

2017-1

Grade

Pre-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

準1級

2017年6月4日(日) 実施

■ 試験時間

筆記試験 (90分)

リスニングテスト (約29分)

■ 注意事項

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



A1-15-1059A

英検

後援：文部科学省

Grade Pre-1

→ *Start from the next page.*

1

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

- (1) **A:** Mary, it was really () of you to notice that mistake in the report. Everyone else missed it.
B: Thanks, Kazu. I've been trying to pay more attention to small details recently.
1 humble **2** impulsive **3** desperate **4** observant
- (2) When Elsa first opened her store, it did not make much money, but it soon began to (). She is now considering opening a second branch.
1 prosper **2** formulate **3** proclaim **4** lodge
- (3) After meeting with the CEO of a company hoping to construct a factory in the town, the mayor decided to hold a public meeting to get residents' () on the plan.
1 perspective **2** disposal **3** archive **4** subsistence
- (4) The cows were () peacefully in the meadow. They were so focused on eating that they did not even look up as the farmer walked past.
1 gliding **2** grazing **3** grooming **4** glancing
- (5) Critics agreed the author's first novel was the most () to have appeared for years. It had a complex and original plot with unique characters.
1 unconscious **2** immaterial **3** unreasonable **4** inventive
- (6) Some traditions in Japan have disappeared, but taking off one's shoes at the entrance of homes is still ().
1 prevalent **2** trivial **3** savage **4** arrogant
- (7) After Ed went to Brazil to do research, he wrote his sister a letter every week. Their () was interrupted, however, when Ed made trips to the jungle and could not send any mail.
1 validity **2** correspondence
3 imbalance **4** mercy
- (8) As well as their weapons and other equipment, the soldiers had to carry two weeks' supply of (). The extra food made their packs heavier than usual.
1 encounters **2** sacrifices **3** rations **4** junctions
- (9) **A:** Elena, the weather forecast says it will rain today, so maybe we should do some gardening another day.
B: It's only supposed to rain (), honey. Let's just do as much as we can before it starts.
1 solemnly **2** courteously **3** intermittently **4** recklessly

- (10) Mark was pleased when his company () his ideas into its latest software package. He felt he had finally made a significant contribution to the company.
1 mediated **2** adhered **3** fabricated **4** incorporated
- (11) The principal told the schoolchildren that if they did not () with the school rules they would be punished.
1 comply **2** conspire **3** rebound **4** replicate
- (12) As part of a peace plan, the two nations have ordered their armies to leave the region. The troops will begin to () immediately.
1 grant **2** strangle **3** withdraw **4** ignite
- (13) *A:* How many () do you have?
B: We're a big family. I have three brothers and one sister.
1 apprentices **2** siblings **3** peasants **4** referees
- (14) For years, () at the college had been declining, but last year the number of freshmen suddenly increased.
1 excavation **2** meditation **3** alignment **4** enrollment
- (15) The airline representative told us not to () our baggage-claim tickets, as we would need them when we arrived at our destination.
1 endorse **2** discard **3** exert **4** magnify
- (16) Being a surgeon requires (). One tiny mistake during surgery can put the patient's life at risk.
1 disarray **2** permanence **3** friction **4** precision
- (17) The thief () the shop cashier by telling her that if she did not give him the money in the cash register, he would shoot her.
1 signified **2** threatened **3** witnessed **4** soaked
- (18) *A:* Mom, I knocked the vase off the table and broke it. Sorry!
B: Jenny, you're so ()! That's the second thing you've broken this week.
1 clumsy **2** rigid **3** nosy **4** sober

- (19) The student's () to improving his grades was impressive. He spent hours studying in the library and often asked his teachers for extra homework.
1 dedication **2** tariff **3** stiffness **4** blockade
- (20) Thousands of kilograms of beef were taken off store shelves after it was discovered that the meat was () with dangerous bacteria.
1 entitled **2** illustrated **3** contaminated **4** suppressed
- (21) The man claims that the company stole his idea for the best-selling product. He has hired a lawyer and intends to () the company.
1 crawl **2** tame **3** sue **4** twist
- (22) Last year's crop harvest was very poor. Then, sickness spread through the town during an unusually cold winter. All of this () a difficult situation for the local people.
1 looked down on **2** added up to
3 fell back on **4** got on with
- (23) Gracie saw a stranger () in front of her house, so she called the police. However, the man was actually just waiting for a friend.
1 hanging around **2** settling up
3 backing down **4** holding off
- (24) The chemical company tried to () the negative effects its new factory would have on the environment, but local people remained very concerned.
1 drop back **2** jump at **3** face off **4** play down
- (25) *A:* Henry, what do the employees in your section think about the new sales plan?
B: Well, I can't () the other team members, but I think it looks fine.
1 read off **2** hand off **3** speak for **4** weigh on

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 Fairy Circle Debate

Namibia's fairy circles are patches of bare earth up to 15 meters in diameter that are surrounded by grass and form a regular pattern across the country's dry grasslands. One theory that explains the origin of these mysterious circles focuses on termites—insects that live beneath the circles. Biologist Norbert Juergens discovered that the moisture content in the soil of fairy circles was relatively high because there were no plants to absorb the rain there. He concluded that termites kill the plants by feeding on their roots. Juergens says the termites are actually altering their environment to create a moisture supply that helps them survive the region's dry season.

In 2014, fairy circles were discovered in the Australian outback as well. After studying these circles, ecologist Stephan Getzin ruled out insects as a cause, since there were not many termite nests present, and there was no evidence that the location of the few existing nests was related to the circle distribution pattern. Getzin says both the Namibian and Australian fairy circles are formed when larger plants with deeper roots take life-giving moisture away from smaller neighboring plants. The dead plants leave behind bare patches, around which plants naturally form circles to allow for efficient sharing of moisture.

Getzin believes the Namibian and Australian fairy circles benefit the surrounding plants in slightly different ways. The soil in Namibia's fairy circles is sandy, allowing rainfall to penetrate and be stored beneath them to nourish the plants just outside the circles. The soil in the Australian outback, however, is more solid, and without plant cover it becomes hard because of the sun's heat. Consequently, rainfall cannot get through the surface and so flows to the area immediately surrounding the circles. Although more data is needed before the mystery can be solved, Getzin's research has lent support to the idea that fairy circles form as a result of competition among plants for water in dry regions.

(32) What does Norbert Juergens believe is true of termites?

- 1 They search for fairy circles because the grass around them is often more nutritious than grass in other areas.
- 2 They create fairy circles as a way to ensure that they have a source of water when there is little rainfall.
- 3 They store roots beneath fairy circles so they can have food during the dry season, when many plants die.
- 4 They live in fairy circles that contain less water because these last longer during the dry season.

(33) Stephan Getzin's findings suggest that

- 1 because the Australian termites only eat a certain type of plant, they could not be causing the fairy circles.
- 2 the Australian termites are not able to dig as deeply into the fairy circles as the Namibian termites are.
- 3 termites do not cause fairy circles since the circles can form in areas where the insects are not present in significant numbers.
- 4 although termites play a role in making fairy circles bigger, the circles are created by rainfall patterns.

(34) What is one difference between the fairy circles in Namibia and Australia?

- 1 Because the soil in Namibia is much deeper and can hold more water, the circles there tend to be larger.
- 2 The plants that grow around the Australian circles do not need much water, so these circles are generally drier.
- 3 Water collects underneath the Namibian circles, whereas it flows to the edge of the Australian ones.
- 4 Rainfall amounts have more effect on the Namibian circles, while the type of soil has more effect on the Australian ones.

Early Childhood Memories

It is well known that most people have few memories from the first three years of life. The cause of this phenomenon, sometimes called “childhood amnesia,” has long been unknown, but scientific research is finally starting to reveal clues about it. Until the 1980s, scientists thought people had so few memories from early childhood because the human brain takes a long time to develop, and it was assumed that the brains of very young children were simply not capable of recording sensory input to form memories. This theory came crashing down in 1987, however, when a study by Robyn Fivush of Emory University, in Atlanta, demonstrated that children as young as two were able to give verbal descriptions of events that had occurred many months before.

Fivush’s research has caused science to shift its focus to why very young children lose memories as they get older. Paul Frankland and Sheena Josselyn, researchers at the Hospital for Sick Children, in Toronto, believe it is related to neurogenesis—the process that produces cells called neurons, which carry and store information. Frankland and Josselyn were particularly interested in the neurogenesis that occurs in a part of the brain called the hippocampus, where information from the five senses is processed and transformed into memories.

To test their theory, Frankland and Josselyn conducted experiments on infant mice. Like very young humans, young mice produce neurons at an extremely rapid rate. The experiments showed that when the growth of neurons in infant mice was slowed down, they were much better able to recall things that the researchers had taught them in the past. Frankland and Josselyn therefore concluded that, even though neuron growth can help to expand powers of memory, the process is also destructive. It takes multiple neurons to store a memory, but as new neurons rapidly increase in number, the existing patterns that form a young child’s memories are replaced by new ones.

Some scientists question Frankland and Josselyn’s conclusions. Justin Rhodes, a psychologist at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, believes the hippocampus holds only short-term memories, whereas long-term memories are kept elsewhere in the brain. He maintains that although the hippocampus is active in the processing and formation of new memories, “those memories are solidified in separate parts of the brain.” Because of this, he doubts that the formation of new neurons in the hippocampus has much effect on established memories. While more study into the role of the hippocampus may be needed, other scientists are excited that there seems to be experimental evidence to explain the disappearance of childhood memories.

(35)

The study by Robyn Fivush showed that

- 1 the brains of young children begin to develop at a much faster rate once they reach a certain age.
- 2 children who learn to talk at an early age also begin to form their first memories more quickly.
- 3 the area of the brain where memories are stored changes when a child is around two years old.
- 4 it is untrue that children's brains cannot yet form memories during their earliest years.

(36)

What did Paul Frankland and Sheena Josselyn conclude based on their experiments?

- 1 Because very young children do not understand most of the sensory input they receive, it cannot be made into memories.
- 2 The fact that very young children's brains have so few neurons means they cannot retain many memories.
- 3 Although neurons are produced quickly in very young children's brains, they are not used to store memories.
- 4 The high neuron growth rate in very young children is the reason their memories do not last.

(37)

What criticism does Justin Rhodes make of Frankland and Josselyn's theory?

- 1 Lasting memories are not stored in the hippocampus, so what happens to neurons there is unlikely to affect those memories.
- 2 Very young children's senses are not fully developed, so their brains cannot process sensory information.
- 3 It is unlikely that the hippocampus would begin to function as early as Frankland and Josselyn say it does.
- 4 Since Frankland and Josselyn only examined the brains of mice, their results cannot yet be considered relevant.

Orthorexia

Eating disorders—psychological illnesses related to eating habits that negatively affect one’s physical or mental health—are increasingly common in developed nations, where ideas about physical attractiveness and nutrition can greatly affect people’s body image and diet. Sufferers of one such disorder, known as anorexia nervosa, think they are overweight no matter how thin they become, and many even limit their food intake to the point of starvation. Recently, a disorder called orthorexia has become common as well. Sufferers feel they must completely eliminate certain items, such as sugar or dairy products, from their diet, and they focus so much on food that it affects their quality of life. A sufferer might, for example, stop eating out with friends. Although the initial goal of such restrictions may be to improve health, they can cause social isolation, stress, and extreme changes in weight when taken to extremes.

Eating disorders are most common among people in body-conscious professions, such as dancers, actors, or fitness instructors. Increasing numbers of children and adolescents, however, are also suffering from orthorexia, as parents, teachers, and the mass media cause food-related anxiety by overemphasizing healthy eating. Some children, for example, worry that eating a cookie or a piece of candy will seriously affect their health, and they become upset when faced with “bad” foods. Dietician Lisa Dorfman says, “I see kids whose parents have hypnotized them. I have five-year-olds that speak like forty-year-olds. They can’t eat an Oreo cookie without being concerned about . . . fats.”

Health professionals differ on whether orthorexia is a distinct illness or is just a sign of an underlying mental illness that is typically seen in people with recognized eating disorders, such as anorexia. According to the latter argument, shifting social trends may be the reason orthorexia takes the form of an overemphasis on healthy food rather than weight loss. Others feel orthorexia should be in a separate category. Whereas anorexics’ unhealthy focus on weight loss places them at risk of starvation, orthorexia sufferers are willing to eat as long as the foods fall into certain categories. Although orthorexia is associated with psychological stress and strained relationships, it does not usually put the sufferer’s life in danger.

Some experts note the similarities between orthorexia—in which ideas about food often take on strong moral associations—and spiritual practices. Indeed, diets sometimes linked to orthorexia, such as those of vegans or vegetarians, often have a philosophical element that relates food to spiritual testing and morality. Dr. Steven Bratman, who first used the term “orthorexia,” says the inner life of sufferers “becomes dominated by efforts to resist temptation.” In an age where religion is seen as less central to everyday life, orthorexia may simply be a new way for people to turn toward ritual and control of their physical desires.

(38)

What is true of orthorexia?

- 1 Sufferers place extreme limits on the amount of food they consume, which often leads to the risk of starvation.
- 2 Efforts by developed nations to improve dietary health worldwide have caused orthorexia to become common in poorer nations.
- 3 It can interfere with sufferers' daily activities, as they may decide they cannot be in situations where they might have to eat certain foods.
- 4 It was confused with anorexia nervosa for a long time because health professionals could not recognize its unique symptoms.

(39)

According to the author of the passage, what is one possible reason children are at risk for orthorexia?

- 1 A variety of information sources are making them feel that the consequences of unhealthy eating are severely damaging.
- 2 An increasing number of children are coming into contact with people who work in professions where physical traits are important.
- 3 Many children feel that they should resist attempts by parents and teachers to improve their dietary habits.
- 4 Many snacks have become healthier, which has led health professionals to change their dietary recommendations for children.

(40)

Why do some people feel orthorexia should have its own classification as an eating disorder?

- 1 Grouping together sufferers of different eating disorders during treatment can cause unnecessary stress for these patients.
- 2 The range of foods consumed by sufferers of different eating disorders is too great to put any two of these disorders into the same category.
- 3 Orthorexia is caused by social and psychological problems that are more complex than those related to other eating disorders.
- 4 The consequences of orthorexia are generally not as severe as those of more dangerous eating disorders such as anorexia nervosa.

(41)

What point regarding orthorexia sufferers is supported by Dr. Steven Bratman's comment?

- 1 They tend to demonstrate a way of thinking that is similar to an attitude encouraged by religions.
- 2 They should seek the advice of doctors regarding their diet because the foods they tend to eat are less healthy than they think.
- 3 They have little in common with vegans or vegetarians because there is no philosophical element to orthorexia.
- 4 They need support from churches and other religious organizations because treatments with a spiritual element are more effective.

4

English Composition

- Write an essay on the given TOPIC.
- Use TWO of the POINTS below to support your answer.
- Structure: introduction, main body, and conclusion
- Suggested length: 120–150 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

Agree or disagree: Japan should become a completely cashless society

POINTS

- *Crime*
- *Effect on businesses*
- *Effect on consumers*
- *Privacy*

MEMO

Listening Test

There are three 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

※ Listen carefully to the instructions.

Part 1

- No. 1**
- 1** Its citizens are unfriendly.
 - 2** She would like to live there someday.
 - 3** Job opportunities are limited there.
 - 4** The cost of living is too high.
- No. 2**
- 1** His mother will not clean his jacket.
 - 2** His mother will not buy him a jacket.
 - 3** His old jacket was thrown away.
 - 4** His new jacket is missing.
- No. 3**
- 1** Apply for a job.
 - 2** Purchase new lights.
 - 3** Make their own movie.
 - 4** Sign up for a college course.
- No. 4**
- 1** Find somewhere else to rent a car.
 - 2** Rent an automatic car for four days.
 - 3** Come back later today to rent a car.
 - 4** Use a manual car for the first day.

- No. 5*
- 1** Take the man's advice.
 - 2** Find a new roommate.
 - 3** Look for a cheaper apartment.
 - 4** Watch less television.
- No. 6*
- 1** He broke the speed limit.
 - 2** He did not stop at a stop sign.
 - 3** He turned onto a one-way street.
 - 4** He did not notice the school sign.
- No. 7*
- 1** It actually helps them save money.
 - 2** They should cancel it and use the Internet.
 - 3** She would prefer to pay cash for it.
 - 4** She has a discount coupon for it.
- No. 8*
- 1** He agreed with the reviews.
 - 2** It failed to meet his expectations.
 - 3** He enjoyed the jokes most of all.
 - 4** It was better than the book.

- No. 9**
- 1** Lucas should reconsider his choice of major.
 - 2** Lucas is not a talented artist.
 - 3** Lucas should study what she studied.
 - 4** Lucas would not enjoy studying economics.
- No. 10**
- 1** She could not pay her bill by credit card.
 - 2** Her monthly bill was higher than usual.
 - 3** She could not upgrade her plan.
 - 4** Her subscription was canceled.
- No. 11**
- 1** She is worried about him working at home.
 - 2** She thinks creating a home office will be expensive.
 - 3** She supports his plans to go freelance.
 - 4** She will help him get regular clients.
- No. 12**
- 1** She has not given a lecture to students before.
 - 2** She is not knowledgeable on the topic.
 - 3** Her practice sessions went poorly.
 - 4** Public speaking makes her nervous.

Listening Test

Part 2

- (A) *No. 13*
- 1 Because they can speak a foreign language.
 - 2 To try to advance their career.
 - 3 Because they will earn more money there.
 - 4 To avoid difficult assignments back home.

- No. 14*
- 1 They decide to quit their job.
 - 2 They teach co-workers their skills.
 - 3 They ask to go back overseas.
 - 4 They forget the new skills they learned.

-
- (B) *No. 15*
- 1 They have inexperienced crews.
 - 2 Their ships use old navigation technology.
 - 3 They need to keep to strict schedules.
 - 4 Their ships are usually overloaded.

- No. 16*
- 1 Lift cargo ships onto the dock.
 - 2 Put up barriers to protect cargo ships.
 - 3 Order cargo ships to unload quickly.
 - 4 Send cargo ships out to sea.

- (C) *No. 17*
- 1 She fought in a battle at Beaver Dams.
 - 2 She warned the British of a surprise attack.
 - 3 She guided Canadian soldiers to Beaver Dams.
 - 4 She nursed injured American soldiers.
- No. 18*
- 1 Secord was not mentioned in certain documents.
 - 2 Secord actually got lost in the forest.
 - 3 Secord was captured by the Americans.
 - 4 Secord wrote an inaccurate book about the battle.
-
- (D) *No. 19*
- 1 There is a shortage of them.
 - 2 It is difficult to define what they are.
 - 3 Company employees want to take them to work.
 - 4 Many of them are now suffering from stress.
- No. 20*
- 1 A longer training period for service animals.
 - 2 Increasing the number of service animals.
 - 3 A ban on allowing service animals in restaurants.
 - 4 Penalties for pretending a pet is a service animal.

- (E)** **No. 21** **1** The audience sat on wooden seats.
2 The audience usually had to stand.
3 They were smaller than the Epidaurus theater.
4 They were located in windy areas.

- No. 22** **1** The shape of the stage helps sound to travel.
2 Its wooden floors trap the sound.
3 Background noise is absorbed by the stone.
4 Actors had to speak in low voices there.
-

- (F)** **No. 23** **1** Their features are better than those of regular houses.
2 They are sometimes shared with other families.
3 Government permission is needed to build them.
4 Some owners register them as vehicles.

- No. 24** **1** They meet the needs of many older people.
2 Parents want to buy them for their children.
3 Land prices for regular houses are increasing.
4 Getting loans for them is becoming easier.

Listening Test

Part 3

(G) No. 25 **Situation:** You have been charged too much for a plane ticket you bought through the Touro-pal website. You still want to use the same ticket. You call the company and hear the following message.

Question: What should you do?

- 1** Press 1.
- 2** Press 2.
- 3** Press 3.
- 4** Hold the line.

(H) No. 26 **Situation:** You have asked your former professor to write a recommendation letter for a job you are applying for. You receive the following voice mail from her.

Question: What should you do to get the letter as soon as possible?

- 1** E-mail the professor with more job details.
- 2** Call the professor back after her conference.
- 3** Go to the conference center.
- 4** Write a draft of the letter yourself.

(I) No. 27 *Situation:* You want your six-year-old son to join an activity at the community center on weekday evenings. You want him to spend time with other children. You are told the following.

Question: Which activity should you choose?

- 1 Basketball.
- 2 Swimming lessons.
- 3 Piano lessons.
- 4 Junior Campers.

(J) No. 28 *Situation:* You found three cockroaches in your apartment and want to solve the problem. A pest-control-company representative tells you the following.

Question: What should you do first?

- 1 Find where the insects are hiding.
- 2 Buy traps and sprays from the company.
- 3 Hire an expert for a one-day visit.
- 4 Sign up for an annual inspection plan.

(K) No. 29 *Situation:* You plan to go to the Redwind Wildlife Park with your son, who uses a wheelchair. You call the park to ask about its facilities and are told the following.

Question: Where should you avoid taking your son?

- 1 The upper floors of the Aquarium.
- 2 The restrooms in the Welcome Center.
- 3 The restaurant by the Tiger Area.
- 4 The café-restaurant by the Kangaroo Zone.

