

2019-1

Grade

1

実用英語技能検定

主催：公益財団法人 日本英語検定協会

後援：文部科学省

1 級

2019年6月2日(日) 実施

■ 試験時間

筆記試験 (100分)

リスニングテスト (約36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。

問題冊子の開け方



英検ウェブサイト上での合否結果閲覧について

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一次試験の合否結果閲覧は6/17(月) 12:00から開始となります。合否結果の公開時間は級別に異なります。

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合否結果閲覧には、英検IDとパスワードが必要です。

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※本人確認票は二次試験でも使用します。試験後も大切に保管してください。

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合図があるまで
シールを破いてはいけません

筆記用具などを使って開けてください



A1-10-1058A

英検

後援：文部科学省

Grade 1

→ *Start from the next page.*

1

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

- (1) When presenting Isabella with the Employee of the Year Award, the president said that she () the company's values of hard work, honesty, and cooperation.
1 foreshadowed **2** epitomized
3 extricated **4** maimed
- (2) *A:* I don't think Judy likes me anymore. I've got a feeling she's going to end our relationship.
B: That's just a () of your imagination. She always says such nice things about you.
1 cartel **2** smirk **3** figment **4** groove
- (3) Due to concerns about the chemicals in its bug spray, the company is trying to develop products that use natural substances to () insects.
1 waver **2** abduct **3** repel **4** adjoin
- (4) The repairperson said the roof had been () damaged by the hurricane and would need to be completely replaced.
1 prudently **2** eloquently **3** irreparably **4** disputably
- (5) People should be suspicious of () e-mails claiming to come from official sources. Many are sent by criminals trying to gain access to people's bank accounts.
1 prescient **2** ambivalent **3** fluorescent **4** fraudulent
- (6) Tim's new office was so () it depressed him. He decided to bring in some plants to brighten it up a bit.
1 drab **2** chic **3** lax **4** fussy
- (7) Although parents must teach children the importance of honesty, schools should also do their part to () students with this characteristic.
1 alleviate **2** derail **3** imbue **4** petrify
- (8) Thanks to the improved training methods, diet, and technology available to modern athletes, most world records from 30 years ago have now been ().
1 entwined **2** fumbled **3** eclipsed **4** sequestered
- (9) Because Owen was the project leader, he took the () of the president's anger when his team missed the deadline.
1 stench **2** brunt **3** dent **4** finesse

- (10) “Since the prosecution has been unable to present () evidence that my client is guilty,” said the defense attorney to the jury, “you have to conclude that he is innocent.”
1 incontrovertible **2** subservient
3 enigmatic **4** contemptible
- (11) As the sun set and the temperature began to fall, the campers () around the campfire to keep warm.
1 vouched **2** huddled **3** flinched **4** scoffed
- (12) Lance was in a () about whether to quit his job. Although he disliked it intensely, he was uncertain that he could find another one with as high a salary.
1 morsel **2** blurb **3** decoy **4** quandary
- (13) The company president has no () about firing his employees. It is common for him to fire people for making simple, harmless mistakes.
1 compunction **2** labyrinth **3** accolade **4** deluge
- (14) With no hope of winning the war, the president sent a diplomatic () to negotiate terms of surrender with the enemy.
1 envoy **2** hunch **3** ordeal **4** vestige
- (15) In business, the most successful teams are () ones, so managers must promote teamwork and unity of purpose among employees.
1 callous **2** cohesive **3** obliterated **4** abominable
- (16) Although Marcia showed no interest in William, he () himself into believing that she was secretly in love with him.
1 discarded **2** mangled **3** deluded **4** perused
- (17) Winona had always found her financial adviser’s judgment to be (), so she was shocked when he failed to predict the economic downturn.
1 inveterate **2** insufferable **3** indulgent **4** infallible
- (18) *A:* Did you understand what the speaker was talking about at the presentation?
B: Well, I was able to get the () of it, but I couldn’t understand all the details.
1 gist **2** lull **3** wrath **4** fortress

- (19) Yasmin was () after opening the letter from her first-choice university and learning that she had been accepted as an undergraduate.
1 devious **2** obscure **3** euphoric **4** dreary
- (20) Aware of the () elections, the prime minister hurriedly approved a series of tax cuts that she knew would be popular with most voters.
1 shriveled **2** impending **3** cranky **4** overt
- (21) Connor spent over 10 years learning to be a top chef. All of his hard work () in success when he finally opened his own restaurant.
1 rummaged **2** floundered **3** dwindled **4** culminated
- (22) Anna originally () France, but she has been living in the United States for more than 30 years and considers it her home.
1 hails from **2** whisks away **3** blots out **4** tears into
- (23) Although the magazine has traditionally targeted older readers, it hopes to () the younger market by including more articles about teenage celebrities.
1 shake off **2** belt out **3** hunker down **4** tap into
- (24) Yesterday, Liz had a frustrating meeting with her client. Every time she started talking, he would () with unrelated questions, so it took a long time to explain everything.
1 smooth over **2** waste away **3** butt in **4** peter out
- (25) The young boy is a huge soccer fan. He can () the names of all the players on the major national teams.
1 hole up **2** ward off **3** choke up **4** rattle off

Film Noir

In the 1940s and 1950s, stylish black-and-white Hollywood films that would come to be known as “film noir” became popular with moviegoers. Film noir was characterized by dark themes such as criminality, and featured cynical characters and bleak subject matter. These films, it can be argued, (29). Given the violence of World War II and the looming threat of nuclear devastation that followed on its heels, society was in many ways upended, and the sense of security that had once prevailed in the United States was shattered. It was perhaps inevitable, then, that movies—previously regarded as light entertainment—would come to portray the unsettling dread felt throughout society.

Noir films are known for their use of cinematography—especially the manipulation of light and shadow—to evoke tension. Often, however, these techniques were (30). The Hollywood classic *The Big Sleep*, for example, has all the essential noir elements, including torrents of rain and cigarette smoke, but it is the use of light and shadow that viewers should pay special attention to. In fact, this often reveals more about the characters than even the film’s crisp, carefully crafted dialogue. Turning lamps on or off, for instance, could indicate changes in a character’s mood, or even a character’s switching of loyalty.

While film noir has been hugely influential, there is debate about whether the films (31). The term “film noir” was coined in 1946 by French critic Nino Frank. Occupied France had recently been freed from Nazi tyranny, and American movies flooded in, allowing critics to view a huge backlog of films. Noting similarities of narrative technique, characterization, and style, experts like Frank connected dots where American audiences had not. The concept eventually made its way to American shores, and today it is common to refer to a movie such as *The Maltese Falcon* as “classic film noir.” Some film scholars, however, argue it is more accurate to consider film noir as a period. Though the films undeniably share certain elements, there is enormous diversity of setting and theme, and certainly none of the directors who made them were aware they were creating “film noir.”

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- (29) 1 negatively influenced society
 2 provided an escape from reality
 3 were almost prevented from being made
 4 were a reflection of their times
- (30) 1 not executed properly
 2 used symbolically as well
 3 of minimal importance to the story
 4 a way of disguising poor scripts
- (31) 1 are overrated in terms of artistic value
 2 still carry any message today
 3 were essentially copies of European ones
 4 can really be called a genre

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.

Reductionism versus Systems Thinking

Modern science has made great progress through the adoption of reductionism, an approach that breaks down a complex structure or process into its fundamental elements. This method of examining components individually reveals how each one contributes to the overall system. In genetics, for example, isolating and analyzing individual DNA molecules has enhanced scientists' understanding of inheritance and even enabled them to identify specific genes that are associated with particular traits. Further, by separating constituent elements from the complex environments in which they exist, as in the case of testing drugs on tissue samples instead of injecting them into the human body, reductionism allows scientists to eliminate the influence of uncontrolled elements or potential contamination sources that can complicate the process of determining cause and effect.

Reductionism has become so dominant in the field of genetics that many researchers have come to emphasize genes as the fundamental unit of the human "system." Some reductionists even argue that human beings are merely vehicles in which genes reside, manipulating our behavior and regulating every aspect of our existence. On the other hand, biologist Denis Noble of the University of Oxford argues that "privileging any one level in biological systems cannot be justified." Biological systems can be approached from molecular, cellular, and various other perspectives. The interplay between various components and levels is not always apparent, yet it can significantly affect the overall functioning of the system, as in the case of human consciousness arising as an outcome of chemical and biological processes in the nervous system. Analyzing the components of a system in isolation at a particular time will therefore, according to Noble, produce data that are only accurate at that moment and may not reflect the system in its entirety.

A framework called "systems thinking," which offers a stark contrast to reductionism, emphasizes the complex interconnections between elements in a system. Whereas a reductionist approach to an overall structure would involve simplification and isolation, systems thinking establishes categories for systems and outlines techniques for analyzing the interactions of the components within and among systems. One foundation of this approach is understanding and predicting how changes to one element will affect other components both in that system and in the other systems it interacts with. For example, a systems-thinking approach might examine the flows of material and energy through an ecosystem in order to detect patterns that would not be obvious through the examination of the system's components alone. This framework also promotes cross-disciplinary scientific studies, since systems are often interrelated.

Of course, systems thinking requires a basic understanding of a system's fundamental parts, so it is impossible to dismiss reductionism altogether. Furthermore, even in a moderately sized system, amassing sufficient data to comprehend the fundamental components and their interrelationships can be a formidable task. Even so, in light of the magnitude and severity of current environmental and other crises, while our embrace of a reductive approach has enabled us to achieve our current technological and scientific successes, a systems-thinking approach may be essential for overcoming such challenges.

(32) According to the author of the passage, what is one of the benefits of reductionism?

- 1 It makes it possible for scientists to be certain that external factors have not had an influence on the outcome of an experiment.
- 2 It enables scientists to split certain DNA molecules and alter their structure, thereby allowing them to change the way some genes function.
- 3 By using drugs to help identify the functions of certain genes, scientists can improve their understanding of the process of tissue formation.
- 4 By reproducing systems in their entirety on a much smaller scale, scientists can more easily manipulate their components to see how each one works.

(33) In Denis Noble's view, a reductionist approach

- 1 tends to cause researchers to emphasize connections between cells and molecules even when such connections may not really exist.
- 2 may fail to take into account the interactions occurring between varying aspects of a system that are not necessarily obvious.
- 3 does not put enough emphasis on the large degree to which human behavior is affected and controlled by the genes in the human body.
- 4 is severely limited by the fact that it can only be applied to systems that change significantly over an extended period of time.

(34) What is one of the drawbacks of "systems thinking"?

- 1 It causes scientists to focus too much on systems that are unrelated to the ones they are studying.
- 2 It does not offer a way to address the incredible complexity of the problems that humans have to deal with as a species.
- 3 It can require significant effort to gain a sense of how basic elements work together in order to understand the overall system.
- 4 It can lead to conflicts between scientists from different fields because of the different approaches they take to examining systems.

Jordan Peterson and Bill C-16

In 2017, the Canadian government passed Bill C-16, which controversially amended the Canadian Human Rights Act to outlaw discrimination against gender identity or expression. The bill was intended to protect those who identify as transgender. Such individuals may wish to be identified by pronouns that contradict their birth-assigned gender, or by “genderless” pronouns such as “they.” University of Toronto psychology professor Jordan Peterson strongly opposed the bill, declaring he would not refer to his students by their preferred gender pronouns on the grounds that it constituted unlawful, compelled speech. “These laws are the first laws that I’ve seen that require people under the threat of legal punishment to employ certain words, to speak a certain way, instead of merely limiting what they’re allowed to say,” Peterson asserted. His stance attracted global media attention, sparking protests at campuses across the nation. He received two letters from the university’s administration warning him that his refusal could be considered discriminatory. Still, no formal disciplinary action has been taken against him.

Peterson’s objection to Bill C-16 stems from his conviction that radical left-wing professors are inserting neo-Marxist ideology into the social sciences by playing on their students’ passion for social justice. He accuses these leftist philosophers and sociologists of casting aside objectivity and logic in favor of “identity politics,” as a way of transforming the traditional Marxist concept of class struggle into one based on “oppressed” versus “oppressor” groupings. Peterson maintains that identity politics—in which identification with a group classified by gender, race, culture, sexuality, or another signifier is considered paramount—has sown seeds of discord within contemporary Western society. The artificial divisions between such groups are enforced by characterizing any challenge to them as “hate speech.” Peterson alleges this politically charged doctrine has not only taken root in academia but has also crept into local government, and is now beginning to make its presence felt in policymaking at the national level, as shown by Bill C-16.

Critics say Peterson has misinterpreted the bill, which was intended to extend to transgender people the same legal rights and protections that are afforded to minority racial, ethnic, and religious groups. His argument that it will force him to use language he does not consider legitimate—or risk being jailed—has been rejected by the bill’s supporters. According to University of Toronto law professor Brenda Cossman, the bill is not intended to legislate pronouns, but to ensure that a person’s self-identified gender does not bar them from employment or subject them to discrimination within an institution or workplace. Cossman argues that no Canadian court would ever rule that pronoun use could cross the line into hate speech. While Cossman is likely correct, it can also be argued that rather than being an example of overreach, Bill C-16 may actually be insufficient to protect transgender individuals, whose risk of being bullied or assaulted is far higher than average. Research shows antidiscrimination laws have a limited effect, since declaring all people to be equal does not prevent the continuation or even expansion of the social and economic inequalities that afflict many minority populations.

(35)

Jordan Peterson protested against Bill C-16 because he

- 1 did not think it was comprehensive enough in defining the appropriate pronouns to be used to describe different types of transgender individuals.
- 2 saw it as an opportunity to engage in a legal battle against a longstanding university policy that he believed to be unfair.
- 3 knew that adopting a position that was likely to attract critics, and therefore media interest, would give his own work wider recognition.
- 4 felt that being forced to use specific language when speaking to a certain group of people was a violation of his rights.

(36)

Peterson believes that radical left-wing academics have

- 1 shifted their focus to group-oriented politics, thereby stirring up conflict that has spread into different parts of modern society.
- 2 responded to students' protests about their theories by abandoning outdated Marxist ideas in favor of a more relevant ideological stance.
- 3 increasingly sought to gain employment in government in order to find ways to drive their political opponents out of academia.
- 4 begun discriminating in exactly the same way that they used to accuse right-wing academics of doing.

(37)

What conclusion does the author of the passage make about Bill C-16?

- 1 Before introducing the legislation, the government should have done a better assessment of educators' political biases.
- 2 As the number of legal claims against institutions and employers is likely to increase, courts will have to redefine what constitutes "hate speech."
- 3 While the intention behind it was to ensure equal treatment for transgender people, it does little to alter the circumstances that lead to discrimination.
- 4 Since transgender people tend to be lower on the socioeconomic scale, the government should have focused on increasing job opportunities for them.

The Silurian Hypothesis

Archaeologists are experts at detailing the cultures of past civilizations by examining ruins, remains at gravesites, and ancient trash dumps. They have identified the point where ape and human evolution diverged, and gained information about our ancestors' customs, lifestyles, and average life spans. Despite this knowledge, a question remains: Earth is 4.6 billion years old, and complex life emerged around 400 million years ago. *Homo sapiens* came onto the scene a mere 300,000 years ago, and we have only been industrialized for 300 years. How do we know that ours has been the only technologically advanced civilization in Earth's long existence?

The ever-changing nature of Earth's geology is one reason this question persists. Because tectonic activity incessantly creates and destroys the planet's surface, most evidence of what existed on the surface more than 4 million

years ago has been crushed to dust and mixed with other sediments or destroyed by the movement of tectonic plates. The Negev Desert in southern Israel, at 1.8 million years old, is the oldest surface remaining on Earth, and it is more than four times older than the second-oldest surface, which is in the United States. Since only a minuscule percentage of organic material becomes fossilized rather than deteriorating, solid evidence of exactly what beings roamed the planet—advanced or otherwise—in bygone times is extremely scarce.

Being human, we naturally focus our inquiries on matters relating to our own species, and archaeology is no exception in prioritizing evidence that is correlated to the development of *Homo sapiens*. Astrobiologists Gavin Schmidt and Adam Frank have pushed the envelope, however, by raising the possibility that nonhu-

man species predating our own could have developed complex civilizations that went extinct, but that any obvious record of their existence would have been erased by the passage of eons. Referencing the British science fiction TV program *Doctor Who*, which features intelligent reptiles called Silurians that once inhabited Earth, Schmidt called the theory the “Silurian hypothesis.” He postulates that any civilization that reached a certain level of sophistication would have had a similar experience to what we currently face as Earth's population increases and technology grows more advanced.

It would make sense, then, for scientists to examine ancient sediment samples for traces of past civilizations. The sediments created by current human civilization—which some scientists call the Anthropocene layer—will almost certainly serve as evidence of our own activities. For example, the vast amounts of fertilizer used to

(38)

What is demonstrated by the example of the Negev Desert?

- 1 The best hope for finding evidence of civilizations that existed over 4 million years ago is to search for fossils in Israel.
- 2 The relative newness of even the most ancient places on Earth means evidence of earlier civilizations would be difficult to find.
- 3 Fossils and other signs of the kinds of life that existed millions of years ago are likely to be revealed by geologic activity.
- 4 Life on Earth has existed for far longer and in a far greater variety of forms than scientists had previously thought.

(39)

According to Gavin Schmidt and Adam Frank's hypothesis, if a civilization such as the Silurians had actually existed, the creatures would

- 1 likely have been unable to reach a level of sophistication as high as modern human society has achieved.
- 2 likely have been closely related to *Homo sapiens* rather than having evolved directly from reptiles.
- 3 have had to surpass the current global human population in number to have matched our technological achievements.
- 4 have had to deal with some of the same issues that modern humans face as a result of the progress of civilization.

enhance crop yields will elevate levels of nitrogen distributed in Earth's sediments. Another hallmark of the Anthropocene layer will be the plastic we leave behind, which will settle as tiny particles on the ocean floor. Most significantly, our fossil-fuel consumption has altered the ratio of carbon-12 to carbon-13 isotopes. The spectacular rate at which we have burned hydrocarbons will certainly leave a spike in these isotopes in our archaeological record.

We already know of various events that could possibly be evidence for the Silurian hypothesis. One resulted from an event during the Paleocene epoch, 56 million years ago, known as the Paleocene-Eocene Thermal Maximum, when unusually high temperatures on Earth led to the disappearance of numerous species. Sediments reveal an Earth almost entirely free of ice and a ratio of carbon 12 to carbon 13 that is

similar to what scientists fear the Anthropocene layer could someday show if global warming continues. There are also indications of events in the Cretaceous period in which massive amounts of CO₂ were released into the atmosphere, causing periods of extreme heating.

Such events during the Cretaceous period deprived the oceans of oxygen for millennia, leading to the extinction of sea creatures—and, ironically enough, to the subsequent formation of fossil fuels like oil and coal that have contributed to the rise of our current industrial society. If, as predicted in worst-case scenarios, the warming we have generated on Earth causes an enormous release of CO₂ from thawing Arctic tundra, the same outcome could result, although at a rapidly accelerated pace.

Are Schmidt and Frank proposing that industrial activity by unknown civilizations is what

caused these long-ago events? “Gavin and I don't believe the Earth once hosted a 50-million-year-old Paleocene civilization,” says Frank. “But by asking if we could ‘see’ truly ancient industrial civilizations, we were forced to ask about the generic kinds of impacts any civilization might have on a planet.” A civilization changes its environment as it harvests resources to make energy for development. It is inevitable, therefore, that as civilizations expand, they affect the planet.

Schmidt and Frank suggest this may be because evolution has rules that extend to the civilization level, and these could be demonstrated by evidence of past civilizations and their extinction. For example, determining whether there is a universal limit on the extent to which a species can affect its environment and still survive would be instructive for humans' long-term future.

(40)

What is true of the warming events that took place in the Cretaceous period?

- 1 Circumstances that caused species to become extinct on Earth may have aided the development of modern human civilization.
- 2 Their effects on the oceans likely destroyed any evidence that would have indicated the cause of the events themselves.
- 3 Although the high ratio of carbon 12 to carbon 13 was beneficial to certain species then, it has become harmful to most species today.
- 4 The amount of CO₂ that could be released from the Arctic tundra today is far less than the amount that was trapped there then.

(41)

What do Schmidt and Frank believe about civilizations?

- 1 The likelihood of their survival depends on whether they can speed up the process of converting their resources to energy.
- 2 The longer they are able to survive and adapt to their environment, the lower the chances are that they will face extinction.
- 3 They eventually reach a point where they focus equally on self-preservation and the conservation of the environment.
- 4 They could be bound by universal rules that govern their technological and evolutionary advancement.

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

Agree or disagree: Infectious diseases will become a bigger problem in the coming decades

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 She thinks she will not get the job.
 - 2 She has doubts about the president.
 - 3 She thinks the job would be too stressful.
 - 4 She is disappointed about the salary.
- No. 2*
- 1 He refuses to answer her messages.
 - 2 He broke up with her in a text message.
 - 3 He is lying about their relationship.
 - 4 He did not say why he wanted to break up.
- No. 3*
- 1 He should not have confessed.
 - 2 He should not have been arrested.
 - 3 He will probably go free.
 - 4 He appears to be guilty.
- No. 4*
- 1 To take a break from paid employment.
 - 2 To start his own software business.
 - 3 To transfer to his company's US office.
 - 4 To work for his wife's marketing company.

- No. 5**
- 1** She has been promoted.
 - 2** She has many talents.
 - 3** She is not dependable.
 - 4** She does not like the boss.
- No. 6**
- 1** Ask the new clinic about its prices.
 - 2** Ask their vet about payment options.
 - 3** Put off their cat's injections.
 - 4** Take their cat to the new clinic.
- No. 7**
- 1** The man is overdoing his training.
 - 2** The man looks young for his age.
 - 3** Building more muscle will help the man.
 - 4** Getting injured taught the man a lesson.
- No. 8**
- 1** Its performance has been poor recently.
 - 2** Projections show the interest rate will fall.
 - 3** The interest rate is subject to change.
 - 4** He wants to make a short-term investment.
- No. 9**
- 1** Ellen should reconsider her relationship.
 - 2** Richard should be given one more chance.
 - 3** Ellen is partly to blame for her problems.
 - 4** Richard should try a different counselor.
- No. 10**
- 1** It may hurt sales of the company's other products.
 - 2** It is unlikely to be ready by spring.
 - 3** Its production costs will be too high.
 - 4** It is too similar to the company's current model.

Listening Test

Part 2

- (A) *No. 11*
- 1 They are sometimes discovered by nonscientists.
 - 2 They are rarely found close to water sources.
 - 3 The rules for categorizing them have become stricter.
 - 4 Their discovery often depends on new technologies.

- No. 12*
- 1 They can survive without amino acids.
 - 2 They are not found in most environments.
 - 3 They cannot survive by themselves.
 - 4 They have a complex metabolism.

-
- (B) *No. 13*
- 1 More people joined anti-ivory campaigns.
 - 2 Illegal elephant hunting increased.
 - 3 The UN had to change its conservation policy.
 - 4 Consumers refused to purchase ivory products.

- No. 14*
- 1 Other animals are being killed in greater numbers.
 - 2 Traders are storing ivory until prices rise.
 - 3 Conservation laws are now seen as too strict.
 - 4 It has led to a greater demand for ivory.

- (C)** *No. 15* **1** They can affect Earth's orbit.
2 They are not formed in the sun's atmosphere.
3 They tend to weaken over time.
4 They occur more frequently than once thought.

- No. 16* **1** It did not cause damage on Earth.
2 It released less energy than the Carrington Event.
3 It lasted much longer than CMEs usually do.
4 It contained particles never studied before.
-

- (D)** *No. 17* **1** Citizens protested against the killing of animals.
2 It led to people killing other species of snakes.
3 People found a way to take advantage of it.
4 The government could not afford to pay for the skins.

- No. 18* **1** By making clear rules on how goals must be met.
2 By including punishments in productivity strategies.
3 By encouraging teamwork more than competition.
4 By using nonfinancial incentives for sales staff.
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- (E)** *No. 19* **1** Their servers often break down.
2 They sometimes lose valuable information.
3 Their electricity supply can be unstable.
4 They are wasting too much energy.

- No. 20* **1** Companies are reluctant to share knowledge.
2 Cooling systems are expensive to replace.
3 There is a shortage of skilled workers.
4 The rate of technological growth is slowing.

Listening Test

Part 3

(F) No. 21

Situation: The roof of your house is leaking. You can spend \$2,000 and want a long-lasting solution. A roofing contractor leaves you a voice mail.

Question: What should you ask the contractor to do?

- 1** Replace the flat roof and remove the chimney.
- 2** Remove the skylight and replace the sloping roof.
- 3** Repair the sloping roof only.
- 4** Remove the chimney only.

(G) No. 22

Situation: You work for an Australian company that needs to open an office in the Philippines within three months. A consultant leaves you a voice mail.

Question: What should you do?

- 1** Open the office with Filipino managers.
- 2** Revise the intercultural communication training.
- 3** Send managers from Australia temporarily.
- 4** Invite Filipino staff to train in Australia.

(H) No. 23 *Situation:* You are at the doctor's office because you injured your ankle while running. You want to recover in time for a 10-kilometer race in 12 weeks.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Return to limited exercise after a few days.
- 2 Keep your leg immobile for a week.
- 3 Limit your exercise to the gym for six weeks.
- 4 Resume your usual training routine in three weeks.

(I) No. 24 *Situation:* Your human resources manager is talking to you about a new employee, Peter Kelly. Peter works on your team. You get along well with him.

Question: What should you do first?

- 1 Get more details from Peter's previous company.
- 2 Submit a report about Peter to the board of directors.
- 3 Talk to Peter directly about the problem.
- 4 Review the work Peter has done until now.

(J) No. 25 *Situation:* Your dog, Sophie, has been experiencing breathing problems. She tested negative for allergies six months ago. Your new vet is explaining treatment options.

Question: What should you do first?

- 1 Have Sophie undergo a CT scan.
- 2 Get Sophie retested for allergies.
- 3 Have Sophie's teeth cleaned.
- 4 Put Sophie on antibiotics.

Listening Test

Part 4

- No. 26**
- 1** His Japanese client is often reluctant to adopt the ideas he suggests.
 - 2** His Japanese client wants to promote its corporate vision abroad.
 - 3** His foreign clients doubt his knowledge of Japanese business culture.
 - 4** His foreign clients sometimes face challenges due to cultural differences.
- No. 27**
- 1** Budget cuts mean companies are using fewer consultants.
 - 2** Investors have become more skeptical of companies' profit statements.
 - 3** There is more pressure on companies to ensure they maintain a good reputation.
 - 4** New laws have made it difficult for asset management companies to make a profit.

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>) 6月3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、6月25日までに送付します（合格の場合は、一次個人成績表の右上部分が二次受験票になります）。未着の場合は6月25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6月25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）。

6月26日までに二次受験票を受け取っていない場合は、申込責任者へお問い合わせください。

■二次試験について（一次試験合格者のみ）■ ※試験日程は必ずご自身で事前にご確認ください。

1) 試験日 A日程：6月30日（日） B日程：7月7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。