

2018-2

Grade

1

実用英語技能検定

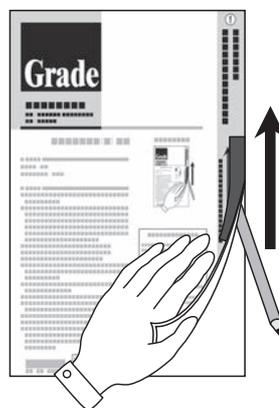
主催：公益財団法人 日本英語検定協会

後援：文部科学省

1 級

2018年10月7日(日) 実施

問題冊子の開け方



筆記用具などを使って開けてください

■ 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. 合図があるまでシールを破いてはいけません。ミシン目に沿って丁寧に破いてください。問題冊子が破れても交換できません。
2. 試験開始まで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
3. 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。
4. 問題内容に関する質問は一切受けつけません。
5. 不正行為をした場合は、答案は無効となります。
6. 他の受験者に迷惑をかける行為を禁じます。
7. 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。
8. 携帯電話などは必ず電源を切ってカバンにしまい、絶対に使用しないでください。
9. 電子機器（ウェアラブル端末を含む）の使用を禁じます。
10. 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。
11. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。
12. 採点結果等については、一切異議申し立てはできません。
13. 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

合図があるまで
シールを破いてはいけません

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) Tommy had never been on a boat before, so he felt () after just a few minutes on the open sea, and he soon became very seasick.
 1 queasy 2 intricate 3 opaque 4 cogent
- (2) John was happy to find a used guitar in such () condition. It looked like it had hardly been used.
 1 strident 2 disparate 3 sedentary 4 pristine
- (3) Daniel thinks his homeroom teacher does not like him. Even when many students in the class are misbehaving, he is the only student she ().
 1 inaugurates 2 relents 3 conciliates 4 reprimands
- (4) With a tremendous (), the workmen managed to lift the huge rock and carry it to the side of the road.
 1 heave 2 clump 3 stalk 4 purge
- (5) Gang violence in the neighborhood is worse than ever. In fact, law and order has () to the point that many residents are too scared to leave their houses.
 1 mutated 2 cuddled 3 degenerated 4 advocated
- (6) For a while, the congressman () the prospect of running for a third term, but the idea of facing the stress of another election campaign convinced him to retire.
 1 pestered 2 pondered 3 cowered 4 encumbered
- (7) Ever since childhood, the man had had a () for telling stories, so it was no surprise that he eventually became a novelist.
 1 multitude 2 bane 3 penchant 4 duct
- (8) As the man was walking along the riverbank, a sudden () of wind blew his hat into the river.
 1 shimmer 2 fringe 3 gust 4 clash
- (9) The doctor had studied () medicine extensively, so he was often called upon to help the police solve murder cases.
 1 incessant 2 forensic 3 egregious 4 hedonistic

- (10) After the crime boss was shot and killed by police, members of his organization () by attacking police officers throughout the city.
1 ingratiated **2** retaliated **3** procrastinated **4** hibernated
- (11) Martina is an () reader of news magazines, so she is always well informed about current events.
1 avid **2** odious **3** indignant **4** infantile
- (12) The researchers discovered a () of old gold coins buried in the ground. They believe it had been put there so that it would be safe from thieves.
1 mirage **2** veneer **3** hedge **4** hoard
- (13) The general sent a team to do a () of the enemy camp so that he could determine their strength. As a result of their report, he changed his attack strategy.
1 zenith **2** matrimony **3** renunciation **4** reconnaissance
- (14) *A:* Patricia, did you see that? I think I just saw a mouse () across the floor.
B: Are you sure? The owner of this apartment said it had been cleared of pests.
1 excavate **2** babble **3** scamper **4** covet
- (15) Adam () his business partner for making a deal without consulting with him first. “How could you do that? I can’t trust you anymore!” he shouted.
1 chastised **2** foraged **3** emulated **4** transgressed
- (16) *A:* How have your headaches been since you started medical treatment?
B: Much better, thanks. They still occur (), but I don’t have them on a regular basis like I used to.
1 ruefully **2** daintily **3** exponentially **4** sporadically
- (17) *A:* Lulu, did you remember to send flowers to your secretary as a gesture of () for her mother’s death?
B: I did, Vic, but thanks for the reminder.
1 paucity **2** condolence **3** tyranny **4** resurgence
- (18) The young men got tired of waiting to enter the nightclub, and they became increasingly (). Management decided to call the police in case a fight started.
1 unruly **2** malleable **3** unwitting **4** gullible

- (19) The investigation results showed that the pilot was not () for the plane crash. It had been caused by mechanical failure.
1 immutable **2** somber **3** culpable **4** venomous
- (20) Governor McLean was not known for his (). He often spent as long as 15 minutes answering a single question at a press conference.
1 rubble **2** brevity **3** turmoil **4** mortality
- (21) The president insists the company's financial dealings were fair and (), but many people suspect it broke the law.
1 outmoded **2** aboveboard **3** underhand **4** overcast
- (22) *A:* Did the office party finish late last night, Don?
B: No, it started to () around eight o'clock, and most people had gone home by nine.
1 clam up **2** wind down **3** stack up **4** storm out
- (23) *A:* I miss my ex-girlfriend. I keep remembering all the good times we had.
B: You should forget her and move on. () the past will only make you sad.
1 Doling out **2** Chewing out **3** Snapping up **4** Dwelling on
- (24) After the war, parts of the continent were () into new countries. Unfortunately, new conflicts soon began in many of them.
1 carved up **2** wolfed down **3** glossed over **4** pored over
- (25) When he saw his date () in her beautiful evening dress, Herbert realized he should not have shown up wearing jeans and a T-shirt.
1 harped on **2** churned out **3** decked out **4** flared up

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.

The Bidun

The 50th anniversary of Kuwait's independence in 2011 highlighted a sad irony for the Bidun, who comprise approximately 10 percent of the country's population. When Kuwait gained independence from Britain in 1961, the Bidun were a nomadic tribal people for whom the concepts of statehood and nationality had little meaning; they were largely uneducated, isolated, and constantly on the move. According to Minority Rights Group International, the very idea of citizenship "diverged from traditional tribal understandings of belonging which were defined by allegiance to a leader in a context." As a result, the Bidun (26) the chance to claim citizenship in the new nation.

Today, the Bidun face widespread discrimination and are denied equal access to healthcare and education. It was the Iran-Iraq War in 1980, however, that (27). In spite of being undocumented, the Bidun faced relatively few problems in Kuwaiti society prior to the war, receiving the same economic and social benefits as other Kuwaitis. After the fighting began, large numbers of Iraqis fled to neighboring Kuwait and purposely destroyed their identification documents to avoid deportation. In response, the Kuwaiti government declared anyone living in the country without proper documentation an illegal resident, and the Bidun were joined in statelessness by the Iraqi refugees. Popular attitudes toward stateless people shifted to mistrust and suspicion, and they became completely marginalized.

Kuwait has conceived a novel solution to the problem. In 2014, it announced negotiations with Comoros, a poor island nation thousands of kilometers away, off the coast of East Africa. In exchange for hundreds of millions of dollars in development money, Comoros would provide passports to the Bidun, who would then receive residence visas from the Kuwaiti government. Critics, however, accuse Kuwait of (28). For the Bidun, a Comorian passport might be appealing because it would theoretically provide the documentation required to apply for Kuwaiti citizenship. Critics note, however, that international law prohibits countries from deporting stateless individuals, so if the Bidun became citizens of Comoros, the Kuwaiti government could then expel them if they protested or broke the law. As negotiations continue, it remains to be seen whether the Comoros plan will play out favorably for the Bidun.

- (26) 1 grew jealous of those who had
 2 neglected to take advantage of
 3 gave up everything for
 4 were among the first groups to be offered
- (27) 1 led the government to acknowledge its errors
 2 resulted in greater equality for the Bidun
 3 laid the groundwork for the current situation
 4 finally forced the Bidun to leave Kuwait
- (28) 1 having a hidden motive
 2 lying about giving aid to Comoros
 3 violating Comorian law
 4 giving in to pressure from outside

Effective Altruism

Effective altruism is a small but rapidly expanding movement that emphasizes (**29**) when it comes to charitable giving. Decisions about which organizations to make contributions to are based on factors such as the scale and severity of a problem, and the question of where each dollar will have the maximum impact. Although human nature influences people to respond to emotional appeals that tug on the heartstrings, Peter Singer, a professor of bioethics at Princeton University, argues that true morality “requires us to look beyond the interests of our own society.” Under the tenets of effective altruism, therefore, you have the same obligation to help an unknown child suffering from poverty on the other side of the world that you have to help a child in your own family.

Effective altruism’s approach to giving is also reflected in the principle of choosing a cause based on (**30**). An individual considering which charity to donate to is faced with a plethora of options in terms of the scope of impact, from museum cultural-enrichment programs to efforts to reduce carbon emissions to pharmaceutical research that has the potential to avert millions of deaths. Yet if charitable choices are arranged on a spectrum based on the odds the organization’s work will bear fruit, options such as plans to use scientifically proven drug therapies to combat disease in regions where treatments are currently unavailable are clearly preferable.

Critics, however, charge proponents of effective altruism with (**31**). They argue that a decision based on the principles of effective altruism would be likely to overlook, for example, a media watchdog that contributes to democracy by ensuring the maintenance of a free and unbiased press. Such benefits are indisputably essential to society, even though they may defy quantitative analysis. Crunching numbers to find ways to save the most lives for the lowest possible price may have its place, but if effective altruism is to move into the mainstream, its practitioners may need to turn their attention to causes that are more difficult to quantify.

-
- (29)
- 1 the role of local community values
 - 2 the importance of personal experience
 - 3 making unbiased decisions
 - 4 prioritizing the needs of the young
- (30)
- 1 cooperation with local people
 - 2 the variety of charities involved
 - 3 how much money is being asked for
 - 4 the likelihood of success
- (31)
- 1 putting too much emphasis on statistics
 - 2 taking an overly complicated approach
 - 3 behaving in a selfish manner
 - 4 interfering in politics

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.

The Gunpowder Plot

After King Henry VIII renounced the Roman Catholic religion in the 1530s and established the Protestant Church of England to replace it, England became a hotbed of intrigue. Catholic and Protestant factions attempted to influence the policies of reigning monarchs and even tried to manipulate which heir would take the throne. Depending on the political situation, Catholics could be subject to substantial fines, incarceration, and even execution. However, when King James I, a Protestant, gave assurances prior to taking the throne that he would put a stop to oppression of Catholics, they believed their situation might be mitigated. When James eventually went back on his word, Catholics felt betrayed, and a man named Robert Catesby, along with a small group of fellow Catholics, became so radicalized they hatched what is now known as the Gunpowder Plot.

Catesby and his collaborators conspired to assassinate James and start a revolution by igniting a huge cache of gunpowder smuggled into the Palace of Westminster, where the opening of Parliament was scheduled for November 5, 1605. However, the plot was exposed when the king's adviser Robert Cecil came into possession of an anonymous letter sent to a Catholic member of the House of Lords warning him to stay away on November 5, which led to a search of the Parliament buildings and the gunpowder's discovery. Various theories exist about which conspirator betrayed the plot, and some historians even suggest Cecil actually drafted the letter himself. Even mainstream authorities such as author Antonia Fraser suggest that, though not the letter's author, Cecil was aware of the plot before the letter was received. Cecil did not inform James of the letter for six days after receiving it, leading Fraser to conclude that "there was certainly no sense of impending danger in his conduct." It seems, therefore, that Cecil manipulated the situation to amplify the impact of the conspiracy's unmasking. Fraser asserts that the anti-Catholic Cecil used the timing of the plot's exposure to heighten the public's impression of Catholics as treacherous revolutionaries, thereby swaying public sentiment toward acceptance of even harsher persecution.

The exposure of the Gunpowder Plot is often seen as a decisive moment in British history. Had the gunpowder been ignited, Westminster would have been destroyed, and not only the nation's monarch but also a large percentage of the political and religious leadership would likely have perished. After the plot was revealed, however, Catesby and other conspirators attempted to launch another insurrection in an area far from London, announcing that James was dead. Few, however, joined them, and even if they had, Catholics constituted just a tiny fraction of England's population. The conspirators were soon hunted down and either captured or executed by Protestant vigilantes. This has led historians to speculate that even had Westminster been destroyed, the conspirators' lack of popular support would have doomed their rebellion. In fact, according to this argument, Westminster's successful destruction could have caused such a backlash that it might have led to an absolute monarchy which would have oppressed Catholics even more harshly than the regime they were fighting against.

(32)

Robert Catesby launched the Gunpowder Plot after

- 1** the failure of his plan to prevent King James I from taking the throne convinced him a revolution was necessary to put Catholics back in power.
- 2** he was persuaded by fellow Catholics that the methods of violence they had already employed against James's supporters would no longer be effective.
- 3** the Church of England convinced James to pass new laws against Protestants that were even harsher than those that had existed previously.
- 4** it became clear that James was not going to fulfill his promise to end the religious persecution of Catholics.

(33)

What does Antonia Fraser believe about Robert Cecil?

- 1** After failing to convince Robert Catesby not to carry out the plot, he felt obligated to reveal the conspirators' identities.
- 2** Although his plan to expose the plot through an anonymous letter failed, he succeeded in convincing James of the threat.
- 3** He made the exposure of the plot seem particularly dramatic for the purpose of furthering his own goals.
- 4** His hatred of Catholics caused him to perceive the plot as being far more serious than it actually was.

(34)

What do historians think might have happened if the gunpowder had exploded?

- 1** Without Catesby's leadership, the Catholics would have ended up fighting among themselves, causing the rebellion to fail.
- 2** Catholics would eventually have found themselves in an even worse position than they had been in before the explosion occurred.
- 3** Since James would not have been at Westminster, the destruction of other elements of the government would have made him even more powerful.
- 4** Although the government would not have fallen immediately, it would have been so badly weakened that Catholics could eventually have taken power.

LA Golf Courses and Theseus's Paradox

Los Angeles's exclusive, exorbitantly priced private golf courses are an oasis of privilege in a sprawling concrete metropolis. Not only do these country clubs occupy land that is at a premium but critics say they also get away with a huge tax dodge. A fundamental principle of property tax law known as "highest and best use" holds that no matter what amount of revenue a piece of land produces, its value should be assessed by estimating the income it has the potential to generate. Under this principle, the country clubs should be appraised as though they had been developed into something even more lucrative, such as high-rise condominiums. Through concerted lobbying efforts, however, LA golf courses have been granted a permanent legal exemption allowing them to wiggle out of being appraised based on the land's optimal use.

The country clubs also take advantage of another California law called Proposition 13. This law, which applies only to properties that have not changed hands since 1978, was originally designed to prevent seniors on fixed incomes from being taxed out of their homes as property values rose. Provided that more than 50 percent of a property's ownership remains in the same hands, it is taxed at just 1 percent of the 1978 value. Country clubs are owned in common by their members, so even though members come and go frequently and few from 1978 remain, the clubs are exempted from being taxed at current rates. As an LA tax office representative explains, "Each of those little individual slices are not a change of ownership on their own."

Journalist Malcolm Gladwell, an outspoken opponent of the country clubs, analyzes the ownership issue using a concept known as Theseus's paradox. According to ancient Greek myth, the ship of the hero Theseus was preserved as a memorial, but over the centuries, the wood began to rot. Eventually, every single timber in the ship was replaced one by one, raising the question of whether the original ship still existed. This question continues to be debated today. One argument holds that the essence of an object is the sum of its component parts: if the parts change, then the object's identity changes. From another perspective, however, an object can maintain its existence as long as the change is gradual and the object's form is preserved even as its components change.

Gladwell believes the LA tax office's argument that the golf courses have been owned continuously by the same membership is taking a superficial approach to this perplexing issue. Looking at a river that is in a state of constant change and arguing that it is still the same river because it is instinctive to think of it that way is all well and good, but, as Gladwell says, "in a political context, this kind of thinking can be used to perpetuate inequality and injustice." According to some estimates, the tax office's policies result in LA's citizens subsidizing up to \$90 million a year for one country club alone. Gladwell proposes the clubs at least be opened to the public on weekends so taxpayers can "enjoy the green space they have been subsidizing for generations."

- (35) The critics mentioned in the first paragraph claim that the private country clubs in Los Angeles
- 1 have broken numerous laws in their effort to influence the government's tax policies through lobbying campaigns.
 - 2 illegally construct buildings on their land which earn extremely high rates of income but are not taxed because the land is used for recreation.
 - 3 have avoided paying high taxes by filing tax documents in which the amount of revenue their land generates has been falsified.
 - 4 unfairly take advantage of a law that allows them to pay tax at a lower rate than they would ordinarily be subject to.
-
- (36) How does the LA tax office consider Proposition 13 as it relates to the country clubs?
- 1 It should not be applied to the clubs because their ownership changes to some degree every time members come or go.
 - 2 It applies because the clubs are considered as belonging to the group in its entirety rather than to individual members.
 - 3 It would require payment of current property tax rates if it could be proven that membership has decreased by 50 percent since 1978.
 - 4 It means the clubs should be taxed at the same rate as the percentage of their members who joined after 1978.
-
- (37) Which of the following statements would Malcolm Gladwell most likely agree with?
- 1 Although the arguments of the LA tax office may seem unfair to some people, they are actually designed to prevent inequality.
 - 2 It is unfair that the LA government gives different amounts of money to country clubs based on the length of time they have been in business.
 - 3 Though people perceive rivers as having a continuous existence, applying this concept to the country club memberships has negatively impacted society.
 - 4 The individual members, rather than the country club as a whole, should be responsible for repayment of the taxes already owed to the city.

The Rise and Fall of the Readjuster Party

Much has been written about the causes, battles, and outcome of the American Civil War, one of the most painful episodes in US history. The conflict, which began in 1861, pitted Confederate forces, representing the slave-owning Southern states, which wanted to secede from the United States, against Union troops from the industrialized North, who were fighting to keep the country together. Following the Union victory in 1865, the tumultuous period known as Reconstruction commenced. This involved reunifying the Confederate states with the rest of the nation, rebuilding the infrastructure that had been devastated by the war, and adapting to the societal changes caused by the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which outlawed slavery.

Complicating these tasks was the fact that the Southern states' economies, which had mainly depended on livestock and agricul-

tural crops cultivated with slave labor, were in ruins. The war had destroyed the transportation infrastructure throughout the South, ravaged farms and plantations, and decimated livestock. Further, the reliance of plantation owners on unpaid manual labor rather than mechanized equipment left them without the ability to produce crops after slavery was abolished, especially since about a quarter of working-age Southern males had been killed during the war. In any case, with major cities, roads, and railways destroyed, there was no market or transport for whatever crops or livestock could be produced.

On top of all this, the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment caused landowners to lose huge investments overnight. So not only did the South need to devise a completely new economic system, but those who would be at the forefront of that system had little capital to hire laborers or

purchase equipment for their businesses.

To fill this void, a flood of Northerners moved to the Southern states. Called "carpetbaggers"—a pejorative term referring to the type of travelers' luggage they often carried—these newcomers were perceived by many Southerners as enemies pursuing the spoils of war rather than as financiers of Reconstruction. According to historian Eric Foner, the incentive of profitable business interests went hand in hand with the carpetbaggers' support of "measures aimed at democratizing and modernizing the South—civil rights legislation, aid to economic development, the establishment of public school systems." This combination of idealism and enterprise proved compelling, and in 10 Southern states, carpetbaggers formed successful political coalitions with African Americans who had been freed from slavery and Southern white supporters of

(38)

What factor made Reconstruction particularly difficult for the Southern states?

- 1 The Southern states' refusal to honor the Thirteenth Amendment led the North to stop sending them agricultural aid.
- 2 They were unable to rely on the traditional drivers of their economy to help them recover from the losses they had suffered during the war.
- 3 Southerners who were opposed to reunifying with the North launched attacks on infrastructure in areas where support for reunification was strong.
- 4 Manual laborers hired after the war rebelled when it became clear that plantation owners were unable to pay the wages they were demanding.

(39)

In Eric Foner's estimation, "carpetbaggers"

- 1 were motivated both by their desire for a more equitable society in the South and the possibility of generating income for themselves.
- 2 did little to make up for the damage they had done to Virginia's economy, but were partly responsible for the Union forces' favorable opinion of the state.
- 3 were misled by Virginia's economic transformation, causing them to form unrealistic ideas about the South's potential for rebuilding itself.
- 4 thought African Americans and whites should be separated if policies that had worked in the North were to be welcomed in the South.

Reconstruction to govern at the state level.

One such state was Virginia, in which the countless problems of Reconstruction played out in microcosm. Virginia had amassed enormous debt in the years before the war by investing in new railroads, canals, and roads, but when the state seceded and joined the Confederacy, these assets were targeted for destruction by Union forces. When the war ended, the state was \$46 million in debt with little to show for it. The terms of the debt, which was held mostly by banks and investors in the North, were crippling, requiring more than half the state's annual income to be allocated for payment of interest alone. When, with the war over, Virginia rejoined the United States, its wartime Confederate lawmakers were barred from office, opening the way for new leadership. Would-be legislators campaigned on the issue of the state's debt, falling

into one of two factions: the Funders—mainly wealthy conservatives who favored repayment of the entire amount, plus interest, as a way of maintaining both the state's honor and a good standing with creditors—and the Readjusters, who wanted to renegotiate the debt so money could be allocated for public benefit.

Led by William Mahone, a former Confederate general, the interracial coalition of Readjusters won complete control of the Virginia legislature in 1879 by running on a platform that included the abolition of certain taxes and investment in public education, as well as debt readjustment. In its four years in power, the Readjuster Party ushered in a period of radical political change. African Americans were not only hired at all levels of the bureaucracy but were also elected to office. Public schools, colleges, and universities were built and staffed in part by black teachers. Taxes on small

farms were lowered, and auditors set about collecting delinquent taxes from plantation owners. Within two years, the Virginia treasury had a surplus.

Though the party made significant advances, its promotion of equal rights for blacks proved too radical for the majority of voters to accept in the long term. Conservative elements in the state unified around the issue of race and used a combination of electoral fraud, intimidation, and outright violence to retake the state government and enact laws barring nonwhites from holding office. Segregation was legally enforced, and black citizens were effectively barred from voting. Despite the brief and by all accounts successful foray into integrated government by the Readjuster Party, Virginia did not move to restore racial equality for African Americans until the passage of the Civil Rights Act in 1964.

(40)

What was a deciding factor in the Readjuster Party's rise to power?

- 1 Its candidates pledged to prioritize spending for the direct benefit of citizens in Virginia over settling accounts with outside interests.
- 2 Voters lost trust in the Funders after witnessing how members of the group had been barred from running for political office.
- 3 The Readjusters were composed of a mix of conservatives and progressives, which resulted in their having broad appeal among various groups in Virginia.
- 4 The Readjusters ran on a platform that guaranteed wealthy citizens would not lose the economic and social status they had grown accustomed to.

(41)

According to the author of the passage, what eventually happened to the Readjuster Party?

- 1 It was forced out of power after it came to light that Readjuster politicians had relied on fraud to win control of the state legislature.
- 2 It lost the support of African Americans, who came to see it as harmful to both the interests of the state's black population and race relations.
- 3 It fell out of favor because most voters were unable to accept the prospect of racial integration on a social and political level.
- 4 It transformed from a party that promoted civil rights to one that represented conservative values and supported racial segregation.

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

Has a university degree in the humanities lost its relevance in today's world?

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 Invest in real estate.
 - 2 Become real estate agents.
 - 3 Live part time in both California and Utah.
 - 4 Find more profitable employment.
- No. 2*
- 1 Zoos should not be allowed.
 - 2 Certain animals should not be kept in captivity.
 - 3 Elephants do better in safari parks.
 - 4 She wants to run her own zoo someday.
- No. 3*
- 1 Take his vacation early.
 - 2 Share his work with his staff.
 - 3 Step down from his new position.
 - 4 Pay less attention to what others say.
- No. 4*
- 1 Look for another job.
 - 2 Apply for the director's job.
 - 3 Work harder to meet the quota.
 - 4 Talk to the sales manager.

- No. 5*
- 1 He does not provide enough materials.
 - 2 He has an ineffective teaching style.
 - 3 He demands too much of his students.
 - 4 He covers too many topics in class.
- No. 6*
- 1 Urban farms will not remain popular.
 - 2 Supermarkets do not provide good service.
 - 3 Growing food yourself is too much work.
 - 4 People rely too heavily on supermarkets.
- No. 7*
- 1 To recruit a sales director.
 - 2 To resolve a legal issue.
 - 3 To negotiate with a client.
 - 4 To hire a new attorney.
- No. 8*
- 1 Start swimming at the pool.
 - 2 Join the new sports club.
 - 3 Jog in the neighborhood.
 - 4 Try to change her diet.
- No. 9*
- 1 Ask Yolanda to rewrite the report.
 - 2 Move Yolanda to classes that are less demanding.
 - 3 Refer Yolanda to the program director.
 - 4 Discuss their concerns directly with Yolanda.
- No. 10*
- 1 A new employee will join the section.
 - 2 Some of the workload will be redistributed.
 - 3 The staff will ask for advice from Mr. Abbot.
 - 4 The budget for new personnel will be increased.

Listening Test

Part 2

- (A) *No. 11*
- 1 It kills the parasite in mosquitoes.
 - 2 It stops mosquitoes from breeding.
 - 3 It is inherited by most mosquitoes' offspring.
 - 4 It transmits a disease that kills mosquitoes.

- No. 12*
- 1 By shortening mosquitoes' life spans.
 - 2 By stopping mosquitoes from biting humans.
 - 3 By reducing malaria's symptoms in humans.
 - 4 By keeping the parasite out of mosquitoes' mouths.

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- (B) *No. 13*
- 1 Avoid foods that have been highly processed.
 - 2 Consume more fruit and vegetables instead of meat.
 - 3 Reduce intake of foods high in fats and oils.
 - 4 Increase consumption of complex carbohydrates.

- No. 14*
- 1 It provides more calories than most people need.
 - 2 It can harm people who are not able to drink milk.
 - 3 It is based on assumptions about our ancestors' diets.
 - 4 It is overreliant on foods that are hard to find.

- (C)** *No. 15* **1** Their speed tends to increase suddenly.
2 They have trouble detecting traffic-light color changes.
3 Their programs take time to process information.
4 They sometimes do things humans do not expect.
- No. 16* **1** How to program them for emergencies.
2 How to reduce the cost of the software.
3 How to help them recognize pedestrians better.
4 How to stop drivers from changing the software.
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- (D)** *No. 17* **1** They are unwilling to share their work skills.
2 They want work that is going to be rewarding.
3 They think their work ethic is like that of their elders.
4 They want to be their own boss.
- No. 18* **1** They are not interested in current world issues.
2 They are not able to adapt to new environments.
3 They have been working longer hours recently.
4 They use technology to solve problems quickly.
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- (E)** *No. 19* **1** Thieves often damage fossils when digging them up.
2 Many of the best fossils end up in foreign museums.
3 Private collectors often do not store fossils properly.
4 Fossil theft may reduce the chances of finding new species.
- No. 20* **1** It has an unusually complex ecosystem.
2 The fossils are buried less deeply than in other areas.
3 It allows them to study how dinosaurs actually lived.
4 The Mongolian government funds research there.

Listening Test

Part 3

(F) No. 21

Situation: Your company is trying to make a deal with Oliveira Sports Stores in Brazil. You would also like to offer your products to other Brazilian retailers. A consultant tells you the following.

Question: What should you do next?

- 1** Focus on strengthening relationships with Oliveira personnel.
- 2** Add a skilled sales representative to your Oliveira team.
- 3** Suggest coproducing an advertising campaign with Oliveira.
- 4** Let Oliveira know you are considering other retailers.

(G) No. 22

Situation: You receive the following voice mail from your boss. You must attend a funeral from 12:00 to 5:00 p.m. on Thursday.

Question: What should you do?

- 1** Have Jill contact Danielle immediately.
- 2** Ask Roberto to take your place.
- 3** Meet Danielle before the funeral.
- 4** Call your boss to discuss the monitors.

(H) No. 23 *Situation:* You arrive at the Lincoln Hotel and learn your reservation has been lost. You need access to public transportation. You cannot pay more than \$100 a night.

Question: What should you do tonight?

- 1 Take a suite at the Lincoln Hotel.
- 2 Stay at the Great Eastern Hotel.
- 3 Take a room at the Windmill Hotel.
- 4 Ask the Lincoln Hotel manager for a refund.

(I) No. 24 *Situation:* You teach English at a Japanese university. The dean is discussing an overseas trip for nursing students.

Question: What should you do first?

- 1 Decide on the course dates.
- 2 Review last year's test results.
- 3 Obtain the schedule from the conference organizers.
- 4 Start choosing additional English instructors.

(J) No. 25 *Situation:* A travel agent is telling you about nature-cruise packages. You want to see bears and visit Gladwyn Bay. You can only take one week off work.

Question: Which cruise should you choose?

- 1 The cruise to Ice Strait in May.
- 2 The cruise to Hampton in June.
- 3 The cruise to Greenville in August.
- 4 The cruise to Waterford Glacier in September.

Listening Test

Part 4

- No. 26**
- 1** Most of his clients are interested in long-term investments in Japan.
 - 2** It is less affected by changes in the exchange rate than it used to be.
 - 3** He has made efforts to attract investors from Hong Kong and Singapore.
 - 4** Economic conditions have led some clients to move out of Japan.
- No. 27**
- 1** It is difficult for them to keep up with changes in the investment world.
 - 2** It can be difficult for them to convince people that they can be trusted.
 - 3** Many of them have had to lower their commissions to attract customers.
 - 4** They need to find more profitable niche sectors for their clients.

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8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30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4日（日） B日程：11月11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。