

2021-2

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

2021 年 10 月 10 日(日) 実施

■ 試験時間

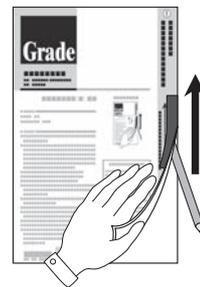
筆記試験 (100分)

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、HBの黒鉛筆かシャープペンシルを使用して解答用紙(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

英検協会が運営する「英ナビ!」サイトと連携した新しい合否閲覧サービスをご案内します。従来のサービスより快適に合否結果を閲覧いただけます。

一次試験の合否結果閲覧は10/25(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。

なお、新サービスをご利用いただくためには「英ナビ!」への会員登録が必要です。英検対策に役立つサービスを提供している「英ナビ!」を是非ご利用ください。

(<https://www.ei-navi.jp>)

【本会場で受験の方】

合否結果閲覧には、英検IDとパスワードが必要です。

◆英検IDは本人確認票に記載されています。

◆パスワードは本人確認票に記載されています。ネット申込の方は、申込時に使用したパスワードです。

※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。

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) The ancient document was written in a script that for years no one could (). Then, finally, a brilliant young scholar worked out its meaning.
1 slander **2** dawdle **3** pledge **4** decipher
- (2) After the referee made several serious mistakes during the game, fans showed their () by booing and shouting at him.
1 infamy **2** clatter **3** splendor **4** disdain
- (3) Gold is one of the most () metals. This quality allows it to be shaped into many different forms and is one reason it is in such high demand.
1 bombastic **2** malleable **3** parched **4** sordid
- (4) The CEO said his company's success throughout the years was a clear () to the wisdom of the policies of the company's past leaders.
1 prospectus **2** abrasion **3** testament **4** reprisal
- (5) During his first term, Governor Smith made many (). When he tried to get reelected, they supported his opponent, who easily won the election.
1 hermits **2** prodigies **3** adversaries **4** protégés
- (6) Aid agencies in the drought-affected region did their best to make sure emergency supplies were distributed () to all citizens in need.
1 spuriously **2** illicitly **3** radiantly **4** equitably
- (7) As the coal strike spread and energy shortages became common, a number of industries found themselves in an increasingly () condition.
1 crass **2** acrid **3** dire **4** trite
- (8) **A:** Your garden looks (). How do you keep it so neat and tidy?
B: To tell the truth, we hired a gardener to look after it.
1 immaculate **2** warped **3** intangible **4** vulgar
- (9) In 1993, the entire Internet was made up of just 130 websites. They have continued to (), however, and there are said to be over a billion today.
1 pulsate **2** proliferate **3** emancipate **4** enumerate

- (10) **A:** Those cakes look really good. Let's have one.
B: You go ahead. I'm on a diet, and I'm determined not to () to temptation.
1 succumb **2** perturb **3** obliterate **4** hassle
- (11) In an effort to avoid an oncoming car, the driver () off the side of the road.
1 swaggered **2** cantered **3** careened **4** siphoned
- (12) The patient suffers from a () cough. He has been taking medicine for it, but it has continued for over six months.
1 chronic **2** rustic **3** tactful **4** devious
- (13) The army patrol encountered an () on the way back to camp. A group of rebel fighters had been waiting for them as they entered a narrow valley.
1 ambush **2** accolade **3** epiphany **4** inception
- (14) The politician's popularity has (). Two years ago, his approval ratings were high. He then became the target of public criticism last year, but he has since regained support.
1 fluctuated **2** concocted **3** acceded **4** tabulated
- (15) Mary has long been a () supporter of the city's plan to build a new highway. She believes it will have a hugely positive effect on the local economy.
1 residual **2** staunch **3** scandalous **4** hereditary
- (16) Kyle's back pain was so () that he had a hard time even getting out of bed in the morning.
1 jocular **2** derelict **3** excruciating **4** endearing
- (17) Trent caused a small fire in the kitchen when he forgot to turn the stove off. Luckily, he was able to () the flames with a bucket of water before they spread.
1 recant **2** disavow **3** brandish **4** douse
- (18) Advancements in surgical techniques have allowed doctors to make smaller () when they perform operations. This means that scars are much less noticeable.
1 conundrums **2** incisions **3** quagmires **4** caricatures

- (19) The president was criticized for giving () answers to questions at the press conference. The journalists who attended had hoped for more-straightforward replies.
1 oblique **2** lucrative **3** rotund **4** exquisite
- (20) When Barbara was ill, someone from her family stayed at her side all day and all night. This () continued until she was completely well again.
1 scourge **2** contour **3** cowardice **4** vigil
- (21) Although Nina and Judy were twins, they behaved in very different ways at school. Nina was often rude and refused to obey her teachers, while Judy was always ().
1 omniscient **2** deferential **3** laborious **4** precipitous
- (22) The ambassador decided to () politeness and take a more aggressive stance on the issue after his initial approach failed to have any impact on the negotiations.
1 barge in **2** nibble at **3** pry out **4** dispense with
- (23) The marathon runners were () by the cheering crowds along the route. The support encouraged the runners to push hard until the end of the race.
1 spurred on **2** swept aside **3** put out **4** chipped in
- (24) In an effort to reduce violent protests, the government has introduced laws to () on large public gatherings.
1 churn out **2** crack down **3** grind up **4** swear in
- (25) The soldiers received details of their new posting overseas soon after completing their training. They were ordered to () to a base in West Africa.
1 ship out **2** chime in **3** ebb away **4** nod off

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.

Usury and Sin

Though widely accepted today, charging interest on loaned money, also known as usury, was once considered a major sin. Usury laws were common in the past, and the Roman Catholic Church in particular was known for harshly resisting the practice during the medieval period, expelling those who were guilty of it from the church.

Prohibitions against usury originally arose due to the way that debt and credit were viewed as a system of benevolent aid and trust. People in the poor, rural populations of medieval times formed strong communal ties due to the way that families and friends relied on sharing and lending goods to help one another. Expecting compensation, therefore, for an act that was considered one's social duty was regarded as morally wrong, and this belief persisted following the shift from goods to money as a medium of exchange. Individuals who were destitute or had suffered financial misfortune, however, were forced to turn to the church or the nobility due to their large reserves of capital. And in keeping with the belief at the time regarding the moral nature of debt and credit, lenders who profited from something that was part of one's social and religious responsibility were viewed as sinful.

Some, however, attempted to circumvent church and legal bans on usury in order to profit from moneylending. Various methods emerged to do so, such as complex schemes that involved repaying loans in foreign currencies to use shifting exchange rates as a way to camouflage earned interest. Another method routinely employed by financiers was the "triple contract." This was a combination of contracts that, while separately permissible under laws at the time, together allowed moneylenders to gain interest by becoming business partners with the recipients of their loans. After moneylenders became part of the businesses they had authorized loans to, they were technically earning a profit from their capital rather than illegally gaining interest.

As trade expanded and developed, problems created by usury laws became obvious. Medieval opposition to generating money from money was due to the commonly held view of money as a means of exchange lacking inherent value. Shortages of gold and silver coins and the difficulty of making payments to clients in distant lands, however, led to the development of banks with branches in multiple cities and the emergence of moneychangers who could convert foreign currencies. As wealth spread throughout society, it became clear that moneylenders were not, in fact, receiving "money for nothing." Just as a farmer who lends someone a cow is deprived of the chance to obtain milk and calves from it, the lender of money is deprived of the opportunity to invest in other means of obtaining profits. Along with the changing nature of lending, a greater appreciation arose for the risk that moneylenders were burdened with upon parting with their capital. Over time, the acknowledgment of these factors by the church and scholars helped reframe the debate around usury, prompting the evolution from an outright ban on the charging of interest to the modern usury laws that protect ordinary consumers from excessive charges by loan sharks and credit card companies.

- (32) In medieval society, prohibitions surrounding usury
- 1 were a manifestation of the belief that it was a sin to request aid from anyone except relatives when one had financial problems.
 - 2 reflected the idea that people with money should not take unfair advantage of something that was considered a charitable act.
 - 3 were a demonstration of how the church and the nobility abused their access to large sums of money to exploit the poor.
 - 4 suggested that people did not have a sufficient understanding of debt and credit to make a lending system work effectively.
-
- (33) According to the passage, what is true about the methods used to profit from moneylending?
- 1 They were an example of how views about moneylending were not always the same in different countries and various industries.
 - 2 They illustrated that the way interest payments were made in medieval times could cause legal disputes between business partners.
 - 3 They were an indication of how people in medieval times believed that profit and interest were two entirely unconnected concepts.
 - 4 They showed how some people used indirect ways of earning interest on loans while appearing to obey the law.
-
- (34) Which of the following statements would the author of the passage most likely agree with?
- 1 Abolishing usury laws in medieval times was only considered after the agricultural industry outgrew the limitations of the financial system.
 - 2 A change in leadership within the church led to a reevaluation of the laws surrounding the borrowing and lending of money.
 - 3 New attitudes toward moneylending were partly a result of increased understanding of the potential losses that could occur from giving out loans.
 - 4 Banks and moneychangers pressured the church to relax its policy on usury as a way to boost profits from international trade.

The Classification Debate

Three varieties of the striolated puffbird in the Brazilian Amazon are virtually identical in appearance, but their songs differ subtly in rhythm and tone. When one scientist approached a committee in charge of bird species classification to advocate for reclassifying the three types into separate species, the committee members faced a dilemma. Were the distinctions sufficient to warrant the creation of two additional species? They eventually added just one. Their decision, however, sparked yet another controversy in the world of taxonomy, the branch of science that deals with identifying and defining the multitude of organisms found in nature.

The number of new species identified worldwide has been increasing as technological advances allow for closer examination of Earth's organisms. The number of bird species in South America alone has grown by over 150 since the year 2000. The vast majority of these, however, were not discovered based on expeditions into the deepest corners of the rain forest. Rather, they were created by reclassifying variants of existing species as a result of breakthroughs in recording technology or genetic classification. And while some argue the nuances detectable in recent years justify such reclassifications, others find the distinctions arbitrary. Bird expert James Remsen sees the current state of bird taxonomy as "trying to make the best of a bad situation," explaining that "we're trying to apply artificial barriers on a continuum."

These disputes have renewed debate over the "species problem," a fundamental issue in taxonomy regarding how to distinguish between species. The problems inherent in the attempts to answer this question underscore Remsen's view. The Biological Species Concept (BSC), for example, has long been a prominent guideline for biologists, defining a species as organisms that can only successfully reproduce with each other and produce healthy, fertile offspring. Using reproduction in this way to draw distinct lines between species causes complications, though. In cases where species have been split into two or more groups for geographical reasons, proponents of the BSC believe that this isolation justifies distinct species classification. It is impossible, they say, to know if these groups would naturally reproduce with each other because they do not meet.

Today, in addition to the BSC, biologists are guided by analysis of both DNA and the evolutionary history of groups of organisms. An example is the taxonomic debate over dingoes in Australia. For centuries, dingoes have been subject to eradication in rural areas due to the threat they pose to livestock. One reason they have not been granted protection is because they are classified as wild dogs, belonging to the same species as domestic dogs. Researchers examined factors including dingoes' bone structure, genetics, and historical lack of domestication, and in 2019, it was determined that a distinct species designation is warranted. This contradicted previous findings that were based on the BSC and which argued that dingoes' interbreeding naturally with domestic dogs shows they are not a distinct species. Considering dingoes' important role in controlling populations of pests such as foxes, the issue shows how taxonomic classification can have major implications both for the management of species and for entire ecosystems.

(35) Why does the author of the passage mention the controversy that arose over the classification of striolated puffbirds?

- 1 It is an example of the issues related to classifying birds solely based on less-remarkable things like their appearance instead of more-important factors.
- 2 It shows that the minor distinctions between varieties of animals can make it difficult to be certain if new species classifications are appropriate.
- 3 It is an example of the problems that occur when scientists reject existing information about birds in favor of new data gained through fieldwork.
- 4 It shows that many of the small differences once thought to be significant in classifying species are not actually important at all.

(36) The Biological Species Concept can be problematic because

- 1 the opportunities that would normally exist for members of the same species to reproduce are sometimes affected by external factors.
- 2 it was established based on observations of interbreeding between animals kept in captivity rather than observations of animals in their natural habitats.
- 3 classification factors designed to apply to a specific species are often mistakenly applied to many different organisms.
- 4 the guidelines it is based on do not attempt to address the basic question of how to assess whether a group of organisms is a distinct species.

(37) What is evident from the situation concerning dingoes?

- 1 Close analysis of an animal's breeding habits over a long period of time can reveal the importance of that animal to the ecosystems it inhabits.
- 2 The 2019 research findings will likely result in Australian farmers being given more rights to exterminate dingoes that attack their livestock.
- 3 Judgments related to the classification of species are likely to be ignored if it is clear that maintaining animal populations leads to economic gain.
- 4 The decision regarding whether an animal should be considered a distinct species can significantly impact the way it is treated by humans.

The Trail of Tears

Known today as the Trail of Tears, the forcible removal and migration of approximately 100,000 Native Americans from their ancestral homelands in the southeastern United States during the 1830s marks a dark moment in US history. The route to the new territories extended thousands of kilometers across nine states, and approximately 15,000 men, women, and children are believed to have perished during the removals and subsequent journey.

Prior to the Trail of Tears, a policy of cultural assimilation had been in place. Though Native Americans faced tremendous pressure to embrace Christianity and Western education, their right to retain their ancestral territories was generally acknowledged. In 1830, however, the US Congress passed President Andrew Jackson's Indian Removal Act, a piece of legislation that allowed the government to move tribes from their homelands to new homes in "Indian Terri-

tory," located in present-day Oklahoma. The policy faced difficulties, though, when an attempt in 1832 to seize Cherokee-owned land in Georgia was ruled unconstitutional by Chief Justice John Marshall of the Supreme Court. Recognizing the Cherokee tribe as a sovereign nation, the ruling set what appeared to be an important legal precedent. Jackson, though, undeterred and defiant, reportedly reacted to the ruling with the words, "John Marshall has made his decision; now let him enforce it."

Jackson's justifications for Native American removals were almost entirely unfounded. Despite the tribes' efforts to "civilize" themselves, they were criticized for their overreliance on hunting and failure to adopt modern agricultural practices. At the time, James Fenimore Cooper's novel *The Last of the Mohicans* was contributing to the romanticized American myth that Native Americans and their cultures were in the process of van-

ishing, and Jackson took advantage of this notion, arguing that without relocation, Native Americans and their cultures were doomed. In reality, however, Native American populations were stable and possibly even growing at the time.

According to historian Claudio Saunt, the Native American deportations should be seen in the context of capitalist expansion at the time. White slave owners and investors knew Native American holdings represented some of the most fertile land in the nation, ready to be exploited for farming and construction. Saunt chronicles how banks on the East Coast collaborated with Southern speculators to finance the dispossession of Native American lands, which White men, especially slave owners, saw as a golden opportunity to expand their business enterprises. While the removals were supposedly benign measures carried out to avert Native Americans' extinction, those behind the planning and exe-

(38)

During the 1830s, President Andrew Jackson

- 1 began attempting to use the courts to remove Native Americans from their lands after realizing that his assimilation policies were not effective.
- 2 was forced to negotiate and alter the way the Indian Removal Act worked after it was rejected by the nation's highest court.
- 3 ignored a legal decision which stated that the government did not have the authority to remove Native Americans from their lands without their consent.
- 4 was left with no choice but to extend special treatment to the Cherokees that had been denied to people of other tribes.

(39)

Which of the following statements would Claudio Saunt most likely agree with?

- 1 Though many Native American tribes struggled with poor harvests and decreasing food sources, books often portrayed their lives in a glamorous way.
- 2 Though presented as an attempt to aid Native Americans, plans for their removal were actually motivated by the potential for economic gain.
- 3 Though many policies were introduced to restrict the influence of Native American cultures, some innovative business ideas helped popularize them.
- 4 Though the government was mainly to blame for the removals, Native Americans' cooperation with business leaders created many of their problems.

cution of the removals saw Native American territory in the same way that they viewed slaves—a God-given resource to be exploited economically.

Saunt also documents how Southern politicians and Northern allies created a network of offices, soldiers, and administrators to manage the removals. These efforts were incredibly expensive, but the land, when cultivated with the free labor of Black slaves, was seen as worth the costs. East Coast bankers were quickly growing wealthier by financing the dual enterprises of slavery and expulsion, and this, in turn, provided capital for railroads and other large-scale development projects. As horrific as the Trail of Tears was, some argue that it brought technological advancement and infrastructure that were essential for America's emergence as a nation stretching from coast to coast.

The expulsions resulting from the Indian Removal Act provoked

different reactions depending on the tribe. Some went voluntarily, while others resisted fiercely. One of the most tragic cases was that of the Cherokees. Faced with enormous pressure, a tiny minority of the tribe's members took it upon themselves to enter into negotiations with the government about moving west, resulting in the Treaty of New Echota. The document was considered invalid by the vast majority of the Cherokees, who argued that the so-called representatives responsible for brokering the terms were not their recognized leaders, and a petition requesting that the treaty be nullified received over 15,000 signatures. Congress, however, passed the treaty legislation, sealing the Cherokees' fate.

Despite a two-year deadline to leave, only about 2,000 Cherokees had set out for Indian Territory by 1838. In an effort to expedite the process, some 7,000 soldiers were ordered into Cherokee territory,

where they dragged the Cherokees from their homes at gunpoint and locked them up while looting their homes and belongings. Unsheltered and lacking even basic supplies, the Cherokees were forced to endure long marches in extreme heat and cold. Water scarcity and meager food rations caused them to become malnourished, with many surrendering to deadly diseases. By the time the Cherokees had reached Indian Territory, approximately one-fourth had perished.

By about 1840, most of the tribes had settled on land that the government promised would remain theirs forever. However, they found themselves in a harsh, unfamiliar environment, and suffered appallingly in the coming years. Furthermore, as railroads opened up the American West, large numbers of White settlers flooded Indian Territory, gradually reducing its size until it had completely disappeared by the early twentieth century.

(40)

The Trail of Tears is said to have fueled American expansion

- 1 because the rivalry between wealthy businessmen from the North and the South helped lower the costs of expansion projects and speed up their construction time.
- 2 because many of the resettled Native Americans were offered jobs in the railroad and construction industries, which proved vital in opening up the country.
- 3 due to many Native Americans using the money they received from the expulsions and their knowledge of farming to relocate to and cultivate other lands.
- 4 due to a profitable industry being created around the expulsions, generating wealth that was then used for infrastructure development across the country.

(41)

Which of the following statements regarding the Treaty of New Echota is true?

- 1 The deadline that the Cherokees had been given to sign the treaty did not allow them enough time to make a decision on such an important matter.
- 2 The petition to have the treaty passed as law was dismissed by officials who felt that there was not enough support from the Cherokees to justify such an action.
- 3 Many of the Cherokees were upset as they believed that the group responsible for the treaty did not have the authority to enter into negotiations on their behalf.
- 4 A group of Cherokee leaders felt that the treaty was far less favorable than similar kinds of treaties other tribes had been offered in the past.

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

Can individual privacy be protected in the modern 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 They are made from low-quality materials.
 - 2 They are difficult to adapt for use in Africa.
 - 3 Throwing them away can be dangerous.
 - 4 Donating them is not always a good thing.
- No. 2*
- 1 He will succeed in saving the wetlands.
 - 2 He uses his position to do favors for certain people.
 - 3 He works hard to protect the environment.
 - 4 He is popular with his ordinary constituents.
- No. 3*
- 1 He worked late the night before.
 - 2 He had an early morning meeting.
 - 3 He has been working alone too often.
 - 4 He did not finish the advertising contract.
- No. 4*
- 1 He is not a threat to her.
 - 2 He should be hired as a manager.
 - 3 He seems too confident.
 - 4 He has poor communication skills.

- No. 5*
- 1 She has more chores than before.
 - 2 Her exhibition has been successful.
 - 3 She has more time for herself now.
 - 4 Her gallery has closed down.
- No. 6*
- 1 He will be angry.
 - 2 He will not notice.
 - 3 He will overreact.
 - 4 He will be understanding.
- No. 7*
- 1 The man does not need to repay anything.
 - 2 She will not lend the man money.
 - 3 She is also short of money now.
 - 4 The man misled her on purpose.
- No. 8*
- 1 The man is too generous with his time.
 - 2 The vice president does too much overtime.
 - 3 The vice president owes her a favor.
 - 4 The man is not qualified for his position.
- No. 9*
- 1 It will affect his work more than it will the woman's.
 - 2 It might help staff expand their professional knowledge.
 - 3 It means he will have to drive more than he currently does.
 - 4 It may help staff strengthen existing client relationships.
- No. 10*
- 1 The women's input will be ignored.
 - 2 It will probably be the last one they have to complete.
 - 3 His boss wants to see it before human resources does.
 - 4 It could lead to changes in the workplace.

Listening Test

Part 2

- (A) *No. 11*
- 1 It focused only on Internet-based relationships.
 - 2 It was funded by an Internet company.
 - 3 The researchers used outdated technology.
 - 4 The length of the study was inadequate.

- No. 12*
- 1 They tend to misuse data from people's profiles.
 - 2 They often ignore factors related to compatibility.
 - 3 They may contribute to creating strong marriages.
 - 4 They have simplified their algorithms recently.

-
- (B) *No. 13*
- 1 They can match the quality of the best natural diamonds.
 - 2 They are unsuitable for use in high-tech tools.
 - 3 They have a different chemical makeup from natural diamonds.
 - 4 They can be more expensive than natural diamonds.

- No. 14*
- 1 By operating fewer mines in developing countries.
 - 2 By reducing the size of their workforce.
 - 3 By utilizing environmentally friendly methods.
 - 4 By increasing their production capacity.

- (C)** *No. 15*
- 1** Improve worker performance through competition.
 - 2** Encourage workers to cooperate with other workers.
 - 3** Teach workers how to cope better with stress.
 - 4** Make it easier to recruit highly skilled workers.

- No. 16*
- 1** The true sources of employee motivation.
 - 2** The importance of focusing on success.
 - 3** The skills needed for interacting with customers.
 - 4** The need for companies to minimize costs.

-
- (D)** *No. 17*
- 1** The emergence of new marine predators.
 - 2** The development of much stronger fins.
 - 3** The absence of food sources in the ocean.
 - 4** The ability to better detect food sources there.

- No. 18*
- 1** The location of their eyes remained unchanged.
 - 2** They likely became able to hunt in a different way.
 - 3** It caused some of them to react faster.
 - 4** It led to harmful effects in the long term.

-
- (E)** *No. 19*
- 1** Soldiers had better body armor.
 - 2** More soldiers survived serious wounds.
 - 3** Certain types of weapons were banned.
 - 4** Injuries to soldiers were greatly reduced.

- No. 20*
- 1** She made masks using newly discovered materials.
 - 2** She was a plastic surgeon before becoming an artist.
 - 3** She was known for the accuracy of her masks.
 - 4** She was a mental health professional.

Listening Test

Part 3

(F) No. 21

Situation: You are a Japanese executive arriving at a conference in Australia. You have business cards and an international driver's license, but your passport is at your hotel. You hear the following announcement.

Question: What should you do first?

- 1** Show your international driver's license at reception.
- 2** Hand a business card to security as you enter the building.
- 3** Collect your conference pass at reception.
- 4** Obtain some forms at the security desk.

(G) No. 22

Situation: You have brought your car to an automobile repair shop for maintenance before a road trip. Safety is important, but you want to avoid unnecessary repairs. The mechanic tells you the following.

Question: What work should you ask the mechanic to do now?

- 1** Replace the engine coils.
- 2** Change the oxygen sensor.
- 3** Adjust the wheel alignment.
- 4** Replace the brake pads.

(H) No. 23 *Situation:* It is April. You need to take beginner-level German classes before June. You work weekdays until 8 p.m. You call a language school and are told the following.

Question: Which course should you choose?

- 1 Introduction to German.
- 2 Basic German for Travel.
- 3 Intensive German.
- 4 Private German Online.

(I) No. 24 *Situation:* You work at a graphic-design firm and hope to be promoted. Your assistant has not been working on the museum project. Your manager left you the following voice mail.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Continue with the museum project as planned.
- 2 Meet with your assistant to explain his new role.
- 3 Prepare materials for your performance review.
- 4 Contact the president with your plan for the client.

(J) No. 25 *Situation:* You recently bought a racing bicycle. You want assistance on how to position your feet on the pedals. Your budget is \$400. You call the bicycle store and are told the following.

Question: Which option should you choose?

- 1 The Standard Fit Program.
- 2 The Dynamic Fit Program.
- 3 The Biomechanical Tuning Service.
- 4 The Perfect Fit Tutor.

Listening Test

Part 4

- No. 26**
- 1** She is often impressed by the strength of her students' arguments.
 - 2** It can be hard to apply the grading criteria objectively.
 - 3** She sometimes disagrees with the professors' grades.
 - 4** It is the most interesting aspect of being a teaching assistant.
- No. 27**
- 1** Make sure that they can explain the material clearly.
 - 2** Try not to be too intimidating toward students.
 - 3** Accept the fact that they will occasionally make mistakes.
 - 4** Allow the students to express themselves during seminars.

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 (<https://www.eiken.or.jp>) 10月11日 13:00以降

2) 結果通知方法

◆個人申込の場合

一次個人成績表に可否結果を記載して、11月2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11月2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11月2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）。

11月4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：11月7日（日） C日程：11月23日（火祝）

- ・二次試験の受験日は、A日程・C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、英検ウェブサイトのとおりの日程とならない場合があります。
- ・一部特別会場（海外・離島等）、障がい等のある方に関する受験上の配慮にて受験する場合はA日程です。

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。