious conditions who turn to homeopathy can be further damaged because they will not receive proven medical treatments. At the very least, the association says, homeopathy is a waste of money. Thanks to the association's efforts, the use of homeopathy is beginning to decline in Britain.

☆ Questions

☆No. 13 Which of the following is a main belief of homeopathy?

☆No. 14 Why is the British Medical Association concerned about homeopathy?

☆☆ (C) *Mapping the Ocean Floors*

Recently, highly accurate surface maps of our moon and nearby planets have been produced without having to physically land on them. NASA's Magellan spacecraft, for example, used satellite radar to map 98 percent of the surface of Venus. The excellent clarity of these images allows scientists to examine geological features such as valleys and cracks on the surface. In fact, they are more accurate than current maps of our own planet's ocean floors.

So, what makes mapping Earth's ocean floors more difficult? One reason is that the oceans block radar signals sent from satellites. Also, methods such as using ship-based sonar can only cover a very limited area at a time, making it very time-consuming.

Nevertheless, scientists have recently realized that satellite radar can be used to detect physical differences on the surface of an ocean. Such variations are due to small gravitational changes caused by the shape of the ocean floor. Satellite radar can accurately measure these surface differences, and the data can be used to create information about Earth's undersea ridges and trenches. Scientists are hopeful that this process will help them create more-precise maps of Earth's undersea geographical features.

★★ Questions:

★★No. 15 What is true about current maps of Earth's ocean floors?

★★No. 16 Why is satellite radar now being used in ocean-floor mapping?

★(D) *Doping in Sports*

Doping by athletes to enhance performance has a long history. In fact, the use of stimulants was recorded during sports events in ancient Greece. By the nineteenth century, athletes were consuming or injecting a variety of substances, including cocaine and other drugs that are now illegal. Sports organizations started to ban doping in 1928, but for many years the organizations did not have the resources to enforce the ban. It only started to become effective when drug testing was introduced after the 1960 Olympic Games.

Since then, however, athletes who cheat have continually found creative ways to avoid detection. One method has involved athletes timing their drug injections so that the body has already broken down the drugs into tiny chemical fragments that are not detectable using doping tests.

To regain the upper hand, scientists recently developed a procedure that uses chemical agents to make these fragments detectable. Not only is the new procedure significantly more accurate than earlier ones, but it is also cost-effective, since the chemical agents are readily available. The procedure is not effective against all doping techniques, but it may help limit drug abuse by athletes.

☆☆Questions

- ☆☆No. 17 What was one problem with the first effort to ban doping?
☆☆No. 18 What do we learn about the recently created anti-doping procedure?

☆(E) *The Hunt for Missing Frogs*

Over the past 30 years, scientists have been concerned that numerous species of frogs and other amphibians are being wiped out by a fungal disease. Habitat loss and climate change have made the problem worse. Though the disappearance of amphibians can cause serious problems in habitats throughout the world, efforts to protect popular animals such as pandas receive far more resources and publicity. So, in 2010, scientist Robin Moore began the Search for Lost Frogs project to raise public awareness. Moore assembled a team of scientists across five continents to investigate how many species had been made extinct by the fungal disease. Amazingly, over a dozen frog species thought to have been lost forever were rediscovered by the project.

The project also provided clues about the mechanisms frogs used for surviving the fungal disease. Some fought the disease by getting their body temperature high enough to kill the fungus. Some survived by moving to a habitat where the fungus could not survive. Yet others were found to have beneficial bacteria on their skin that protected them from infection. Moore hopes this knowledge might enable ecologists to save other frogs nearing extinction.

★★Questions

- ★★No. 19 What is one thing Robin Moore's team attempted to do?
★★No. 20 How have some frog species avoided extinction?

Here are the directions for **Part 3**. In this part, you will hear five passages, (F) through (J). The passages represent real-life situations and may contain sound effects. Each passage will have one question, **No. 21** through **No. 25**. Before each passage, you will have 10 seconds to read the situation and question written in your test booklet. After you hear the passage, you will have 10 seconds to choose the best answer and mark your answer on your answer sheet. The passage will be given only once. Now, let's begin.

☆(F) You have 10 seconds to read the situation and Question **No. 21**.

★The Loire Valley Adventure is a relatively flat, six-day tour that takes you past fabulous wineries and châteaux with daily rides of less than 50 kilometers. The accommodations and dining options are first-class, making it one of the priciest of our tours, but it's worth it if you can afford it. Another winery-related but more affordable option is the Burgundy Bike Tour. The distances are about the same, and the route is not challenging. If you're up for something more physical at a similar price, we have the Lyon Unlimited. This includes daily rides with average climbs of more than a thousand meters, but it goes through some picturesque wine country in central France. Finally, we have Pedal Power, which is the most expensive tour. It follows the Tour de France route for 10 days, featuring some tough climbs and longer rides for avid cyclists. All tours include luggage transport, roadside support, lodging, and dinner.

☆Now mark your answer on your answer sheet.

★★(G) You have 10 seconds to read the situation and Question **No. 22**.

☆If you had travel insurance, coverage for this type of damage would be better. Since you don't have it, you'll be limited to a maximum of \$500 compensation. Before you can file a

claim, you'll need a baggage-damage reference number. This would have been given to you at the airport if you had reported damage upon arrival. If you don't have one, you'll need to get in touch with our baggage department. The telephone number is on our website. Our claim examiners will then make a decision based on merit and let you know the amount we're willing to cover for repair or replacement. If you're not satisfied with the amount, you could submit a receipt for the cost of repairing or replacing your clubs. But again, the maximum you can receive is \$500.

★★Now mark your answer on your answer sheet.

☆☆(H) You have 10 seconds to read the situation and Question **No. 23**.

★★Hi, this is Brent from HDC. I hope all is well. Listen, we're launching a hardware development project, and I'm hoping you can be involved as our lead consultant. We'd need you to start in mid-May at the latest. If you're up for it, please call back as soon as you can. Alternatively, you might consider taking the role of implementation adviser. That phase of the project will roll out at the beginning of June, and we'd need you on board full-time for four weeks, possibly more. If both of those are no-goes, we'll just have to choose from one of the other candidates. The final option would be for you to consult with us once or twice a week from June, and review our progress as the project develops. I'd appreciate any input you could give us.

☆☆Now mark your answer on your answer sheet.

★(I) You have 10 seconds to read the situation and Question **No. 24**.

☆☆Integrating a new cat into your household takes some patience. Many people may think that an adult cat would take to a kitten straight away, and that it's a good idea to put them together and let them share toys. But actually, older cats do not like playing with younger cats. So, in the beginning, it's best to keep the incoming kitten isolated in just one room for a week or so, until she feels safe in her new environment. Keep her food, water, and litter box in the room with her. After a few days, let the two cats see each other, but keep them separated by a baby gate or a glass door. There will be some hissing and posturing at first, but that's normal. It may take a while, but eventually you can take down the barrier, and they should get along.

★Now mark your answer on your answer sheet.

☆☆(J) You have 10 seconds to read the situation and Question **No. 25**.

★Hi. I've read through the paper you want to submit to *Sociology Journal*. While it is certainly interesting and timely, I don't think it will be accepted in its current form. The main problem is that your conclusions are not sufficiently supported by your data—I felt that the data analysis greatly overstates the significance of the results. You'll need to rework your data analysis and conclusions substantially, which I think you could do by March. Sorry, I can't remember when you said the deadline is, but, if you have the time, it would be a good idea if you ran the study with a few more groups. I think you could have it ready for submission by June. There's nothing wrong with the survey questions themselves, and the core group you focused on yields some interesting results. But I'd personally be intrigued to see the survey expanded to a wider set of respondents.

☆☆Now mark your answer on your answer sheet.

Finally, here are the directions for **Part 4**. In this part, you will hear an interview. The interview will be followed by two questions, **No. 26** and **No. 27**. For each question, you will have 10 seconds to choose the best answer and mark your answer on your answer sheet. The interview and the questions will be given only once.

★★This is an interview with Elizabeth Murphy, a biogeochemistry and soil expert who has worked on a number of community and farm projects.

Interviewer (I): You're listening to Jay Roberts and today my guest is Elizabeth Murphy.

Elizabeth Murphy (EM): Hi Jay.

I: Welcome. Thank you for coming in. So can you tell us a little bit more about biogeochemistry?

EM: Basically, it's talking about Earth's system cycles. So that's the water cycle, nitrogen cycle, carbon cycle, which is really important in climate change.

I: I understand you've been involved in a community restoration and education project. Could you tell us a little bit about that?

EM: That's right. So one of the projects I worked on as an environmental scientist was the program manager for the Applegate Watershed Council. A watershed is a really basic unit of an ecosystem, so it's the area that catches all the rain that feeds to a certain river. So in the western US we have a lot of local grassroots organizations organized around watersheds and . . . and these are their local ecological homes or environmental homes that they work to protect and take care of as a community.

I: And so the Applegate program in Oregon was facing a particular set of issues, I imagine.

EM: That's right. Actually, the Applegate Watershed Council was one of the first watershed councils to be established in the US, and they were looking at conflicts between logging and stream health. And so they formed to try to help resolve those conflicts by bringing both people, both sides of it, to the table because both types of people are involved in local community.

I: Could you tell us a little bit more about the problems that come up with logging and how that would affect stream health?

EM: So you wouldn't think that maybe an upland forest would affect a stream, but it plays a really huge role in the health of streams and the health of the fish and the very existence of the fish. So if you clear-cut or even cut too much forest up-, upland, then you get a lot of effects in the stream, so you get a lot of sediment that might go in the stream to pollute it, you get less shading, which means the temperature of the stream rises. So salmon are really temperature sensitive. They won't have babies if the water is too hot. And one thing we don't think about is streams also need a lot of big old wood in them.

I: Why do you think farming has lost its appeal to young people?

EM: I think that's a really complex social and political and cultural question. Today, and across the world actually, we have a real lack of young farmers. There's a big barrier to having access to land, having access to the money to buy the capital equipment you need, and then having access to the education, actually knowing what it is to not just grow a plant but how to do it so that you're actually making money. You know, and you're not breaking your back for no reason. So there's this idea of the poor farmer. You don't have to be a poor farmer. But you do have to make good business decisions and know how to run a good business. And you have a lot of advantages as a small farmer because you're flexible.

I: All right. Thank you very much.

EM: You're welcome.

★★Questions

★★No. 26 What is one thing that we learn about the Applegate Watershed Council?

★★No. 27 What is one thing that Elizabeth mentions regarding stream health?

Your time is up. Stop writing and wait quietly until the answer sheets have been collected.

では、時間です。筆記用具を置いて答えの記入をやめてください。これにて試験終了となります。公正なる試験実施にご協力いただきありがとうございました。質問がある方は、ただちに試験監督者にお申し出ください。

試験監督者に連絡いたします。これより最終の受験者数を確認してください。その後、解答用紙を回収し枚数の確認を行ってください。なお、問題冊子は回収しません。受験者数と解答用紙の枚数の一致を確認してから、解散の指示を出してください。

受験者の皆さんは、身のまわりをよく点検し、忘れものがないように注意してください。受験者の皆さんが退室するときは、別の教室が試験中の場合もありますので、声を出さず、会場出口まで静かに退出してください。それでは、解散の指示を出すまで静かにお待ちください。