

2022-1

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

2022年6月5日(日) 実施

■ 試験時間

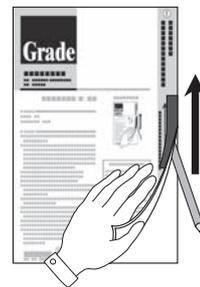
筆記試験 (100分)

リスニングテスト (約36分)

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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。
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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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合図があるまで
シールを破いてはいけません

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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 governor is often accused of () to the rich. He has repeatedly cut taxes for high-income earners during his time in office.
1 pandering **2** pervading **3** bemoaning **4** sauntering
- (2) Rather than () students in a narrow set of beliefs, a good teacher should encourage students to think critically by exposing them to a variety of perspectives.
1 emanating **2** indoctrinating
3 usurping **4** forfeiting
- (3) *A:* Why does Ben always wear dark glasses? Is there something wrong with his eyes?
B: No. He just wears them out of (). He thinks they make him look cool.
1 rebuke **2** vanity **3** thrift **4** piety
- (4) At the () of her career, the novelist was writing two bestsellers a year. She never imagined she would have so much success.
1 dissent **2** payoff **3** zenith **4** proviso
- (5) The CEO gave factory workers a raise after spending eight hours experiencing what it was like to do their job. He had never realized just how () it was.
1 grueling **2** precocious **3** concerted **4** cursory
- (6) Some critics are calling the book the greatest war novel ever written because it so perfectly () all the suffering, terror, and sadness of human conflict.
1 mollifies **2** ingratiates **3** encapsulates **4** galvanizes
- (7) *A:* There's no point in discussing politics if you're going to be so () about everything.
B: I'm sorry you feel that way. It's just that I have strong opinions about what's right and what's wrong.
1 dogmatic **2** baffling **3** astronomical **4** hilarious
- (8) *A:* How are you enjoying your new job, Harry?
B: It's great. It comes with a lot of (), too, including extra vacation days, free lunch at the cafeteria, and access to the company gym.
1 emblems **2** statutes **3** perks **4** conceits
- (9) Jenny was able to () with Allen when he lost all the files on his computer, as the same thing had happened to her a few months earlier.
1 precipitate **2** commiserate **3** abdicate **4** explicate

- (10) The judge reduced the criminal's sentence due to () circumstances. His child needed an expensive operation, and this had led him to steal money from his employer.
1 phantom **2** robust **3** extenuating **4** aghast
- (11) *A:* Honey, this is such a () little village. Let's vacation here again soon.
B: Definitely! It feels like it's been frozen in time and hasn't changed for years.
1 terse **2** grave **3** quaint **4** slanted
- (12) Wasteful spending has led to the gradual () of the company's financial resources, and now it is nearly bankrupt.
1 remuneration **2** dissipation
3 conglomeration **4** tribulation
- (13) The prime minister never suspected her colleagues were secretly () a plot to replace her with a new leader.
1 hatching **2** bluffing **3** venting **4** chiding
- (14) Some of the () floating in the world's oceans is the result of spills from cargo ships and other boats, but most of it comes from sources on land, such as industrial waste.
1 debris **2** dexterity **3** remorse **4** tedium
- (15) When Susan's parents began to argue, she tried to () the situation by suggesting they all go out to a restaurant together. Her plan worked, and her parents quickly calmed down.
1 bombard **2** defuse **3** torment **4** mortify
- (16) Despite being told that smartphones were forbidden in school, the boy continued to () the rule openly. He sometimes even used his phone during class.
1 coax **2** depict **3** flout **4** bind
- (17) Before the trial, lawyers conducted a formal () of the main witness in order to get a proper account of her story.
1 commendation **2** tirade
3 schism **4** deposition
- (18) The famous actor often stated in interviews that he came from a poor background. Journalists, however, could find no () for his claim.
1 verification **2** equilibrium **3** consortium **4** transgression

- (19) The TV channel was criticized for showing a documentary that included () details of murders that many viewers found disturbing.
1 supple **2** feudal **3** lurid **4** dainty
- (20) Police found two () dogs in the abandoned building. The dogs were so thin they could barely move, so the officers rushed them to a veterinary clinic.
1 eponymous **2** brusque **3** fickle **4** emaciated
- (21) The politician held a press conference in order to () the myths about his proposed healthcare plan. He clearly outlined and explained every part of the plan.
1 jostle **2** intersperse **3** coddle **4** debunk
- (22) *A:* Heath, why are you () in the desk drawers? Did you lose your keys again?
B: No, I have those. I can't find my wallet now.
1 shriveling up **2** poking around
3 scooting over **4** veering off
- (23) The man was still in the airport restaurant when he heard the final announcement for his flight, so he quickly () his meal and hurried to the boarding gate.
1 polished off **2** softened up
3 tied back **4** muddled through
- (24) Last year, Peter struggled to pay his rent and buy groceries. He had to work two part-time jobs just to () a living.
1 fuss over **2** blurt out **3** gloat over **4** eke out
- (25) Jacob wanted extra pocket money, so he tried to () his mother by saying how nice she looked. However, she knew right away that he wanted something.
1 hem in **2** dwell on **3** pine for **4** butter up

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

The Science of Poison

During the Renaissance, the Swiss physician Paracelsus introduced a revolutionary medical concept. In those days, common wisdom held that toxic substances (**26**). However, Paracelsus, who was instrumental in establishing the role of chemistry in medicine, believed this to be nonsense. He argued instead that no substance was inherently lethal, and that when sufficiently diluted, any poison could be rendered harmless, or even prove beneficial. In fact, this principle has aided the development of various modern medicines, including digoxin, which is extracted from a potentially lethal plant called foxglove but is crucial in the treatment of certain heart conditions. Paracelsus also reasoned that an excessive quantity of usually healthful substances can prove fatal—there are even lethal dosages for substances such as water.

Paracelsus's principle has become standard in modern medicine and is often stated today as “the dose makes the poison.” However, (**27**). Since Paracelsus's time, science has come to recognize cancer-causing substances, known as carcinogens. These are capable of mutating DNA, and even a single such alteration can cause cells to become malignant. This can result in uncontrolled cell growth, regardless of the fact that only a minuscule amount of the carcinogen served as a catalyst for the growth. Similarly, experiments have shown that low doses of some noroviruses cause infections in 50 percent of subjects, which would imply that there is no harmless dose for these organisms either.

The concept of dosage has been explored further in modern toxicology, particularly in the field of environmental science. “Sentinel species,” for example, are organisms that can (**28**). Years ago, canaries were taken into mines because the birds are highly susceptible to harmful underground gases. The rapid rate at which toxins accumulate in canaries meant that miners knew it was urgent they evacuate the mine should the birds perish. In this way, such organisms essentially act as threshold dose indicators, facilitating the detection of environmental toxins and establishing the levels at which they become harmful. Dozens of sentinel species have since been identified, including crayfish for water contamination, suggesting that such organisms' vulnerability to poisons can be an invaluable predictor in the fight against ecological pollutants as well as help protect human safety.

- (26) **1** actually had healing properties
2 affected some people more than others
3 could counteract other poisons
4 were deadly in any amount
- (27) **1** some chemicals have no fatal dose
2 it has been criticized heavily
3 there are exceptions to it
4 the reasons remain a mystery
- (28) **1** negatively affect other species
2 signal potential danger
3 survive exposure to toxins
4 resist mutations to their DNA

Eyes in the Sky

While the use of artificial satellites in weather forecasting and broadcasting is widespread today, one rather surprising application has arisen in the financial world. Satellites are now being utilized to (**29**). Although there were once only a limited number of man-made satellites in orbit around Earth, they have recently become so ubiquitous that data on practically any area of the planet's surface can now be accessed in real time. Taking advantage of this capability, many leading financial firms now utilize such data to formulate projections of potential earnings on prospective investments. Estimating customer numbers by monitoring the number of vehicles in retailers' parking lots, for example, can be extremely valuable when determining whether to purchase shares in a business, as the value of a company's stock often rises dramatically when sales increase significantly.

While this strategy has generated tremendous wealth for some, critics argue that (**30**). Investors have always competed to acquire information of various types that would give them an edge when picking stocks. Satellite data, though, is generally only affordable to large investment firms with vast financial resources. According to economist Panos Patatoukas of the University of California, Berkeley, "Technology was supposed to level the playing field, but what I see is the fence separating sophisticated and unsophisticated investors growing higher." There have even been calls for laws that would ban the use of satellites in the investment world for precisely the same reasons that using inside information about a company to make stock purchases is prohibited.

However, allowing financial firms to utilize satellites (**31**). Stock purchases based on better-informed decisions, experts claim, will eventually culminate in stock prices that more accurately reflect the true value of companies. At any rate, the speed at which technology both matures and disseminates throughout society means that it is only a matter of time before individual investors gain access to satellite data. With a greater number of satellite imaging services springing up, advances in technology, coupled with increases in the number of users, will likely lead to cost reductions that make such services more widely affordable.

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| (29) | 1 steal rivals' technologies | 2 determine new store locations |
| | 3 control inventories in stores | 4 predict companies' revenues |
| (30) | 1 such gambles are far too risky | 2 it creates an unfair advantage |
| | 3 more-efficient methods exist | 4 retailers are being cheated |
| (31) | 1 is not completely without merit | |
| | 2 should lead to fairer regulations | |
| | 3 has a number of hidden costs | |
| | 4 may already be an outdated concept | |

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.

Poinsettia and Poinsettismo

When the Mexican flower known as the *flor de Nochebuena* was first sent to the United States by the American botanist, diplomat, and politician Joel Poinsett in the 1820s, it was named the “poinsettia” in his honor. Mexicans in those days, however, created another word based on Poinsett’s name: *poinsettismo*, to denote something entirely different. Poinsett, appointed as the first American ambassador to the nation of Mexico in 1825, soon became notorious in Mexico for both his meddling in state affairs and his arrogant, overbearing personality. Mexico had won its independence in a hard-fought war with Spain a few years earlier, and Poinsett’s primary mission was to promote republicanism—a political system adopted by the United States in which people elect a president rather than having a hereditary monarch. To this end, Poinsett was constantly scheming to set up pro-American factions within Mexico and soon became known as a political puppeteer. It was such meddling that came to be described by the term *poinsettismo*.

At the time of Poinsett’s appointment, the United States faced fierce competition from British trade interests in Mexico and the rest of Latin America, and it feared the influence that Spain still maintained even after Mexico had gained independence. Upon his arrival, Poinsett discovered that a pro-European faction known as the Escoceses, composed mainly of the country’s politicians and generals, had an unrivaled and dominating influence in Mexico’s government. Due to the animosity he encountered from this group, Poinsett worked to undermine its influence by assisting in the creation of a rival group known as the Yorkinos, which worked to promote republicanism. After the Yorkinos enjoyed an increasing number of political victories at the ballot box, an armed uprising by the Escoceses broke out in 1827, and one of their chief demands was Poinsett’s expulsion. The uprising failed to gain widespread support and was quickly suppressed, eventually leading to one of Poinsett’s allies, Vicente Guerrero—himself a member of the Yorkinos—assuming the country’s leadership in 1829. By this time, though, Poinsett’s reputation as the instrument of a foreign power’s attempt to pull strings had created so much hostility that he began receiving assassination threats, and Guerrero, realizing that Poinsett had become a liability, successfully petitioned the US government to recall him.

Poinsett was hailed as a hero upon his return to the United States, but he is not so fondly remembered in Mexico. Although he sought to uphold democratic ideals and saw himself as aiding Mexico’s resistance to Europe’s monarchies, in the eyes of the Mexican people, the fact that a foreigner had played such an extensive role in their region’s political situation was intolerable. Poinsett’s successor, Anthony Butler, followed in Poinsett’s footsteps, and actually managed to further aggravate tensions between the United States and Mexico when he was caught resorting to bribery in his efforts to acquire what is now the state of Texas from the Mexican government. Together, the actions of Poinsett and Butler set the two nations on a course that would eventually result in armed conflict in 1846.

(32)

In Mexico, Joel Poinsett's name

- 1 came to signify the country's successful attempt to create a free society with no outside influence from European nations such as Spain.
- 2 became associated with interference in government-related matters that was carried out with the purpose of promoting an American political agenda.
- 3 was used for a type of flower that became widely adopted as a symbol of Mexico's attempt to gain freedom from Spanish rule.
- 4 was used in reference to Americans who came to the country and were forced to choose between staying loyal to their homeland or supporting Mexico.

(33)

According to the passage, which of the following statements about the Escoceses and Yorkinos is true?

- 1 Their dislike of one another made Poinsett even more influential because he had given the Escoceses information that helped them to take power.
- 2 Their internal disputes should be viewed more accurately as a loss for European countries than a victory for Poinsett and his allies in Mexico.
- 3 Their struggle for power caused Poinsett so much stress that he had no choice but to give up his work in Mexico and return to the United States.
- 4 Their rivalry escalated into a conflict that not only led to a major victory for the Yorkinos but also forced Poinsett to leave Mexico.

(34)

What conclusion does the author of the passage make about Poinsett's time in Mexico?

- 1 Although Poinsett had been a more successful ambassador than Anthony Butler, people at the time mistakenly believed the opposite to be true.
- 2 Although Poinsett likely felt he was acting with good intentions, he was partly responsible for a war that came to pass in later years.
- 3 Poinsett failed to fully understand the realities of Mexican politics, but he was able to improve the country's situation through some fortunate decisions.
- 4 If Poinsett had directed his diplomatic efforts toward the problem in Texas rather than issues in Mexico, tensions could have been reduced.

The Alvarez Hypothesis

While initially controversial, the theory that dinosaurs were wiped out by the impact of a giant asteroid is now taken for granted by the vast majority of the scientific community. The theory, known as the Alvarez hypothesis, originated when American geologist Walter Alvarez noticed that high levels of the element iridium were present worldwide in rock layers that corresponded with the geologic era in which dinosaurs became extinct. While extremely rare on Earth, iridium is common in asteroids, and Alvarez believed its presence was evidence of an asteroid collision that sent enormous dust clouds rising into the atmosphere, blocking out sunlight. This would have set off a chain reaction in which plant life died from a lack of sunlight, causing herbivores—and subsequently, their carnivore predators—to also perish. Later, the discovery of a gigantic crater in southeastern Mexico formed by the impact of a massive asteroid, which struck Earth near the present-day town of Chicxulub, made this hypothesis even more compelling.

A small minority of paleontologists, however, have resisted the Alvarez hypothesis for decades, and Gerta Keller of Princeton University is prominent among them. In her study of fossil records for the period in which the dinosaur extinction is thought to have occurred, she has gathered significant opposing evidence. Her research examined the fossils of marine organisms called foraminifers. Because these fossils are abundant and generally well-preserved, scientists can reliably assess foraminifer species' extinction patterns, so they are often used as an indicator of the well-being of the organisms that coexisted with them. Keller's examination of foraminifer fossils suggested foraminifer numbers had already been declining for hundreds of thousands of years before the Chicxulub impact. Furthermore, population numbers of foraminifers in proximity to the impact crater failed to experience the abrupt plunge that would have been expected based on the Alvarez hypothesis.

Keller presents an alternative explanation for the dinosaur extinction. Prior to the Chicxulub impact, temperatures had been rising globally, and the Deccan Traps—a vast area in India formed by solidified lava flows from eruptions of a network of prehistoric volcanoes—has long been viewed as a possible explanation for this phenomenon. Keller's evidence indicates that, although the eruptions occurred over hundreds of thousands of years, the most devastating eruptions occurred in the 60,000 years leading up to the extinction. These would have expelled so much poisonous gas and dust into the atmosphere that global warming and acid rain would have pushed ecosystems to what Keller calls a “point of no return.” Keller's theory has been criticized, but additional evidence has emerged that suggests volcanism in the Deccan Traps region may have played at least a partial role in wiping out the dinosaurs. Researchers at the University of California, Berkeley, found that while the volcanic activity had been ongoing prior to the Chicxulub impact, there was an enormous surge in activity following it. Keller, however, sees such research merely as an attempt to modify a longstanding incorrect hypothesis, and remains adamant that volcanism was the sole main driver of the extinction. With evidence seemingly on both sides of the issue, consensus is likely still a way off.

(35)

What first led to the development of the Alvarez hypothesis?

- 1 The discovery of an extremely large crater indicating that Earth was struck by an object from outer space in the distant past.
- 2 The widespread presence of a substance on Earth that appears to have arrived from outer space around the time the dinosaurs disappeared.
- 3 The identification of rare fossils of both plant- and meat-eating dinosaurs that lived just before dinosaurs became extinct.
- 4 The realization that the location of fossils in certain rock layers did not make sense based on the period that dinosaurs were thought to have become extinct.

(36)

One reason Gerta Keller doubts the Alvarez hypothesis is that

- 1 fossils of foraminifers from just before the asteroid impact showed that some types had declined in number more quickly than others.
- 2 she discovered evidence of foraminifers' existence on Earth hundreds of thousands of years before the end of the dinosaur age.
- 3 foraminifers should have been affected over a large area rather than only near the area where the asteroid struck Earth.
- 4 she discovered evidence that there was a gradual decrease in the number of foraminifers rather than a sudden drop.

(37)

Which of the following statements about the research from the University of California, Berkeley, would Keller most likely agree with?

- 1 The findings do not support her theory with regard to the dinosaur extinction but rather aim to sustain the Alvarez hypothesis by adjusting it.
- 2 The way in which the conclusions differed from her own indicates that the Alvarez hypothesis could be more accurate than she initially believed.
- 3 It should have been focused less on the Deccan Traps and more on the ways that the asteroid impact affected the atmosphere.
- 4 The fact that it failed to take climate change into account means the results should only be considered partially accurate.

The Wealth of Nations

Arguably the most famous economist of all time, Adam Smith may also be the most misunderstood. His highly influential work, *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*, was published in 1776 and is widely cited by advocates of free trade agreements and those who favor markets unrestricted by regulations. Yet a close reading of Smith's work reveals that many policies claiming to be based on it reflect misunderstandings or perversions of what he was actually trying to convey.

Much of what Smith laid out in *The Wealth of Nations* was in response to mercantilism, the dominant economic theory of his day. This doctrine was based on the assumption that there was only a finite amount of wealth in the world, and it claimed that the only way for a nation to prosper was by accumulating wealth in the form of gold and silver. This was to be achieved in a number

of ways, from competing with rival nations to establish colonies whose resources could be exploited and exported to imposing tariffs on goods from other countries in order to maintain a favorable balance of trade.

Smith argued that this approach was misguided. Mercantilism viewed commerce as an activity that encouraged hostile competition among nations rather than unity and friendship. Smith felt that such an approach reflected a fundamental misconception about the nature of international trade. He held that nations should seek mutual prosperity through the exchange of goods, arguing that both free trade and the production of goods were key components that enabled a country to become truly wealthy.

The Wealth of Nations also proposed that allowing consumers, producers, and distributors a certain degree of free rein to do

business as they saw fit was beneficial for society as a whole. Smith envisaged that individuals acting in their own self-interest would fulfill the needs and desires of others better than any planned economic system would. For example, consumers are more likely to purchase bread from a seller with lower prices, leading other sellers to adjust their prices to remain competitive without being forced to do so. The mechanism by which this principle operates was referred to by Smith in *The Wealth of Nations* as "the invisible hand."

Smith was not, however, making the simplistic argument that there should be no government intervention in markets whatsoever. The invisible hand was part of an appeal to governments to free individuals from constraints that benefited wealthy elites and were upheld by state power. In fact, the passage in *The Wealth of Nations* that ex-

(38)

What was Adam Smith's view on how countries should create wealth?

- 1 There needed to be a clear relationship between the amount of tariffs on goods and the amount of gold and silver a country possessed.
- 2 Since the total amount of wealth was limited, it was essential for nations to obtain as much as possible, even at the expense of other countries.
- 3 Mercantilism needed to be reformed so that colonies could provide more resources to the countries that established them.
- 4 Rather than attempting to build up stores of gold and silver, countries should attempt to develop mutually beneficial trading relationships.

(39)

According to the author of the passage, neoliberalism is in opposition to Smith's ideas because

- 1 neoliberals have a very different idea about why the development of overly powerful corporations should be prevented.
- 2 it does not place as much emphasis as Smith did on the importance of wealthy corporations to the free market.
- 3 the policies that it promotes are created to benefit corporate interests rather than to encourage free and open trade.
- 4 it has a more negative view of what would happen if individuals were generally allowed to act in their own self-interest.

plains the invisible hand is specifically condemning state interference that occurs at the insistence of powerful merchants. Ironically, though, Smith's ideas have become virtually synonymous with a political ideology known as neoliberalism, a system that favors policies such as deregulation, privatization, lower taxes, and reduced social services, and which continues to be highly influential in twenty-first-century politics. Many economists view these policies as the result of the influence of powerful corporations—the same influence that Smith believed was harmful to nations. Smith warned that business interests should not have too much influence on government policy decisions, as this would lead to situations where a lack of competitive pressure—due to special privileges or government-approved monopolies, for instance—could result in consumers being exploited by com-

panies charging exorbitant prices for low-quality goods.

Smith was also aware that there were instances where the free market could not be relied upon to serve society's best interests. As the Nobel Prize-winning economist Joseph Stiglitz once wrote, the "reason that the invisible hand often seems invisible is that it is often not there." The invisible hand is incapable, for instance, of dealing with situations where market transactions among individuals have effects on society at large. Such effects, known as "externalities," include things such as the wider impact of natural resource depletion and water pollution resulting from manufacturing. This creates negative outcomes for society as a whole, despite the advantages gained by those involved in the transactions.

While Smith did not have faith in totally unregulated markets, he also believed politicians

should not take over the roles traditionally carried out by merchants. Rather, it was his view that politicians needed to establish a regulatory environment in which legitimate business activities could be fruitfully pursued, while at the same time ensuring those same activities did not exploit any of the parties participating in the market. Unfortunately, however, he left no prescription for how this was to be accomplished. Furthermore, the phrase "invisible hand" appears only once in *The Wealth of Nations* and is never thoroughly explained. These facts, combined with the enormous changes in the world economy in the centuries since Smith's time, mean that Smith would almost certainly respond unfavorably to the way his work—and the concept of the invisible hand in particular—has been interpreted if he were alive today.

(40)

What is one possible example of what Joseph Stiglitz meant when he said the invisible hand "is often not there"?

- 1 Consumers having to pay high prices for a rare type of wood that must be imported at great expense to the merchant.
- 2 Logging companies being permitted to cut down rain forests in response to increasing demand for wooden furniture.
- 3 The profits of a manufacturer being reduced because of a new government regulation designed to protect natural habitats.
- 4 A significant decrease in the demand for a product due to media claims about it being environmentally unfriendly.

(41)

What is one problem with the way Smith presented his view of how markets should work?

- 1 He did not explain how governments could create a balanced system that protected people yet allowed markets to operate efficiently.
- 2 His distrust of governments caused him to overlook solutions that would allow the invisible hand to be used to properly control markets.
- 3 He failed to acknowledge the importance of the role of government regulators because he had complete trust in the free market.
- 4 His predictions regarding the many changes that would come about in the world economy turned out to be inaccurate.

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: Genetic engineering will have a positive influence on society in the future

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 He will change the order of the paragraphs.
 - 2 He will add some detailed information.
 - 3 He will focus more on his communication skills.
 - 4 He will describe his motivation more clearly.
- No. 2*
- 1 The company used poor materials to cut costs.
 - 2 The company went out of business.
 - 3 The company charged more than was initially agreed.
 - 4 The company refused to redo the flooring.
- No. 3*
- 1 He was reluctant to accept the job.
 - 2 His skill set may not be suitable for the position.
 - 3 His technical knowledge is excellent.
 - 4 He will be able to improve the department's finances.
- No. 4*
- 1 She should do more for the environment.
 - 2 Her ideas will harm public transportation.
 - 3 She will reduce government spending.
 - 4 Her policies are not practical.

- No. 5*
- 1** The media has exaggerated the danger.
 - 2** The police caught the convicts this morning.
 - 3** Julian's friend is a bad influence on him.
 - 4** It may not be safe to go out tonight.
- No. 6*
- 1** She stayed in the hospital longer than expected.
 - 2** She has had to change to a stronger medication.
 - 3** She will probably need to have another operation.
 - 4** She may have to move to a retirement home.
- No. 7*
- 1** She is not earning enough money.
 - 2** She meets clients more often than she expected.
 - 3** She still has to deal with her old boss.
 - 4** She has an unpredictable schedule.
- No. 8*
- 1** It is a worthwhile class to take.
 - 2** It is only offered every few semesters.
 - 3** There is not much lab work in it.
 - 4** The professor is too demanding.
- No. 9*
- 1** Look for work off campus.
 - 2** Concentrate on her studies.
 - 3** Apply for financial aid.
 - 4** Ask her parents for more money.
- No. 10*
- 1** Headquarters should focus more on airline services.
 - 2** The women should explain their concerns to headquarters.
 - 3** Some hotels will be sold despite the women's concerns.
 - 4** The streamlining operation should have begun earlier.

Listening Test

Part 2

- (A) *No. 11*
- 1 Nature behaves in predictable ways.
 - 2 There are unique organisms in every ecosystem.
 - 3 Everything in nature is connected.
 - 4 Scientific discovery can happen anywhere.
- No. 12*
- 1 It led to the pollution of water sources.
 - 2 It accelerated the disappearance of local animals.
 - 3 It was partially responsible for serious landslides.
 - 4 It forced indigenous people to leave the area.
-
- (B) *No. 13*
- 1 The use of real tanks and airplanes.
 - 2 The presence of a famous military officer.
 - 3 The movement of troops toward Normandy.
 - 4 The fact that the army moved around frequently.
- No. 14*
- 1 It used too many resources.
 - 2 Its sound effects were not realistic enough.
 - 3 The German army gained knowledge of it.
 - 4 It sometimes fooled Allied leaders.

- (C)** *No. 15* **1** It reduces the health benefits of the nuts.
2 It requires the use of expensive machinery.
3 There is theft among workers.
4 Workers may face physical harm.
- No. 16* **1** It uses land needed for growing domestic food crops.
2 The nuts are being sold locally instead of being exported.
3 Farmers do not make enough money from the nuts.
4 Women are being forced to grow the nuts.
-
- (D)** *No. 17* **1** It led to a decline in airline safety levels.
2 It is not the main reason for fares becoming cheaper.
3 It was followed by a temporary fare increase.
4 It resulted in air travel becoming less popular.
- No. 18* **1** Their economies have suffered.
2 Their airports have had to upgrade facilities.
3 Traffic at their airports has increased.
4 They have received bigger subsidies.
-
- (E)** *No. 19* **1** Those that live in many different areas.
2 Those that eat the fewest types of foods.
3 Those that are over 5 million years old.
4 Those that are eaten by various animals.
- No. 20* **1** Their rate of evolution has slowed down.
2 Many species have gone extinct.
3 Their overall metabolic rate has not changed.
4 They have slower metabolisms than other animals.

Listening Test

Part 3

(F) No. 21

Situation: Your five-year-old son's birthday party is tomorrow, and you want to buy an educational gift for him. A toy-store salesperson tells you the following.

Question: Which item should you buy?

- 1** The volcano kit.
- 2** The electronics kit.
- 3** The dinosaur fossil dig set.
- 4** The action figure.

(G) No. 22

Situation: You work in an office. You have received some strange e-mails recently but have not opened them. Your manager has called an emergency meeting and says the following.

Question: What should you do first?

- 1** Complete the online training.
- 2** Check your firewall settings.
- 3** Talk to your manager.
- 4** Fill out a security checklist.

(H) No. 23 *Situation:* You need a sleeping bag for a summer backpacking trip next weekend. You will not take a tent, but rain has been forecast. A salesperson tells you the following.

Question: Which sleeping bag should you buy?

- 1 The Wilderness Dreamer.
- 2 The Trail Relax.
- 3 The Cozy Camper.
- 4 The Nature Cocoon.

(I) No. 24 *Situation:* You have a stubborn weed that is growing very thickly throughout your whole yard. A neighbor gives you the following advice.

Question: What should you do to get rid of the weed?

- 1 Get a weed-killer containing dicamba.
- 2 Buy an organic weed-killer.
- 3 Put a plastic sheet over it.
- 4 Remove it by hand.

(J) No. 25 *Situation:* You and your six-year-old son want to go on a guided hike in a nearby national park next week. You work weekday mornings. You call the park and are told the following.

Question: Which hike should you go on?

- 1 The Rainbow Hike.
- 2 The Bird-Watcher Hike.
- 3 The Sunset Hike.
- 4 The Lake Hike.

Listening Test

Part 4

- No. 26*
- 1** Find ways to stand out from other restaurants.
 - 2** Use a variety of trusted suppliers.
 - 3** Use only the highest-quality ingredients.
 - 4** Add a wide range of dishes to their menus.
- No. 27*
- 1** Keeping prices low is usually the most important factor.
 - 2** It is important to emphasize customer rewards programs.
 - 3** Providing high-quality service should be a priority.
 - 4** New dishes should be added to the menu frequently.

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>) 6月6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、6月28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28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28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29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：7月3日（日） C日程：7月17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。