

2021-3

# 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

2022年1月23日(日) 実施

### ■ 試験時間

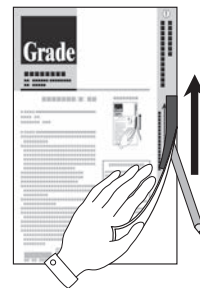
筆記試験 (100分)

リスニングテスト (約36分)

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9. 電子機器(ウェアラブル端末を含む)の使用を禁じます。
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11. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。
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問題冊子の開け方



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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 door was so ( ) that when the boy kicked it, his foot went straight through the wooden panel.  
**1** musty      **2** fuzzy      **3** flimsy      **4** hazy
- (2) Carl was threatened with ( ) from his apartment after not paying rent for several months. He was given one last chance to come up with the money.  
**1** altercation      **2** eviction      **3** subordination      **4** nomination
- (3) The conservative regime passed strict laws forbidding the ( ) of communist ideas. Anyone accused of spreading such ideas was severely punished.  
**1** propagation      **2** recuperation      **3** injunction      **4** deregulation
- (4) The children were so ( ) by the television show that none of them said a single word during the whole program.  
**1** undermined      **2** constricted      **3** dispelled      **4** mesmerized
- (5) Paula tried to ( ) innocence when she was accused of stealing from the store. The unpaid-for clothes in her bag, however, proved that she was lying.  
**1** squash      **2** embark      **3** feign      **4** pamper
- (6) In a recent speech, the mayor ( ) the city's educators for failing to properly prepare students for national achievement exams.  
**1** embossed      **2** berated      **3** mitigated      **4** squandered
- (7) Toby fixed the hole in the fence between his yard and that of the ( ) house so that his neighbor's dog would not be able to get through.  
**1** adjacent      **2** errant      **3** flawless      **4** intrepid
- (8) Elle is not ( ) by nature, so she always finds it hard to start up conversations with people and make new friends.  
**1** laconic      **2** pliable      **3** negligent      **4** amiable
- (9) **A:** Bob, before you try to ( ) your opinion into a conversation, you might want to listen more carefully to what the other people are saying.  
**B:** I know, I know. I just get so excited when it's a topic I really care about.  
**1** scorn      **2** neutralize      **3** behold      **4** interject

- (10) The motorist was given a ticket for a traffic ( ). She had been caught driving 25 kilometers per hour over the speed limit.  
**1** ensemble      **2** propensity      **3** nemesis      **4** infraction
- (11) The country's economy was so strong it remained ( ) from the financial crisis that affected the rest of the industrialized world.  
**1** ambivalent      **2** prescient      **3** immune      **4** lopsided
- (12) *A:* Do you know anyone who would translate this document for me for \$100?  
*B:* Why don't you ask Joe? He knows French and is always looking for ways to ( ) his income.  
**1** nauseate      **2** ostracize      **3** alienate      **4** augment
- (13) The company president set a ( ) when he took all his employees on a trip to Hawaii. After that, they expected a trip every year, even when profits were down.  
**1** precedent      **2** malady      **3** bounty      **4** surcharge
- (14) During the strike, the angry employees of the bus company stood outside the city hall, ( ), "Higher wages now!"  
**1** precluding      **2** dissuading      **3** chanting      **4** enlisting
- (15) Experts now believe the ancient tribe had been ( ), as new evidence suggests it did not live in any one region for any length of time.  
**1** innocuous      **2** nomadic  
**3** contemptuous      **4** erudite
- (16) The escaped prisoner, who had been on the run for weeks, finally turned himself in to the police. He said he did not want to live the rest of his life as a ( ).  
**1** truant      **2** virtuoso      **3** socialite      **4** fugitive
- (17) Passengers on the cruise ship were encouraged to ( ) themselves of the activities on offer. There were a variety of classes and shows for no extra charge.  
**1** avail      **2** rehash      **3** nullify      **4** consign
- (18) *A:* Tobias, have you had that ( ) on your neck looked at by a doctor yet? It could be something serious, you know.  
*B:* It doesn't hurt, but I'll make an appointment today. Thanks for reminding me.  
**1** homage      **2** crevice      **3** lesion      **4** fiasco

- (19) After the new employee made ( ) remarks about her boss in the coffee room, a coworker cautioned her to keep negative comments about others to herself.  
**1** lethargic      **2** pensive      **3** derogatory      **4** cerebral
- (20) When the new worker was asked why he had not completed the task on time, he looked embarrassed and ( ) admitted that he had not understood the instructions.  
**1** sheepishly      **2** diabolically      **3** gullibly      **4** fervently
- (21) During the discussion on world history, the student eventually realized his own argument was ( ) and he knew he could not win.  
**1** tenacious      **2** subliminal      **3** untenable      **4** nascent
- (22) Jovanni needed a replacement part for his classic car, but the mechanic at the repair shop said that parts for it are hard to ( ) because the car is so old.  
**1** come by      **2** tear into      **3** clam up      **4** filter out
- (23) When the young zebra wandered away from its mother and the rest of the herd, it was ( ) by a lion waiting in the bushes nearby.  
**1** picked off      **2** dumbed down  
**3** spiced up      **4** eased back
- (24) After receiving poor grades on her midterm progress report, Rosalind realized she needed to ( ) and study hard in the second half of the semester.  
**1** hype up      **2** dash down      **3** trip up      **4** buckle down
- (25) *A:* What's taking so long with the sales project?  
*B:* Unfortunately, some unforeseen issues have ( ), and it'll take a while to solve them.  
**1** dropped through      **2** cropped up  
**3** floated around      **4** breezed in

Read each passage and choose the best word or phrase from among the four choices for each blank. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer.

## The Feminine Mystique

Betty Friedan's 1963 bestseller, *The Feminine Mystique*, addresses what the author called the "nameless aching dissatisfaction" experienced by women of her generation. Twentieth-century suburban life had brought an unparalleled degree of leisure and luxury to American women, and most seemed to embrace their roles as housewives. Beneath the placid surface, however, Friedan saw females struggling—but ultimately failing—to live up to what she dubbed "the feminine mystique," an indefinable feminine ideal regarding women's roles as mothers, housewives, and marriage partners. In Friedan's view, this ideal created in women a vague yet overwhelming sense that ( 26 ).

The feminine mystique, argued Friedan, ( 27 ). In previous generations, women had made clothes and household items and, in rural areas, tended crops and reared animals. Then, during World War II, they had filled the vacancies in traditionally male-oriented occupations as men went off to fight. In the postwar years, though, women contributed to the economy not by producing but by purchasing things, such as household appliances and frozen meals. Corporations and advertisers used the popular image of domestic bliss to sell these products, which were designed specifically to entice housewives aspiring to the feminine mystique. Friedan, however, saw this image as nothing more than an exploitative myth.

Although Friedan's book is provocative and passionate, it is not without flaws. First and foremost, it has been criticized for ( 28 ). Friedan was a White, highly educated graduate of an elite university, and *The Feminine Mystique* concentrates almost exclusively on housewives from the middle and upper classes. At the time of the book's publication, though, one-third of women were in the workforce, with many of them unable to stay at home due to economic necessity. Also disregarded are ethnic minorities, who receive only the briefest of mentions in the context of being hired as domestic help to relieve the pressures of taking care of children. Despite its shortcomings, the book touched a nerve with millions of American women, serving as a catalyst for protests, media coverage of women's issues, and, most of all, a changed consciousness. Together, these contributed to the development of the feminist movement that remains active today.

- (26)
- 1 their new roles could be beneficial
  - 2 feminine stereotypes were empowering
  - 3 validation from others was not important
  - 4 they were not meeting society's expectations

- (27)
- 1 reduced women to mere consumers
  - 2 encouraged conflicts among women
  - 3 preserved dangerous ideas from the past
  - 4 affected men as much as it did women

- (28)
- |                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 unfairly blaming housewives     | 2 the change that it caused     |
| 3 presenting a narrow perspective | 4 misrepresenting younger women |

## The Reid Technique

Developed in the 1950s, the Reid technique is employed by police agencies to extract confessions. The technique centers on obtaining admissions of guilt through verbal interrogations that are designed to reveal when suspects are lying. The Reid technique is reported to elicit confessions in almost 80 percent of interrogations, but critics claim that it is to blame for the incarceration of numerous innocent suspects. One major problem, they argue, is the technique's emphasis on ( 29 ). When the Reid technique was developed, psychology experts assumed that a suspect's constantly shifting gaze or verbal stumbles indicated a degree of outward nervousness, and that behind this appearance of unease was an attempt to deceive others. Research has since shown, however, that body language itself is not a reliable indicator of lying, as many people typically have difficulty remaining composed under intense questioning.

It has also been found that some suspects are likely to confess to a crime when they ( 30 ). While the Reid technique was revolutionary for discouraging the once-common use of physical force to induce confessions, the use of stressors, such as isolation, verbal threats, and sleep deprivation, is still permissible. Under such pressure, admitting to a crime can seem like the easy way out, especially for those with positive perceptions of legal authorities, who believe they will eventually be exonerated. Unfortunately, though, a confession tends to trump all other forms of evidence. Once a person has admitted to a crime, even seemingly convincing contrary evidence tends to be ignored or viewed as irrelevant.

In recent years, various alternatives to the Reid technique have gained popularity. Rather than seeking confessions at any cost, these focus instead on the concept that ( 31 ). One such technique adopts a journalistic approach to interrogations. Investigators take detailed statements from a suspect and painstakingly compare them with available evidence and witness accounts. Then, the suspect is questioned further, and if inconsistencies appear, the suspect is asked to elaborate. When someone is being deceitful, the mental strain of recalling previous assertions and coming up with new falsehoods causes them to dig deeper holes for themselves, resulting in a cascade of erroneous testimony that eventually exposes their guilt.

- |      |                                    |                                      |
|------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (29) | 1 frequently repeating accusations | 2 looking for contradictions         |
|      | 3 detecting signs of anxiety       | 4 the suspect's background           |
| (30) | 1 are shown all the evidence       | 2 are able to speak to their victims |
|      | 3 have a strong conscience         | 4 have faith in the justice system   |
| (31) | 1 people tend to trust reporters   | 2 lying requires great effort        |
|      | 3 most criminals lack willpower    | 4 many suspects are innocent         |

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.

## *Eisenhower vs. McCarthy*

During the 1950s, the growing influence of Communism in Eastern Europe and heightened military tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union indirectly led to a major dilemma for then US President Dwight D. Eisenhower. A senator named Joseph McCarthy, who was a Republican like Eisenhower, had stoked the domestic fires of anti-Communist paranoia to the point of mass hysteria by making largely unfounded accusations that the US government had been infiltrated by Communist agents and sympathizers seeking to overturn America's democratic way of life. Eisenhower privately despised McCarthy for his part in stirring political unrest but vowed to aides that he would not "get into the gutter" with him. Refusing to publicly denounce McCarthy in order to maintain both party unity and presidential prestige, Eisenhower instead sought to weaken the senator's credibility.

At first, Eisenhower's tight-lipped responses whenever the senator's name was brought up were taken by many in the political sphere to indicate tacit consent to McCarthy's Communist witch hunts. Behind the scenes, however, Eisenhower commissioned a stealthy operation to subdue him. Evidence was unearthed that McCarthy and his right-hand man, Roy Cohn, had sought preferential treatment for one of their assistants who had been conscripted into military service. Eisenhower's aides discovered that McCarthy and Cohn had attempted to coerce military officials into awarding their assistant an undeserved officer's commission. The president bided his time until McCarthy took his anti-Communist crusade a step too far and accused the military of failing to take adequate precautions against Communist influence. Soon after, McCarthy was roundly denounced in the Senate, allegedly at the behest of Eisenhower, and several days later, a damning report that documented McCarthy and Cohn's shady activities was leaked to the media by the White House. Televised hearings documented McCarthy's tactics of intimidation and deceit, which, when combined with the leaked report, appalled the general public. Following this, Eisenhower again exerted his influence, and the Senate condemned McCarthy for conduct unbecoming of a senator, putting the final nail in his political coffin.

Many critics assert that Eisenhower's tactics, though ultimately successful, allowed McCarthy to rampage unchecked for years and ruin the careers and lives of various individuals accused of being Communist sympathizers or agents. Indeed, political expediencies caused Eisenhower to stand aside while McCarthy denounced General George Marshall, the president's mentor, causing Marshall to retire prematurely in disillusion. However, McCarthy thrived on confrontation and engaging in political mudslinging with him could easily have backfired, as seen when other politicians' antagonistic approaches to dealing with McCarthy only intensified his anti-Communist campaign. Although Eisenhower's subtle approach proved victorious against the senator in the long run, his subdued manner often caused him to appear to be an ineffectual leader. Yet the fact that he succeeded in both ending a war and lessening racial segregation during his presidency only proves the effectiveness of his method, of which there was no better example than his dealings with McCarthy. Had Eisenhower not taken the approach he did, McCarthy's anti-Communist purge may have had even more dire consequences.



(32)

What do we learn about Dwight D. Eisenhower in the first paragraph?

- 1 Although evidence of Communist influence within the US government was found to be accurate, his political enemies prevented him from taking action.
- 2 To avoid causing widespread panic among the public, he decided not to expose Communist agents who had infiltrated the US government.
- 3 The growing support for Communism within the US government caused him to doubt the trustworthiness of many of his closest political staff.
- 4 He felt that speaking out against those who believed Communist sympathizers existed in the US government would harm his own party and reputation.

(33)

How did Eisenhower deal with Joseph McCarthy?

- 1 He released evidence of McCarthy's unethical use of power, which helped to discredit the senator in the eyes of ordinary Americans.
- 2 He was able to obtain sensitive information from a military official, which he used to threaten McCarthy with legal action.
- 3 He persuaded one of McCarthy's assistants to reveal secret information that could be politically harmful to the senator.
- 4 He convinced military officials to confront McCarthy about the senator's attempts to gain influence with Communist agents.

(34)

What does the author of the passage suggest about Eisenhower's approach to dealing with McCarthy?

- 1 If Eisenhower had sought the help of General George Marshall, the president would have been able to build more political support against McCarthy.
- 2 Since other politicians' attempts to discredit McCarthy directly had failed, it seems that appearing to remain neutral was essential to Eisenhower's victory.
- 3 Although Eisenhower was responsible for many significant achievements, he lacked the political expertise to discredit someone like McCarthy.
- 4 Eisenhower was right to publicly debate with McCarthy, as this was the only way to force the senator into making a politically fatal mistake.

## *Darwin's Abominable Mystery*

The flower may be one of nature's most exquisite creations, but it also proved problematic for Charles Darwin when he was promoting his theory of natural selection to a skeptical audience in the 1800s. Natural selection is based on the idea that evolution occurs through the gradual accumulation of slight alterations in the physical makeup of organisms, enabling them to adapt to and survive in their environment, and that this process can lead to the development of new species. When scientists at the time examined the fossil record for the two varieties of seed-bearing plants, gymnosperms and angiosperms, however, they found what appeared to be a major exception. The incremental evolution and expansion of gymnosperms, flowerless plants that produce cones, appeared to have occurred on the geologic timescale predicted by Darwin's theory, spanning the Paleozoic era about 390 million years ago and the Mesozoic era about 240 million years ago. Angiosperms, which reproduce through flowers, however, appeared to have emerged abruptly and with unexpected diversity about 100 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. Critics seized on this as a clear counterexample that greatly weakened the validity of Darwin's theory, leading Darwin to refer to it as "the abominable mystery."

Modern science, however, has gained a much clearer picture of prehistory thanks to more-detailed fossil records, knowledge of DNA, and advanced technology. Analysis of the oldest angiosperm fossils revealed a discrepancy between the fossils' estimated age and their molecular age—genetic testing indicates they are far more ancient. Attempting to explain this, researcher Daniele Silvestro of the University of Fribourg in Switzerland utilized a mathematical model that corrects for the scarcity of angiosperms when gymnosperms were ecologically dominant. Based on his results, Silvestro concluded that angiosperms likely date back to around 200 million years ago, earlier than was suggested by initial estimations of the age of angiosperm fossils. He also theorized that the lack of fossilized evidence from this period is possibly due to the fragility of flowers, which further reduced the odds of them becoming fossilized. Silvestro equates angiosperms to early mammals, which existed in the shadow of the dinosaurs for a time before going on to become dominant.

Another theory regarding the sudden increase of angiosperms in the past has gained momentum. Experts believe their ecological proliferation during the Cretaceous period in many regions of the earth was the result of angiosperms and pollinators, such as bees, influencing one another to evolve at an extremely rapid pace. For this to be true, however, there needs to be some factor that originally enabled angiosperms to obtain an advantage. Analysis of angiosperm DNA suggests that a process of "genome downsizing" occurred as angiosperms evolved, and the cellular transformations resulting from this process, experts say, allowed angiosperms to pack more cells into a smaller volume. This, in turn, made them far more efficient in terms of nutrient absorption and photosynthesis, the processes by which plants use sunlight to create sugars. While the abominable mystery may still be far from being completely solved, scientists are progressing ever closer to providing an explanation.

(35) Why did flowering plants present a problem for Charles Darwin's theory of natural selection?

- 1 The fossil record seemed to indicate that flowering plants had actually evolved before those that contained seeds.
- 2 The appearance of angiosperms occurred over a longer period of time than that which the theory of natural selection would predict.
- 3 It was impossible to find a common ancestor for the two major varieties of plants that produce seeds.
- 4 They seemed to contradict the idea that variation between species arose slowly due to a series of small changes.

(36) According to Daniele Silvestro,

- 1 gymnosperms were originally more ecologically successful than angiosperms due to significant molecular differences.
- 2 the dominance of gymnosperms during the age of the dinosaurs actually led to the rise of angiosperms in the Cretaceous period.
- 3 angiosperms appeared late in the fossil record, as they were unlikely to have been physically preserved when their numbers were low.
- 4 large numbers of angiosperms existed millions of years before early mammals lived, but other researchers failed to recognize them in the fossil record.

(37) What do some experts believe happened to angiosperms during the Cretaceous period?

- 1 The influence of pollinators led to an increase in their ability to identify and consume vital nutrients from the environment.
- 2 Genetic changes made their survival processes more effective and allowed them to thrive in many ecosystems.
- 3 Their ability to survive in a variety of regions was negatively affected as a result of severe changes in the levels of sunlight.
- 4 A mixing of gymnosperm and angiosperm DNA caused a change in the way angiosperms responded to pollinators.

# Fernand Braudel and *The Mediterranean*

Fernand Braudel's *The Mediterranean* is perhaps the most significant piece of historical research written in the postwar era. Published in 1949, the conceptually challenging work takes as its subject not an individual, country, or event, but the Mediterranean region, and it examines how virtually every aspect of the land, people, and institutions shaped the region's history.

Braudel was prominent in the Annales school of history, which was founded earlier in the twentieth century, and *The Mediterranean* is often regarded as the pinnacle of Annales scholarship. The Annales school was established by Marc Bloch and Lucien Febvre, academic mavericks who rejected conventional approaches to history that focused on the study of influential individuals and their achievements. Instead of writing chronologically organized narratives describing notable political or military events, as was typical

in history books of the day, Annales historians collaborated with academics from a wide variety of backgrounds to produce research with a greatly expanded scope.

Annales historians contended that disciplines such as geography, economics, psychology, and sociology could shed light on aspects of the past that would ordinarily be overlooked by conventional approaches to history. In fact, the Annales historians held that the activities of historical figures to whom so much attention was devoted in the books and articles of traditional historians were "surface disturbances, crests of foam that the tides of history carry on their strong backs." It was more illuminating, they argued, to study the day-to-day existence of peasants and merchants by analyzing anything from death certificates to business ledgers than it was to focus on prominent historical figures, such as Napoleon Bonaparte or Julius Caesar.

Nowhere is the Annales school's radical conception of history more evident than in *The Mediterranean*. The focus of conventional scholars on the lives of influential individuals and significant historical events meant that they rarely looked at periods longer than the life span of a single human being. Braudel, however, emphasized the concept of the "long duration," which he believed offered a more nuanced view of history. The first section of *The Mediterranean* begins with an examination of the geographical and climatic factors that have influenced the region. The text roams across the sea, over mountaintops, and through deserts, detailing the manner in which climate patterns and shifting topography have gradually and subtly shaped the Mediterranean region. Braudel emphasizes the constancy and continuity of geographical history, as change at this level is virtually imperceptible unless viewed

(38)

The Annales school of history believed that

- 1 many historians often went too far in making connections between the events of the past and various aspects of modern life.
- 2 accounts of the everyday lives of common people were unable to offer adequate insight into important historical events.
- 3 history should be examined from a variety of perspectives and not simply focus on well-known leaders and major events.
- 4 historical biographies should be expanded to show the effects that the actions of great people had on areas of life other than politics.

(39)

In the first section of *The Mediterranean*, Fernand Braudel

- 1 argues that the impact of the Mediterranean Sea on the surrounding region was surpassed only by the influence of foreign economic powers.
- 2 describes environmental changes that are difficult to perceive but which he felt contributed to a more refined understanding of history.
- 3 demonstrates how a region's geographical features undergo so many transformations that it is impossible to definitively categorize them all.
- 4 shows how past historians had made serious mistakes in dating major events that had shaped the history of the Mediterranean region.

on a geologic timescale.

The book's second section deals with periods measurable in centuries, moving away from a geologic timescale to examine the way that societal, economic, and political structures of Mediterranean civilizations have been defined by the natural forces described in the first section. Finally, Braudel moves on to the more conventional third section, where time is measured on the scale of human life spans. Here, he covers the reign of the Spanish king Philip II within the context of the previous two sections, demonstrating how the various civilizations of the Mediterranean have shaped historical events in the region that have often been the focus of conventional historical research.

In addition to its revolutionary conceptualization of historical timescales, *The Mediterranean* has been praised for Braudel's ability to avoid the pro-Western bias that many European and American his-

torians of the time exhibited. Geography, climate, economies, and religions often transcend borders and races, so by the very nature of his approach to studying the region, Braudel dodges many of the traps that other historians of his generation fell into. By putting the deserts and plains of the Islamic world in the south of the region on an equal footing with the European areas to the north, and emphasizing the continuous exchange of technology, commodities, and even populations, Braudel reveals the complex and deeply rooted interconnectedness of groups and nations in the Mediterranean region that other historians had been blind to. Historian Richard Mowery Andrews cites Braudel's unconventional presentation of history as crucial to how *The Mediterranean* demonstrates that "no state or civilization enjoyed the luxury of self-determination; consciously or not, all were prisoners of interdependence."

Of course, *The Mediterranean* has not been entirely without critics. Braudel examines everything from the agricultural improvement in rural areas around the Mediterranean to peasants' wage patterns, and from demographic trends to the decline of Renaissance city-states. Overwhelmed by the mass of words and statistics, it is not uncommon for reviewers of Braudel's work to come away impressed but unable to comprehend what they have read. Historian Alan Macfarlane, for example, suggests that Braudel has "become lost in the woods of delightful data." In fact, Braudel's reluctance to make his thesis explicit has caused some to question whether he himself even had a firm grasp of it. Despite these criticisms, *The Mediterranean* is now considered a masterpiece of scholarship, and many of the approaches employed by Braudel have entered the mainstream of historical research.

(40)

Which of the following statements about *The Mediterranean* would Richard Mowery Andrews most likely agree with?

- 1 Its focus on nontraditional aspects of history allowed Braudel to reveal the importance of previously unnoticed connections between societies in the region.
- 2 Its lack of references to historical events in Western civilizations meant that Braudel's works were often not considered highly by foreign historians.
- 3 Braudel's emphasis on time allowed him to see how much faster countries in the north of the region developed in comparison with those in the south.
- 4 Braudel's view that a civilization's development depends on the determination of its people should have received more attention from other historians.

(41)

What is one criticism of Braudel's approach to history?

- 1 Braudel's failure to understand the significance of various important events likely caused him to misinterpret some of the statistics he used.
- 2 His wandering focus on various periods in history meant that Braudel overlooked aspects of Mediterranean history that could have better supported his thesis.
- 3 Braudel was often less interested in the accuracy of his data than he was in trying to leave readers with a good impression of his work.
- 4 The detail and scope of Braudel's writing can make it difficult or impossible to understand the main point he was trying to convey.

## 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

*Should investment in technology be a bigger priority for governments?*

MEMO

# Listening Test

**There are four parts to this listening test.**

<b>Part 1</b>	<b>Dialogues:</b> 1 question each	Multiple-choice
<b>Part 2</b>	<b>Passages:</b> 2 questions each	Multiple-choice
<b>Part 3</b>	<b>Real-Life:</b> 1 question each	Multiple-choice
<b>Part 4</b>	<b>Interview:</b> 2 questions	Multiple-choice

※ Listen carefully to the instructions.

## Part 1

- No. 1*
- 1 Make another appointment with the vet.
  - 2 Choose a new brand of dog food.
  - 3 See if her dog's food is on the list.
  - 4 Leave her dog at the clinic for a few days.
- No. 2*
- 1 The woman should accept the new position.
  - 2 The woman should request a higher salary.
  - 3 The woman should spend more time at home.
  - 4 The woman is better suited to marketing.
- No. 3*
- 1 He is being blamed for a project's delay.
  - 2 Lisa is not satisfied with his work.
  - 3 He discovered a problem with the intranet.
  - 4 His manager wants him to lead a project.
- No. 4*
- 1 His choice of topic being too sensitive.
  - 2 Not having done enough research.
  - 3 Making too many controversial points.
  - 4 Giving too much information.



- No. 5**
- 1** Having Jeffrey see a psychologist could be harmful.
  - 2** The teacher should have called about Jeffrey earlier.
  - 3** Jeffrey should stop playing soccer.
  - 4** Jeffrey was defending himself.
- No. 6**
- 1** He is having trouble finding a new job.
  - 2** His workload increased unexpectedly.
  - 3** He could not finish his project.
  - 4** He has little experience editing novels.
- No. 7**
- 1** Charlie should have attended.
  - 2** Noise levels should have been discussed further.
  - 3** There was too much focus on efficiency.
  - 4** Sharon was not to blame for the problem.
- No. 8**
- 1** The man's age will help him recover quickly.
  - 2** The man should change the way he exercises.
  - 3** The man does not need a scan.
  - 4** The man's pain was not caused by his training.
- No. 9**
- 1** She thinks her department may be eliminated.
  - 2** She thinks the new game will not be popular.
  - 3** The user tests will take longer than expected.
  - 4** The *Space Titans* game will not meet requirements.
- No. 10**
- 1** Bev's husband might change his mind.
  - 2** Bev's husband will probably never like children.
  - 3** Bev should give up on her dream.
  - 4** Bev should pressure her husband to have children.

*Listening Test*

**Part 2**

- (A) *No. 11*
- 1 The workers involved were victims of violence.
  - 2 It involved workers from many stations.
  - 3 It was about more than money and living conditions.
  - 4 Some White landowners actually supported it.

- No. 12*
- 1 The station owners agreed to a wage increase.
  - 2 The government in Australia changed.
  - 3 The Gurindji people ran out of money.
  - 4 The government refused to support the workers.

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- (B) *No. 13*
- 1 All of the claims made about the games are accurate.
  - 2 It does not help users perform better at certain tasks.
  - 3 It does not lessen the effects of Alzheimer's disease.
  - 4 The memory problems it causes are temporary.

- No. 14*
- 1 The games become less challenging over time.
  - 2 It could take time away from more-beneficial activities.
  - 3 The content of the games is unrealistic.
  - 4 It can be tiring on the brain.

- (C)**    *No. 15*    **1** To propose a method for preventing counterfeit books.  
**2** To introduce an advantage of print on demand.  
**3** To show that small publishers dislike print on demand.  
**4** To illustrate a potential danger of counterfeit books.

- No. 16*    **1** Ensure the prompt delivery of book orders.  
**2** Confirm the authenticity of the books they sell.  
**3** Charge lower prices for books.  
**4** Relax their policies toward authors.
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- (D)**    *No. 17*    **1** Some unqualified researchers received funding.  
**2** It often causes legal complications.  
**3** It rarely leads to useful products.  
**4** It contributes greatly to advances in technology.

- No. 18*    **1** The government should get a share of any resulting profits.  
**2** The public should decide who receives the money.  
**3** Only nonprofit research organizations should be funded.  
**4** High-risk investments should be avoided.
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- (E)**    *No. 19*    **1** Fathers were not making enough use of it.  
**2** It did not treat fathers equally.  
**3** Mothers were unable to take time off.  
**4** It did not allow parents to receive pay.

- No. 20*    **1** It led to increases in couples' medical bills.  
**2** It led to improvements in mothers' health.  
**3** It resulted in fathers working longer hours.  
**4** It caused psychological problems for fathers.

*Listening Test*

**Part 3**

**(F)** No. 21

**Situation:** You are a third-year Japanese university student who has just transferred to a university abroad. You are attending an orientation for international students and first-year domestic students.

**Question:** What do you need to do first?

- 1** Create an account on the student portal website.
- 2** Meet with your academic adviser.
- 3** Register for required classes.
- 4** Attend your department orientation.

**(G)** No. 22

**Situation:** You want to take weekly golf and tennis lessons for the lowest price. You are free after 6 p.m. on weekdays. A staff member at a sports club tells you the following.

**Question:** Which membership option should you choose?

- 1** Platinum Plus.
- 2** Gold Prime.
- 3** Flex Master.
- 4** Silver Saver.

**(H) No. 23** *Situation:* You are a department manager at a company. The company director has called an emergency staff meeting. You were given a blue nametag upon entering the conference room.

*Question:* What do you need to do first?

- 1 Contact former customers.
- 2 Research your company's competitors.
- 3 Investigate marketing strategies.
- 4 Evaluate the current product lineup.

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**(I) No. 24** *Situation:* Your four-year-old son has a mild fever but no stomachache. He attends a day-care center near your home in Southport. You call a local hospital and are told the following.

*Question:* What should you do?

- 1 Take your son to the hospital for observation.
- 2 Call your son's day-care center in the morning.
- 3 Monitor your son's condition for the time being.
- 4 Try to reduce your son's fever.

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**(J) No. 25** *Situation:* Due to a flight delay, you missed a connecting flight and had to buy another ticket. You speak to an airline representative at the airport.

*Question:* What should you do to get a full refund for the additional ticket?

- 1 Call the airline's customer service office.
- 2 Complete a form at the airport.
- 3 Apply through the airline's website.
- 4 Have the representative call you back later.

*Listening Test*

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**Part 4**

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- No. 26**
- 1** He was hired to perform magic for a major Japanese company.
  - 2** He was asked to translate a magic book for Japanese customers.
  - 3** He taught magic to successful businesspeople in his free time.
  - 4** He made connections through people he studied Japanese history with.
- No. 27**
- 1** Despite his Japanese fluency, he struggled with cultural differences.
  - 2** It was not possible to take vacations due to his irregular working hours.
  - 3** The lack of a regular wage meant it was difficult to secure a visa.
  - 4** He wanted to work in TV, but he could only find work at weddings.

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>) 1月24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、2月15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2月15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2月15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）。

**2月16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：2月20日（日） C日程：3月6日（日）

- ・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。